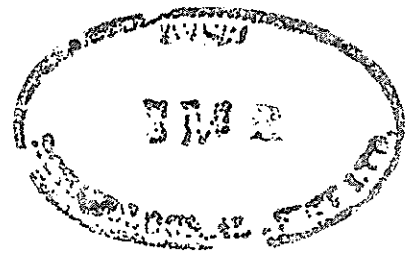


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Pengelli Forest, Eglwyswrrw, Pembrokeshire;

a review of existing historic, cartographic and
archaeological sources

Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria
Ar gyfer Parc Cenedlaethol Arfordir
Penfro
Prepared by Cambria Archaeology
For Pembrokeshire Coast National Park



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Pengelli Forest, Eglwyswrw, Pembrokeshire; a review of existing historic, cartographic and archaeological sources

Gan / By

Philip Poucher

*Archaeoleg Cambria yw enw marchnata Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyfyngedig.
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Pengelli Forest, Eglwysrw, Pembrokeshire; a review of existing historic, cartographic and archaeological sources

Introduction

Pengelli forest, including Pant-Teg Wood (central point c.NGR SN 132 390), lies in Northern Pembrokeshire to the northwest of the village, and within the community of, Eglwysrw. The woodland is one of, if not the largest block of semi-natural woodland in southwest Wales, containing an exceptional variety of woodland types with numerous scarce woodland plants and animals. Most of the site is owned and managed as a nature reserve by the Wildlife Trust of South & West Wales.

This report is designed to provide a review of the existing historical information about the forest. The objective of this review is to inform the preparation of a project proposal for a more detailed programme of the archaeological assessment and survey. The report was prepared by Cambria Archaeology Heritage Management section in March 2004 on behalf of Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

Brief background

A significant amount of information exists about Pengelli Forest and it has been described as the most well researched forest in west Wales. The most significant recent document is a Nature Reserve Description and Management Plan that was prepared in 1986 by John Comont on behalf of the West Wales Trust for Nature Conservation. This study collated a large amount of historical information regarding the forest and gives a good detailed account of woodland development and management.

The first mention of woodland in the area comes from the 14th and 15th centuries when wood from Pengelli was used for building, although the bounds of the forest at this time are unknown. At this time it is likely that the woodlands in the area would have also been used as hunting reserves as well as sources of firewood, pannage, pasture, honey, hawks, bark, charcoal, fruits berries, nuts, wood ash and dyestuffs.

The history of the woodland benefits from the fact that it was owned in the late 16th century by the Pembrokeshire historian George Owen of Henllys and he provided a detailed description of the forest in 1594. It is clear from his description that many of the earlier woodland practices were still evident. He talks of pasturage and pannage, as well as honey and herbage, cockshoots and the breeding of hawks. Demand for fuel wood, charcoal and bark for tanning also probably remained high. At this time Owen describes the forest as 'about 500 acres enclosed with quicksett and pale rounde about'.

Some of the farms surrounding the forest have a long history. These include Court, first mentioned in the 13th century and home to some of the Fitzmartin family, the ruling Norman family of Cemaes. Berllan was first mentioned in the 14th century and Penpedwast was first mentioned in the 15th century. Land was no doubt reclaimed from the forest by these farms that would also have used the woodland for pasture, fuel, building material etc. Other farms, established later, such as Pant-Teg (1779) and

Ffynnon Haiarn (19th century) are known to have enclosed former woodland. A document records the establishment of Pant-Teg and a leat, visible within the woods, leads to this farm. There are also records of a quarry within the forest by the 18th century.

The current boundary of the forest appears to have been established by the 19th century. The later 19th century may have seen a decline in the demand for charcoal but bark and timber was still in high demand. This probably reached a peak during WWI when much of the forest was decimated. The early 20th century also saw the construction of rail and tram lines, winches, pulleys and more trackways to facilitate the felling process. The later 20th century has seen somewhat of a reversal, with little or no exploitation of the woodland.

A review of available sources

Pengelli Forest: Nature Reserve Description and Management Plan, 1986 - John Comont

This detailed survey includes a description of the history of the forest from the prehistoric period until the present day. The period from 7000 BC to the beginning of middle ages is examined by summarising the general history of woodland in Britain known in this period from historical and archaeological sources. However, none of these sources are related specifically to Pengelli forest or the surrounding area. The report then brings together the small amounts of information known on the forest and this area from the medieval period, namely the typical uses of the woodland as well as land ownership and any relevant references.

The name of Pengelli is then examined, what it refers to and its antiquity. The extent of the forest and its boundaries from the 13th century to 1984 is then considered. For the main part this is conjecture, although the history of the surrounding farms are examined as possible influences on the forest boundary. George Owen is highlighted as a valuable source with his description of the forest in the late 16th century. The possible boundary of the forest at this time is then traced. A document from 1779 on the creation of Pant-Teg farm is also examined and the implications of this on the boundaries and development of the forest. Other relevant historical references are also examined from the post-medieval period, with references to the fields that were created within the forest (now mostly forming the southern edge of Pant-Teg wood). The early history of Pant-Teg and Ffynnon Haiarn farms are also examined as they had obvious impacts of the woodland.

Aerial photographs and early map sources are then examined in relation specifically to Pengelli Forest and Pant-Teg wood. This describes the features shown, boundaries, woodland cover and implications about the use of the land. Reproduction of these maps and annotated maps from aerial photography are also included. Census returns, tithe schedules and other document are then used to give a brief history of surrounding farms, although this provides little more than a list of occupants and periods of occupation.

Woodland management to the early 19th century is examined, again largely based on George Owen. This includes a detailed section on management, ownership and activities within the woodland. It also draws on other sources relating to the forest, many references are quoted in full and commented upon, adding to a detailed history of this period. Important activities such as charcoal burning are also examined in greater detail and known sites within Pant-Teg wood are noted. The next section deals with the history and management of the forest from 1800 to the present day. Again this is a richly detailed section drawing on all the relevant sources relating to Pengelli Forest. This details activities undertaken within the forest, its importance, its changing appearance and annotated maps are provided to illustrate some of these events. Finally, as an appendix, a history of the 20th century forest is illustrated by a series of notes from oral histories collected in 1984.

This report is a detailed study, and has drawn together all the known historical sources relating to the forest. It is an invaluable source for the history of the woodland, most especially of the post-medieval period, providing a clear picture of activities and management within the forest during this time. Because there are no earlier sources relating directly to Pengelli Wood, the medieval history of the woodland is expressed mainly in general terms. However, the report does not attempt to fully integrate the history of the surrounding area despite the fact that the woodland lies on the border of many important prehistoric sites, such as Castell Henllys hillfort, and medieval centres such as Eglwysrw. The significance of these important sites on the woodland and *vice versa*, as well as a general examination of the earlier historic/prehistoric landscape is not examined other than by passing reference. Even during the detailed examination of the post-medieval period the focus is centred on activity within the forest. Information connecting the forest to its greater surrounding historic landscape could greatly compliment this work. On some of the maps within the report, sites are sketched on, including charcoal burning platforms, leat and ponds within Pant-Teg wood. Other sites such as the early 20th century train lines and winch lines are roughly marked on and many of the other sites mentioned within the text are not accurately located spatially. All these issues could be addressed though a walk-over survey.

Aerial photography

Aerial Photographs can often provide an opportunity to identify archaeological or potential archaeological features many of which may be invisible on the ground. A number of aerial photographs have been carefully examined and interpreted during the course of the report produced by John Comont outlined above. There may be other photographs available from other sources that might also contain information.

Maps

Historic maps are useful for the identification of archaeological and historical features that may no longer be visible. They might also provide additional information on known archaeological and historic sites. They can also provide information on changing boundaries, field systems, trackways and land-use.

Ordinance Survey Maps - These provide a detailed source of information on past landscapes. The earliest maps are the original surveyors drawings and OS old series maps from the 1810s. These are often the earliest cartographic evidence we have of the areas. However, they are created at a large scale and show only main settlements, route ways and other distinctive landscape features like forests, rivers and hills. These maps have been reproduced in John Comont's report. The 1st edition OS maps are far more detailed, produced in this area by 1891. They include both a 6" scale and a 25" scale, providing much detail on field boundaries, building layouts, roads, trackways and footpaths and many other visible features. They even give a broad indication of the type of woodland within Pengelli forest. The 2nd edition OS maps for this area were published in 1907/8 and further detailed editions were published throughout the 20th century, providing useful information on the changing landscape.

Tithe Maps - Maps of Eglwysrw and neighbouring parishes date from the 1840s. These are not as detailed as the OS maps, but show field boundaries, buildings and other obvious features such as rivers, streams and trackways etc. They also provide details on land ownership and field names that can be invaluable. The tithe map of Eglwysrw parish dates from 1841 and shows the extent of the current forest, noting boundaries within the forest. Surrounding field boundaries are also shown, named and briefly described. Buildings are shown, as are the main routeways, rivers and streams. Land ownership is also marked. The forest lies near the border of Nevern Parish, this tithe map dates from 1843 showing the same information for surrounding fields and farmsteads etc.

Estate maps - 18th and 19th century estate maps can vary in detail but can be equally useful. Pengelli has no estate maps although a map of Eglwysrw parish does exist from 1822. The map is not particularly detailed but it does illustrate the outline of the wooded area and the field boundaries around the whole parish. Many individual buildings are also marked, as are the major route ways through the parish.

All of these map sources have used to inform John Comont's report and described in detail. However, they were examined only in relation to the forest itself. They would still be invaluable in examining the wider historic landscape.

Other Historical Sources

These are various references, some fleeting, others more detailed, mainly from the post-medieval period, and increasing in frequency the more recent they get. These can provide useful insights into aspects of the woodland. Again, all these sources have been examined in John Comont's report and need not require re-examination.

The most important of these sources in the work of George Owen, an historian writing in the last years of the 16th century. He is a particularly useful source for the history of Pembrokeshire and this area of Wales in general. Because he lived in the nearby farm of Henllys and he was the landowner of the forest, his accounts provide detailed descriptions of its extent and activities associated with it during that period. Again, this is examined and often quoted in John Comont's report, detailing all the appropriate references. It is doubtful if a re-examination of this source would provide any further insight.

Archaeological Databases (Appendix 1)

Sites and Monuments Record; Cambria Archaeology holds a database of records of archaeological sites within southwest Wales, in the form of a Sites and Monuments Record. This did not feature in John Comont's report. However, very few specific sites are known about within the forest boundaries. Those sites that are known, including now deserted farmsteads, are mentioned within the report. An assessment of the sites within the immediate vicinity of the current forest and in the surrounding landscape, could provide a useful context for the development of the woodland.

National Monuments Record; The Royal Commission of Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales also hold a database of important archaeological sites throughout Wales. This includes several sites that lie around the edges of Pengelli forest. A table of RCAHMW sites in the area around the forest is included in Appendix 1 and the site sites are indicated on Map 1.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM's) and listed buildings; There include archaeological sites that are considered of national importance or buildings of architectural or historic importance. Again several of these sites lie within the vicinity of Pengelli forest, and a table is included in Appendix 1. Further information is held by CADW.

Historic Landscape Characterisation/Landmap (Appendices 2 and 3)

Many areas of Wales are being included in the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales. This non-statutory designation aims to help recognise and raise awareness of the importance and wealth of the historic fabric of the Welsh landscape. Pengelli forest lies against the northern boundary of Eglwyswrrw Historic Landscape Characterisation Area that is included within the Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. The description of the Eglwyswrrw area provides an important overview of the historic landscape in this area, and is included as Appendix 2. Information is also being prepared on other areas in the vicinity of Pengelli Forest, known as Landmap areas. A map showing the boundaries of these areas is included to the rear and a brief summary of the information held is included as Appendix 3.

Suggestions for further work

Landscape assessment - It is unlikely that any further desk-based assessment for Pengelli Forest itself would be able to add any further useful information to that collected by John Comont. This report already provides a comprehensive review of the historical and cartographic information for the development of the forest. However, this work could be complimented by a wider assessment of the sites in the vicinity of the forest that clearly influenced its development and exploitation. This wider landscape study could help to provide a context for the development of the woodland.

Walk-over survey - The Comont report also makes specific reference to many of the activities that would have been undertaken in the forest including charcoal burning, tree felling, coppicing, bark stripping, pasturage and water management. Evidence for some of these activities, such as charcoal burning platforms, leats and ponds, should be identifiable on the ground. It is suggested that a walk-over survey of the woodland might assist in the identification of new sites and allow an assessment of their nature, extent and significance. This would help in inform current and future management of the woodland. Careful consideration would have to be given to the methodology employed in such a survey. Ideally, such a survey should involve the systematic walking of transects at specified intervals with the location of sites identified using a GPS. However, the dense vegetation cover over parts of the forest might reduce visibility and restrict access and might preclude such a systematic approach in all areas. A more pragmatic approach in such areas might be to take advantage of the multitude of trackways and footpaths that exist throughout the woodland. In either case such a survey would need to be undertaken during the autumn or winter months when vegetation levels are at their lowest.

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Miles D (ed) 1994 *The Description of Pembrokeshire: George Owen of Henllys*, Gomer Press (Llandysul).

Owen H (ed) 1892 *The Description of Pembrokeshire by George Owen of Henllys, Lord of Kemes*, 1-4 (London).

**Appendix 1: A summary of information from the archaeological databases relating to the area in the vicinity of Pengelli Forest
(see Map 1)**

SMR records

PRN	NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	NOTES
951	PEN Y BENLOG	MEGALITHIC STRUCTURE	Neolithic?; Bronze Age?	
952	CASTELL HENLLYS	HILLFORT	Iron Age	
953	CASTELL HENLLYS	CASTLE?	Medieval	A minor fortification of castle site abandoned by the 14 th century is shown here on Rees' map, and the site is listed as a possible early castle site for inclusion in their main list by Hogg and King. Grimes classifies the site as a promontory fort
960	ST FRAID'S CHAPEL	CHAPEL	Medieval	
969	PENYBENGLOG	MANSION	Medieval; Post Med	
970	ST GWRW CHAPEL OF	CHAPEL	Medieval	
972	CASTELL; TYDDIN CASTELL; CASTELL EGLWYSRW	MOTTE	Medieval	
973	FFYNNON FAIR	HOLY WELL	Medieval	
974	CERRIG Y DERWYDDON	STANDING STONE	Bronze Age	
976	COURT	FORTIFIED HOUSE	Medieval	A rectangular, rock-cut moated site lying within a banked enclosure.
978	FFYNNON-LAS	FINDS	Unknown	
979	ST DOGMAEL'S	CHURCH	Medieval; Post Med	Built in 1865, on the site of, and in the same location as, the Medieval church.
980	HENLLAN	FINDS	Neolithic	
981	CASTELL LLWYD	HILLFORT	Iron Age	An inland promontory defended by a single bank, ditch and counterscarp on the north side, and natural slopes on the south, east and west
983	CASTELL MAWR; PARC CASTELL	HILLFORT	Iron Age	
985	CASTELL-MAWR	FINDS	Prehistoric	
989	DYFFRYN QUARRY	CREMATION BURIAL?	Roman	
1161	CAPEL PENCELLI; ST CRISTIOLUS'	CHAPEL	Medieval	
1164	CIPYLLYGWYNT	ENCLOSURE?	Unknown	Possible enclosure seen on APs.

1179	TRENAUSSUS STONE	INSCRIBED STONE	Dark Age	
1181	CILGERRAN DAGGER	FINDS	Roman?;Post Med?	
1184	CWMGLOYN	DWELLING	Post Med	Historic home and working farmstead.
4974	ST CRISTIOLUS'	CHURCH	Medieval;Post Med	
4977	ST DOGFAEL'S WELL	HOLY WELL	Medieval	
4986	PARC Y GARN	ROUND BARROW?	Bronze Age	
5722	CARN HUAN	ROUND BARROW?	Bronze Age	
5724	HENLLAN OWEN UCHAF;HENLLAN OWEN;HENLLAN	UNKNOWN	Unknown	Place-name of unknown significance.
6747	HENLLYS	MANSION	Post Med	Residence of George Owen during 16th century and assessed as having 10 hearths in 1670.
6748	SERGEANT'S INN	INN	Post Med	
7534	ST FFRAID'S WELL	HOLY WELL	Medieval	
9812	CASTELL HENLLYS	DITCHED ENCLOSURE?	Dark Age	
10141	ST FFRAED Dedication	CELTIC DEDICATION	Dark Age?	
10281	ST GWRW Dedication	CELTIC DEDICATION	Dark Age?	
10334	ST DOGFAEL Dedication	CELTIC DEDICATION	Dark Age?	
10398	ST CRISTIOLUS Dedication	CELTIC DEDICATION	Dark Age?	
11584	HENLLYS TOP FIELD	HILLFORT	Iron Age	
11585	HENLLYS TOP FIELD	FINDS	Iron Age	
11858	MORTIMER IS SYRWEN; MORTIMER IS COED	MANOR HOUSE	Medieval?;Post Med?	NGR is indicative Manor House location within general area.
12602	HENLLYS	GRANGE;MANOR HOUSE	Medieval	
12604	EGLWYSWRW	WATER MILL?	Medieval	
13819	EGLWYSWRW COMMON	COMMON LAND	Medieval; Post Med	
13837	CASTELL HENLLYS	SETTLEMENT	Roman	Romano-British settlement immediately north of the Iron Age hillfort PRN 952.
14085	EGLWYSWRW COMMON;PART OF	COMMON LAND	Medieval; Post Med	
17264	PENPEDWAST	FARMHOUSE	Post Med	
17265	BERLLAN	MANSION	Post Med	A large well-preserved three-storeyed house of double-pile type

17296	HENLLAN OWEN	MANSION	Post Med	located near the village of Eglwyswrw. Former mansion site located c.1 mile west of Eglwyswrw. Fenton describes the "ancient mansion of Henllan Owen, once the residence of my ancestry by my grandmother". Described as a farmstead by Francis Jones.
18992	PONTBREN-PWLL-Y-BRAG	BRIDGE	Post Med	A post medieval road bridge which crosses Nant Duad. It is shown on the 1964 OS map and the 1 st (1891) and 2 nd (1907) Edition OS maps.
18993	FFYNNON-DDU	WELL	Post Med	
18995	FFYNNON HAIARN	WELL	Post Med	
19004		RECTORY	Post Med	
19007	FFYNNON-LAS	WELL	Post Med	
19011		VICARAGE	Post Med	
19025		SCHOOL	Post Med	
19800	PENPEDWAST FARM	PROJECT RECORD	Medieval;Post Med	
23435	CWMEOG	MILL	Post Med	
24109	GLANDUAD	FARMHOUSE	Post Med	Historic farmstead.
24123	PENCELLI-FACH	DWELLING	Post Med	Pengelli is a working farmstead, but has origins in the mediaeval tref of Pengelli Fychan. This record refers to the post-mediaeval dwelling.
25215	EGLWYSWRW MAGISTRATES COURT	COURT HOUSE	Post Med	
28700	EGLWYSWRW	PILL BOX	Modern	1940-45, Womens Land Army, Hostel.
38287	FEIDR TREWILYM ISAF	COTTAGE	Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
38288	PARC TREWILYM ISAF	DWELLING	Post Med	Dwelling shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
38289	PARC CIPPYLL	COTTAGE	Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
38290	COED CIPPYLL	COTTAGE	Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
38291	RHIW COED DEVONALD	COTTAGE	Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
38292	FFYNNON DDU	COTTAGE	Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
38293	FFYNNON HAIARN	COTTAGE	Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrw Parish in 1822.

					Now deserted.
38294	PANT TEG	COTTAGE		Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
38296	BANC PENGELLI	COTTAGE		Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
38297	FEIDR PENYCOED	COTTAGE		Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
38298	FEIDR PENYCOED	COTTAGE		Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
38299	PENGELLI	COTTAGE		Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
38300	UNKNOWN	COTTAGE		Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
38301	UNKNOWN	COTTAGE		Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
38302	UNKNOWN	COTTAGE		Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
38304	PARC CARNHUAN	COTTAGE		Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
38310	POOR HOUSE	WORKHOUSE		Post Med	
38315	CWM GAFREN	COTTAGE		Post Med	Cottage shown on Bronwydd estate map of Eglwyswrrw Parish in 1822. Now deserted.
48008	CWMEOG;CWMEOG FAWR	FARMHOUSE		Medieval?;Post Med	Historic farmhouse described by Francis Jones in 1996.
48031	FROCHEST	DWELLING		Medieval?; Post Med	Farmstead historically the residence of the Cantington family during the 14 th century. Y Froches became part of the Henllys estate between 1579 & 1597.
48045	HENLLAN OWEN ISAF	FARMSTEAD		Post Med	A working farm today but a record of 1594 places Richard James in residence at Henllan Owen and in 1603-4, George Owen writes of the mansion house of George Lewis. The site of the mansion remains unknown - there are three properties here of a similar name
48046	HENLLAN OWEN UCHAF; PEAR TREE	DWELLING		Post Med	A private dwelling now known as Henllan Owen Uchaf, or more recently as Pear Tree. The tithe map, however, shows the building as Henllan Owen, and references to a Richard James of Henllan Owen are dated to 1594.
48047	HENLLAN	DWELLING		Post Med	Private dwelling on border between Meline and Eglwyswrrw parishes.

RCAHM records

NPRN	NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	NOTES
11029	ELIM BAPTIST MISSION ROOM, EGLWYSWRW	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	The Mission Room was built in 1837 or 1839 and closed ca. 1937. Later in use as a garage. Status (1993): demolished.
12144	MEETING HOUSE (SUNDAY SCHOOL;CHURCH HALL), SERJEANTS ARMS, EGLWYSWRW	CHAPEL	Post Medieval	Early-C19 building, shown as a Meeting House on the Tithe Map of 1838, and as a school on the 1891 O.S. map. Status (1997): other (Young Farmers' Club).
22050	HENLLYS	FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval?	Modern farmhouse on site of home of George Owen (1552-1613).
22636	SERJEANT'S INN, COACH HOUSE	COACH HOUSE	Post Medieval?	B. 1650?
22637	SERJEANT'S INN, STABLES;THE ARMOURY	STABLE	Post Medieval?	Early to mid 19 th century. Tall 1-storey plus loft. Whitewashed rubble with dressed voussoir lintel.
30045	PENPEDWAS	FARMHOUSE	Post Medieval?	17 th century farmhouse with later additions; derelict; notable for panelled partitions of early 18 th century style.
30054	PENYBENGLOG	HOUSE	Post Medieval?	Probably 1623, originally simple rectangular block. 18 th century rear projecting stair turret, early 19 th century single storey service wing added to North with re-used 17 th century material. Recent restoration has altered main block.
30231	SERGEANTS INN	PUBLIC HOUSE	Post Medieval?	Rendered stone, welsh slate roof, 2 storeys, dated stone, 1767.
32501	ST DOGFAELS WELL	SPRING	Medieval?	Spring no traditions of healing.
94989	CASTELL HENLLYS	ENCLOSURE	Prehistoric	Settlement enclosure, c.88m NW-SE by 74m, occupying an inland promontory, defined on the open, NW side by a double rampart and ditch, with an annex beyond. Occupation within the enclosure ceased, c.0BC/AD.
265256	BERLLAN	GARDEN	Post Medieval	
304047	CASTELL MAWR, MELINE	HILLFORT	Iron Age	Ovate embanked enclosure occupying the summit of a locally prominent domed hill. The enclosure is said to be bivallate, but the form of the outer circuit, 'like a Cornish hedge' tells against this.
304048	CASTELL-LLWYD, MELINE	HILLFORT	Iron Age	A promontory fort set above the afon Nyfer, a bivallate, or possibly trivallate system secures the approach from the northern, approach side. The interior has been disturbed by quarrying and possibly agriculture.
304049	CERRIG-Y-DERWYDDON	STANDING STONE	Unknown	An erect, broken stone, 1.1m high. The upper 6' is said to have been blasted to pieces.
304050	FFYNNON FAIR,	HOLY WELL	Medieval?	This spring or well, although disused, appears to have been modernised.

	EGLWYSWRW				
304051	CASTELL EGLYSWRW	RINGWORK	Medieval?		A roughly rectangular ringwork, having a motte set in its SW corner.
304052	COURT MOAT	MOATED SITE?	Medieval		Three sides of a rock-cut moat remain of a mansion of the bishops of St David's.
309066	HENLLYS	GRANGE	Early Medieval?		Parchmarks in pasture to SE of Henllys show double ditches of old boundary running NW/SE along hillslope, together with more faint parchmarks of rectangular banks or enclosures in vicinity. Possibly remains of grange enclosure associated with Henllys

CADW SAM records

CADW RECORD NO.	NAME	TYPE	CLASS
16/0276/PE303(PEM)	COURT MOATED SITE	MOATED SITE	MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL SECULAR SITES
16/1620/PE172(PEM)	CASTELL MAWR	HILLFORT	PREHISTORIC DOMESTIC AND DEFENSIVE SITES
16/1045/PE171(PEM)	CASTELL EGLWYSWRW	MOTTE & BAILEY	MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL SECULAR SITES
16/1619/PE174(PEM)	CASTELL LLWYD	PROMONTORY FORT-INLAND	PREHISTORIC DOMESTIC AND DEFENSIVE SITES
16/1706/PE175(PEM)R	CASTELL HENLLYS	HILLFORT	PREHISTORIC DOMESTIC AND DEFENSIVE SITES

CADW Listed Buildings records

CADW RECORD NO.	NAME	TYPE	GRADE	COMMUNITY
12769	Cwn Gloyne, Henlllys Rd, Felindre Farchog	House	2	Neuern
13040	Sergeants Inn & Court House	Public House	2	Eglwyswrw
19156	Coach House	Coach House	2	Eglwyswrw
19157	Young Farmers Club	Young Farmers Club	2	Eglwyswrw
13041	The Armoury		2	Eglwyswrw
19158	Corllan		2	Eglwyswrw

Appendix 2 – Eglwyswrw character area (see Map 2) on the Preseli area of the Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 280 EGLWYSWRW

GRID REFERENCE: SN124368

AREA IN HECTARES: 3053

Historic Background

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

Description and essential historic landscape components

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

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

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

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

Conservation priorities

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

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

Appendix 3 - Landmap area summaries (see Map 2)

Crossway

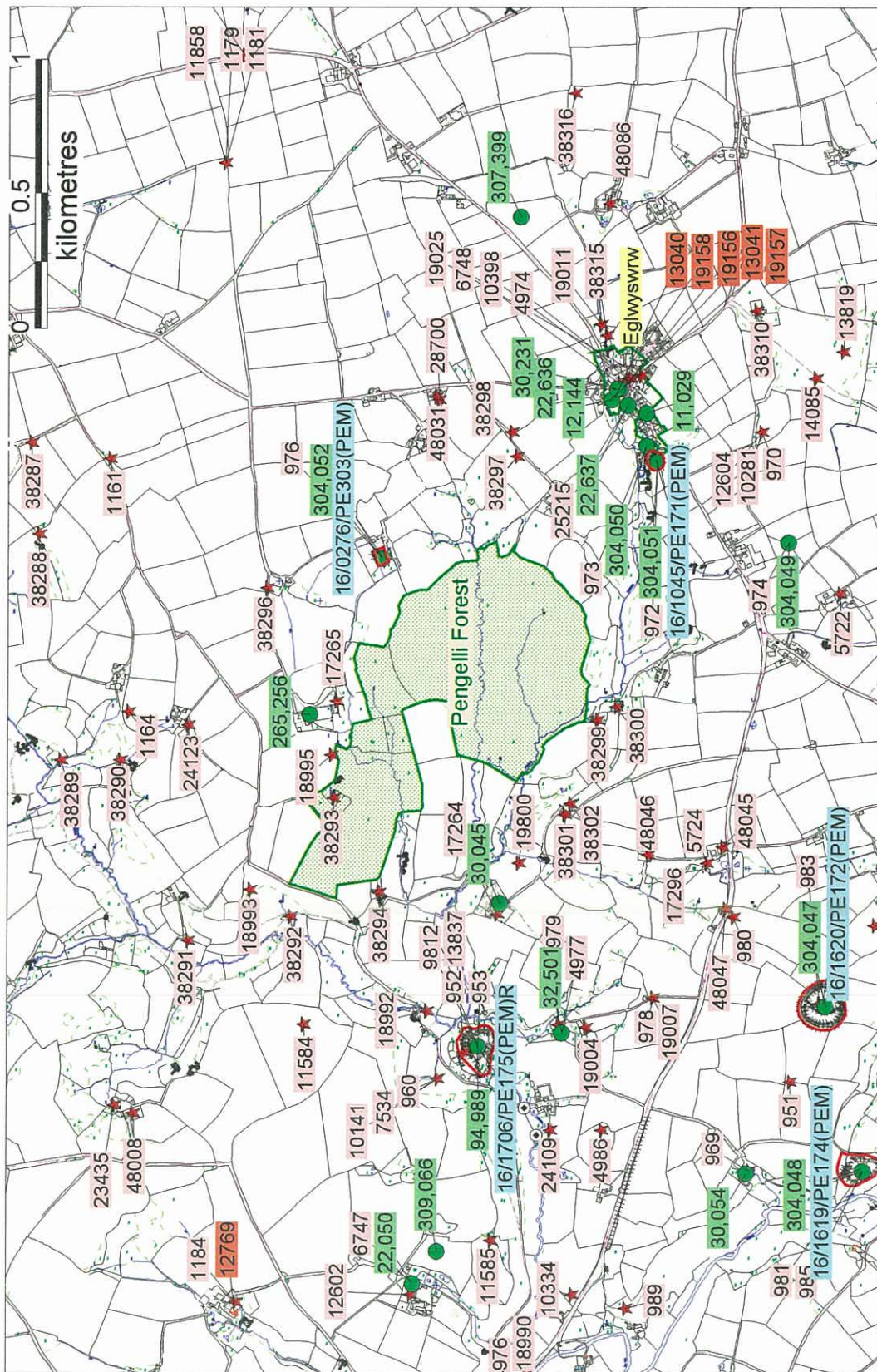
An area of medium sized regular fields and dispersed farms. The landscape is divided by a series of banks, many with hedges in exposed locations, creating the regular medium sized fields, with small areas of woodland and trees except in the sheltered locations. The local vernacular building style is local slate building material under commercial slate roofs. The buildings are mostly 19th century with a mixture of Georgian and traditional vernacular styles. The SMR record over 100 archaeological sites of all periods within this area, including prehistoric funerary and ritual sites of national importance, medieval settlements of regional importance and Iron Age hillforts again of national importance. This area also contains several SAMs consisting of round barrows, inscribed stones, a hillfort and medieval dwelling. Several of the large buildings and smaller farmhouses are also listed. This area lies within a Landscape of Special Historic Interest (Lower Teifi Valley) but a HLCA has not been undertaken.

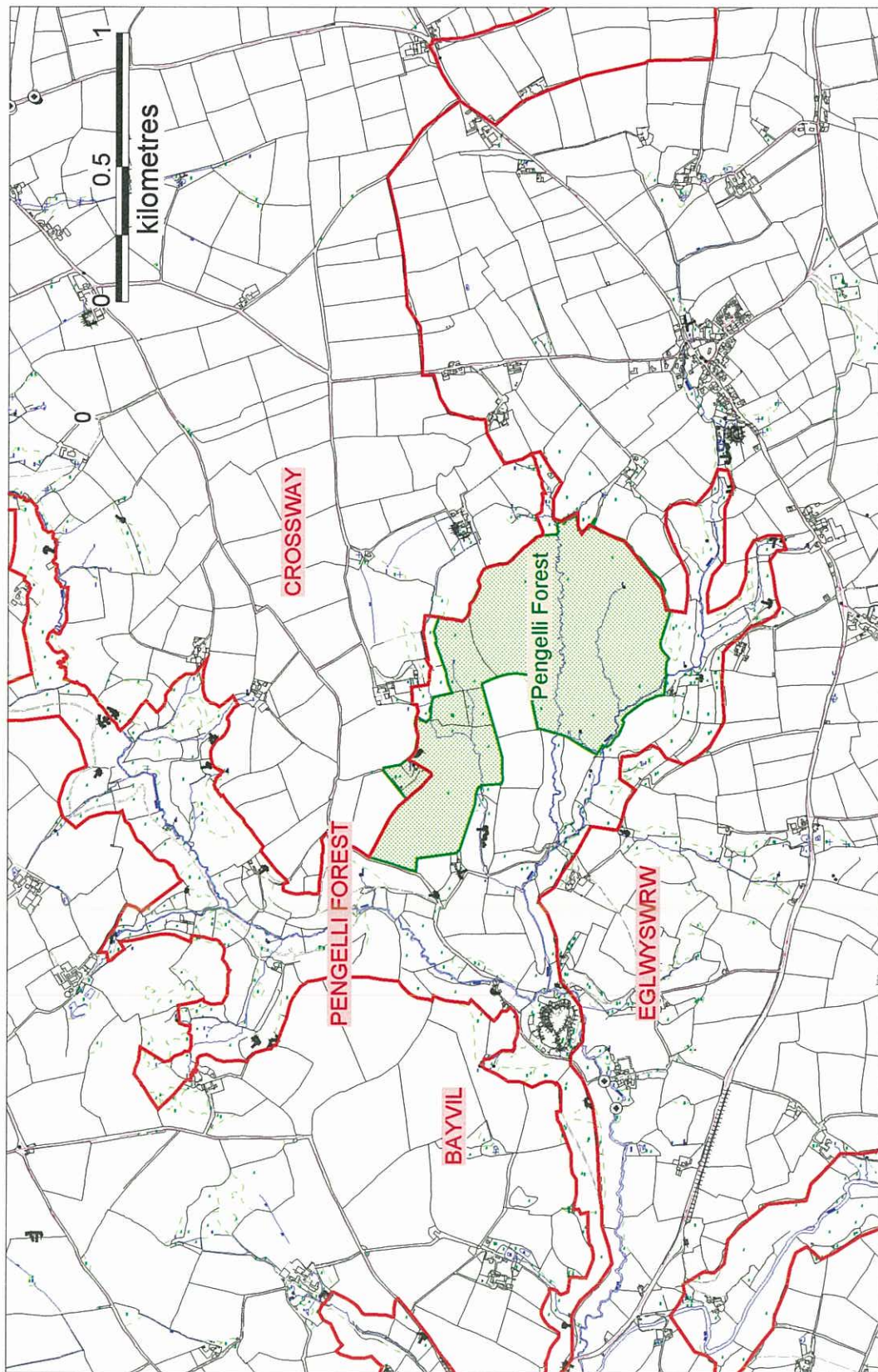
Bayvil

A windswept plateau of medium sized regular fields and dispersed large farms. The landscape is virtually treeless and hedgeless on the higher ground, the fields are traditional divided by banks. The local traditional vernacular building style consists of the use of local dolerite with slate roofs. The buildings are mainly 19th century in either a Georgian or traditional vernacular style. There are almost 90 recorded SMR sites of all periods, including prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments of national importance, post medieval structures and sites of regional importance and Iron Age hillforts of national importance. There are 10 SAMs, consisting of funerary and ritual monuments and hillforts. There are also over 15 houses, chapels and mills that are listed. Some of these archaeological monuments are prominent landscape features.

Pengelli Forest

An area of ancient deciduous woodland with deciduous plantations and 20th century coniferous plantations. The traditional boundaries consist of hedgebanks. There are 18 recorded SMR sites of all periods except Roman, including 2 hillforts of national importance, a holy well and several sites of deserted cottages of regional importance. There are 2 SAM sites consisting of Castell Henllys and Cwm Gloyne hillforts.





Map 2 - Map showing the boundaries of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Area of Eglwysrw and the Landmap areas of Pengelli Forest, Crossway and Bayvil.

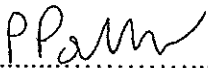
Pengelli Forest, Eglwysrw, Pembrokeshire;
a review of existing historic, cartographic and archaeological sources

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2004/80

**Awst 2004
August 2004**

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by Philip Poucher

Swydd / Position: Heritage Management Assistant

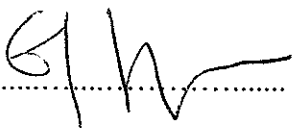
Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 10/08/2004

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

Gwilym Hughes

ar ran Archaeoleg Cambria, Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Director

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 10/08/2004

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd gennych ar
gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have
on the content or presentation of this report