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

**Prepared for:  
Trefach**



**Tir Gofal Reference No  
W/13/5203**

**ACA Report No. 2005/92  
Project Record No. 52219  
Prepared by  
Philip Poucher**

**Other documents enclosed:**

**Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and ICOMOS. 1998. Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest In Wales**

**Ludlow and Murphy: Pembrokeshire Historic Landscape Characterisation. Historic Landscape Character Areas 273: Tregynon. Preseli, 275: Cilgwyn. Preseli & 266: Llangolman. Preseli**

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## **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

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 Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

#### ***HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER***

Trefach farm has three holdings, two on the north side of the Preseli mountains and one to the south. Holdings W/11/5203/a and W/11/5203/b lie on land that rises on the northern flank of the Preseli Mountains. Holding 5203/a falls within historic landscape character area (HLCA) 273: Tregynon. While holding W/11/5203/b lies partially within this character area, and another: HLCA 275 Cilgwyn (see attached map). These character areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape. They are part of the Cadw ICOMOS Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales (Preseli). This is a non-statutory, advisory publication which aims to provide information and raise awareness of significant historic landscape areas in Wales to aid their protection and conservation.

The field pattern within and around holding W/11/5203/a has not changed significantly since the later nineteenth century, and the settlement pattern of dispersed farms has remained relatively stable. There are numerous stones marked on historic maps of the area, and standing stones recorded in the wider landscape, suggesting that there may be a significant prehistoric component to the landscape within this holding.

There has been a marked erosion of historic landscape character within holding W/11/5203/b during the earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century, making it important to preserve remaining features. Several field boundaries in holding W/11/5203/b have been abandoned, so that the holding is now divided into only three large and one smaller field. An abandoned farmstead also lies within this holding, and a trackway which led to the farmstead and carried on up the mountain towards the common has also gone out of use.

Holding W/11/5203/c lies to the south of the Preseli mountains within historic landscape character area 266: Llangolman. There is no settlement within the holding, and the field pattern of medium sized, regular enclosure has not changed significantly since the late nineteenth century.

#### ***ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTENT***

The known archaeological content of holding W/11/5203/a is largely post-medieval in date and is comprised of Trefach farmstead itself (PRN 52721), a small enclosure, probably a sheep fold (PRN 52724), and a further enclosure of unknown date and significance identified by the Royal Commission (PRN 52722). There is also a pond (PRN 52723) marked on historic maps with a sluice, close to the location of a modern sheep dip, and a former quarry (PRN 52727). Possible earlier activity within the holding is represented by a number of 'stones' marked on historic maps (PRNs 52725, 52726, 53729 and 52730). In some areas this has been used to identify Bronze Age

standing stones, as well as later boundary markers. However, naturally occurring boulders are also common in this area and much of this stone has subsequently been cleared to allow ploughing, leaving no trace of these 'stones' within the fields. One such stone (PRN 53729) marked on the field boundary has been found to represent a Post Medieval boundary marker for adjacent common land. There was a possibility that 'Carn Wrach' (Witch's Cairn) may have represented a Bronze Age round barrow (PRN 52728) but on further investigation proved to be a natural feature.

The known archaeological content of holding W/11/5203/b consists of a deserted farmstead (PRN 52731), an earthwork bank of unknown date and function (PRN 12268), and a former trackway (PRN 52732) accessing the farmstead and the high ground beyond.

No archaeological remains were identified within holding c.

### ***KEY OBJECTIVE***

The management priority for this farm is the preservation and maintenance of bank PRN 54937 and the bank that defines enclosure PRN 52722, both important features that are not yet fully understood. The preservation of the interesting ruined farmstead complex of Fagwyr Llwyd (PRN 52731) is also a priority, at present in a relatively stable condition. It is important to preserve features that define the distinctive historic landscape character of the area, which includes the maintenance of traditional buildings within Trefach farmstead (PRN 52721) and historic field boundaries, using materials and techniques appropriate to the locality.

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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
2	TREFACH ( <a href="#">52722</a> )	Unknown/ Enclosure?	SN0692035550	U	Specific

A large bank curving across the hillslope and forming an enclosure to the north of Trefach. An unusually large grass covered earthen bank begins at the road, curving to the northwest and forming the current boundary along the northern edge of the farm holding before returning south towards Trefach farmstead. A stream runs down the western side of the enclosure and a section of walling is visible in the large curving bank. The bank no longer forms a field boundary as it crosses the field but is marked as a field boundary from the tithe map of 1843 to the Ordnance Survey map of 1964. The enclosed field is described in the tithe apportionments as 'Little Meadow', now improved pasture. The arrangement of adjoining field boundaries suggests this bank predates them, and the unusual size may indicate this represents an enclosure of unknown significance. However, there is no trace of the bank continuing to the south of the road and its location on the hillslope is uncharacteristic for a defended enclosure. A ditch suggested by the RCAHMS was not discernible on the ground. To the west and north the bank still forms a field boundary and appears in good condition, as it crosses the field stock has worn tracks into the bank in several places but the sheer size of the bank prevents it from being ploughed. *Visited 05/08/2005 (PP)*



**Looking WNW along the top of the large curving bank before it joins the tree lined field boundary.**





**Looking S at the large bank, the small section of walling is visible before the tree.**

- |          |                         |                                |                       |                 |
|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| <b>3</b> | <a href="#">(52723)</a> | <b>Post Medieval/<br/>Pond</b> | <b>SN0702035337 C</b> | <b>Specific</b> |
|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|

A pond with a sluice is marked in this position on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The site is currently visible as a roughly rectangular depression with a channel running along the field boundary down towards the farmstead of Trefach. The site is grass covered, lying at the edge of a field of improved pasture and in relatively good condition, although a small clump of gorse lies at the north-western edge of the pond and sheltering stock have eroded a small section of pond bank. *Visited 05/08/2005 (PP)*

- |          |   |                                     |                       |                 |
|----------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| <b>4</b> | <a href="#">FAGWYR-LWYD<br/>(52731)</a> | <b>Post Medieval/<br/>Farmstead</b> | <b>SN0828435170 B</b> | <b>Specific</b> |
|----------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|

A farmstead complex marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, possibly abandoned by the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map of 1907. The site is not marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819 but B.G.Charles (1992) records the name 'Vagurllwyd' in this area in 1734 and again in 1762. Tradition also holds that Henry Tudor stayed at Fagwyr Llwyd in Nevern Parish in 1485 as he was rallying support before his march to Bosworth and battle with Richard III. The site is now in ruins although the layout of the farmstead complex visible on the 1889 map is still traceable on the ground. The main house lies on the western side, rectangular, aligned roughly N-S with the remains of a fireplace in the south-eastern corner. Lying parallel to the east is another large rectangular building with an internal division, presumably agricultural and backing onto a stone walled enclosure to the east, itself subdivided into three strips. Two small buildings lie to the south, function unknown but also presumably agricultural in nature. A large stone walled enclosure also lies on the north side of the complex. The buildings are all stone built, with walls standing to a maximum of 1.5m high and rubble indicating roofs may have been of slate. The site is partly covered in vegetation and mature trees. It appears fairly stable, animal grazing and the tree canopy is preventing excessive vegetation and saplings growing. Root action may be causing some damage with the threat of further damage caused by falling branches and trees. *Visited 05/08/2005 (PP)*



**Looking north at the remains of what appears to have been the main farmhouse at Fagwyr Llwyd.**



General shot looking SSE at the remains of Fagwyr Llwyd farmstead complex, showing the general state of preservation.

5      [\(54937\)](#)      Unknown/ Bank      SN0687434960      B      Specific

Slight remains of a small bank running roughly north from Carn Wrach, following the contours of the hill. Function unclear, only a relatively short section of the bank can be traced and no field boundary is marked here on historic map sources. The site lies in a field of improved pasture and has been ploughed in the past. Visited 05/08/2005 (PP)



Looking NE at the faint remains of bank PRN 54937. The bank runs roughly from the stone in the bottom right hand corner of the photo towards the base of Mynydd Carningli in the background.

**FAGWYR-LWYD**      Unknown/ Bank      SN08423518      C      Generic  
[\(12268\)](#)      (earthwork)

A linear bank apparently recorded from aerial photography. No feature was discernible on the ground when visited on 5/8/05. Visited 05/08/2005 (PP)

**TREFACH** [\(52721\)](#)      Post Medieval/      SN0691135507      B      Generic  
Farmstead

A working farmstead complex. The date of its original establishment is unclear but it is marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819, also on first (1889) and second (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps. Farmsteads are archaeologically sensitive areas and may have seen continued occupation over a long period of time. Traditional buildings are described in section ii. Visited 05/08/2005 (PP)

[\(52724\)](#)      Post Medieval/      SN0734935013      C      Generic  
Fold?

A small square enclosure marked on historic map sources, probably a sheep fold. No trace of this site remains. Visited 05/08/2005 (PP)

[\(52725\)](#)      Unknown/ Stone      SN0733734934      U      Generic

A stone is marked in this location on first edition Ordnance Survey map (1889), not marked on the second edition of 1907. The stone may be bronze age. The site lies in a field of improved pasture and no sign of the

stone is currently visible at this location. *Visited* 05/08/2005 (PP)

[\(52726\)](#) **Unknown/ Stone** **SN0740834938 B** **Generic**

A stone is marked in this location on first edition Ordnance Survey map (1889), not marked on the second edition of 1907. The stone may be bronze age. The site lies in a field of improved pasture and no sign of the stone is currently visible at this location. *Visited* 05/08/2005 (PP)

[\(52727\)](#) **Post Medieval/ Quarry** **SN0692935186 C** **Generic**

The remains of a small quarry. Marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 as 'Old Quarry', indicating it may already have been out of use by that date.

**CARN WRACH** [\(52728\)](#) **Unknown/ Natural feature** **SN0684234868 C** **Generic**

This site is labelled on historic and current maps as 'Carn Wrach' (Witches Cairn), sometimes shown as a circular feature and referenced by field boundaries which lead to the suggestion that it may have represented a Bronze Age round barrow. However, when visited the site appeared to be a prominent but natural outcrop of rock, common in this area. No structural element to the rocks could be determined but as a prominent natural feature it appears to have been used as a boundary marker and attracted an unusual name. *Visited* 05/08/2005 (PP)

[\(52729\)](#) **Post Medieval/ Stone** **SN0719634819 U** **Generic**

A small stone pillar, broken at the top, lying on the field boundary. The letters 'T D ?LL' are carved into the northern face of the stone. According to the farmer this is one of a series of similar stones that marks the edge of common land. The stone is marked in this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. *Visited* 05/08/2005 (PP)



South facing shot of stone marker showing the carved letters. The first 'T' is obscured by the grass.

[\(52730\)](#) **Bronze Age?/ Stone** **SN0751434898 U** **Generic**

A stone is marked in this location on first edition Ordnance Survey map (1889), not marked on the second edition of 1907. The stone may be bronze age.

**FAGWYR-LWYD** [\(52732\)](#) **Unknown/ Trackway** **SN0832935093 C** **Generic**

A road/ trackway is clearly marked following this line on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, running up to Fagwyr-Lwyd farmstead, and on up to the mountain. By the time of the second edition, parts of the track had been abandoned, and it is no longer visible on modern map sources. The line of the trackway is visible as a tree lined hollow way as it runs past the former farmstead of Fagwyr Llwyd (PRN 52731). *Visited* 05/08/2005 (PP)

## 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 2 on MAP 1**

**TREFACH ([52722](#))**

**SN0692035550**

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

The true nature of this bank is not yet fully understood therefore the aim of the management for this site is to maintain a protective vegetation cover and prevent excessive stock wear to preserve and maintain the feature as much as possible. Stock have created some well worn tracks across the bank, cutting into it in places and eroding the grass cover. This erosion however is not currently a serious

threat to the integrity of this feature and blocking these tracks would probably just create new tracks across the bank.

- This site should be monitored and reassessed at the 5 year break to establish the extent of stock erosion and whether more extensive stock restriction is required for the bank.

**Site 3 on MAP 1**

**[\(52723\)](#)**

**SN0702035337**

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

The aim of the management for this site is to maintain a stable grass cover and prevent stock erosion. Stock appear to have sheltered by a small clump of gorse at the north-western end of the pond causing some erosion to the pond bank.

- The gorse could be removed which should prevent the stock sheltering at this point and allow the protective grass cover to return.

**Site 4 on MAP 1**

**FAGWYR-LWYD [\(52731\)](#)**

**SN0828435170**

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

The aim of the management for this site is to preserve the visible and below-ground remains of this site. At present the site appears in a stable condition and the current management regime should be maintained. The cover of mature trees is helping to prevent excessive vegetation growth although it does pose a threat with falling branches and falling trees.

- This site should be monitored and if any part of the mature tree cover becomes unstable the unstable tree or branch should be carefully removed prior to a collapse with care taken not to disturb upstanding archaeological remains.

**Site 5 on MAP 1**

**[\(54836\)](#)**

**SN0687434960**

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

The aim of the management for this feature is to ensure its long term preservation for the future. The site has been ploughed in the past and lies in a vulnerable location near the crest of the hill, future ploughing is likely to remove all visible traces of this feature.

- Although the feature has been ploughed in the past the depth of ploughing over the feature should be reduced or kept out of ploughing in future.

## 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
1	TREFACH ( <a href="#">52721</a> )	Post Medieval/ Farmstead	SN0691135507	B		Specific
<p>A working farmstead complex. The date of its original establishment is unclear but it is marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819, also on first (1889) and second (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps. The traditional farm buildings consist of two ranges aligned roughly north-south to the north of the farmhouse, one on either side of the road. Both ranges are built of mortared random rubble with slate roofs. The northern range has 3 east facing doorways with brick lintels. A former pigsty is attached to the southern end, now used for storage and as kennels. A small stone built shed lies to the east of the farmhouse and a small stone and brick built structure lies on the roadside to the northeast. All of these traditional buildings are marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 and remain in use and in relatively good condition, although the pigsty is partly covered in vegetation and the roof is beginning to deteriorate. <i>Visited 05/08/2005 (PP)</i></p>						



**SW facing shot of the northern range of farm buildings, the former pigsty is visible at the left hand edge of the picture.**

### 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 1 on MAP 1**

**TREFACH ([52721](#))**

**SN0691135507**

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

The aim of the management for this site should be to ensure the survival of the traditional buildings and maintain the historic character of the complex of traditional farm buildings as a whole. The traditional farm buildings are all in use and generally in good repair, although the walls and roof of the former pigsty attached to the main barn range are partly covered by vegetation and the roof is deteriorating slightly.

- The former pigsty could benefit from the clearance of vegetation cover and the repair of the slate roof.



### iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

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

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*PP - 09/08/2005 ( 13:49:05 ) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 52219.*

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*This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the [HE1 report](#) for this farm.*

#### *Sources consulted:*

##### **Maps**

##### **Tithe Map 1843 Nevern Parish**

**Ordnance Survey (6" to 1 mile) Sheet SN03NE, 1965**

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

**Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet X.4; 1889**

**Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet X.8; 1889**

**Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XI.5; 1889**

**Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XVIII.7; 1889**

**Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Pembrokeshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet X.4; 1907**

**Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Pembrokeshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet X.8; 1907**

**Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Pembrokeshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XI.5; 1907**

**Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Pembrokeshire (25" to 1 mile) Sheet XVIII.7; 1907**

##### **Other Sources**

**Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and ICOMOS. 1998. Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest In Wales**

**Ludlow and Murphy: Pembrokeshire Historic Landscape Characterisation. Historic Landscape Character Area 273: Tregynon. Preseli**

**Historic Landscape Character Area 275: Cilgwyn. Preseli**

**Historic Landscape Character Area 266: Llangolman. Preseli.**

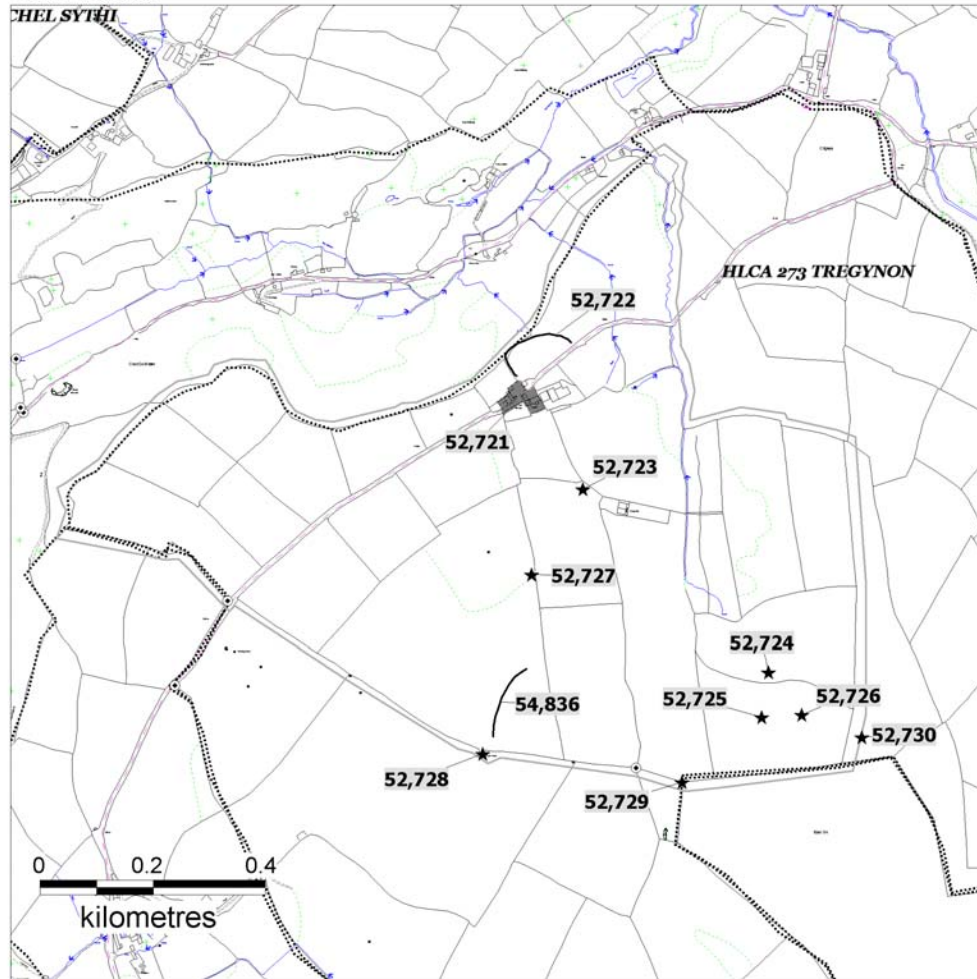
**Charles, B.G. 1992. The Place-Names of Pembrokeshire, vol.I**

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**Howells, B (Gen.Ed.) 2002. Pembrokeshire County History, Vol. II Medieval Pembrokeshire RCAHMW. Coflein Online Database.**

Trefach W/13/5203/a

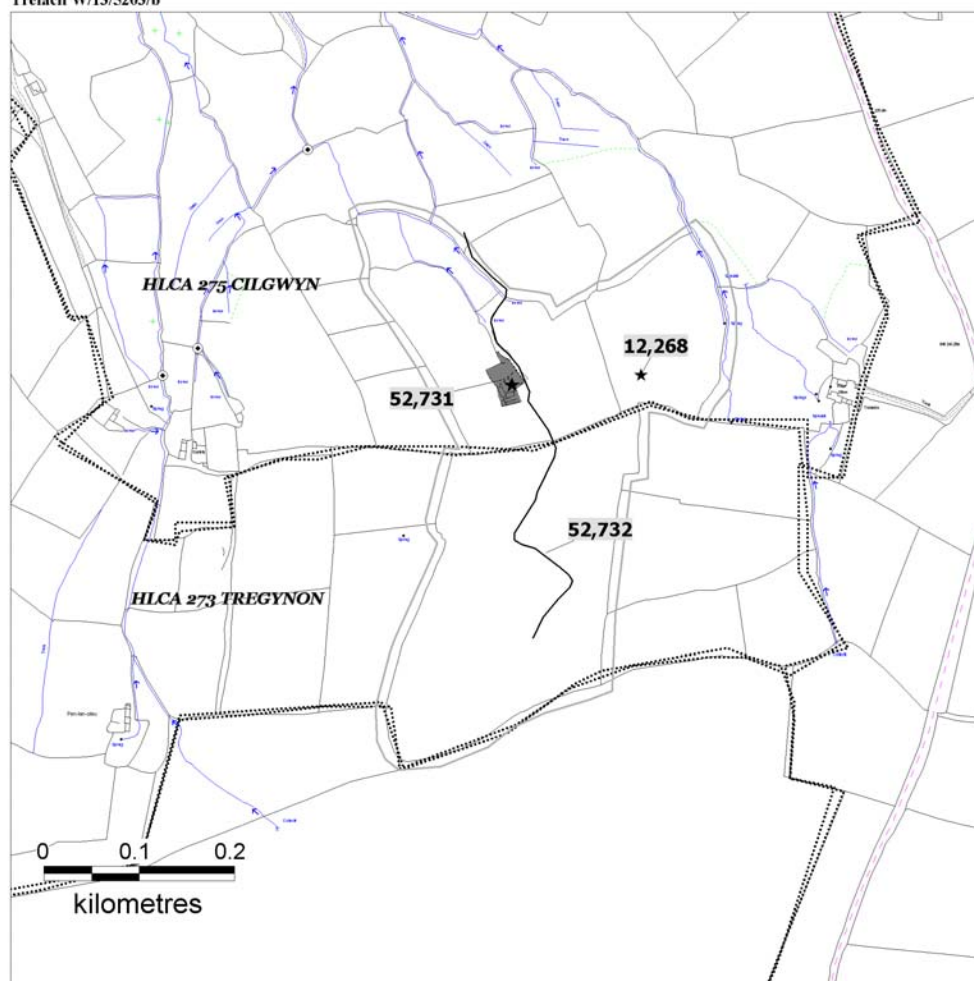
CHEL SYTHI



—	Farm Boundary	■	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)	—	Archaeological Linear Features (by PRN)
.....	Historic Landscape Character Area	★	Archaeological Sites (by PRN)		

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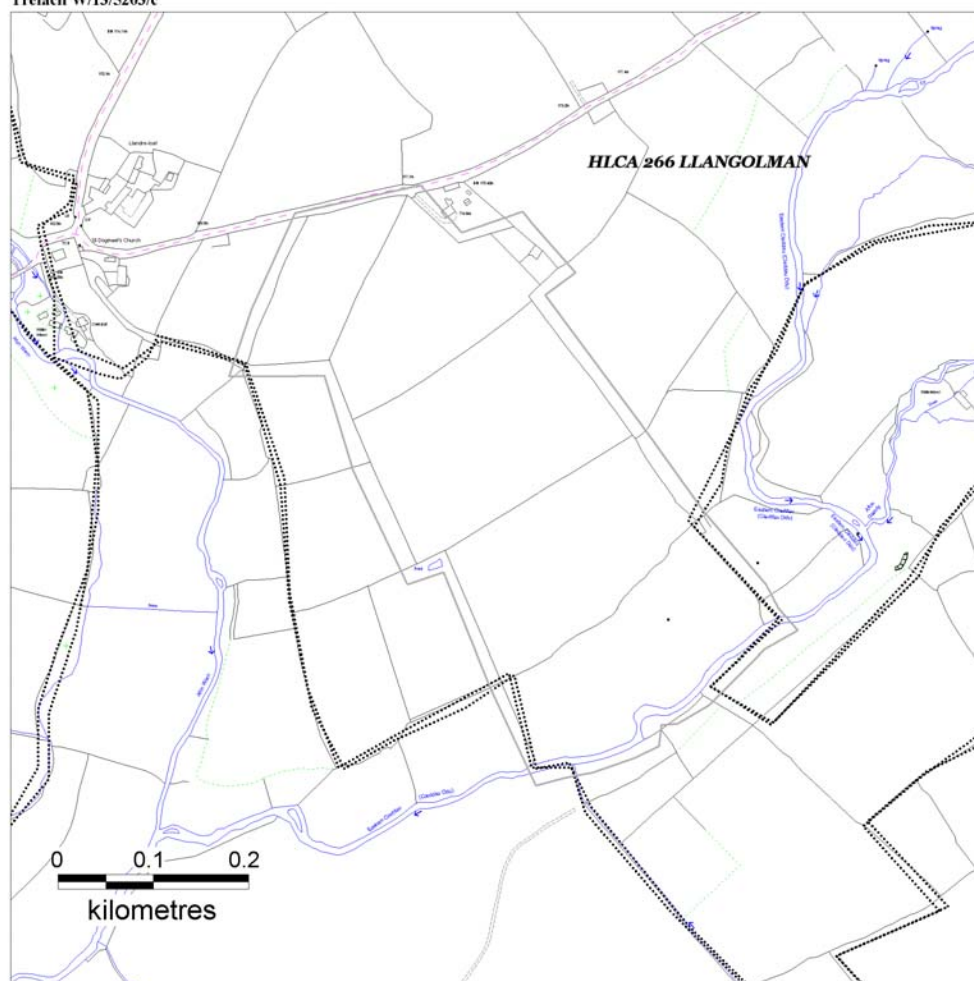
Trefach W/13/5203/b



—	Farm Boundary	■	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)	---	Archaeological Linear Features (by PRN)
.....	Historic Landscape Character Area	★	Archaeological Sites (by PRN)		

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Trefach W/13/5203/c



—	Farm Boundary	■	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)	—	Archaeological Linear Features (by PRN)
.....	Historic Landscape Character Area	★	Archaeological Sites (by PRN)		

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## **PRESELI**

### **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 266 LLANGOLMAN**

**GRID REFERENCE: SN125264**

**AREA IN HECTARES: 1461**

#### **Historic Background**

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

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

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

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

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

### **Conservation priorities**

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

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

## **PRESELI**

### **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 273 TREGYNON**

**GRID REFERENCE: SN049340**

**AREA IN HECTARES: 511.0**

#### **Historic Background**

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

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

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

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

This is a distinctive and generally well defined historic landscape area. The lower-lying heavily wooded landscape of Cilgwyn lies to the north, the heavily wooded slopes of Cwm Gwaun to the northwest and to the east lies the open moorland of Mynydd Preseli. Definition is less clear between this area and land to the west, and between this area and Gellifawr, which it virtually surrounds.



**Conservation priorities**

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

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

## **PRESELI**

### **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:**

### **275 CILGWYN**

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

#### **Historic Background**

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

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

Cilgwyn historic landscape character area lies across the valleys of the upper Afon Gwaun and the Afon Clydach. The valleys here are steep sided, producing an undulating landscape ranging in height from 20m at the lowest points to over 250m. The landscape is divided into small irregular fields. The boundaries of these fields come in a variety of forms, ranging from stone-faced banks, dry-stone walls to stone and earth banks. Stone is the common factor in the boundaries, with, in many instances monolithic foundation stones present. Most boundaries are topped by hedges, but these are generally neglected, very overgrown with small trees sprouting out of them. Deciduous woodland is a defining characteristic of this area. The more substantial woods at Ty Canol and Pentre Ifan have colonised former fields. Woodland on the steep valley sides is more ancient. Overall, the extensive woodland and trees on the overgrown hedge-banks provides a heavily wooded aspect to Cilgwyn. Agricultural land-use is almost entirely pasture. This is mostly improved on the less wooded valley shoulders, but on the valley sides and bottoms rougher, unimproved and rushy land is more common. Some of the more neglected land is reverting to scrub. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms and cottages. Dwellings are generally of 19th century date in the vernacular style. One, one-and-a-half and two

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

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

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

### **Conservation priorities**

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

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