

Archaeoleg Cambria
Neuadd y Sir
Stryd Caerfyrddin
Llandeilo
Sir Gaerfyrddin
SA19 6AF

Ffon 01558 823131
Ffacs 01558 823133
Ebost:
cambria@cambria.org.uk



Cambria Archaeology
The Shire Hall
Carmarthen Street
Llandeilo
Carmarthenshire
SA19 6AF

Telephone 01558 823131
Fax 01558 823133
Email:
cambria@cambria.org.uk

TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

Prepared for: Eisteddfa Fawr



**Tir Gofal Reference No. W/13/5486
ACA Report No. 2006/21
Project Record No. 53696
Prepared by Alice Pyper**

Other documents enclosed:

Cadw, Countryside Council for Wales and ICOMOS, 1998.

Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest In Wales.

Pembrokeshire Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Historic Landscape Character Areas

265 Glandy Cross,

271 Mynydd-Du,

272 Banc-Du,

275 Cilgwyn,

277 Trehaidd,

278 Carnedd Meibion - Owen,

279 Brynberion - Mirianog,

280 Eglwysrwrw,

281 Mynydd Preseli &

282 Hafod Tydfil.

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This farm consists of six holdings stretched across northern Pembrokeshire and partly into Carmarthenshire. The main holding (W/13/5486/a) lies around the farmstead of Eisteddfa Fawr, lying to the north of the small settlement of Brynberian and falls within the communities of Eglwysrw and Nevern. The entire holding lies within the Preseli Area of Outstanding Historic Interest, and also within the smaller Historic Landscape Character Areas 278 Carnedd Meibion - Owen, HLCA 279 Brynberion - Mirianog, HLCA 280 Eglwysrw and HLCA 275 Cilgwyn. These character areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape and the descriptions include general management priorities. The enclosure pattern within this holding is mixed; medium sized irregular fields on the edge of Ty Canol woods in the northwest corner of this holding are characteristic of the piecemeal enclosure of this woodland from the late Medieval period onwards, irregular fields on the eastern and southern fringes of this holding are also apparently late Medieval enclosures of former open common. The more regular fields around Eisteddfa Fawr may be Post Medieval in date, as are the larger and irregular enclosures around Carnedd Meibion-Owen to the southwest, enclosing former open land. The current layout had been established by the time it was recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 with little change since. The settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and cottages may have its origins in the late Medieval enclosure of parts of the holding, reaching a height in the 19th century when several farmsteads and cottages are shown on the 1889 map.

Holding W/13/5486/b lies a short distance to the south also in Eglwysrw community, and within the Preseli Area of Outstanding Historic Interest and within HLCAs 279 Brynberion - Mirianog, 277 Trehaidd and 281 Mynydd Preseli. The long regular rectangular field enclosures to the northwest may be remnants of Medieval strip field agriculture, preserved in Post Medieval boundaries. Smaller irregular fields lie around the settlement pattern of dispersed cottages in the main part of the holding. These irregular holdings are characteristic of piecemeal enclosure of the former open land of Mynydd Preseli, possibly from the late Medieval period onwards. Some of the internal boundaries visible on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map of have been abandoned during the 20th century to create larger fields. Around the edges of this holding lies the still unenclosed land of Mynydd Preseli.

Holding W/13/5486/c lies to the southeast, within the community of Eglwysrw, on the summit of Mynydd Preseli within the Preseli Area of Outstanding Historic Interest. The holding lies within HLCAs 281 Mynydd Preseli and HLCA 282 Hafod Tydfil. This holding consists of small irregular fields around the farmstead of Hafod Tydfil lying within the unenclosed moorland of Mynydd Preseli. There is a suggestion that this may have been a hafod belonging to St Dogmaels Abbey during Medieval times. 'Hafod Tydvill' is mentioned in 1585-6, under the ownership of the Bowens of

Pentre Ifan, and was one of several areas of enclosure in the common at that time. The current layout is apparently marked on the tithe map of 1841 with little change since.

Holding W/13/5486/d is a large holding lying on the south facing slopes leading down to the Afon Syfni valley, also lying partly within the Preseli Area of Outstanding Historic Interest and divided between the communities of Puncheston, Eglwysrw and Maenclochog. The holding also lies within HLCA 281 Mynydd Preseli, HLCA 271 Mynydd-Du and HLCA 272 Banc Du. Medium sized regular field enclosures lie on the banks of the streams with larger regular enclosures on the higher ground. The smaller fields probably derive from late 17th/early 18th century enclosure of former common land, the larger fields are more characteristic of later 18th century enclosure of former open moorland. The settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and cottages was presumably established at a similar time to the enclosure pattern.

Holding W/13/5486/e is a small holding lying near the Pembrokeshire/Carmarthenshire border to the west of Glandy Cross in the community of Cilymaenllwyd, on the edge of the Preseli Area of Outstanding Historic Interest and also within HLCA 265 Glandy Cross. The enclosure pattern consists of medium sized regular fields, apparently established at some point between the late 17th and early 19th century.

The final holding, W/13/5486/f, is the northernmost, lying in the valley of Nant Duad in the community of Nevern. The enclosure pattern in this area consists of medium sized irregular field enclosures, characteristic of the piecemeal enclosure of farmland over relatively long periods of time, possibly from the late Medieval period onwards.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTENT

Holding W/13/5486/a is rich in prehistoric remains; it includes the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Pentre Ifan burial chamber (PRN 1471). This is a burial chamber dating to the Neolithic, in unusually good condition and now a guardianship site managed by Cadw. Later Bronze Age archaeology is recorded nearby including two finds; a Bronze Spearhead and a Palstave, a stone row (PRN 2892) and large standing stone (PRN 1518). A further possible standing stone was recorded in a field boundary wall during the farm visit (PRN 55843). Nearby hillforts also indicate Iron Age settlement in this area, although as yet no archaeology of this period has been recorded within the bounds of the farm holding. Pottery dating to the Romano-British period has been recovered from within the holding, indicating further activity during this period. Early Medieval activity in the area is also suggested by an 8th-10th century inscribed stone found a short distance south of this holding. No Medieval archaeology has been recorded within the holding but there is the possibility that some of the farmsteads (PRNs 54366 & 54372) recorded on 19th century maps may have late Medieval origins. Settlement appears to have reached a peak within this holding during the 19th century as several cottages (PRNs 54364, 54365, 54367, 54368, 54369, 54370 & 55848) are also marked on the old series (1819) and 1st edition (1889) Ordnance Survey maps, of these cottages only two are still occupied.

Holding W/13/5486/b lies to the southeast of holding W/13/5486/a and although no archaeology which predates the post medieval period has been identified within the bounds of the holding its proximity to other sites suggests that there was earlier

activity in this area. The old series and 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps show several cottages - PRNs 54373, 54375 & 54376 - not all are part of the application area - and a small farmstead (PRN 54374) had been established within the holding by the late Post Medieval period. The 1st edition map also shows several fords, footbridges and stepping stones (PRNs 54377, 54378 & 18918) giving access to these cottages across the many streams.

Holding W/13/5486/c consists of a small pocket of enclosed land which lies around Hafod Tydfil (PRN 54408 & 5729), an abandoned farmstead which was established on unenclosed moorland in the late Medieval/early Post Medieval period. There are the substantial remains of buildings and associated structures surviving. Although the upstanding remains may not be medieval there is the likelihood of earlier fabric surviving.

Holding W/13/5486/d is rich in archaeological and historical features of interest, spanning a great time depth. Prehistoric activity is represented by a round barrow (PRN 1562) and nearby possible standing stone (PRN 48322). These features indicate Prehistoric ritual and funerary activity, and other stones recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (PRNs 54391, 54394 & 54405) may also be further indications of this, although not all of these stones survive in situ. A nearby hut circle (PRN 11561) and enclosures (PRNs 11562 & 14383) may be indications of Prehistoric settlement within the holding. Two trackways (PRNs 54387 & 54390) across the northern part of the holding are labelled on early Ordnance Survey maps as Roman roads, and although this provenance is unconfirmed their antiquity is evident. A deserted rural settlement (PRN 1560) is probably the site of Fegwr-Goch or Redwalls, a settlement first mentioned in 1293 when Robert de Vale, Lord of Dale, was granted a weekly market and annual fair 'for his manor of Redwalls'. The settlement is recorded in an Extent of the Barony in 1594 but appears to have been in decline by that time and now all that remains are platforms where buildings stood and their associated enclosures and paddocks. The archaeological remains of this complex have been recognised as nationally important and it is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Pe 402). Post Medieval settlement is recorded on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, consisting of several farmsteads (PRNs 54402, 24560, 54381, 54385, 54392) some of which are now largely ruinous. Further dispersed settlement in the Post Medieval period is represented by numerous cottages sites (PRNs 54384, 54389, 54396 & 54404). Later Post Medieval industrial activity is also shown by the remains of several quarries (PRNs 54382, 54383, 54398 & 18424), of which the remains of PRN 18427 are very substantial and includes the remains of an associated building.

Holding W/13/5486/e holds a large concentration of prehistoric archaeological material which, along with evidence that has been recorded beyond the farm holding, suggests that this area is one of the most important prehistoric monument complexes in Wales. The complex extends to the east of the holding, but a significant part of the recorded archaeology of this complex lies within holding W/13/5486/e; identified sites include the standing stones of Yr Allor (PRN 1000), and at least five burial mounds otherwise known as round barrows or cairns (PRNs 1083, 9753, 12690, 13034) and a ring barrow (PRN 667). Land improvement measures have levelled a number of these sites however in addition to the scheduled stone pair of Yr Allor the remains of a cairn (PRN 9753) can still be seen as a mound, confirming that some buried archaeological deposits survive.

Further prehistoric archaeology has been recorded within holding W/13/5486/f; here an enclosure that was identified from aerial photography has been partially excavated, and the evidence confirms that this is the remains of an Iron Age defended enclosure, where a small community or family group would have lived over two thousand years ago.

KEY OBJECTIVE

The management priority for this large farm rich in archaeology is varied, however the preservation of important and often scheduled archaeology is key, including those Prehistoric remains on holding W/13/5486/e and the Medieval settlement PRN 1560 are priorities.

B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

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

These are divided into three types:

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

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

General requirements

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

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.

- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to Cambria Archaeology (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

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

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

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

i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:

Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.

Location and description:

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

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

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
1	GLANDY CROSS (<u>667</u>)	Neolithic; Bronze Age ring barrow	SN13752663	B	Specific

Holding e. The site of a ring cairn. These are monuments comprised of a ring of earth and/or stones, usually anything between 5m and 20m in diameter, surrounding a hollow central area that is (or was initially) free of cairn material, and which is presumed to have been the focus of various prehistoric funerary and ritual ceremonies.

This site is no longer visible at ground level - it was originally recorded as 'Seven earthfast stones forming a rough circle 20.0m in diameter lie in heathland at SN13752663.' The site was partially excavated in 1991



A platform with low stone and earth banks; probably the remains of a building.

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|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| 5 | PANT-WRAIGEN
<u>(9753)</u> | Bronze Age
cairn | SN13682653 | U | Specific |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|

Holding e. This site represents the remains of a cairn. In 1991 a long trench was laid out from the centre of the mound eastwards and discovered stone cairn approximately 11 metres in diameter. Most of the visible mound was made up of pre-cairn soil which had been protected by the cairn. A sherd of possible Bronze Age pottery may have represented the remains of a disturbed burial deposit. When visited in 2005 the mound is still visible as a slight swelling in the ground surface, rising no more than 0.25 m high and around 16 metres in diameter. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*



The remains of Pant-wraigen bronze age cairn survive as a low swelling in the ground surface.

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|----------|--|---|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| 6 | HENLLYS TOP FIELD
<u>(11584)</u> | Iron Age; Roman
defended
enclosure | SN118397 | B | Specific |
|----------|--|---|-----------------|----------|-----------------|

Holding d. A roughly circular enclosure, about 40m diameter, showing as a crop-mark. Small-scale excavations in 1986 demonstrated the Iron Age/Romano-British character of the surviving archaeology, which described the site as typical of the enclosed farmsteads found scattered over the plateau areas of Pembrokeshire. It is thought that the interior probably contained roundhouses and four-post structures. The excavation demonstrated that even though the site appeared poorly preserved above ground level there were significant archaeological remains surviving within the sub-soil. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

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|----------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| 7 | GLANDY CROSS
<u>(12690)</u> | Bronze age
round barrow | SN13682681 | B | Specific |
|----------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------|----------|-----------------|

Holding e. An oval cairn, 1m high and measuring c.4m x5m, which surrounded a standing stone. Noted by DAT in 1991, this monument is described as having large stones protruding from its sides (a kerb?) and a central stone projecting 0.6m above the top. By the time of the Glandy Cross fieldwalking programme (July 2000) and field visit under this project there was no visible presence of this cairn, the field having been subject to land improvement measures and many large stones having been cleared. During fieldwalking a noticeable concentration of white quartz was recovered from around the area where this monument once stood. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

- 8 PANT WRAIGEN (13034) Bronze Age round barrow?; ring barrow? SN13742656 U Specific**
- Holding e.* This site of a possible ring barrow. Site visits in 2000 and 2005 could not identify the site of the monument; the field having been subjected to extensive land improvement. *Visited* 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)
- 9 (18427) Post Medieval quarry SN080313 C Specific**
- Holding d.* A quarrying complex marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, including buildings. Marked as 'old' and presumably out of use on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. The quarry is a long, steep sided cleft in the hillslope, the remains of a building to the south of the extraction pit can still be observed as a platform with low stone walls. Spoil tips lie to the north and south of the quarry. The quarry pit itself has long been used as a dump and the western end has been partially filled in and additional rubbish lies around the western lip. *Visited* 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)
- 10 GLANDY CROSS (42571) Neolithic; Bronze age prehistoric monument complex SN13852660 B Specific**
- Holding e.* Group PRN for a series of monuments concentrated around the Yr Allor stones (1000), and consisting of at least two round barrows/cairns (1083 and 9753), at least one and perhaps two ring cairns (667 and 13034), an axe factory (14810), and possibly a standing stone with surrounding cairn (12690). This complex forms part of an important Prehistoric landscape, one of the most significant archaeological sites in the country. These sites have suffered from extensive land improvement operations, and much of the upstanding archaeology has been levelled, with the exception of the Yr Allor stones (PRN 1000) and round barrow (PRN 9753). The survival of the round barrow suggests that there are still buried archaeological deposits surviving. *Visited* 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)
- 11 CASTELL TY-CANOL;CASTELL (54364) Post Medieval cottage SN0954836798 B Specific**
- Holding a.* A cottage site marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 and also on the tithe map (Nevern Parish) of 1840. The site consists of low stone walls to either side of the road; the cottage itself is apparently to the north of the road, and associated buildings and enclosures to the south. The remains consist of stone walls, no higher than a metre. Self seeded ash trees are now well established. *Visited* 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)
- 12 PEN WERN (54366) Post Medieval farmstead SN1007237540 B Specific**
- Holding a.* A farmstead complex marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819. The more detailed 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows farm buildings arranged around a central yard, characteristic of a late 18th/early 19th century arrangement. In addition to the farmhouse there are a number of traditional farm buildings, stone built and largely with corrugated sheet roofs;
- a barn with a lofted granary - this building is very overgrown with ivy and does not appear to be in regular use;
 - a long, one-storey cow shed with 3 doorways and alternate windows. this also does not appear to

- be in regular use;
- a low, one-storey cart shed / calf shed / stable?;
- a smaller building with a double entrance doorway at the southern end and a further doorway adjacent and small window opening. The doorways in the building have been modified, making the original function difficult to discern;
- a further one-storey building to the rear of the farmhouse has been converted into a garage.

Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)

PENTRE IFAN (1471) **Neolithic** **SN0994337021** **A** **SAM** **Generic**
chambered tomb

Holding a. A well-preserved chambered tomb of national importance and a scheduled ancient monument Pe 008. The chamber is in excellent condition. There are six uprights, 3 of which support the large capstone. The other 3 are at the south end and form part of the entrance to the chamber. The capstone is 5m long x 2.4m x 0.9m.

The monument is now a Cadw guardianship site and as such is managed directly by the State. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

PEN-FEIDR-COEDAN (1517) **General** **SN0993536891** **D** **Generic**
natural
feature

Holding a. A probable natural outcrop, once thought to have been a possible chambered tomb. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

PEN-FEIDR-COEDAN (1518) **Bronze Age** **SN0990336904** **B** **Generic**
standing stone

Holding a. The following description dates from a survey in 2003, the current status in 2005 appears little changed; A massive stone, 2.5m high x 2.5m wide (at base) and 0.6m thick (at base), tapering to a point. Minimal lichen growth is present. The stone slants slightly to the east, with a cattle/sheep trodden hollow at the base on the east side. It is difficult to reason that this slab became embedded in this oblique position by natural means, or that it is an eroded outcrop. The conclusion must be that it was either set up as a "grand" rubbing stone, or that it is a standing stone set up in the Bronze Age. A stone slab lies on the ground/earthfast some 10m to the east, circa 1.5m x 1.00m x 0.27m thick/high. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*



A bronze age standing stone lies just to the south of Pentre Ifan chambered tomb, which can be seen to the right of the photograph.

MYNYDD DU CAIRN (1562) **Bronze Age round barrow** **SN0795231195** **B** **Generic**

Holding d. A very disturbed circular cairn measuring circa 0.75m high x 15m diameter with much stone exposed through its grassy cover. The stones have been rearranged to form what may be a sheep shelter on the northern side and there are craters within the centre of the cairn. There is a small upright stone at the western edge. At the time of the survey (2005) the site is currently in a stable condition. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

VAGWRGOCH (1989) **Medieval? unknown** **SN05693046** **U** **Generic**

Holding d. A visit in 1989 suggested that this circular feature maybe the remains of a structure or building rather than a round barrow or cairn. The site was not seen on the farm visit.

PEN-FEIDR-COEDAN (2891) **General natural feature** **SN0992136886** **D** **Generic**

Holding a. Although the site was previously recorded as a possible standing stone, when the site was visited in 2003 it was thought to be a natural rock outcrop. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

PEN-FEIDR-COEDAN (2892) **Bronze Age stone row** **SN09923688** **B** **Generic**

Holding a. A stone row was recorded at this location in the 1960s by the Ordnance Survey. When the site was visited in 2003, only one earthfast stone slab, (circa 1.5m x 1m x 0.27m thick/high) could be seen lying on the ground, some 10m east of PRN 1518. At the time of the farm visit in 2005 the site was found as described above. Some large loose stone was observed in the hedgebank to the northwest, which maybe the remains of the cleared stone row. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

MYNYDD- DU COMIN II (11561) **Unknown hut circle** **SN08113098** **B** **Generic**

Holding d. Stone hut circle on Preseli commons. RPS August 2001. Site not seen on archaeological farm visit.

MYNYDD-DU COMIN III (11562) **Unknown enclosure** **SN08113117** **U** **Generic**

Holding d. Enclosure on Preseli hills. RPS August 2001. Site not seen on archaeological farm visit.

BANC DU (14383) **Unknown enclosure** **SN061306** **U** **Generic**

Holding e. A sinuous bank encircling the hilltop was identified from aerial photographs in 1991, and a straight linear ditch was seen running from it. A site visit in 2005 confirmed that there is a trace earthwork surviving curving westwards from the current field boundary which runs northeast - southwest. The bank is approximately 0.2m high and a ditch 0.1m deep. It is possible that this represents the remains of a defended enclosure. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*



A low bank and ditch may represent the remains of a defended enclosure.

(18424) **Post Medieval SN06863151 C Generic**
quarry

Holding d. A quarry marked and presumably in operation on the 1st (1889) and 2nd (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps. Now disused. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

(18918) **Post Medieval SN103349 C Generic**
stepping stones

Holding a. Stepping stones crossing the stream to the north of Mount Pleasant. First marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907.

Unknown (24472) Post Medieval; SN0831 U Generic
Unknown
industrial site;
unknown

Holding d. A substantial area of the sides of the Syfernwyl Valley with mineral extraction habitation and other features noted from Air Survey. May include earlier features-i.e. there is a known barrow 1562-in the area. There are also traces of ploughing and small earthwork enclosures.(TAJ 21/10/88)

UNKNOWN (24561) Post Medieval? SN0737530702 U Generic
farmstead

Holding d. A small farmstead complex of buildings and boundary banks. Evidence for lazy beds or ridge & furrow. (TAJ.19.5.89); The "Garden" plot on the SE side of the house has a well defined stone boundary (with walled trackway to the NE), is grassed and has deciduous trees. The raised beds area to the north and NE of the house are lush green grass but everywhere else there is reed growth and bracken. Drainage is not good between the dwelling and the stream (some 120m to the SE) - although the trackway is clear. The thick bracken growth to the south and southwest covers a complex of stone bounded enclosures. This was difficult to assess fully because of bracken but does extend for 200+ metres on both sides of the stream. (Afon Syfni). RR October 2002.

(33711) **Post Medieval SN09663713 C NNR Generic**
boundary bank

Holding a. Stone and earth boundary bank c0.8m high x 0.6m wide. Occasional large oak trees in bank. Bank observed in 2005 and appears in a stable condition. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

MYNYDD-DU STONE **Bronze Age** **SN0793331288 U** **Generic**
(48322) **standing stone?**

Holding d. A possible standing stone (high potential). It appears almost square in shape, with an east-west alignment and is incorporated into a field boundary to the north of barrow cairn PRN 1562. At the time of visiting in 2005 it appears in good condition. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

EISTEDDFA FAWR **Post Medieval** **SN1011335621 B** **Generic**
(54372) **farmstead**

Holding a. A farmstead complex marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819. The more detailed 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map appears to show farm buildings arranged around a central yard. The farmstead of Eisteddfa Fawr has been redeveloped with number of large agricultural sheds now occupying the site of the historic farmstead. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

(54377) **Post Medieval ford** **SN1022934852 C** **Generic**

Holding a. A ford with associated adjacent footbridge crossing the river, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889.

(54378) **Post Medieval ford** **SN1050834930 C** **Generic**

Holding a. A ford with associated adjacent footbridge crossing the river, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The footbridge is no longer marked on the 2nd edition map of 1907.

(54379) **Post Medieval** **SN1042034918 C** **Generic**
weir

Holding d. A weir on the Afon Syfni, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889.

(54380) **Post Medieval** **SN0560730112 B** **Generic**
railway

Holding d. A section of now dismantled railway. Marked on the 1st (1889) and 2nd (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps, labelled as the GWR North Pembrokeshire Branch. Visible as a grassy embankment cutting across the fields below the road. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

(54382) **Post Medieval** **SN0594230482 C** **Generic**
quarry

Holding d. A small quarry extracting the outcropping local stone. Recorded by the RCAHMW as measuring 49m x 32m, 7m deep. Marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 as 'old quarry', suggesting it was already out of use by that time. Visible as a landscape feature. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

(54383) **Post Medieval** **SN0614030390 C** **Generic**
quarry

Holding d. A small quarry extracting the outcropping local stone. Recorded by the RCAHMW as a scoop measuring 70m x 40m, 10m deep. The appearance of the quarry suggested an early date, not marked on the 1st (1889) or 2nd (1907) edition Ordnance Survey maps. Not seen on farm visit. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

PEMBOYR (54384) **Post Medieval** **SN0656130752 B** **Generic**
cottage

Holding d. A small roadside cottage marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Still marked on the 2nd edition map of 1907. There are no upstanding remains of this cottage; the site of the building may have been removed with the widening of the road. The only trace of it is a kink in an earth field boundary

and a couple of gnarled, windswept thorn trees. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

(54387) **Post Medieval; SN0615931481 U Generic**
?Roman trackway

Holding d. A trackway marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 as a 'Roman Road'. This linear feature is more of a ditch with upcast banks to either side than a trackway. Where it enters the farm holding the ditch is c. 0.5 metre deep and the banks c. 0.30 metre high. It is filled with stone from field clearance and rushes. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*



A linear earthwork, marked as a Roman road on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey.

(54388) **?Post Medieval SN0680131460 U Generic**
earthwork

Holding d. A series of earthworks on the east facing slopes of Foel Eryr, recorded by the RCAHMW. They describe it as 3 linear banks running down the slope behind a disused quarry, possibly field boundaries or associated with the quarry. Possible pillow mounds also lie nearby. Earthworks are situated in a field currently under pasture and are in a good condition. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

TEMPER; SN0690131462 B Generic
TEMPERNESS (54389) cottage

Holding d. A cottage with associated enclosures marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819 and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Still marked on the 2nd edition map of 1907. The site of the cottage and associated enclosures are represented by low, grass-topped stone walls, and a trackway now runs through the site. Within the site of the cottage are the framework remains of an old railway carriage. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

(54390) **Post Medieval; SN0687931758 U Generic**
?Roman trackway

Holding d. A trackway marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Sections of this trackway are marked on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps as the site of a Roman road, and the W end joins with another trackway (PRN 54380) also labelled as a Roman Road. The course of this trackway is still visible as an earthwork, although a more recent trackway now cuts across it. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

(54391) **Unknown stones SN0748232171 U Generic**

Holding d. Two stones, one on either side of the road, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 and also on current Ordnance Survey maps. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map also marks a section of trackway here as a Roman Road. This site was not seen on the farm visit.

(54393) **Post Medieval SN0735231363 U Generic**
building

Holding d. A rectangular enclosure marked in the corner of a field on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. It may represent some form of animal enclosure, or abandoned building. Site unseen on farm visit.

(54400) **Post Medieval enclosure** **SN0803230930 U** **Generic**

Holding d. A small enclosure adjacent to the Afon Syfni, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Function unknown, it may represent a building, possibly associated with the mineral extraction along the Syyfni valley. The remains of this enclosure are built against a low stone field boundary running adjacent to the Afon Syfni. At the time of the farm visit in 2005 it is defined as low stone walls within rough ground and some bracken growth. Its proximity to the weir PRN 54401 might suggest that it has an industrial function. *Visited* 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)

(54401) **Post Medieval weir** **SN0804630935 C** **Generic**

Holding d. A weir on the Afon Syfni, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889.

(54403) **Post Medieval enclosure** **SN0777030817 B** **Generic**

Holding d. A disused Pinfold marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Site not seen on farm visit.

(54404) **Post Medieval cottage** **SN0729230587 B** **Generic**

Holding d. A possible small cottage with an associated enclosure on the banks of the Afon Syfni, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Appears to have been abandoned by the time of the 2nd edition map of 1907. Site not seen on farm visit.

(54405) **Unknown stone** **SN0666630589 U** **Generic**

Holding d. A stone recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, provenance unknown. This field has been cleared of stone, a quantity of stone of different sizes and some quite large is banked up against the old field boundary to the north. *Visited* 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)

(54406) **Post Medieval enclosure** **SN0711030445 U** **Generic**

Holding d. A rectangular enclosure and possible building remains marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. No longer shown on the 2nd edition map of 1907. Site not seen on farm visit.

(54407) **Post Medieval well** **SN0805530650 B** **Generic**

Holding d. A well marked on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. Site not seen on farm visit.

(55841) **Post Medieval pit** **SN0776731423 C** **Generic**

Holding d. A pit c. 7 m in diameter is surrounded by earth banks to the north and west, banks 0.5 m high. May be feature marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Extraction pit? *Visited* 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)

(55843) **Bronze Age? standing stone?** **SN0943436770 U** **Generic**

Holding a. A possible standing stone is incorporated into the stone field bank. 1.2 m tall x 0.8 m broad at

the base, tapering to a point. Inclined to the SSW. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*



A possible standing stone incorporated into an existing boundary wall.

(55844) **Unknown mound** **SN0962536626** **U** **Generic**

Holding a. A mound, 6.5 x 8 metres and approximately 0.6 m high. Stone projects from a turf cover. Could be a field clearance cairn. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

(55845) **Post Medieval pit** **SN0603731335** **U** **Generic**

Holding d. At the end of a grassed over, linear trench leading from 'The Bungalow' PRN 24471 is a circular pit c. 3 m across and around 0.4 m deep in the centre. This is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition. Possible soakaway? *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

(55846) **Post Medieval** **SN0620730290** **C** **Generic**
sluice

Holding d. A sluice is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map. Currently a large stone & earth retaining wall is visible c. 1 m high with a breach in the centre. Controlling water supply for a waterwheel in the New Inn farmstead. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

(55847) **Post Medieval leat** **SN0611730211** **C** **Generic**

Holding d. A leat is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1889, drawing water from the holding pond regulated by a sluice PRN 55846 and supplying a waterwheel in the New Inn farmstead. The leat is visible as a slight depression in the ground surface. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

(55848) **Post Medieval** **SN1022937651** **C** **Generic**
building

Holding a. A small building and a couple of enclosures in the corner of a field, a possible cottage. No upstanding remains survive. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.

- Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

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

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).
8. Do not burn materials on site.
9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.
10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.

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

Site 1 on MAP 1

GLANDY CROSS (667)

SN13752663

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

Although the site of this ring cairn has suffered extensive damage through land improvement measures, it is possible that there are fragmentary archaeological remains surviving below ground surface. The management aim of this area should therefore be to preserve what remains of this monument; this would most effectively be achieved by cessation of any ground intrusive activities and returning the area to permanent grassland land use.

Site 2 on MAP 1**ALLOR YR (1000)****SN13952661**

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

The standing stones of Yr Allor lie within a highly important prehistoric monument complex. The management aim of this area should be to preserve what remains of this monument; this would most effectively be achieved by cessation of any ground intrusive activities and returning the area to permanent grassland land use.

Site 3 on MAP 1**EISTEDDFA BRYNBERIAN (1083)****SN13842659**

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

Although the site of this round barrow has suffered extensive damage through land improvement measures, it is possible that fragmentary archaeological remains are surviving below ground surface. The management aim of this area should therefore be to preserve what remains of this monument; this would most effectively be achieved by cessation of any ground intrusive activities and returning the area to permanent grassland land use.

Site 4 on MAP 1**FAGWYR-GOCH;BANC DU I (1560)****SN05693043**

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

The aim of future management should aim to maintain a permanent grass cover over the monument. Grazing, by cattle particularly, should be avoided during very wet periods as should use of vehicles within the scheduled area.

Site 5 on MAP 1**PANT-WRAIGEN (9753)****SN13682653**

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

There are undoubtedly sensitive archaeological deposits which survive below the ground surface therefore the management aim of this area should therefore be to preserve the remains of this monument; this would most effectively be achieved by cessation of any ground intrusive activities and returning the area to permanent grassland land use.

Site 6 on MAP 1**HENLLYS TOP FIELD (11584)****SN118397**

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

The management aim for this site is the preservation of the sensitive archaeological deposits below ground level, therefore no ground intrusive activities should take place in this area.

It is understood that restoration of the hedge which cuts across the site has been proposed. In carrying out the work, the following points should be adhered to:

- * Soil stripping to supply earth for the repair of the hedgebank should not be taken from the central part of the field which includes the site,
- * In carrying out fencing efforts should be made to reduce the number of fence posts which are introduced onto the site,
- * Straining posts should not be placed within the sensitive area,
- * The fence posts should be driven rather than dug into position,
- * The laying of the hedge should not include the introduction of standard trees within the sensitive area, as the root damage from large trees would be considerable.

Site 7 on MAP 1**GLANDY CROSS (12690)****SN13682681**

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

Although the site of this cairn has suffered extensive damage through land improvement measures, it is possible that there are fragmentary archaeological remains surviving below ground surface. The management aim of this area should therefore be to preserve what remains of this monument; this would most effectively be achieved by cessation of any ground intrusive activities and returning the area to permanent grassland land use.

Site 8 on MAP 1

PANT WRAIGEN (13034)

SN13742656

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

Although the site of this ring barrow has suffered extensive damage through land improvement measures, it is possible that fragmentary archaeological remains are surviving below ground surface. The management aim of this area should therefore be to preserve what remains of this monument; this would most effectively be achieved by cessation of any ground intrusive activities and returning the area to permanent grassland land use.

Site 9 on MAP 1

(18427)

SN080313

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

No further dumping should take place in, or around the quarry. Where possible, and safe to do so, rubbish should be removed from the quarry. It has been proposed that shale should be dumped over the rubbish to obscure its visual impact, however in so doing there is the possibility of damaging or obscuring historic features in the process. Any attempt to carry out work of this nature should endeavour to retain the profile and extent of the quarry and care should be taken not to damage the field boundary (running westwards from the lip of the quarry) or any other associated spoil tips or features (lining the edge of the quarry to the north and south).

Site 10 on MAP 1

GLANDY CROSS (42571)

SN13852660

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

Reseeding, cultivation and stone clearance of this field have undoubtedly caused a great deal of damage to the archaeology of this Prehistoric Monument Complex and many of the recorded sites cannot now be identified on the ground surface. There are still some upstanding remains however; in addition to the scheduled stone pair of Yr Allor (PRN 1000) the remains of a cairn (PRN 9753) can still be seen as a mound, confirming that some buried archaeological deposits survive.

The aim of future management of this site, considering the importance of this complex, should be to protect those archaeological deposits which still survive at Glandy Cross. This would be best achieved by undertaking no further cultivation within this field and returning the field to permanent pasture.

Site 11 on MAP 1

CASTELL TY-CANOL;CASTELL (54364)

SN0954836798

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

Ideally the site should be managed to remove tree growth, as the trees growing within the site may pose a threat through tree fall. Removal of existing trees should be undertaken with great care to avoid damaging the stone walls. Roots should be left in place and spot treated to prevent regrowth.

Site 12 on MAP 1

PEN WERN (54366)

SN1007237540

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

The barn would benefit from the removal of encroaching ivy and the further maintenance and repair of the building using appropriate materials and techniques.

Site 13 on MAP 1

MYNYDD DU (54402)

SN0773030885

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

This building is a priority for restoration as at present it survives in a relatively good, little altered state. The tin and asbestos roof is now coming loose and the west gable wall top is exposed as well as the small calf shed at the rear of the building. It is recommended that the roof is repaired with some urgency, the tin sheeting could be replaced at little cost and would be a satisfactory alternative to slate. It is also recommended that the RCAHMW make a record of this complex prior to works being carried out.

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
14	PENBANC (54365)	Post Medieval cottage	SN0969837132	B	Specific
	<p><i>Holding a.</i> A cottage marked on the tithe map of 1840. The early Ordnance Survey maps (1889/1907) show it lying within a double enclosure with a footpath to the rear giving access to the nearby spring. Penbanc cottage is now ruined and its remains along with associated enclosures lie within woodland. The cottage faces north with a central doorway and flanking window either side. Although symmetrical the door and windows are offset to accommodate the large chimney at the western end. The chimney and fireplace with large bressummer beam survive and this gable wall, although covered with ivy, would appear to survive to roof height. A cow shed adjoins the cottage to the west and beyond that is a further small lean-to. Traces of pink limewash survive on the front (north) elevation of the cottage. <i>Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)</i></p>				
15	PEN-FEIDR-COEDAN (54367)	Post Medieval cottage	SN0996336774	B	Specific
	<p><i>Holding a.</i> A cottage marked on the tithe map of 1840 and 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The RCAHMW record the site as a totally ruined house and byre/stable. Built of rough rubble in clay with large quoins. The cottage is one-storey, with a central door and flanking small windows. The remains of the large chimney can be seen at the eastern end, and a small, parlour fireplace with large stone lintel at the west end. A lean-to lies against the eastern gable wall. The walls survive almost to roof height. A large elder shrub occupies the site of the large chimney breast and the walls elsewhere are covered in ivy. <i>Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)</i></p>				
16	FOUNTAIN HALL; MOUNTAIN HALL (54373)	Post Medieval cottage	SN1024934947	B	Specific

Holding a. A cottage marked on the 1819 old series Ordnance Survey map as 'Fountain Hall'. Marked on the 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as 'Mountain Hall'. The small enclosure to the side of the road is now occupied with trees.

There are no upstanding remains of the cottage which must have occupied the position parallel to the road shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. However, the barn survives with intact walls but lacking the roof. The double doorway is visible in the east facing wall with an opposing single width door in the west side. The remains of a tin roof lie within, along with a couple of old farm machines. The barn is constructed of rubble stone with earth-based bonding. The building is now encroached on by trees and brambles and the walls are covered with ivy. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

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|-----------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 17 | NEW INN (54381) | Post Medieval
farmstead | SN0608130127 B | Specific |
|-----------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|

Holding d. An L shaped range of buildings with associated enclosures situated at a cross roads, marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819. The 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows several buildings on the opposite side of the crossroads, associated with and part of the New Inn complex. Of the L-shaped range which is recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map only the cow shed range, which is orientated west - east survives completely, although this is also in poor condition. Constructed of rubble stone with corrugated asbestos roof sheeting much of the roof is fractured and no longer weather proof. Only a single wall, surviving to above door-head height, remains of the building at right angles to this. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

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|-----------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 18 | TY LLOSG (54385) | Post Medieval
farmstead | SN0662730952 B | Specific |
|-----------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|

Holding d. Ty Llosg farmstead and associated buildings and enclosures marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819. The farmstead lies along the roadside. A large lofted cow shed lies adjacent to the farmhouse, constructed with rubble stone with a slated roof. The roof is in a poor condition, slates have begun to slip and existing rainwater goods are becoming detached. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

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|-----------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 19 | TRINANT (54392) | Post Medieval
farmstead | SN0726431401 B | Specific |
|-----------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|

Holding d. A farmstead with associated enclosures marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The remains of this farmstead comprise the shell of the farmhouse with an adjoining farm building and various enclosures. The farmhouse is stone built, 2 storeys, with a slate roof. The roof is in a very poor condition and no longer water tight. It appears to latterly have been used as an agricultural building and internally is open to the roof; the first floor joists have been removed. The large chimney is positioned at the north end with a smaller chimney at the south end. A doorway has been knocked through the south gable end cutting through the smaller, parlour fireplace. At the south end of the house is the cow shed which is now encompassed in corrugated iron. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*



Trinant farmhouse and adjoining farm building.

20	HAFOD TYDFIL <u>(54408)</u>	Post Medieval farmstead	SN1159033766 B	Specific
	<p><i>Holding c.</i> Hafod Tydfil is a farmstead surrounded by 13 small fields forming a discrete pocket of enclosed land within the surrounding landscape of open moorland that is Mynydd Preseli common. Reputedly the farmstead was an upland summer pasturing place belonging to St. Dogmaels Abbey. References in 1585-6 demonstrate it was under the ownership of the Bowens of Pentre Ifan. Hafod Tydfil was assessed for 2 hearths in 1670, and had assumed its present form by at least the time of the tithe survey, in 1841. It continued to be occupied until the 1950s.</p> <p>Although the farmstead is ruinous there are substantial remains of the buildings and associated structures. A long range of buildings is sited down-the-slope on a north-northeast by south-southwest axis. It can be roughly divided into three units; the farmhouse is central and projects slightly forward of the adjacent structures, and the remains of the 'simni fawr' survives at the upper, southern end. To either side of the house lie farm buildings, to the upper end is what is tentatively suggested to be a barn, with opposing doorways, at the lower end is the cow shed with three doorways and accommodation for tethering cows across the width of the building. To the northeast of the farmhouse and angled onto the yard is a separate smaller range subdivided into two units; to the east is a double width entry suggesting a cart shed function, to the west a smaller doorway - possibly a stable? A small enclosure to the east of the farmyard has the remains of a rickyard/granary; around 5 large slab-like stones approximately 60 x 70 cm in size are each resting on three smaller upright stones, supporting the slabs approximately 20 cm high off the ground. <i>Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)</i></p>			
	SHOP FACH <u>(54368)</u>	Post Medieval cottage	SN0988736779 B	Generic
	<p><i>Holding a.</i> A cottage marked on the tithe map of 1840 and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The name suggests the cottage also served as a small shop. Shop Fach continues to be occupied and inhabited. <i>Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)</i></p>			
	YR HAFOD <u>(54369)</u>	Post Medieval cottage	SN0991436773 B	Generic
	<p><i>Holding a.</i> Yr Hafod continues to be occupied and inhabited. <i>Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)</i></p>			
	<u>(54370)</u>	Post Medieval cottage	SN0957136411 B	Generic
	<p><i>Holding a.</i> A cottage site marked on the tithe map of 1840. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 marks three buildings, still marked on current Ordnance Survey maps. The cottage site survives as turf covered, low stone walls reaching a height of 1.2 m. The site is populated with gorse, blackthorn and fern. <i>Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)</i></p>			
	MOUNT PLEASANT <u>(54374)</u>	Post Medieval farmstead	SN1025134785 B	Generic
	<p><i>Holding b.</i> A farmhouse with associated outbuildings and enclosures marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The farmhouse is a substantial Victorian building of a symmetrical frontage with a central front door and flanking sash windows with margin lights. A couple of buildings to the north and east of the farmhouse; a cow shed adjoins the farmhouse to the northeast with a further farm building opposite. Both stone built with corrugated asbestos sheeted roofs - in good condition. <i>Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)</i></p>			
	MYNYDD DU <u>(54402)</u>	Post Medieval farmstead	SN0773030885 B	Generic
	<p><i>Holding d.</i> A small farmstead complex marked on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819. Mynydd Du farmstead is now uninhabited. It consists of a large 2-storey farmhouse and a combination farm building to the west. The farm building is one-storey, constructed with rubble stone and has a corrugated tin/asbestos sheet roof. A large double width entrance in the centre of the north facing wall is flanked by a doorway to</p>			

either side. The southern side of the roof is deteriorating and a section of wall top at the western gable is exposed, in addition a large ash tree to the south is rubbing its branches over the roof of a low calf shed to the rear, causing some damage to the roof. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*



The farm building at Mynydd Du and the uninhabited farmhouse beyond.

TYLLOSG (55842)

**Post Medieval
farm building**

SN0665730959 C

Generic

Holding d. A small rectangular building on the east side of the road. Associated with the small farmstead of Tyllosg. Marked on the 1st edition 1889. Now in a poor condition, the slated roof is falling in. *Visited 17/10/2006 (Alice Pyper)*

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 14 on MAP 1 **PENBANC (54365)** **SN0969837132**

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

Ideally the site should be managed to remove tree growth where it poses a threat by tree or branch fall onto the cottage remains. Removal of existing trees should be undertaken with great care to avoid damaging the stone walls. Roots should be left in place and spot treated to prevent regrowth.

Site 15 on MAP 1 **PEN-FEIDR-COEDAN (54367)** **SN0996336774**

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

The cottage site would benefit from some vegetation control and removal. Care should be taken with removal of vegetation and the roots should be left in place and spot treated to prevent regrowth.

Site 16 on MAP 1 **FOUNTAIN HALL;MOUNTAIN HALL
(54373)** **SN1024934947**

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

The barn would benefit from some vegetation control, removing those trees / branches which are in danger of falling on the masonry remains. Any tree removal should be done with care to prevent any damage to the structure. Roots should be left in place and spot treated to prevent regrowth.

Site 17 on MAP 1 **NEW INN (54381)** **SN0608130127**

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

The cow shed at New Inn would be a worthwhile restoration project, here the corrugated asbestos roof is fragmenting and the roof structure at one end appears to be failing. Making the roof watertight and weatherproof is a priority before further structural damage occurs. Ideally the roof should be replaced in slate and the doorways and windows should be repaired / replaced as necessary.

Site 18 on MAP 1 **TY LLOSG (54385)** **SN0662730952**

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

The cow shed at Ty Llog would benefit from roof repairs and restoration of rainwater goods.

Site 19 on MAP 1

TRINANT (54392)

SN0726431401

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

Trinant farmhouse would benefit from repairs and restoration before the building crumbles any further. Since the house has been used as a farm building latterly it would seem appropriate to restore it sufficiently to make it watertight to be used for agricultural purposes. Consolidation to the wall tops would also be necessary and an assessment of its structural stability should be undertaken.

Site 20 on MAP 1

HAFOD TYDFIL (54408)

SN1159033766

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

The remains of this farmstead should be managed to reduce the potential for damage to be caused by tree fall and overhanging branches dislodging masonry. Where possible branches which overhang the buildings should be removed.

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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Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust), The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF.

tel (01558) 823131, fax (01558) 823133, email cambria@cambria.org.uk, website www.cambria.org.uk

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

Sources consulted:

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Sites and Monuments Record

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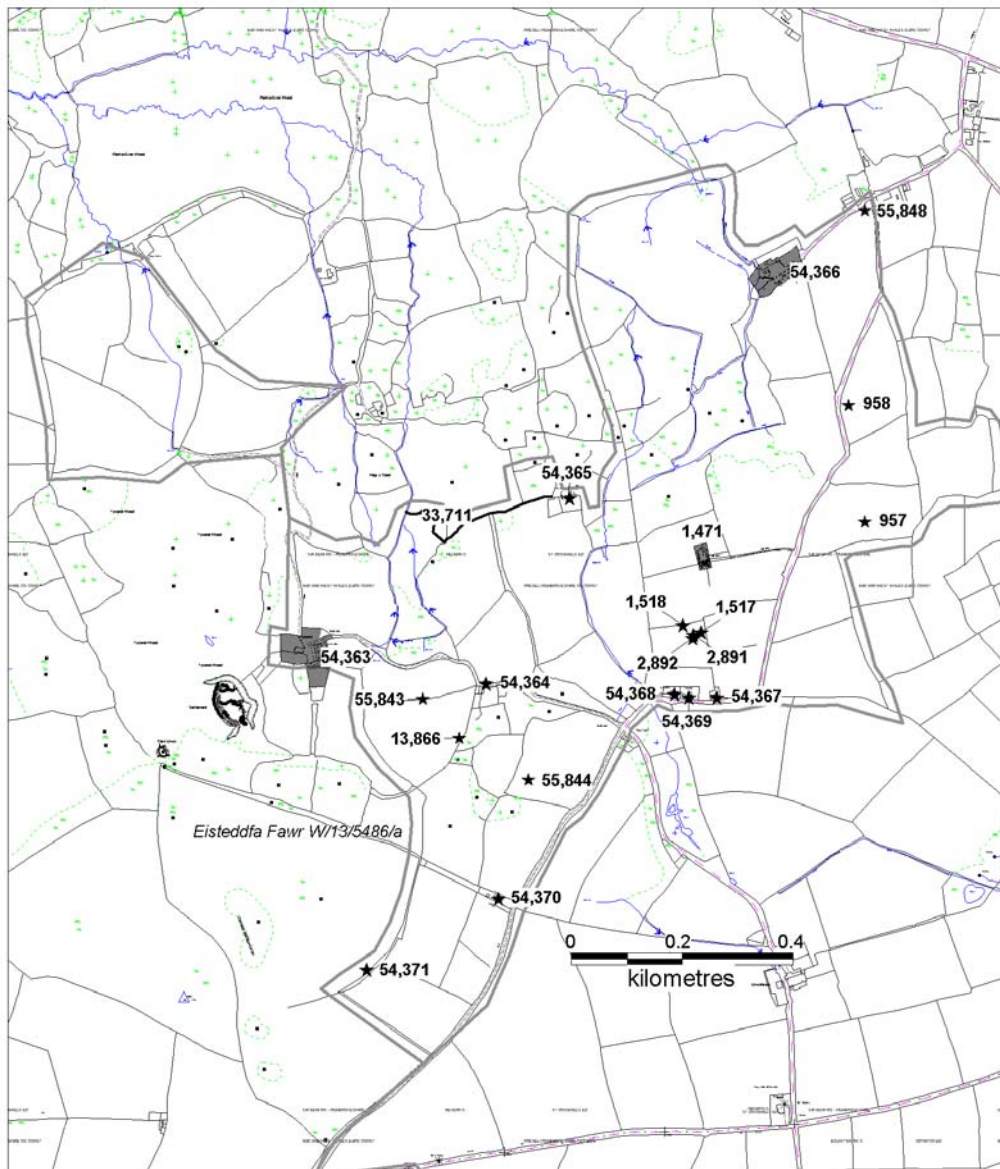
Ordnance Survey 1819 Old Series 1" map, No.XL

Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.VI.10, 13 & 14

Ordnance Survey 1907 2nd edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.VI.10, 13 & 14

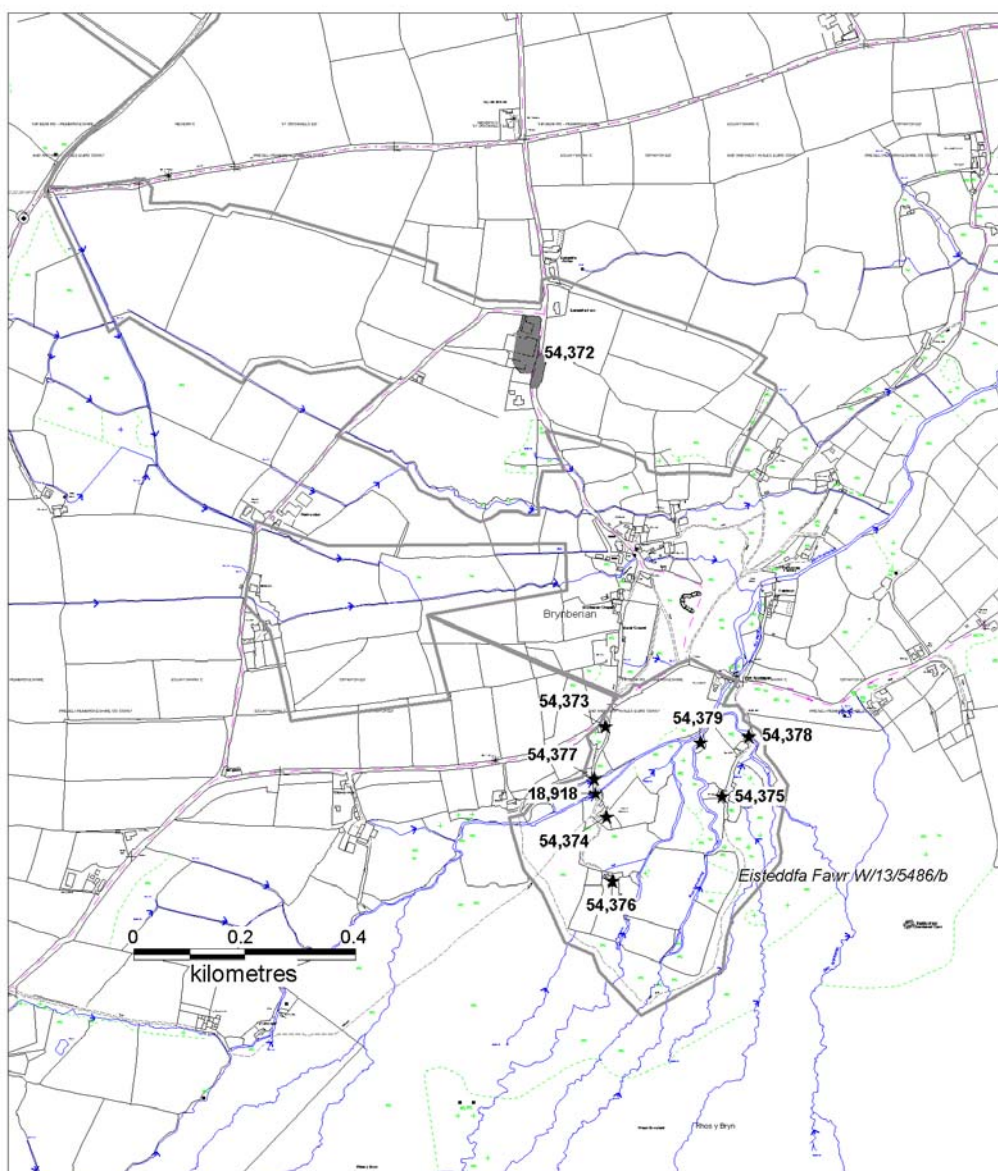
Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.X.16

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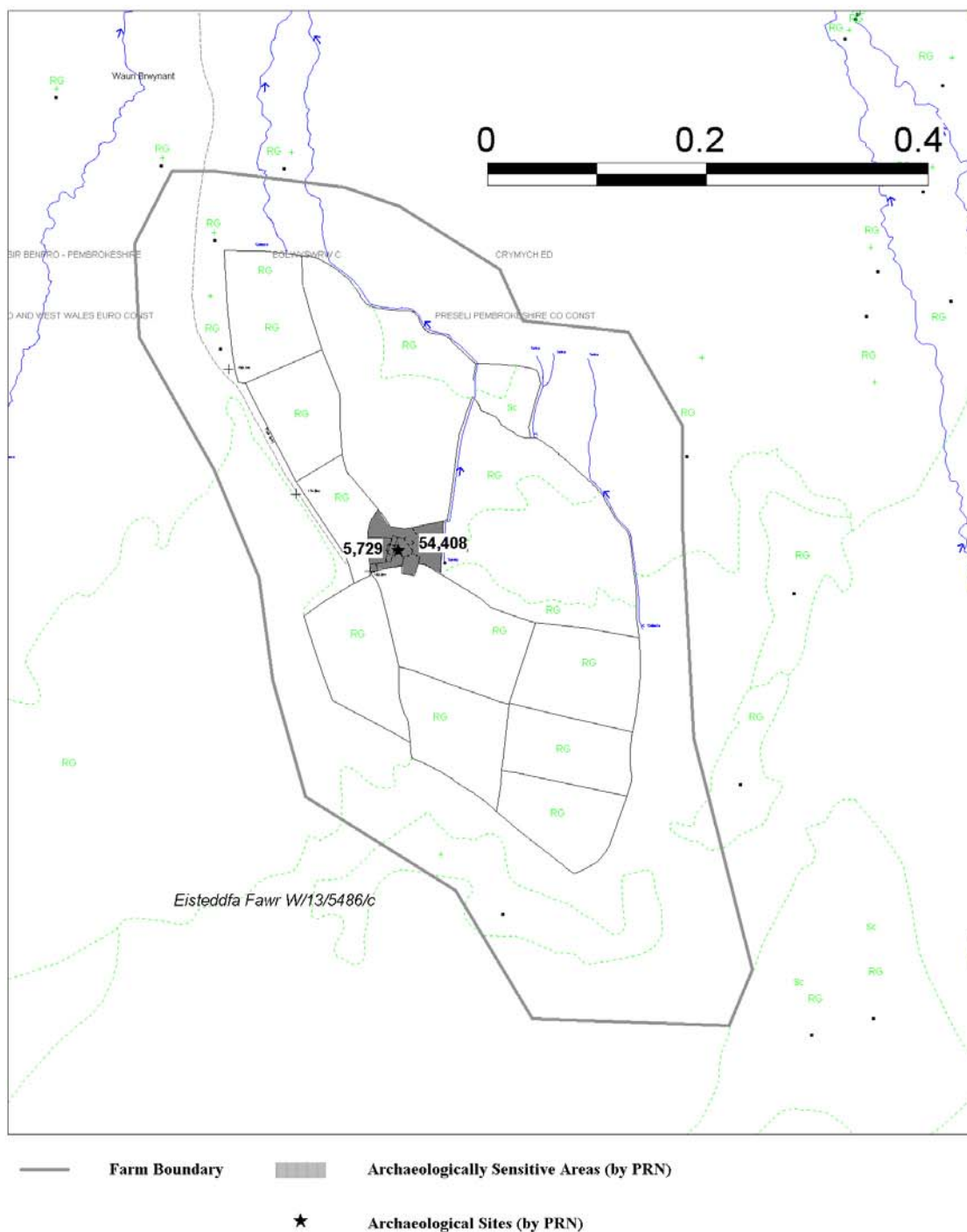
— Farm Boundary ■ Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)
 ★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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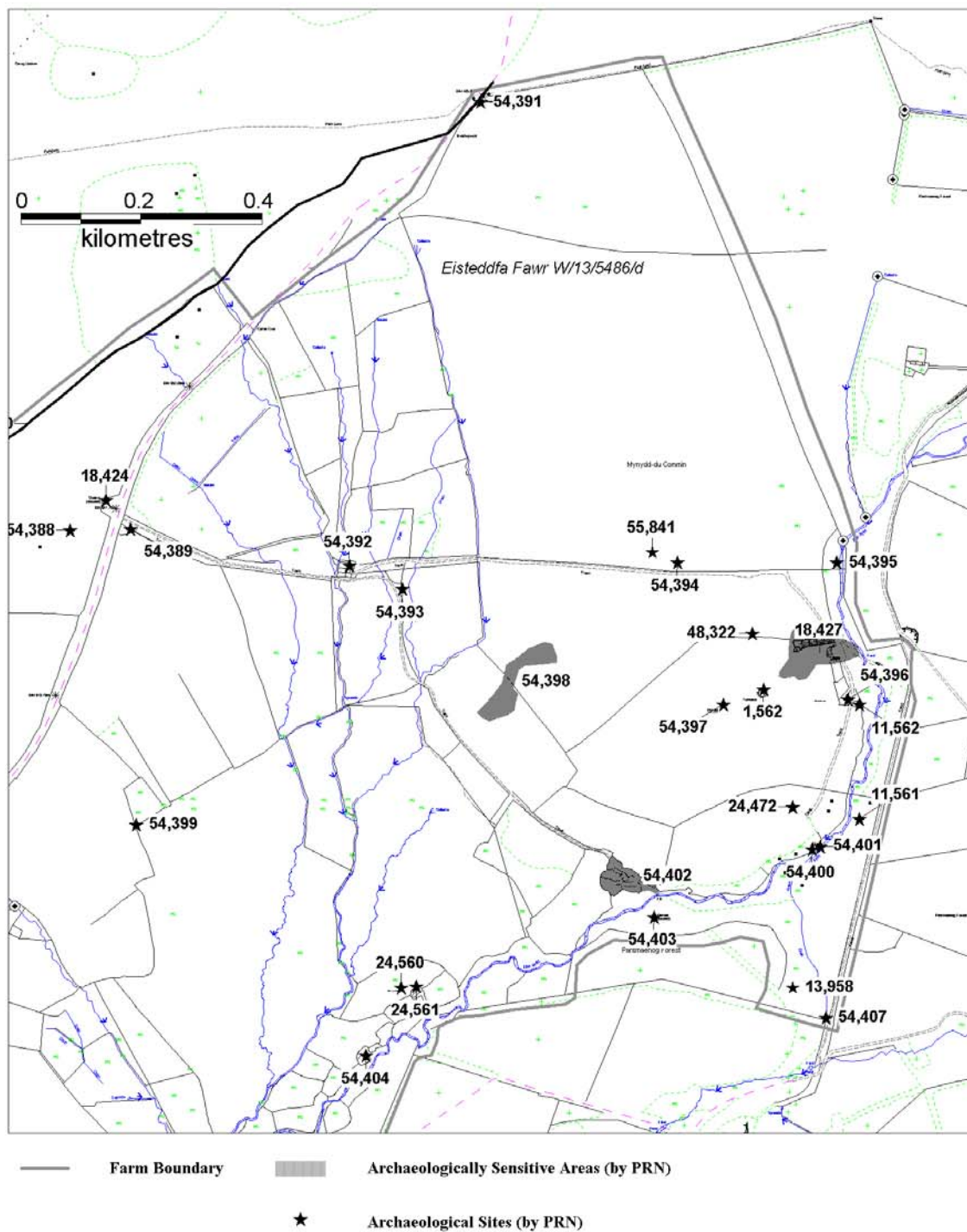


— Farm Boundary ■ Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)
 ★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

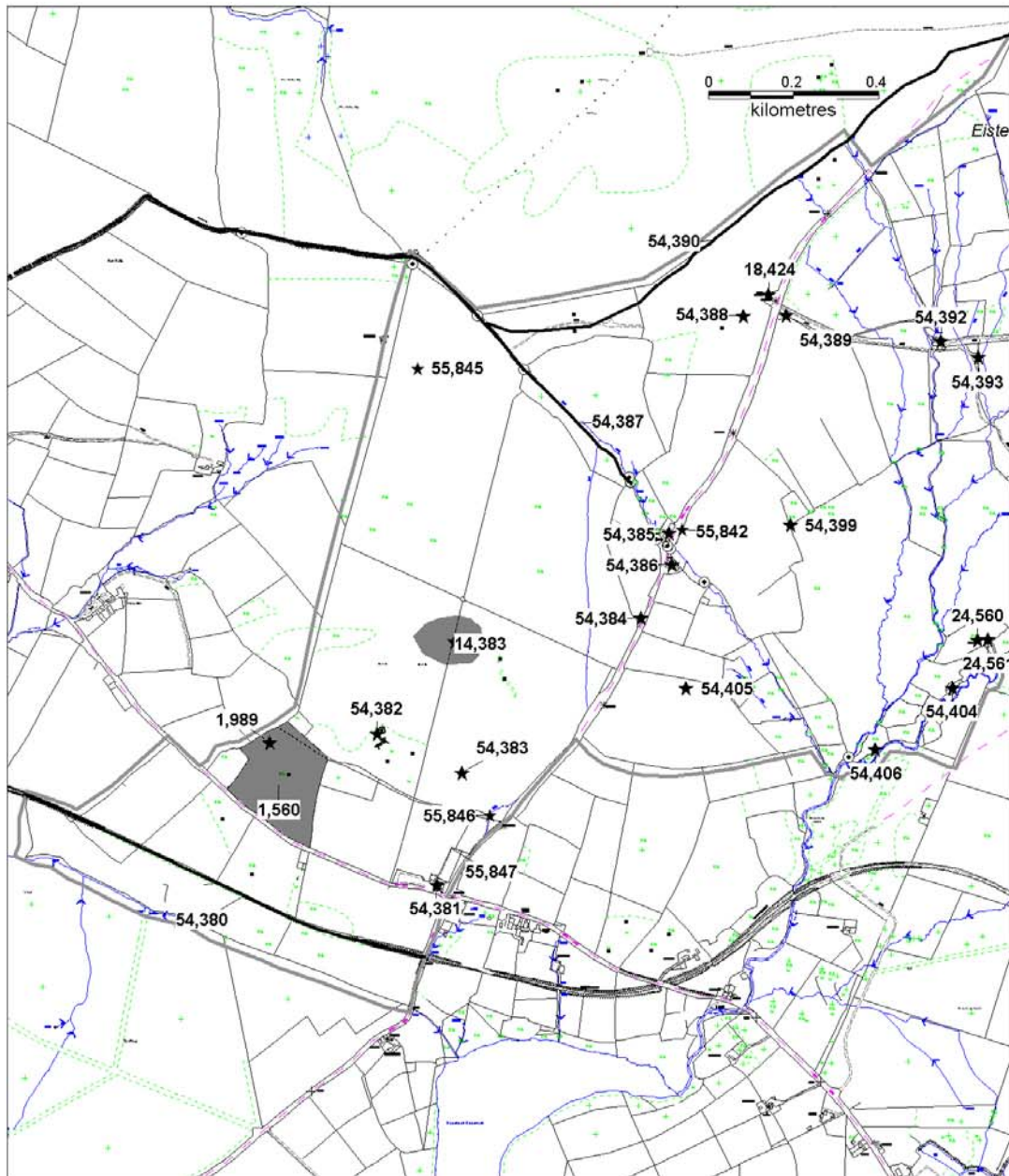
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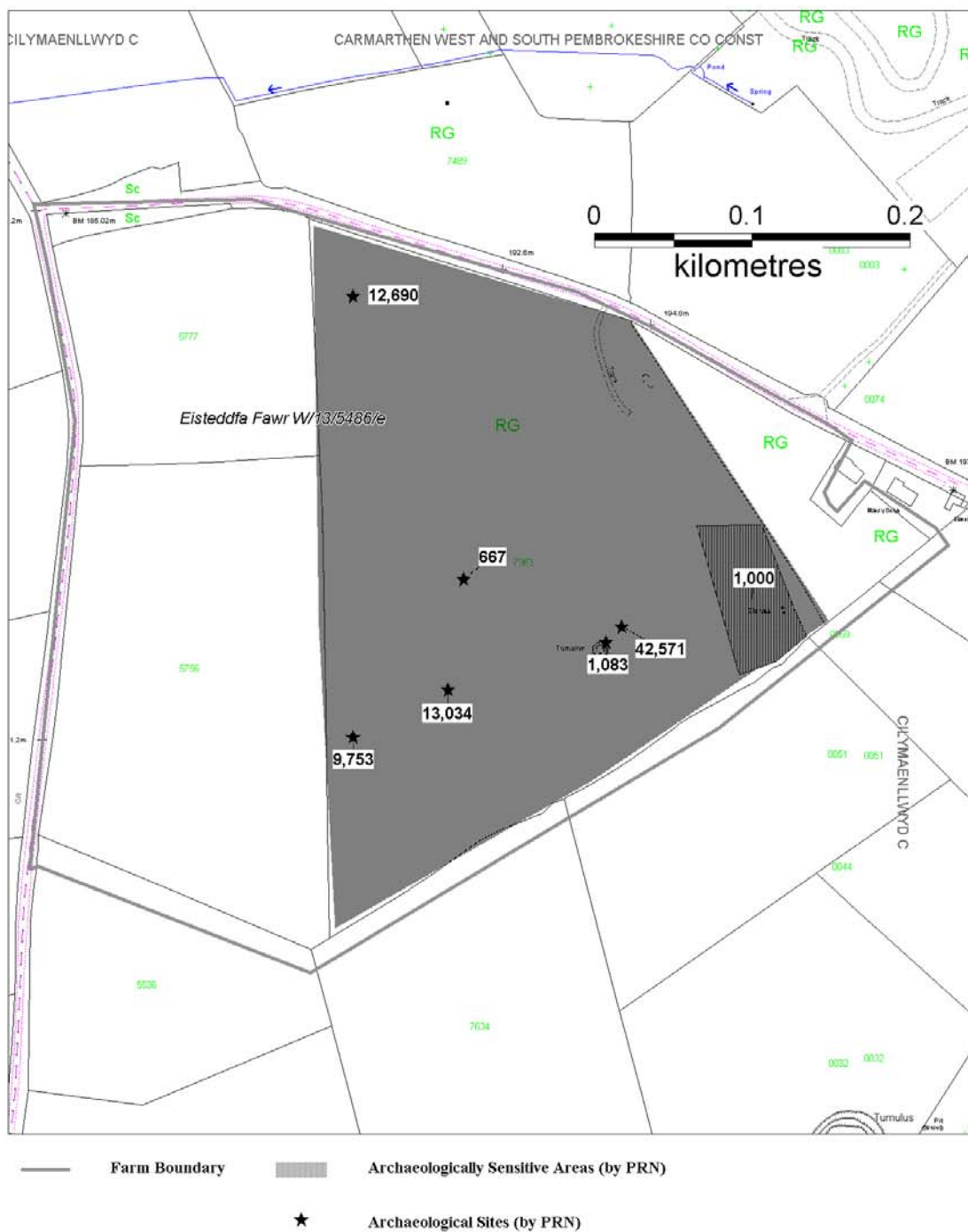


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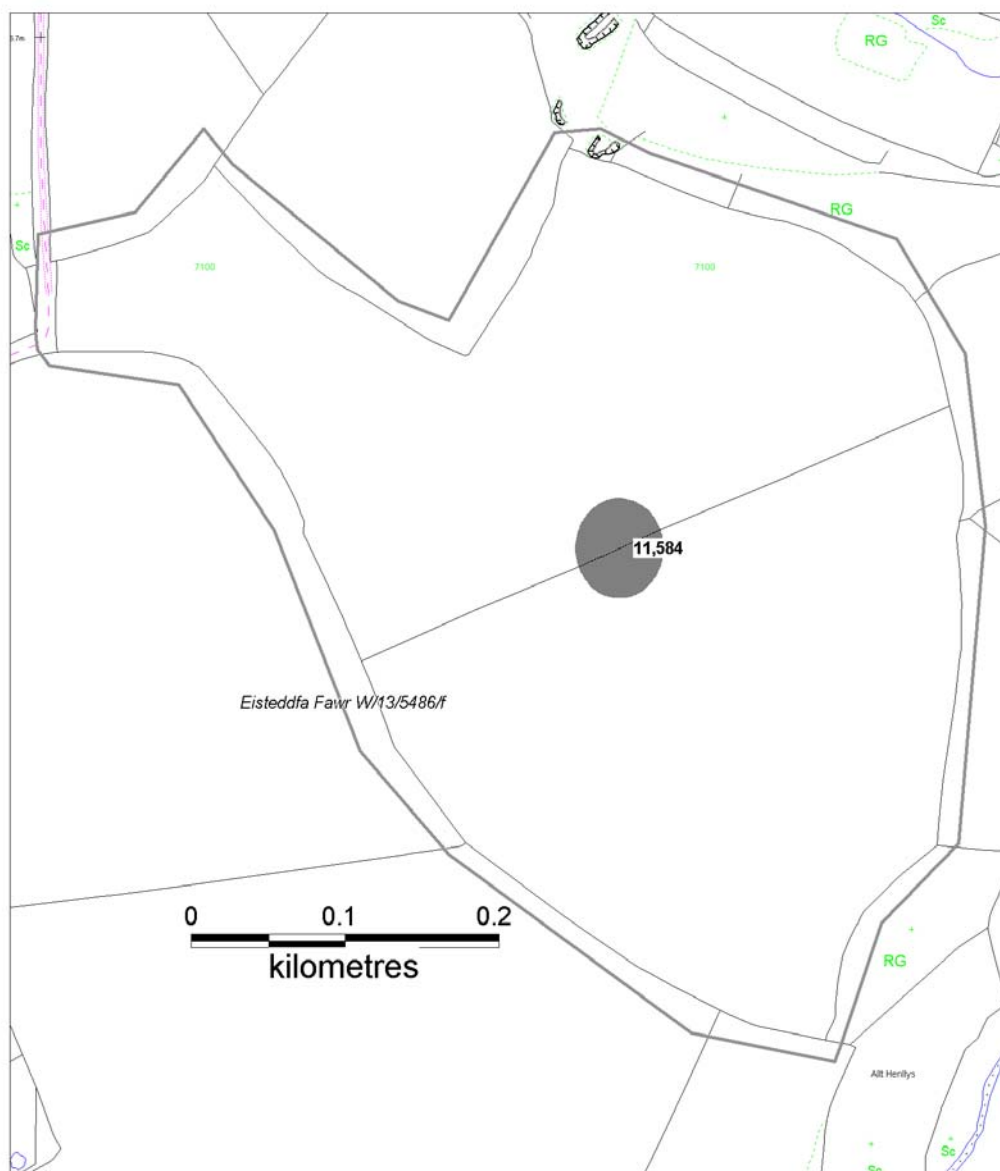


— Farm Boundary ■ Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)
 ★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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- Farm Boundary
- Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)
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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 265 GLANDY CROSS

GRID REFERENCE: SN147267

AREA IN HECTARES: 575.3

Historic Background

A large character area in modern Carmarthenshire on the southeast edge of Mynydd Preseli. It lay within the medieval Cwmwd Amgoed, a commote of Cantref Gwarthaf which had been re-organised as the Anglo-Norman Lordship of St Clears by 1130. However, the area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure throughout and into the post-medieval period, and by the later middle ages was divided into three blocks of dispersed holdings called Trayn Morgan, Trayn Clinton, and Trayn March. Glandy Cross character area contains portions of the former two holdings. Much of the Glandy Cross character area 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 unlikely that the area was enclosed during the medieval or early post-medieval periods. Sixteenth-century leases of Whitland's Carmarthenshire estates make it clear that tenants were practising common pasturage and the survival of *arian y mynydd* or 'mountain silver', a payment for grazing rights, with a diversity of rents, in both cash, kind and service, suggests that they correspond with earlier villein obligations, when most of the tenants were also bound to do boon work for the monastery. The post-medieval landscape history of this area is complex. A late 17th-century description by Edward Lhuyd in the Gibson edition of Camden's *Britannia* of the Meini Gwyr stone circle at Glandy Cross indicates that the landscape was still open moorland. It would appear that the area was largely enclosed between the late 17th-century and the early 19th-century when farms and other buildings were established. However, enclosure was not completed in the northeastern part of the character area until after the tithe surveys of the 1840s; a 1751 estate map of Castell Garw shows a field pattern similar to that of today to the east of the A478 road, but suggests open land to the west. On tithe maps, fields close to Glandy Cross cross roads are shown much as today, but are not named as they are elsewhere in the parish, which is usually an indication that they were recent creations. In contrast, a study of the field system between Efailwen and Glandy Cross indicates that it pre-dates the long, straight section of the A478 road. The road is marked on the Rees map as a medieval route but achieved its present line between 1791 and 1809 when it was turnpiked under the Whitland Turnpike Trust. The present road line is shown on Ordnance Survey sketch maps of 1809, on which no settlements are shown between Efailwen and Glandy Cross, but by the tithe surveys of the 1840s Maen-Gwyn, Llain, Capel Nebo and several cottages had been constructed. Efailwen is celebrated in the annals of Welsh 'direct action' as it was here that the first assault on a turnpike toll gate occurred on the night of May 18 1839. Goodwin's Row cottages alongside the A478 were built in 1866 to house quarry workers. Following the construction of Goodwin's Row, very little new building occurred until the last quarter of the 20th century when piecemeal, linear housing and other development took place on the roads which meet at Glandy Cross and on the roads that meet at Efailwen. Development is continuing at these two locations.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Glandy Cross historic landscape character area lies across a low rounded ridge, the summit crest of which climbs from a height of approximately 200m at its southern end at Efailwen to over 250m at its northern end at Iet-y-Bwlch. Although the flanks of the ridge descend gently into the valley of the Eastern Cleddau to the west and the valley of the Afon Taf to the east, this area occupies the ridge top only, down to a low point of about 190m. The entire ridge is enclosed into small- and medium-sized regular fields. The smaller enclosures are concentrated towards the south with the larger enclosures confined to higher ground to the north. Boundaries consist of earth banks which have an increasing stony content towards the north. Hedges on these banks are in good condition alongside roads and tracks and in the southern portion of the area, but become increasingly more neglected and derelict towards higher ground. At the highest points hedges are no longer present. Wire fences on the boundary banks provide stock-proof boundaries. Apart from small trees that grow out of neglected hedges and a couple of small 20th century coniferous plantations, this landscape is not characterised by woodland. Agricultural land-use is predominately improved pasture with a little arable, though there are pockets of unimproved grazing and rushy ground. The old established settlement pattern is of

dispersed farms, houses and cottages with a concentration towards the southern end of the area and on the ridge's flanks. Dwellings are almost entirely 19th century, in the vernacular style, and are generally stone-built with slate roofs, one, one-and-a-half or two storey, and three-bays, cement rendered and/or bare stone. Examples of stone and earth-built (*clom*) late 18th- or 19th-century single storey cottages are also present, as are late 19th-century two storey stone-built and rendered 'villa' houses in a more polite tradition. The chapel at Nebo is a substantial stone-built structure dating to 1860, and has a graveyard associated with it. The more recent - late 20th-century - settlement pattern is mostly linear development and loose clustering at Efailwen and Glandy Cross. There is a modern school at Efailwen, and a public house and garage/shop at Glandy Cross, and at both locations are numerous late 20th-century houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials. Agricultural buildings are small, reflecting the size of the holdings. Most common styles are: a single small, stone-built 19th century range; small early 20th-century brick built ranges, corrugated-iron barns and other structures; and several small late 20th-century steel-, concrete- and asbestos-built structures. There are no listed buildings within the character area. The main transport element of the landscape is the A478 which runs along the crest of the ridge and along which modern development is concentrated. Other roads consist of straight and winding lanes and tracks enclosed by boundary banks.

The Glandy Cross landscape is recognised as of considerable importance for its complex of neolithic and bronze age ritual and funerary monuments which include Meini Gwyr stone circle, standing stones, round barrows, ring cairns and other upstanding sites, many of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Also within this area is a neolithic axe factory, and at least two iron age hillforts.

Although Glandy Cross is a distinctive historic landscape character area, its boundaries are not easy to define as it is surrounded by enclosed farmland which superficially has similar characteristics. Therefore all the borders of this area should be considered as zones of change, rather than as hard-edge boundaries.

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. Modern ribbon development is also starting to affect the character of this area along the main route corridors. 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. Archaeological sites and their settings are being affected by modern development and land improvement schemes. This problem needs to be addressed if these important sites are not to be lost to future generations.

Sources: Cilymaenllwyd tithe map and apportionment 1837; Commons Journal, 1809; David and Williams 1995; Jones 1937; Kirk and Williams 2000; Lewis 1975; Lhuyd 1695, column 628; Llandisilio tithe map and apportionment, 1840; Llanglydwen tithe map and apportionment, 1846; Ordnance Survey, Surveyors' Drawings, 2" to 1 mile, Sheet 188, 1809; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/LJ/646; Williams, 1990

PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 271 MYNYDD-DU

GRID REFERENCE: SN070306

AREA IN HECTARES: 211.4

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the southern 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 Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. During the medieval period, part of the Mynydd-du character lay within the parish (and borough) of Nevern, but the greater portion was part of the former manor of Redwalls. Redwalls is Pembrokeshire's most prominent, and possibly most important, deserted medieval settlement, the core of which lies at Fagwyr Goch just west of this character area. It was first mentioned in 1293 when Robert de Vale, Lord of Dale in Pembrokeshire, obtained from King Edward I a grant of a weekly market and a three day annual fair 'for his manor of Redwalls'. The Vales had acquired the manor from the Barony of Cemaes during the 13th century. Neither the date nor the manner of this acquisition are known but its location, and the fact that the manor was never assessed in terms of knight's fees, suggest that it was a recent creation, a large-scale 13th century *assart* onto relatively poor land, that ultimately 'failed'. The name 'Redwalls' is probably not derived from the colour of its walls, as suggested by Charles, but a corruption of *Rudvall*, a term given in Pembrokeshire to a form of local tenure by which strip fields were amassed and grazed in common. During the 16th century the manor was held by both 'English' tenure, two tenants paying £3 rent each annually to the Barony of Cemaes, and 'Welsh' tenure, one tenant paying 20s annually, as recorded in an *Extent* of the Barony compiled in 1594. However, it appears also to have been in decline, with in total only four tenements of demesne recorded in the manor along with gale tenants and their obligations for reaping, and rights of herbage for cattle grazing on the field strips. The pattern of small irregular fields in the southern half of the character area probably derives from the early post-medieval enclosure of such strips. The four tenements may be the same as the four small farmsteads shown on the earliest large-scale maps of this area, which date from the late 18th-century. On the same maps the pattern of larger, more regular fields on the higher slopes to the north of the area (extending into Banc Du character area) is derived from later 17th- and 18th-century enclosure of former common land, which belonged to the parish and borough of Nevern. The field pattern has changed little since then, except that some of the larger fields have been subdivided. The B4239 which runs through the area has medieval origins as the main Haverfordwest to Cardigan route. A section of the Maenclochog Railway (later GWR) which operated from 1876 until 1949 also crosses the southern edge of the area.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Mynydd-du historic landscape character area lies across the upper valley of the Afon Syfni and its tributaries, on the southern slopes of Mynydd Preseli between 240m and 370m. Farms and small, irregular fields are mainly confined to sheltered lower valley sides. On the higher slopes the smaller enclosures give way to larger, more regular fields. Boundaries to the fields consist of earth- and earth and stone-banks. Apart from at the lowest levels in the south of the area and alongside roads, hedges on these banks are either reduced to a few bushes or have completely gone. Wire fences on the banks provide stock-proof boundaries. Improved pasture is the main land-use type mixed with a little rough grazing, but on the valley floors there are extensive tracts of wet, rushy ground and peat deposits. Included in this area is a small coniferous forestry plantation. Deserted farms and cottages marked by small stands of trees are a characteristic feature of this landscape. Trees provide shelter for extant farms. Apart from these trees and the coniferous plantation, this area is not characterised by woodland. It is essentially a treeless landscape, and the absence of hedges lends a very open, unenclosed aspect to the area. Most farmhouses are two storey, stone-built, three bay, slate roofed in the 19th century vernacular tradition. 19th century farm out-buildings are stone-built, with one or two ranges present. Most farms also have mid 20th-century corrugated-iron buildings and small ranges of later 20th-century steel and concrete structures. There are no listed buildings in the area. Transport elements of the landscape comprise an abandoned railway and the B4329 road.

Recorded archaeology is limited to a post-medieval mill site and the railway.

To the east Mynydd-du historic landscape character area is bordered by a forestry plantation and is therefore well defined. To the north and west definition is also good against the open land of Mynydd Preseli and the semi open land of Banc Du. Only to the south where this area borders enclosed farmland is there no hard-edged boundary, but rather a zone of transition.

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: *Cal. Charter Rolls* 2; Charles 1992; Henry's Moat tithe map and apportionment, 1840; Howells 1977; Morvil tithe map and apportionment, 1839; Owen 1892; Owen 1897; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RKL/932; Rees 1932

PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 272 BANC DU

GRID REFERENCE: SN056317

AREA IN HECTARES: 217.4

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire located on the southwestern 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. During the medieval period, the northern half of this character area was granted by Nicholas Fitzmartin in a mid 13th-century charter to the freeholders of Cemaes as part of the great common of Preseli within which they had rights of common pasturage and turbary. This corresponded to that half of the area north of a pronounced east-west bank, the '*palis*' (or pale) which, though it was used as a boundary to separate the common from the land to the south, pre-dates Fitzmartin's charter, by which time it was already being known as the '*Via Flandrensica*' or Flemings' Way. It is named as such in this and succeeding documents. It has also been regarded as a prehistoric track. The southern part of the Banc Du character may have formed part of the former manor of Redwalls, the core of which lies at Fagwyr Goch just southwest of this character area. It was first mentioned in 1293 when Robert de Vale, Lord of Dale in Pembrokeshire, obtained from King Edward I a grant of a weekly market and a three day annual fair 'for his manor of Redwalls'. The Vales had acquired the manor from the Barony of Cemaes during the 13th century. Neither the date nor the manner of this acquisition are known but its location, and the fact that the manor was never assessed in terms of knight's fees, suggest that it was a 13th century creation - a large-scale *assart* onto relatively poor land. During the 16th century the manor was held by both 'English' and 'Welsh' tenure, as recorded in an *Extent* of the Barony compiled in 1594. However, it appears also to have been in decline and, in total, only four tenements of demesne - which may have occupied Mynydd-du character area - were recorded, along with gale tenants and rights of herbage for cattle grazing on the field strips. The southern part of the Banc Du character area may, however, represent an area of common grazing appurtenant to the manor. Alternatively, it may have been included within the neighbouring Morvil which was assessed as 2 carucates of ploughland held directly from the barony by 'mean' - or limited manorial - tenure. At any rate, both parts of the character area remained as unenclosed moorland until a late date, the pattern of large regular enclosures being typical of late 18th-century enclosure. The process was complete by the tithe survey of 1839. No settlements are shown on the tithe map. The situation has not changed much over the past 160 years, but the northern end of the area was planted with coniferous forest in the second half of the 20th century.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Banc Du historic landscape character area consists of a band of semi-enclosed land on the southwestern flanks of Mynydd Preseli lying between 250m and 360m. Most of this landscape comprises smooth slopes, though occasional rocky outcrops are present. Apart from two small 20th century coniferous plantations, this is a treeless landscape. Land-use is predominantly improved pasture with pockets of rough grazing and rushy wetter ground in hollows. The very large enclosures are formed from stone banks or earth and stone banks. There are no hedges on the banks. Wire fences running along the crests of the banks provide stock-proof boundaries. There are no lanes or tracks. With the exception of a post-medieval bridge, there are no structures/buildings within this character area.

Recorded archaeology is restricted to the prehistoric trackway/medieval boundary bank, and two further banks of unknown date and function, one of which encircles the highest point of Banc Du. There is also a possible post-medieval building site and/or bronze age round barrow.

This is a fairly well defined area, lying between the higher open moorland of Mynydd Preseli to the east and settled and enclosed farmland to the north, west and south.

Conservation priorities

Maintain the semi-open character of this area.

Sources: *Cal. Charter Rolls* 2; Charles 1992; Howells 1977; Lewis 1972; Morvil tithe map and apportionment, 1839; Owen 1892; 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

PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 277 TREHAIDD

GRID REFERENCE: SN092346

AREA IN HECTARES: 247.6

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the very northern edge 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 within Nevern parish, which was a borough of the barony during the medieval period. Its lies on the northern edge of the great common of Mynydd Preseli, on which the freeholders of Cemaes had been granted rights of pasture and turbary by a charter of Nicholas Fitzmartin in the late 13th-century. Trehaidd was in fact named as one of the boundaries of the common in the charter, when it appears to have been an important landholding. Although Clyn-yr-wyn was mentioned independently in a document of 1343, none of the other holdings in this character area were listed in the *Extent of Cemaes* of 1577 which suggests that the Trehaidd holding consisted of the entire area. Some of the long, narrow fields within this area, which appear in form to be of post-medieval enclosure type- the area is after all marked as 'Forest' on Rees' map - may in fact be derived from enclosure of former field strips. The establishment of the farmsteads of Trebwlch, first mentioned in 1671, and Pen-y-lan fach, mentioned in 1715, may a result of later subdivision of the larger holding of Trehaidd. The area has been crossed by the main Haverfordwest-Cardigan route since the medieval period, and on its boundary with the common lies Tafarn-y-bwlch, which must have already been an inn in 1729 when it was marked, and labelled, on Emanuel Bowen's map. The road was later turnpiked and is now the B4329. The remainder of the farms were established in the 18th- and early 19th-century, and by the time of the tithe survey of 1843 the area had taken on its present form.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Trehaidd historic landscape character area lies on fairly gentle east-facing slopes between 160m and 280m on the northern side of Mynydd Preseli. It is characterised by dispersed settlements and by fields with a distinct east-west trend. These fields are small- to medium-sized and generally approximate to a rectangular shape. Field boundaries comprise earth banks with a few earth and stone banks. Banks are topped with hedges, but except for alongside roads and tracks and at a few locations at lower levels these hedges are not well maintained and are either derelict or reduced to straggling lines of bushes and small trees. These trees together with little a scrubby woodland, particularly at lower levels, lend a wooded aspect to parts of the landscape. Woodland is not, however a defining characteristic. Wire fences provide the main stock-proof boundaries. Land-use is almost entirely pasture with a little arable. Pasture is a mixture of improved grazing, unimproved grazing and rougher, rushy land. The dispersed settlements comprise 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. 20th century dispersed housing in a variety of styles and materials, from both early and later in the century, is a feature of the buildings of this area. Farm outbuildings 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. Some of the larger farms have a collection of larger 20th century agricultural buildings. There are no listed buildings within the character area. Transport elements are confined to the B4239 and local-use lanes and tracks. All are narrow and winding and bounded by hedge-banks.

Recorded archaeology comprises neolithic or bronze age finds, a scheduled bronze age stone pair, and a scheduled standing stone. There is also a scheduled Early Christian inscribed stone, and a holy well site.

Trehaidd is a distinctive and well defined historic landscape character area. It is bounded to the west, south and east by the open moorland of Mynydd Preseli. To the northwest and northeast lie the

distinctive character areas of Cilgwyn and Brynberian-Miraniog, and to the north the open land of Carnedd Meibion Owen.

Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, decay evident in many 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 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: Bowen 1729; Charles 1992; Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Howells 1977; Nevern tithe map and apportionment, 1843; Rees 1932

PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 278 CARNEDD MEIBION-OWEN

GRID REFERENCE: SN090365

AREA IN HECTARES: 114.4

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the very northern edge 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 within Nevern parish, which was a borough of the barony during the medieval period. It is now rocky, barren moorland with little enclosure, but its lower slopes at least may have formerly been wooded. The medieval Cilruth Wood - of which Pentre Ifan Wood is a remnant - had been under the forest jurisdiction of the Barony since the 12th century when it was said to extend up the slopes of Carnedd Meibion Owen, and is marked as 'Forest' on the Rees map. The area was cleared prior to attempts to enclose it with a system of large irregular fields. These have a late appearance, and the deserted settlement that has recently been recorded here probably represents a squatter settlement from the population-pressure years of the 18th century. There are now no settlements, reflecting the situation recorded on the tithe map of 1843, and much of the northwest part of this area is reverting to woodland.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Carnedd Meibion-Owen historic landscape character area is a craggy out-lying hill surrounded by enclosed farmland. Towards the summit of the hill, at 244m, the several eponymous rocky tor-like outcrops lie in open bracken, gorse and heather moorland. To the north, west and south this moorland runs down to below 150m. On the western side there are some redundant hedge-banks. Woodland is beginning to recolonise the lower, northwestern slopes. Surrounding the moorland, and also providing some subdivision on the southern side are large stone-faced banks. There are no hedges. The eastern end of the summit down to approximately 180m has been recently improved into pasture with a little arable and divided by wire fences. There are no buildings in this area. Transport elements of the landscape only comprise lanes and tracks.

Recorded archaeology comprises two possible neolithic chambered tombs ('Carnedd Meibion Owen'), a trackway of unknown date, a medieval holy well and the post-medieval settlement site.

The open moorland element of Carnedd Meibion-Owen historic landscape character area is distinctive and well defined. Recent improvements to the eastern end of the area have, however, made distinctions between it and the surrounding enclosed farmland less clear. Here there is no longer a clear boundary between it and its neighbours.

Conservation priorities

Maintain the open aspect of this area.

Sources: Nevern tithe map and apportionment, 1843; Rees 1932; Trethowan 1998.

PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 279 BRYNBERIAN - MIRIANOG

GRID REFERENCE: SN112360

AREA IN HECTARES: 822.2

Historic Background

A large area of modern Pembrokeshire forming an east-west band along the northern edge 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 Cemais, 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, Eglwyswen and Llanfair Nant Gwyn parishes. Nevern parish was a borough of the barony, while Meline and Eglwyswen (Whitchurch) - within which Llanfair Nant Gwyn formerly lay - were held immediately of the Lords of Cemaes. The character area forms the northern edge of the great moorland common of Mynydd Preseli, on which the freeholders of Cemaes held rights of pasture and turbary from the late 13th-century. The area has been settled since at least the mid 14th-century, when the vills or farmsteads of 'Melinay' (on the fringe of Preseli), Rhosyfarced and Rhosdwarch were mentioned. The entire area comprises smallish rectangular enclosures of irregular form which suggest that - with the exception of Brynberian - it was all systematically enclosed during this period, rather than as the result of piecemeal encroachment onto common land. However, the tithe maps of 1841-3 label some fields and settlements, along the fringe of the common as 'encroachments', indicating that they were newly established. The moorland boundary is also shown as more irregular than today. The many isolated fields shown just outside the enclosed land on the tithe maps, either have been incorporated within the enclosed land or abandoned. Of the other major farmsteads, Mirianog is also early and is first mentioned in 1412 when 'the messuage of Breuanog-fawr' was granted to Owain ap Gwilym Ddu of Henllys; it comprised 2 messuages in 1786, and 4 in 1950. Helygnant was in existence by 1515, and comprised 2 or 3 tenements each of around 15 acres which in 1597 were owned, as 'Lygnant' or 'Plas Helignant', by Thomas Griffith ap Ieuan Jenkin of Mynachlog-ddu, yeoman, and had by the 18th century been acquired by the Warrens of Trewern. The remainder of the farms were established in the 18th- and early 19th-century. The character area has been crossed by the main Haverfordwest-Cardigan route since the medieval period, via Brynberian bridge which was mentioned, as 'Pont llin birian', in c.1600. The road was later turnpiked and is now the B4329. Settlement at Brynberian occurred around an area of unenclosed common, and appears to have origins after the Independent Chapel was established in 1690. Though the village is of no great size it is now the largest within this character area, having been promoted by the small woollen factory that was operational here during the 19th century.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Brynberian - Mirianog historic landscape character area is a wide band of enclosed farmland bordering the northern side of Mynydd Preseli. The general trend of the land is a downward slope from north to south, from over 200m down to approximately 120m, but included in this area is the narrow gorge-like valley of the Afon Nevern and Afon Brynberian and an east-facing shelf of land to the west. Fields are small and irregular. A mixture of boundary types is present. All contain a proportion of stone; they range from dry-stone walls on the eastern side of the Nevern/Brynberian valley, through to stone-faced banks, stony banks and earth and stone banks. Some bank foundation stones are massive and could be termed monoliths. Most banks are topped with hedges, but apart from those alongside roads and tracks and in a few of the lower-lying areas, these are not well maintained. At higher levels hedges are entirely absent; most are either overgrown or reduced to lines of straggling bushes and small trees. Deciduous woodland on the steep valley sides and small stands of scrubby woodland together with the overgrown hedges lends a wooded aspect to parts of the landscape, particularly the Nevern/Brynberian valley. Agricultural land-use is almost entirely pasture, the greater part of which is improved, but unimproved grazing is present as well as tongues of wet rushy ground extending out from Mynydd Preseli. The settlement pattern is of dispersed farms, cottages and houses, with a small, loose clustering of dwellings at Brynberian. Most dwellings are 19th century of one, one-and-a-half and two storeys. They are stone-built (cement rendered and bare stone), slate roofed and of three bays. Rarer house types include a two storey stone built dwelling in the polite Georgian style. Some mid-to-late 20th-

century brick built houses are also present as well as other late 20th-century houses. Farm outbuildings, 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 several deserted farms and cottages, particularly on the fringes of Mynydd Preseli. Also in this area are Rhostwarch house and outbuildings, probably of 18th century date and both Grade II listed, an 18th- or early 19th-century pigsty at Maenoffeiriad which is also Grade II listed, Brynberian Independent Chapel, established 1690, rebuilt in 1808 and 1843, and restored in 1882, also Grade II listed, and Brynberian woollen factory which has closed but the mill is Grade II listed. Brynberian bridge had been established by 1600 when it was mentioned by George Owen. Apart from the B4329 which crosses the eastern end of this landscape, other transport elements consist of winding lanes and tracks flanked by high boundary banks.

Recorded archaeology is fairly diverse. It comprises a possible neolithic chambered tomb and a group of neolithic and bronze age findspots, a possible standing stone, round barrow, and another findspot from the bronze age. There are two scheduled iron age hillforts, one with an associated prehistoric findspot. There is a dark age inscribed stone, and a possible enclosure? ('bangor' place-name). The medieval settlement of 'Melinay' stood on the fringe of Mynydd Preseli, several kilometres south of the parish church named from the settlement, and its name may therefore be derived from medieval windmills. At nearby Mirianog is a possible medieval corn-drying kiln. Post medieval features include quarry features, mills, wells and bridges.

This historic landscape character area is very well defined. To the south it is bordered by the open moorland of Mynydd Preseli, and to the west, east and north lies the lower-lying richer farmland of Eglwysrw.

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, particularly at higher elevations, 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 small stands of 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; Howells 1977; Jones 1996; Lewis 1972; Meline tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Nevern tithe map and apportionment, 1843; Whitchurch tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Rees 1932; Sambrook 1997

PRESELI

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 Cemais, 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, Eglwysrw, 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. Eglwysrw 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 Cemais 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 Eglwysrw, 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 Eglwysrw, 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 Eglwysrw 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

Eglwysrw 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 Eglwysrw, 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 Baldwin 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

PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 281 MYNYDD PRESELI

GRID REFERENCE: SN111326

AREA IN HECTARES: 2995

Historic Background

A large area of modern Pembrokeshire comprising the whole of Mynydd Preseli itself. It lay within the medieval Cantref Cemaes which 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. The character area includes the unenclosed portion of Mynydd Preseli, which consists of high moorland with craggy outcrops. The earlier significance of the area as a landscape is confirmed by the concentration of bronze age funerary and ritual features. The western end of the Mynydd Preseli character area is dominated by the round barrow on the summit of Foel Eryr, and the east end by the barrows (and later hillfort) on Y Foel Drygarn. The area was also the source of the bluestones of Stonehenge. A portion around Carn Afr, at the southern end of the area, belonged to the mesne lordship (or manor) of Maenclochog during the medieval period, held from the Barony of Cemaes by the Roche lords of Llangwm in the 13th- and 14th- century, and assessed at one knight's fee. Otherwise, the character area more-or-less corresponds with the great common of Mynydd Preseli, on which the freeholders of Cemaes had been granted rights of pasture and turbary by a charter of Nicholas Fitzmartin in the late 13th-century, as defined in a survey of 1594. This gives the boundaries as 'the Flemings' Way and Windypete (Bwlch-gwynt) indirectly eastwards to Blaen banon (in Mynachlog-ddu character area) and thus descending.... as far as Whitchurch (Eglwyswen), Meline.... and Cilgwyn'. The 'Flemings' Way' (or ' *Via Flandrensica* ') of this and earlier documents is a pronounced earthwork that has been regarded as a prehistoric track. The 1594 survey makes it clear that 'the (common) was never improved by the lord as yet', and it is unenclosed today. However, a deer park may be recorded in the name Cnwc yr Hydd in the north of the area, while past settlement, and some enclosure, is demonstrated by the 13 deserted rural settlement sites identified within the area during a recent survey. A range of site types were identified, including longhuts and longhouses of unknown date, some associated with the remains of boundaries, and 18th- or 19th-century hafod sites which were used by freeholders during the summer pasture of sheep and cattle. There appears to be no evidence of rabbit farming. The common has been crossed by the main Haverfordwest-Cardigan route since the medieval period, and on its boundary with enclosed land to the north lies Tafarn-y-bwlch, which must have already been an inn in 1729 when it was marked, and labelled as so on Emanuel Bowen's map. The road was later turnpiked and is now the B4329.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Mynydd Preseli historic landscape character area consists of all the unenclosed land of the Preseli Mountains ranging from a high point of 468m down to large tracts of boggy ground on the north side of the area at about 120m. Essentially, Mynydd Preseli is an east-west aligned ridge reaching its highest point at Foel Eryr at its western end, and 363m at Y Foel Drygarn at its eastern end. Enclosed farmland on the more exposed north- and northwest-facing slopes gives way to the open moorland of this area at between 120m and 200m, but in the lee of the mountain on south- and southeastern-facing slopes fields and farms are present up to 300m. The overall landscape is one of open heath and bracken-covered moorland grazed by sheep. Hill slopes are rarely very steep, and the characteristic cliff and scree-slopes of other Welsh Mountain massifs are absent. However, summit and slope doleritic tor-like rock outcrops are a very distinctive natural element of the Mynydd Preseli landscape. These are particularly prominent at Carn Menyn, where a spiky ridge formed by them dominates the skyline. Preseli bluestone used in the construction of Stonehenge and in the manufacture of neolithic axes outcrops at Carn Menyn and Carn Alw. The significance of this landscape to prehistoric peoples is the subject of much debate in the archaeological world. Mynydd Preseli is not an inhabited landscape, though pockets of abandoned fields, farms and cottages on its fringes attest to recent - 19th century - depopulation, while more ancient settlements testify to a more intensively used landscape. The iron age hillforts of Y Foel Drygarn and Carn Alw are by far the most prominent and obvious settlements of this landscape, but the remains of a fairly dense scatter of more isolated dwellings across the open moorland demonstrate an intensive use of the landscape in the past. On occasions this may have been

transhumance, but low, rubble boundary banks of long-abandoned fields attest to permanent agricultural holdings. Prehistoric burial cairns on summits are also a prominent aspect of this landscape. There are remains of small- to medium-sized quarries on the southern slopes. Apart from footpaths, transport elements of the landscape are limited to the B4329 which runs south-north across the mountains and the ancient east-west ridge-route called the Flemings' Way, now reduced to a tourist path.

Recorded archaeology is mainly from the prehistoric and post-medieval periods. It is dominated by prehistoric ritual features, of which there is a very high density. They comprise a scheduled neolithic chambered tomb and a scheduled possible neolithic stone circle on Waun Mawn, another possible chambered tomb and neolithic finds. The scheduled bronze age round barrow on Foel Eryr dominates the western end of the area near a possible stone pair, and there is another scheduled barrow close by. There are also a group of scheduled round barrows on Foel Cwm Cerwyn, a group of three scheduled barrows on the summit of Y Foel Drygarn which dominates the eastern end of the area, another four round barrows and two possible barrows, and a ring barrow. There is a bronze age scheduled standing stone and two possible standing stones, and a scheduled stone pair. The prehistoric open settlement on Banc Llwydlos is scheduled. There is also prehistoric open settlement on Foel Eryr and Waun Mawn, on Carn Afr, Carn Alw and Carn Goedog where there are a number of other prehistoric sites of unknown nature but possibly include a ring barrow. Another group of prehistoric sites on Carn Menyn/Carn Gyfrwy are also of unknown nature but include an axe factory. A scheduled iron age hillfort occupies Y Foel Drygarn. The medieval period is represented by a possible medieval cross site, a watermill and wells. Other settlement is post-medieval, consisting of thirteen deserted rural settlement (DRS) sites including a longhouse, a platform, a shepherd's shelter, a stone dwelling, an 18th- or 19th-century hafod, longhuts, folds, a longhouse group, and earthworks. There are also some post-medieval quarries.

Mynydd Preseli is a very distinctive historic landscape character area. Its defining characteristic is its open nature. This is in sharp contrast with the surrounding enclosed and settled farmland.

Conservation priorities

Maintain the open aspect of this area. Manage for future generations the wealth of upstanding archaeological sites on Mynydd Preseli.

Sources: Bradley 2000; Charles 1992; Howells 1977; Meline tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Monachlogddu tithe map and apportionment, 1846; Mytum and Webster, 1989; Nevern tithe map and apportionment, 1843; Llanfair Nant Gwyn tithe map and apportionment, 1838; Sambrook 1997; Thorpe *et al* 1991; Whitchurch tithe map and apportionment, 1841;

PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 282 HAFOD TYDFIL

GRID REFERENCE: SN116337

AREA IN HECTARES: 11.5

Historic Background

A very small character area near the summit of Mynydd Preseli. It comprises a small pocket of enclosed land - 13 small fields - around a farmstead, Hafod Tydfil. It lies within the unenclosed land of Mynydd Preseli common on which the freeholders of Cemaes had been granted rights of pasture and turbary by a charter of Nicholas Fitzmartin in the late 13th-century. Superficially, the enclosure appears later post-medieval, but 'Hafod Tidvill' is mentioned in a document of 1585-6 as a 'tenement of 8 acres', under the ownership of the Bowens of Pentre Ifan. It appears to have been one of several areas of former enclosure within the common, the evidence of which can be seen elsewhere as weathered bank systems, sometimes associated with deserted rural settlement sites on the moorland. Hafod Tydfil was assessed for 2 hearths in 1670, and had assumed its present form by at least the time of the tithe survey, in 1841. It continued to be occupied until the 1950s.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Hafod Tydfil historic landscape character area consists of several fields surrounded by the open moorland of Mynydd Preseli. It lies on north-facing slopes between 150m and 220m. The fields are small and irregular, and are divided by banks of earth and stone. Hedges that top the banks are overgrown and contain numerous small trees. Land-use is improved pasture. The dwelling and other buildings of the farmstead have been demolished.

No other archaeology has been recorded in this character area.

This is a very distinct historic landscape character area; its fields and hedges form an island of green in the surrounding open moorland.

Conservation priorities

Manage the hedgerows in order to maintain the distinct character of this isolated area.

Sources: Charles 1992; Jones 1996; Meline tithe map and apportionment, 1841