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

**Prepared for:  
Carn Nwchwn Farm**



**Tir Gofal Reference No  
W/13/5526**

**ACA Report No. 2005/127  
Project Record No. 53699  
Prepared by  
Philip Poucher**

**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 292 St Nons - Llandruidion & 295 Warpool.**

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## **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

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 Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

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

This farm holding lies on the Pembrokeshire coast on the east side of St Davids, overlooking Caer Bwdy Bay and Caerfai Bay. This area lies within the St Davids Peninsula Area of Outstanding Historic Interest. The majority of the holding also lies within the Historic Landscape Character Area 292 St Nons - Llandruidion, with the northwest corner of the holding lying within HLCA 295 Warpool. 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 in this holding consists of medium sized irregular fields, with characteristically larger fields than surrounding farms. The area within HLCA 292 is recorded as a very densely populated and productive region during the Medieval period although 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps appear to indicate much of this area was unenclosed land until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The irregular nature of the enclosure pattern normally indicates a gradual enclosure of farmland but here it would appear the fields may have been laid out in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century, which also appears to correspond to the laying out of the farmstead buildings. This pattern was in place by the time of the tithe map of 1840-1, some boundaries have since been removed but generally the layout has changed little. The north-western corner of the holding, within HLCA 295, is the latest addition to the farm holding. This corner lay within the area of strip fields that once surrounded Medieval St Davids, suggesting boundaries in this area may have Medieval origins. The tithe map shows numerous small fields in this corner of the holding but these have since been amalgamated into the current single field during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. The settlement pattern in this area consists of dispersed farmsteads and cottages away from the nucleated centre of St Davids. This pattern may have Medieval origins, with many of the dispersed farmsteads in this area having origins as small Medieval villis. A form of the name 'Carn Nwchwn' has been recorded in 1326 but the current farmstead would appear to be a late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century arrangement. A nearby mill complex also appears to have been in operation by this time and a cottage is marked in the holding by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Both the mill and the cottage had been abandoned by the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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

Flint scatters along this coastline are indicative of activity in this area during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, some of these finds may also have been recovered from within the bounds of this farm holding. The farm name (PRN 12009) may indicate the presence of a Bronze Age cairn in the area, although this has yet to be positively identified. Stones (PRNs 54345, 54347 & 54533) recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 may also indicate Bronze Age standing stones, although the provenance of these features has yet to be established, and there are currently no visible remains of them. An impressive defended enclosure lies on the

promontory to the south of this farm holding, with its outer defensive banks bordering the holding. Such sites are often dated to the Iron Age and indicates settlement and activity in this area during that period. An enclosure or hut circle on the adjacent small promontory may be further evidence of settlement during that period. No Iron Age archaeology has yet been recorded within the bounds of the holding. The holding lies adjacent to the major Medieval settlement of St Davids, and in an area that has been recorded as densely populated and productive during that period. There is the possibility that the farmstead (PRN 43195) may have Medieval origins although the first definite record of a farmstead here comes from early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. A small cottage (PRN 24768) is also marked in the holding on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps, presumably housing agricultural workers. By this period a small industrial complex (PRN 23716) had been established on the edge of the holding, including a corn mill (PRN 4372) with associated cottage, mill race and ponds and an adjacent limekiln (PRN 16190). Such small complexes are an important feature of the Post Medieval historic character of this area, integral to the local agricultural and settlement landscape, few of which now remain.

### ***KEY OBJECTIVE***

The management priority for this farm is the preservation and maintenance of the important industrial complex PRN 23716 which has been designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Pe429). It is also important to retain the landscape continuity, through the sympathetic maintenance of field boundaries and the upkeep of traditional buildings.

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## **B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES**

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

These are divided into three types:

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

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

### **General requirements**

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

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

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

**"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to**

**buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for Advice**

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

### **i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:**

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

#### **Location and description:**

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

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

	<b>Name (&amp; PRN)</b>	<b>Period/Site type</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>SAM/listing</b>	<b>Management required</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>MELIN CAER BWDY (23716)</b>	<b>Post Med/ Industrial site</b>	<b>SM767245</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SAM Pe429</b>	<b>Specific</b>

A disused industrial complex lying in a small valley opening out into Caer Bwdi Bay. The site consists of the remains of a corn mill (PRN 4372) with an adjacent cottage to the south and a mill race and mill ponds to the north, with a limekiln (PRN 16190) lying above the mill to the south. The date for the origin of industrial activity at this site is unknown, but the mill is recorded from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The limekiln appears to be early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century in date but may be replacing an earlier structure. The mill continued to operate into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Both mill and cottage are now roofless and covered in heavy scrub, although many of the walls stand to close to their original height and some milling machinery remains on site. The mill race and ponds are obscured beneath thick scrub. The limekiln is relatively well preserved although ivy and bracken covers the roof and one wall. The whole area is scheduled (Pe429) and the limekiln is also grade II listed. *Visited 03/11/2005 (PP)*



**WSW facing shot of scrub covered industrial complex PRN 23716. The ivy covered ruins of the mill building are visible on the right, with the limekiln visible on the hillside next to the footpath.**





**NNE facing shot of the scrub covered industrial complex PRN 23716 in its small coastal valley setting.**

<b>2</b>	<b>CAER BWDY MILL</b> <u>(4372)</u>	<b>Post Med/ Mill</b>	<b>SM76712451</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>SAM</b> <b>Pe429</b>	<b>Specific</b>
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The remains of a mill building stand near the bottom of a small valley opening out in to Caer Bwdy Bay, forming part of a larger complex PRN 23716. The building is built of mortared random sandstone rubble with dressed quoins, with walls standing close to their original height in places but the roof structure has now gone. A wheel pit remains at the northern end of the building, with remains of iron mill wheels inside. A plan of the site has been produced by A.J.Parkinson of the RCAHMW showing the L-shaped layout of the mill divided into 4 rooms with a 2<sup>nd</sup> building lying adjacent to the southwest. The original date of the mill is unclear but 'Caerboody Mill and Lands, held under the bishop of St Davids' is mentioned in a Notice of Sale from 1797. The current layout of buildings appears to be marked on the tithe map of 1840-1. The mill ceased operations in the early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, surviving relatively intact until roof slates were removed during the 1940s. The ruins are now ivy covered, and surrounded by thick vegetation, masking much of the layout. Tumbled stone and vegetation also lies in the interior. The area of the industrial complex (PRN 23716) is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Pe429).  
*Visited 03/11/2005 (PP)*

***Right; Interior of mill building with remains of some milling machinery visible amongst the vegetation.***

***Below; WSW facing shot of the ivy covered ruins of the mill building.***



**3 CAER BWDY (16190) Post Med/ Lime SM766245 B SAM Pe429 Specific  
kiln LB2**

An unusually large square lime kiln built into the bank by the coastal path. The kiln is built of rough local stone, standing c3m high and 7m square with high drawing arches in the NE and SW walls. The crucible on the top is overgrown. The kiln is said to have been built by 1815, although the National Trust survey suggests it may be slightly later, replacing an earlier kiln. The structure is Grade II listed, the top and north-western wall of the kiln is covered in ivy and bracken. *Visited 03/11/2005 (PP)*



**W facing shot of limekiln PRN 16190.**

**CARN NWCHWN (12009) ?Bronze Age/ SM76522463 U Generic  
Place name**

The 'Carn' element of the farm name may indicate a round barrow or cairn existed here. Charles (1992) records the first appearance of the name in 1326. A site visit to the farm holding could identify no above ground evidence of a round barrow or cairn in this area, although natural outcrops of stone do occur. *Visited 03/11/2005 (PP)*

**PONT CLEGYR (16147) Post Med/ Bridge SM76932511 B Generic**

A Post Medieval road bridge. The bridge is marked and labelled as 'Cleguyr Bridge' on the parish tithe map of 1840-1. The bridge is now a solid build up of material with vegetation covered banks carrying the modern A487 into St Davids. The stream passes through a large culvert at its base. *Visited 03/11/2005 (PP)*

**TEGFAN (16172) Post Med?/ SM76802488 C Generic  
Quarry**

A quarry marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The site is currently covered in dense scrub, masking any remains. *Visited 03/11/2005 (PP)*

**PONT CLEGYR (24768) Post Med/ Cottage SM76862505 B Generic**

The site is described by the National Trust (visited in 1989) as a rough stone built structure measuring c10m by 5m with a chimney in the southern gable wall, a door in the eastern wall and a small lean-to on the northern wall. At that time the walls were c1m high, higher at the gable end. The cottage is marked on the tithe map of 1840-1, as well as the 1<sup>st</sup> (1889) and 2<sup>nd</sup> (1908) edition Ordnance Survey maps. The site is now (2005) covered in dense vegetation, restricting access and visibility, so much so the current condition of the site could not be assessed. *Visited 03/11/2005 (PP)*

**CARN-NWCHWN (43195) Post Med/ SM76522466 B Generic  
Farmstead**

A working farmstead complex, although the farmhouse is under separate ownership and a planning application was received in 2001 to convert one of the barns into a dwelling. The farmstead is first recorded on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819. The layout of the farm buildings is marked more clearly on the tithe map of 1840-1 which shows buildings arranged around a central courtyard, a layout typical of the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century although this does not discount the possibility that an earlier layout existed prior to that date. Charles (1992) records the name 'Carn Nwchwn' in various forms from the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century (first recorded in 1326. see PRN 12009). Farmsteads are archaeologically sensitive areas and may have seen

continued occupation over a long period of time. Comparisons between 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern maps suggest traditional buildings survive on this farmstead that may require additional management (see management prescriptions section ii).

(54345)                      **Unknown/ Stone    SM7655824735   U                      Generic**

A stone marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Provenance unknown, such stones marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition maps have been found to represent a variety of features including Bronze Age standing stones, Medieval and Post Medieval boundary markers and rubbing stones as well as prominent natural boulders. No above ground evidence of this feature remains at this location. *Visited* 03/11/2005 (PP)

(54346)                      **Post Med/ Well        SM7647524769   B                      Generic**

A well marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 to the north of Carn-Nwchwn farmstead. This was presumably one of the main water supplies for the farmstead prior to mains pumped water. Many early wells were often also imbued with religious and ritual significance in the past, and retained this significance until recent times. Wells often represent landscape features of some antiquity, and may retain the vestiges of stone built standing structures around them. This site was not visited during the farm survey (3/11/05) but apparently no above ground remains of this are now evident.

(54347)                      **Unknown/ Stone    SM7639824751   U                      Generic**

A stone marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Provenance unknown, such stones marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition maps have been found to represent a variety of features including Bronze Age standing stones, Medieval and Post Medieval boundary markers and rubbing stones as well as prominent natural boulders. No above ground evidence of this feature remains at this location.

(54533)                      **Unknown/ Stone    SM7640024250   U                      Generic**

A stone marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. Provenance unknown, such stones marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition maps have been found to represent a variety of features including Bronze Age standing stones, Medieval and Post Medieval boundary markers and rubbing stones as well as prominent natural boulders. No above ground evidence of this feature remains at this location.

## **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**

#### **MELIN CAER BWDY (23716)**

**SM767245**

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

The aim of the management for this site should be to ensure the survival of both the masonry structures of the complex and associated features such as internal machinery, mill races and ponds. It would also be beneficial to improve the visibility of the site. Such small industrial complexes are an important feature of the local historic landscape character, few of which remain, this site has been scheduled (SAM Pe429). Both Cadw and the owner have expressed a desire to clear the site, maintain the structures and make the whole complex more visible. The complex itself consists of a ruined mill building PRN 4372 with associated cottage, enclosures, a mill race and mill ponds to the north. A limekiln PRN 16190 also forms part of the complex. A plan has been produced of the mill building, but there has been no archaeological recording of the upstanding masonry or the layout of the complex as a whole. Management advice for the mill and limekiln is described below. This site is currently heavily overgrown with scrub, including bracken, blackthorn, gorse and bramble, masking much of the complex. Ivy also grows on some of the masonry structures, which is beginning to loosen masonry and threaten the stability of the walls. Tumbled stone and scrub also lies within the structures. As a SAM no work should be undertaken without previous agreement from Cadw, Scheduled Monument Consent is required for work affecting the structure of the upstanding masonry.

Suggested programme of works.

1. Large-scale scrub clearance should be undertaken over the area of the industrial complex, this would enable both the structures themselves to be examined in more detail to assess their current condition, as well as revealing associated features. This would also serve to make the complex as a whole more visible, particularly significant due to its location close to the coastal path.
2. Scrub and vegetation should be carefully cut back and treated on the masonry structures. At the initial stage vegetation such as ivy should be trimmed back and not removed until archaeological recording work has been undertaken, this should reveal what further work is required, allowing more detailed specifications to be drawn up.
3. Archaeology recording should be undertaken of the revealed remains at this point.

4. Tumbled stone and scrub should be cleared from the interior of the structures. Care should be taken not to disturb internal features and machinery.
5. Further archaeological recording. Further recording should be undertaken once more of the structures and associated features have been revealed.
6. Consolidation of masonry features. When the structures and associated features are more visible and have been recorded, more detailed specifications can then be drawn up for further work required on the structures, such as re-bedding masonry and re-pointing.
7. Monitoring and maintenance. Once scrub has been cleared the site should be regularly monitored to assess the need for scrub control. Its coastal location may help to keep scrub growth under control without the need for controlled grazing, but this should be assessed.

**Site 2 on MAP 1**

**CAER BWDY MILL (4372)**

**SM76712451**

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

This mill forms part of the larger industrial complex PRN 23716, and as stated there the aim of the management should be the preservation of the site, as well as improving its visibility. The mill building itself is surrounded by thick scrub, hiding the structure and threatening the integrity of the masonry. The walls of the building are covered in thick ivy, the pressure of which is causing structural damage, as well as loosening masonry and masking possible further defects. Tumbled stone and vegetation lies inside the building, masking and possibly damaging both structural elements and remaining mill machinery. As part of a SAM (Pe429) no work should be undertaken without previous agreement from Cadw, Scheduled Monument Consent is required for work affecting the structure of the upstanding masonry.

- Scrub should be cleared from around the structure. Cut back and treat, do not uproot as this may damage upstanding masonry.
- Ivy should be trimmed back, this will reveal the damage to the structure and allow more detailed specifications to be drawn up for further work.
- Archaeological recording work should be undertaken at this point.
- Scrub and tumbled masonry should be removed from within the structure. Where possible original masonry should be reused in any repair work. Care should be taken not to disturb internal features and machinery.
- Once scrub has been cleared from around and within the mill, and ivy trimmed back on the walls, further archaeological recording work of the upstanding masonry should be undertaken prior to any work that affects the structure of the mill.
- Further specifications will be required detailing work needed to repair the structure, such as re-bedding loose masonry and re-pointing.

**Site 3 on MAP 1**

**CAER BWDY (16190)**

**SM766245**

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

This limekiln forms part of the larger industrial complex PRN 23716, and as stated there the aim of the management should be the preservation of the site, as well as improving its visibility. This structure is the most visible and best preserved of all the features within the industrial complex, lying as it does adjacent to the coastal path. However, there is a thick covering of mainly ivy and bracken over the north-western wall and top of the kiln, masking important features and possibly causing structural damage. This limekiln is both grade II listed and part of the SAM Pe429, as such any work should be undertaken in consultation with Cadw, Scheduled Monument Consent will be required for work affecting the structure of the limekiln.

- Ivy and scrub should be cut back from the masonry of this structure, and treated.
- Once the scrub has been cleared and ivy trimmed back archaeological recording work should be undertaken to record the limekiln.

- Once scrub clearance and archaeological recording has been undertaken specifications can be drawn up detailing further work required to ensure the stability and survival of the structure, such as re-bedding loose masonry and re-pointing.

## ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

### Location and Description:

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

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
<b>CARN-NWCHWN FARM (43195)</b>	<b>Post Med/ Farmstead</b>	<b>SM76522466</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
A working farmstead complex, although the farmhouse is under separate ownership and a planning application was received in 2001 to convert one of the barns into a dwelling. The farmstead is first recorded on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1819. The layout of the farm buildings is marked more clearly on the tithe map of 1840-1 which shows buildings arranged around a central courtyard, a layout typical of the late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century although this does not discount the possibility that an earlier layout existed prior to that date. Charles (1992) records the name 'Carn Nwchwn' in various forms from the 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> century (first recorded in 1326, see PRN 12009). We have no information on traditional buildings on this farm, but comparisons between 19 <sup>th</sup> century and modern maps suggest traditional buildings survive on this farmstead, for which the following management prescriptions would apply.				

### Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

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

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the



originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)

7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)

8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

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

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

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*PP - 11/11/2005 ( 14:05:06 ) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 53699.*

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

#### ***Sources consulted:***

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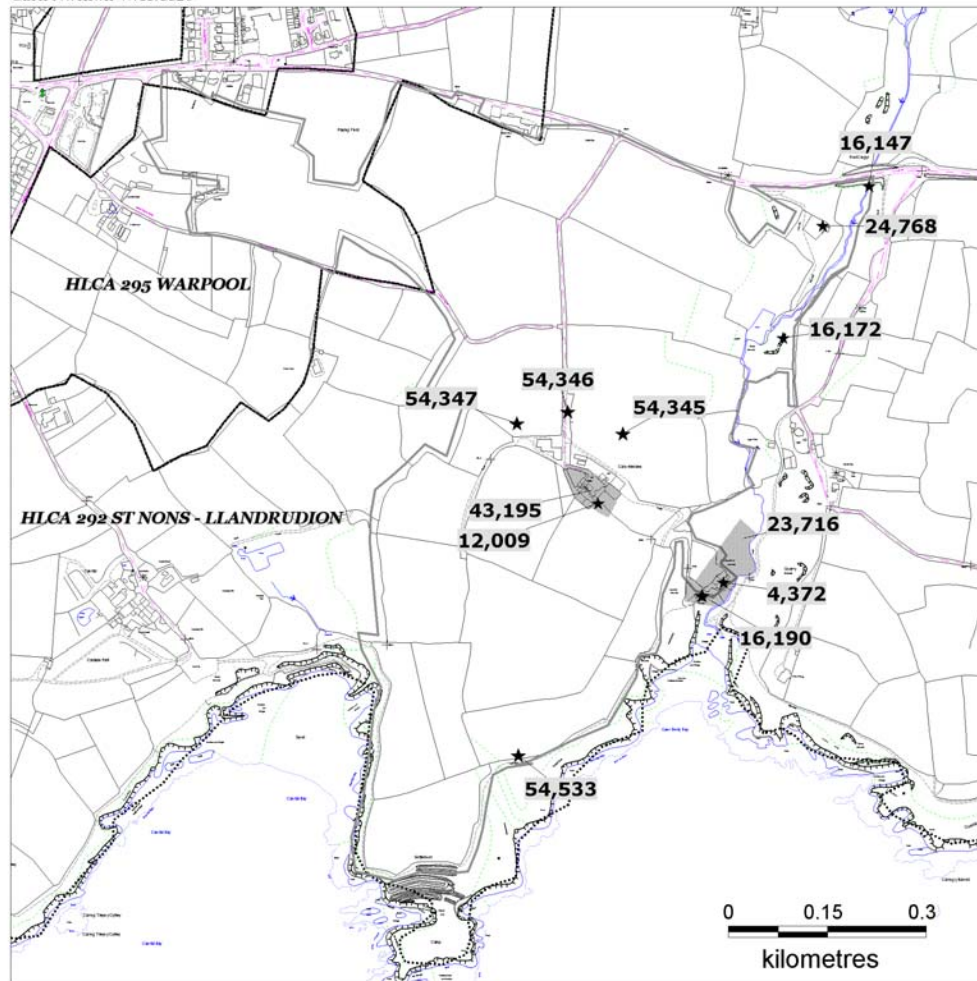
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Tithe Map 1840-1 St. Davids Parish

Carn Nwchwn W/13/5526



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

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## ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 292 ST NONS - LLANDRUIDION

**GRID REFERENCE: SM769255**

**AREA IN HECTARES: 784.2**

#### **Historic Background**

A large area of modern Pembrokeshire on the southern side of St David's Peninsula. It lay within the medieval Cantref Pebidiog, or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. The character area lies within the historic parish of St David's, which had a number of subordinate chapels, and even today preserves a remarkable ecclesiastical topography. Whitchurch, in the east of the area, did not become a parish until the post-medieval period, originally being a chapelry of St David's. A strong pre-Conquest ecclesiastical tradition is confirmed by the archaeology of the area with a possible long-cist cemetery at St Non's, where the late medieval chapel also includes an Early Christian Monument, and is possibly the site of the chapel linked with mother of St David, mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis in the 12th century. In addition, there are a number of *llan* place-name elements. Although many of these are later medieval in origin, they indicate the locations of earlier chapels, probably devotional sites rather than formal chapels-of-ease, while Llysgeenydd may preserve a *llys* place-name element. From 1115, when Bernard was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was conterminous with the later Hundred of Dewisland created in 1536. The major part of the character area was divided between the 'manors' of Welsh Hundred with Tydwaldy, Crughely, and Brawdy. However, Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted, though variously adapted, and many feudal rights and obligations continued even into the early 20th-century. Pebidiog was renowned for its fertile arable land. According to the census in George Owen's *Taylor's Cussion*, it was one of the most densely populated regions of Pembrokeshire in the 16th century, with the most plough teams, and was particularly productive of barley. There were proportionately very few dairies. The *Black Book of St David's* of 1326 gives some idea of the population density in an earlier period, listing, among others, the vills Clegyr, Hangleu, Llanungar, Porthlysgi, Trelerw, Trecenny and Vachelich; Llandruidion may be 15th century in origin. All were semi-manorial, held by a version of Welsh custom in which an infield-outfield system of open-field agriculture was practised and the land was held not by an individual, but by two persons and their co-owners. A relict of open-field farming survives near Trelerw as a series of low ridges. 'Gavelkind' had only recently been abolished in Pebidiog when Owen wrote in c.1600 that the land was still unenclosed 'and exposed to tempests'. 18th- and early 19th-century maps also show much of the land still unenclosed, but by 1840, and the tithe survey, the field system of today had been established. The medieval tenurial system has given rise to the dominant settlement pattern of the area, represented by a high density of small hamlets, mainly with *Llan*- and *Tre*- place-names and largely based on the medieval vills. Vachelich and the later Llandruidion were associated with a large, multiple area of common to the north, the relict of which lies within Waun Caerfarchell character area. Each hamlet is now occupied by a group of post-medieval farm buildings. The economy of the area has remained overwhelmingly agricultural, characterised since the mid 20th-century by early potato-growing, but quarrying along the coast has been undertaken since the medieval period when the fine-grained purple sandstone of Caer Bwdi was exploited for St David's Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace. Many further quarries were established along the coast during the post-medieval period, as well as at least one limekiln. On the edge of the area lies St David's Airfield, constructed during world war two. Also constructed at the same time was a military camp at Caer Bwdi, and prisoner-of-war camp at Llandruidion.

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

St Nons - Llandruidion historic landscape character area lies to the south of St David's City almost as far east as Solva, with a small outlying area to the west of Port Clais harbour. It includes a long stretch of high coastal cliff and occasional sandy coves. The sea cliffs rise vertically to approximately 30m at which point the land levels out to an undulating plateau lying between 30m and 50m dissected by north-south aligned shallow valleys. Apart from scrubby woodland in shelter afforded by the valleys and a few trees close to habitations, this is a treeless landscape. Agricultural land-use is dominated by

improved pasture with a little arable land. Pasture is generally rougher and has been subjected to less improvement close to the coast, and the coastal strip outside the boundaries of cultivation is rough ground not subjected to grazing. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs along this strip. Overall the area is characterised by dispersed farms and systems of small irregular fields. Field boundaries are almost always banks of earth and stone, or of earth. Some examples are quite substantial. Inland, low, straggling, windswept hedges top some banks, but in more exposed locations close to the coast hedges are absent. Wire fences supplement most of the boundary banks. 19th century, stone-built, slate roofed dwellings of two-storeys and three bays, with examples in both the vernacular tradition and the polite Georgian style, are the dominant house type. Some have exposed stone others are cement rendered. In the more exposed locations, some roofs have a cement skim over the slates. In addition to the dispersed farms, small clusters of dwellings, the majority of which are of 19th century date, are to be found at Trelerw and Llandruidion, with a looser cluster of late 20th-century houses and bungalows at Whitchurch. Other late 20th-century dwellings in a variety of styles and materials are dispersed across the area, but do not form a significant element of the settlement pattern. Old farm buildings are generally small, one or two ranges, and stone-built with slate roofs, though there are one or two examples of larger assemblages of buildings set around a courtyard. Modern agricultural buildings of steel, concrete and asbestos likewise tend to be relatively modest, though again with the occasional larger complex. Within this area are a large set of modern buildings designed to serve the potato industry. There are numerous camp sites and caravan parks scattered across the area. Several old farm buildings have been converted to serve these, and others have been converted to holiday accommodation. Several old quarries lie along the coast, particularly at Caerfai Bay and Caer Bwddi Bay, and most of the small coastal valleys contain the remains of watermills and limekilns. This, however, is not an industrial landscape. The remains of the world war two prisoner of war camp lie towards the western boundary of this area. Transport links consist of the sweeping course of the A487, the Haverfordwest - St David's - Fishguard road; a former turnpike. Other roads and lanes are local-use, winding and flanked by high banks.

There are 12 listed buildings in the area, including the medieval St Non's Chapel, which is Grade II listed, and St Non's Well, Grade II\* listed. A ruinous, sub-medieval dwelling at Croftufty, with round chimney, is Grade II listed and has been partly excavated. The farmhouses at Clegyr Uchaf, Harglodd Isaf, Penberi, Penporthclais and Y Bwthyn, are all Grade II listed as is the 18th- to 19th-century house at Rhos-y-cribbed, and an outbuilding. A limekiln to the southwest of the ruins of Caer Bwddi Mill is also Grade II listed. The 19th century pumphouse of Warpool Court, now a hotel in Warpool character area, is treated as a folly and Grade II listed, as is the contemporary ornamental garden. Pont Clegyr bridge (A487) may have early origins.

Recorded archaeology is very diverse, with a high percentage of prehistoric sites including 9 findspots, 6 of which are from the mesolithic period, one from the neolithic, and 2 from the iron age. There is a possible neolithic stone circle and possible chambered tomb, and a chambered tomb or standing stone. One bronze age standing stone is scheduled, and there are a further 5 possible standing stones, and 4 possible round barrows. An enclosure, a field system, and a clearance cairn may be prehistoric but are of unknown date. There are 2 scheduled iron age promontory forts of which Porth-y-rhaw has recently been excavated. The medieval St Non's Well and St Non's Chapel with inscribed stone have been described, and there are several other chapel and holy well sites, a hospice site and a possible cross site. Post-medieval sites include the earthwork remains of the post-medieval mill and ponds at Porth-y-rhaw, Caer Bwddi Mill and the scheduled quarry-working area, many other quarries, cottages and a cottage platform, a fold, and seven hut bases at Caer Bwddi world war two camp.

St Nons - Llandruidion historic landscape character area has reasonably well defined boundaries. To the south is the sea. Part of the northern boundary is formed by St David's City and its former open field system, though the boundary with the latter is not hard-edged but rather a zone of change. Other boundaries to the north, against unenclosed common and against a former airfield, are well established, but elsewhere where this area borders landscapes of fields and farms there is a zone of change not a definite boundary.

### **Conservation priorities**

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. Historic field boundaries should be maintained. 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; Crane 1993; Crane forthcoming; Dicks 1968; Evans 1991; Fenton 1811; Fox 1937; Howell 1993; Howells 1971; Howells 1987; James 1981; James 1993; Jenkins n.d.; Lewis 1833; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 11/3; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 6/67a; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 6/68; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 6/71; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/Sto/183; National Library of Wales 14229<sup>6</sup> Maps 76, 78, 80, 81, 92; Rees 1932; Romilly Allen 1902; St David's tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Whitechurch (St David's) tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Willis-Bund 1902

## ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 295 WARPOOL

**GRID REFERENCE: SM758254**

**AREA IN HECTARES: 151.5**

#### **Historic Background**

An area of modern Pembrokeshire within St David's Peninsula, around the borough (later a city) of St David's. It lies within St David's parish, in the medieval Cantref Pebidiog or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St David's, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. From 1115, when Bernard was appointed Bishop of St David's, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was coterminous with the later Hundred of Dewisland created in 1536. Pebidiog was renowned for its fertile arable land, and according to the census in George Owen's *Taylor's Cussion*, it was one of the most densely populated regions of Pembrokeshire in the 16th century, with the most plough teams, and particularly productive of barley. The Warpool character area comprises the town fields of St David's. These arable open field-strips were farmed by the burgesses of the city and - unlike most of the field systems within St David's parish - were held under Anglo-Norman tenure. They are, accordingly, the long aratrally-curving type associated with 'typical' medieval open-field systems, rather than the shorter *lleinau* (or shares) seen elsewhere on the peninsula. A corn windmill, first referred to in 1509, is an indication of the arable regime. This was situated in the west of the area near the Porthclais road and was demolished in 1809 when it was replaced by the present structure southeast of the town. The character area also includes four small areas of common land associated with the borough. The arable open-field strips are shown on late 18th-century estate maps, running down to the coast to the south of the city and continuing to the east and west. It is not clear from the estate maps whether the strips had been enclosed or not. By the tithe survey the strips were clearly enclosed, and close to the coast they had been converted to rectangular fields. The former name of a track *Meidr-y-saint*, or 'Saints' Lane' for a deep hollow-way leading north out of the city, descending to the River Alun which it crosses on an ancient bridge known as *Pont-y-penyd* ('Bridge of Penitence'), is representative of the ecclesiastical topography of the area. Warpool Court in the south of the area was built new by a clergyman in c.1865. A world war two machine gun-post, now derelict, lies close by.

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

Warpool historic landscape character area comprises a broad band of land lying to the south, east and north of Tyddewi (St David's City) historic landscape area. The land here is gently undulating, lying between approximately 35m and 75m. Though this area mainly consists of an enclosed strip field system - the old open fields attached to St David's - 19th- and 20th-century development and the amalgamation of some strips into rectangular fields has both contracted the extent of this area from what was quite a wide band of land, and affected its character. Housing estates, piecemeal housing development, schools and a cemetery on the fringes of the city now occupy parts of this former area (these have been incorporated into Tyddewi historic landscape character area). Nevertheless, enclosed strip fields characterise this area. These are defined by earth or earth and stone banks topped with hedges. Hedges are low and windswept, and many are neglected and supplemented with wire, but they do form a distinctive component of the landscape. A few dry-stone wall field boundaries are also present. Agricultural land-use is mostly improved pasture, with a little arable land. Two large buildings, both now hotels - Warpool Court Hotel and Twr-y-Felin - were established on the former enclosed fields in the 19th century. Warpool Court is Grade II listed, and is from substantial house built new in c.1865 but radically remodelled in the 20th century. Its garden terrace, hemicycle, and archway, all from c.1870, are also Grade II listed. The windmill from 1809 at Twr-y-Felin, was converted into a dwelling, now a hotel, and is Grade II listed. Apart from the trees close to both the hotels, this is a treeless landscape. There are few other settlements, but of note is a stone-built 19th century 'villa' in polite Georgian tradition. There is also a hexagonal, brick, AA machine gun-post from world war two, now derelict, in the area. Recent development includes a 1990s industrial estate.

Recorded archaeology is restricted to a standing stone and possible round barrow from the bronze age, and a post-medieval quarry.

This once extensive area of enclosed strip fields is now much contracted but retains its character. It is clearly distinguished from Tyddewi historic landscape character area, which is essentially urban and which it partially encloses. However, there is no hard-edged boundary, but rather a zone of change, between this area and the character areas to its the north, east, south and west.

**Conservation priorities**

This area is under stress from new development on the fringes of St David's City. This problem will have to be addressed if this area is to retain its historic character. In addition, hedgerows across much of the area are a particular problem; they will continue to decay and erode the historic character of the area if left unmanaged.

**Sources:** Charles 1992; Dicks 1968; Fenton 1811; James 1981; James 1993; Nash 1986; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 6/67a; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/HIG/13; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/Sto/183; St David's tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Willis-Bund 1902