

A FIELDWALKING SURVEY AT CLEGYR BOIA, ST DAVIDS PENNINSULA PEMBROKESHIRE

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Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria
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For CCW



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A FIELD WALKING SURVEY AT CLEGYR BOIA ST DAVIDS PENINSULA, PEMBROKESHIRE

Gan / By

Duncan Schlee

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ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133
Ebost: cambria@cambria.org.uk Gwefan: www.cambria.org.uk

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133
Email: cambria@cambria.org.uk Website: www.cambria.org.uk

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Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by Duncan Schlee

Swydd / Position: Archaeologist

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date 24/02/2005

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

Ken Murphy

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

Swydd / Position: Principle Archaeologist- Field Services

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date 24/02/2005

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CLEGYR BOIA FIELD WALKING SURVEY

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CLEGYR BOIA FIELD WALKING SURVEY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Clegyr Boia derives its name from the Irishman Boia who, in the 6th century, challenged the removal of St. David's religious house to its present location (Rees 1992, 71-2). However, the origins of the site lie much further back in time, with evidence for archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric period. The stone walled enclosure at Clegyr Boia is one of only a handful of known neolithic occupation settlement sites in Wales. The site has produced the largest assemblage of neolithic pottery in Wales (Burrows 2003, 34) retrieved during excavations in 1902 (Baring-Gould) and 1953 (Williams). The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and thus considered to be of national importance. The extent of the legally protected scheduled area is not, however, defined by archaeologically derived knowledge of the extent of the site and any associated features.

A number of mesolithic and neolithic flint working and finds sites are recorded within the surrounding landscape, suggesting widespread prehistoric activity in the area. The fields adjacent to the scheduled area, therefore, still have considerable potential to contain important archaeological features.

The Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), acting on behalf of the landowner, has recently undertaken topsoil stripping within the southeast field of the landholding, which lies adjacent to the scheduled area of Clegyr Boia rock. The intrusive groundworks and earthmoving activity was undertaken as part of a broader project in order to encourage heathland regeneration by removing nitrogen rich topsoil.

The owner has also applied to join the Tir Gofal agri-environment scheme. Cambria Archaeology, the organisation responsible for providing heritage environment information and advice within the Tir Gofal Scheme, provided the initial historic environment information and advice for the application area to CCW. It was noted that the holding was of archaeological and historic landscape interest. Cambria Archaeology did not however, receive notification before the topsoil stripping took place. Had consultation taken place, the archaeological potential of the site could have been highlighted and the soil stripping activity would have been strongly discouraged, and/or a suitable mitigation strategy for the site could have been agreed.

Following the topsoil stripping and discussion between Cambria Archaeology and the CCW conservation officer, a rapid walkover survey was undertaken in order to identify the presence and condition of any archaeological features or material and to assess the impact of the work on the wider historic landscape.

After the initial field visit it was recommended that a programme of intensive field walking should be undertaken to enable all remaining archaeological material to be recovered systematically. The distribution of finds would help to identify areas with potential for surviving buried archaeology.

Exposed features identified during the visit and other areas of potential identified from the field walking were to be archaeologically cleaned and planned with sample excavation where necessary to characterise archaeological remains.

The results of the evaluation would be used to identify the nature of any remedial works to be undertaken, including the protection or excavation of surviving archaeological remains, as part of a methodology for the future management of the site to be agreed between Cambria Archaeology and CCW. Measures would also need to be undertaken to lessen the impact of the works on the historic landscape character.

CCW subsequently commissioned Cambria Archaeology, following a competitive tender procedure, to undertake a systematic field walking survey, coupled with the excavation of features identified during the initial site visit, in order to retrieve as much useful information as possible from surviving archaeological deposits and to inform a strategy for mitigation and future management.

2.0 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

St. David's Peninsula is an area of considerable historic interest and high landscape value. It falls within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and also lies within the St. David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in (HLW (D) 4). The landscape has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project and lies within the Treleddyn – Treginnis Historic Landscape Character Area (289). The landscape character description is included in this report as Appendix 1.

The St. David's Peninsula consists of a gently undulating plateau characterised by numerous isolated, rocky outcrops (known as monadnocks) rising to about 200 metres. These are surrounded by an open and treeless agricultural landscape with pockets of open heath between the dispersed farms, small hamlets and enclosed farmland. Some settlements such as Rhosson and Clegyr-Boia are located in the lee of the rocky monadnocks, which offer shelter from the prevailing southwesterly winds.

The field pattern is of small irregular enclosures with field boundaries comprising rubble banks, dry-stone walls, and earth and stone banks. Hedges consist of low straggling lines of windswept bushes and gorse. The landscape character of this area is rooted in patterns of Welsh land tenure, adapted through Anglo-Norman influence from the beginning of the medieval period. Many of the farmsteads are based on medieval villas that were associated with common land and open field systems, which were later enclosed. Land-use is mainly improved pasture, with some arable land.

There have been mesolithic finds reported at St Justinian's as well as a flint-working floor at Porthlysgi. Other archaeological sites include a scheduled neolithic chambered tomb and a neolithic settlement at Clegyr-Boia beneath the later iron age hillfort, which is also scheduled. There is also a holy well at Clegyr-Boia. There are possible remnants of a bronze age field system and clearance cairns, two possible standing stones and a possible round barrow.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The land surveyed in this project consisted of a field situated immediately to the north and west of Clegyr Boia rock on the St. David's Peninsula (SM73722519).

The study area has been under cultivation (most recently potatoes) for a considerable length of time, as is attested by the density of plough marks on some of the large stones remaining within the field. This cultivation has resulted in the constant re-working of the soil, resulting in the destruction of any archaeological features within the plough-zone. Any artefacts within such features are likely to have been dragged and dispersed from their original locations (although not necessarily any great distance). Ploughing to different depths may also have resulted in artefacts being periodically mixed into the subsoil. Archaeological features can, however, survive relatively unscathed below the plough-zone.

Unfortunately, due to the circumstances that lead to this field survey, the project area had been largely cleared of its topsoil. The southwestern two thirds of the field were stripped to the sub-soil, with uneven pockets of topsoil remaining. This was intended to mimic the natural undulations of heathland topography, but unfortunately was not suitable for revealing archaeological features or to minimise disturbance of archaeologically sensitive deposits. The stripped area was further disturbed and churned up by machinery tracks. Heather cuttings and chopped gorse had been spread over part of the stripped area, to promote re-seeding. From an archaeological perspective, however, this further reduced the possibility of identifying any exposed features.

Most of the removed topsoil had been deposited over the northern third of the field, the two areas being separated by a newly formed substantial earth bank roughly 1.6m high and 1.6m wide. Topsoil was also heaped up around the existing field boundaries making them taller and wider than field boundaries in the surrounding area.

A "stone" identified on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1889) is located within the field but it is uncertain if this is an archaeologically significant feature or just a large rock. Aerial photographs show that before the recent soil strip the stone formed the focus of one of two stone clearance cairns within the field.

During the site visit remnants of two linear features defined by stone scatters were identified. These are probably the remains of relict field boundaries created from stones cleared from the field. Neither boundary is represented on the tithe or 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

Under normal circumstances field walking is undertaken in order to recover artefacts from the plough soil. Variations in the density of recovered finds across an area can be plotted to indicate the likely locations of partially ploughed-out archaeological features surviving beneath the plough-zone. These areas can then be targeted for excavation in order to ascertain the character and degree of survival of the archaeological deposits. On occasions where features have been entirely ploughed out, the plotting of field walking finds can be the only method of ascertaining the presence and location of archaeologically significant features. Alternatively, field walking data can be used to identify areas where deep ploughing (or topsoil stripping) should be avoided.

Unfortunately, on this occasion the topsoil had already been removed. The uneven nature of the topsoil stripping meant that pockets of topsoil and subsoil survived to different depths across the site. The aim of the survey was therefore to retrieve as much information as might survive from the remaining soils.

For the field walking survey a grid system was laid out across the site dividing the field into 5.0m wide strips. The strips were walked systematically, collecting and bagging all significant finds (primarily ceramic fragments and struck flints) within consecutive 5.0m squares with defined coordinates. The locations of field boundaries and identified features were plotted using the same grid system. A plan of the site indicating the location of identified features and the distribution across the grid of finds recovered during the field walking was produced. While it was hoped that the field walking survey might identify areas of the field in which features might survive (which could then be preserved or recorded as necessary), the results of the survey (see below) made the identification of any additional features effectively impossible. Features that had already been identified soon after the soil strip had taken place were located and excavated and recorded in order to ascertain their character.

The re-deposited topsoil and most of the survey area were metal detected by a local enthusiast. Some ceramics were also collected from the spoil. Finds were washed and rudimentary identifications of ceramic types and worked flint were made by Cambria Archaeology staff. The finds will be stored at Scolton Manor Museum.

5.0 RESULTS

Considering the circumstances, a considerable number of ceramic fragments and worked flint artefacts were recovered during the survey. Many of the finds were abraded, reflecting the degree to which the soil has been re-worked by intensive cultivation. Indeed, the presence and density of ceramic fragments may suggest manuring with domestic midden material from nearby settlements. Other finds were less abraded, suggesting they were disturbed more recently. The majority of the ceramic fragments appear to be of 18th and 19th century origin with some earlier Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware, dating to the 12th to 16th century. Other artefacts included a clay pipe fragment, a glazed floor tile and glass fragments. Metal detecting of the re-deposited topsoil produced a variety of insignificant 19th and 20th century finds.

There are no primary geological deposits containing flint in the St David's area, although flint pebbles are present in secondary fluvio-glacial deposits. Many of the flints that were collected are heavily abraded. Most appear not to have been worked, or are too plough-damaged to be certain whether they were intentionally struck or not. There are however several *bona fide* worked flints including burnt flint fragments, spent cores and waste flakes and a hammer stone. The worked flint found on the site is most likely of fluvio-glacial origin, perhaps having been collected as beech pebbles and brought to the site for working. Some flint may be sourced from elsewhere, possibly from primary deposits, now submerged below current sea level. An initial assessment of the material was made and is presented in Appendix 2.

Plan 1 shows the distribution of flints and ceramics across the study area. Various factors that may have affected the distribution of finds have been discussed above. None of the finds occurred in sufficient concentrations to suggest the locations of surviving buried archaeological features. The absence of flints in some parts of the field may be a consequence of a greater depth of soil having been removed rather than the absence of neolithic features. The results are therefore inconclusive. Weathering of the ground surface made identification of features practically impossible within the constraints of the project. Consequently no additional archaeological features could be identified within the area.

The only feature (pit 102) identified below the topsoil, contrasted clearly with the surrounding soils because of its distinctive charcoal-rich fill (101). On excavation this feature was found to be a sub-circular probable pit-base (approximately 0.70m in diameter) surviving to a depth of approximately 0.12m. One artefact (a flint tool produced from a retouched flint flake) was recovered from the silty fill, suggesting the feature is of prehistoric, possibly neolithic, origin. A soil sample was taken with the intention of retrieving charcoal for a radiocarbon date should this be deemed desirable. An extensive area around the feature was cleaned to try and identify any other associated features, but none were identified.

The presence of additional features of neolithic date surviving within the area cannot therefore be ascertained for certain, but can be inferred from the presence of the one known feature (pit 101), and the scatter of worked flints recovered during the field walking exercise. The clearance cairns and relict field boundaries identified during the archaeological work may be the remnants of a medieval field system pre-dating the field boundaries that help to define the landscape today. No dating evidence was however recovered from these features to enable them to be dated.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Clegyr Boia is an archaeologically sensitive site of national significance with Scheduled Ancient Monument status. It is located within a designated National Park and within an area defined as a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. These area designations are in part intended to ensure that consultation between relevant bodies occurs in advance of a proposed project, to ensure that it is appropriate.

From an archaeological and historic landscape point of view, with proper consultation, it is unlikely that the soil-stripping project as undertaken, would have been agreed without mitigation. In the event a site with proven archaeological potential but without statutory protection has been irreversibly damaged under circumstances that could have been avoided.

An attempt to assess the damage and to retrieve as much useful information as possible has proven inconclusive. Although some evidence for neolithic activity within the area was recovered, it has been impossible to identify specific areas where additional significant features may still survive. Features reflecting land-use and agricultural activity that appear to pre-date the current field boundaries and agricultural systems have also been identified and partially damaged. The character and location of these features has been recorded and little can now be achieved by specific measures to protect and preserve them.

The archaeological survey results do not therefore, suggest that the site (or specific parts of it) would benefit from further cleaning and excavation, nor that any specific areas require preservation or protection. It is therefore considered that few if any measures can now be taken to rectify or alleviate the damage already done to archaeological features and deposits. It is not, however, too late to mitigate against the impact of the soil stripping on the historic landscape and character of the area. Nor is it too late to ensure that no further damage occurs to potentially important archaeological deposits or historic landscape features.

In their current state, the existing field boundaries are out of keeping with the traditional field boundaries that and that help define the historic landscape in this area. The suitability of the land management that is currently being proposed is questionable in such a historically and regionally distinctive area. It is therefore recommended that:

- existing traditional field boundaries are reinstated to their former condition by removing dumped topsoil
- the construction of new boundaries is undertaken in an appropriate style and manner to those already in existence in the area.
- the proposed land management scheme is reviewed, especially in relation to historic landscape concerns.

In addition to the above, it is understood that the Heritage Management section of Cambria Archaeology and the Pembrokeshire Coastal National Park Archaeologist are to meet with CCW to discuss issues concerning the appropriate future land management in relation both to archaeological concerns and the desire to create wildlife habitats at this site and other future projects.

7.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Pete Crane who was the Project Officer for this project. Thanks also to Adrian Young for his assistance in metal detecting at the site.

8.0 SOURCES

Maps

Ordnance Survey Old Series map (1819) Sheet 40, 1"
Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 20.02, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet 20.02, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 20.03, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet 20.03, 25"
Tithe Map & Apportionment 1840-1 St. Davids Parish, Pembrokeshire

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Photo1: View to the southeast showing ground conditions



Photo 2: View to the north showing spoil tip field boundaries



Photo 3: General view of site to the northwest



Photo 4: Section through Pit 101 and fill 102 looking to southeast



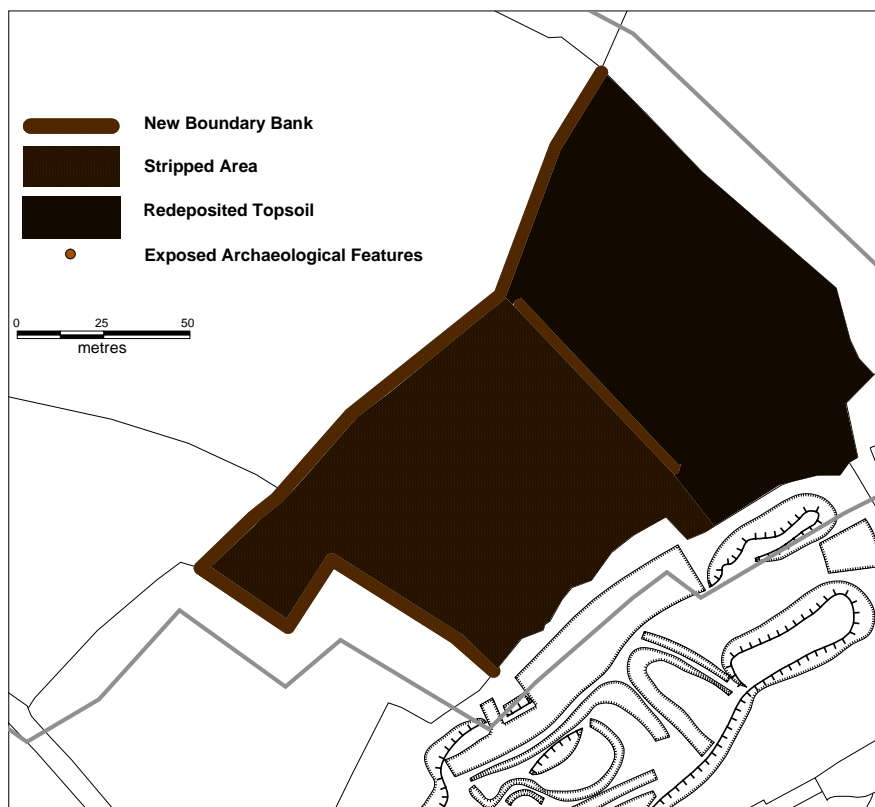
Photo 5: Photo to northwest showing stripped soil piled against existing field boundary



Photo 6: View to southeast of relict field boundary

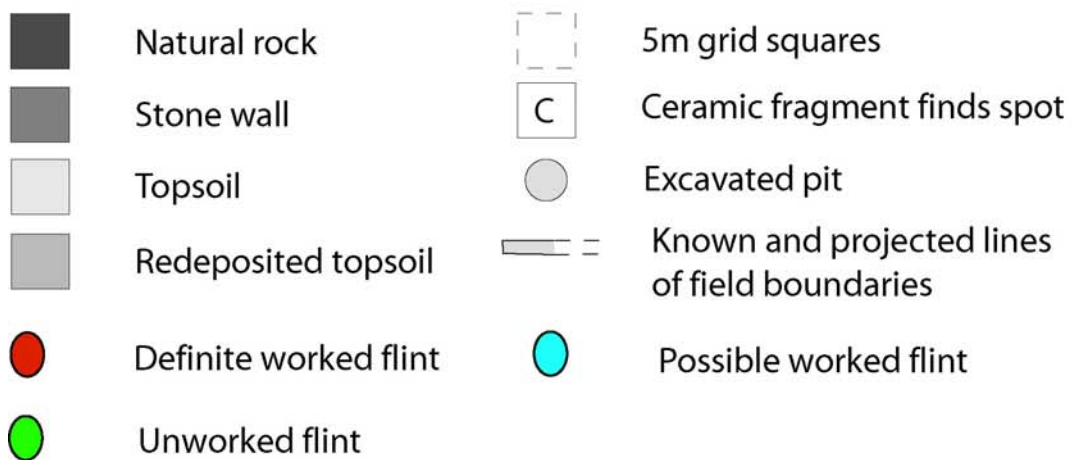
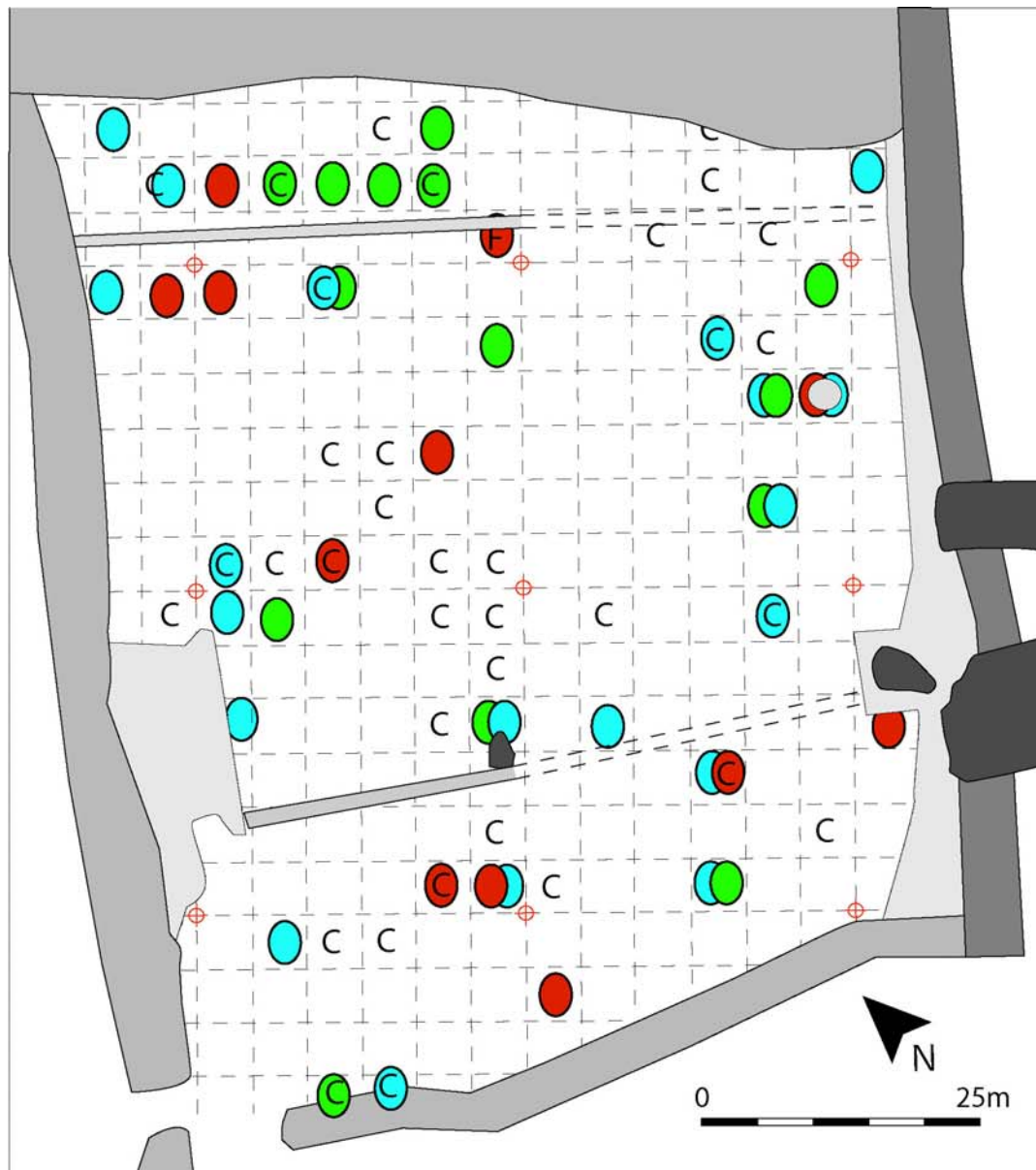


Map 1: Map of holding in Tir Gofal application



Map 2: Map showing area of survey (features marked are not to scale)

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Plan 1: Plan showing field walking grid, finds spots and features

APPENDIX 1

ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: **289 TRELEDDYN - TREGINNIS**

GRID REFERENCE: SM730248

AREA IN HECTARES: 454.4

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire at the southwest end 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 parish of St David's, which had a number of subordinate chapels, and even today preserves a remarkable ecclesiastical topography. However, there is evidence of an underlying, earlier landscape at the southwest tip of the promontory with clearance cairns and a putative field system, possibly from the bronze age. The early medieval significance of the area is confirmed by the archaeology; the late medieval St Justinian's Chapel has produced evidence of a probable early medieval cemetery, there is a possible *llys* site at Henllys, while Clegyr-Boia appears to be named from a 6th century chieftain. There may also have been a chapel at Porthlysgi during the Middle Ages. 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 Dewsland created in 1536. However, Welsh tenurial systems appear to have persisted, though variously adapted, and many feudal rights and obligations continued into the early 20th-century. Pebidiog was renowned for its fertile arable land and was particularly productive of barley, and had a high population density. The *Black Book of St David's*, of 1326, lists among the villis of the 'manor' of Welsh Hundred, Treleddyn (and 'Trefuergu' nearby) and, within the 'manor' of Crughely, the vill at Castell Heinif. Not mentioned are Treginnis, which was first recorded in 1335, Clegyr-Boia which was first recorded in 1472 and Rhosson, first recorded in 1490 the latter two both associated with sub-medieval houses - and Pencarnan first recorded in 1602. All were semi-manorial, held by a version of Welsh custom in which an infield-outfield system was practised, where land was held not by an individual, but by two persons and their co-owners. In fact 'gavelkind' had only recently been abolished in Pebidiog when Owen wrote in c.1600, that the land was still unenclosed 'and exposed to tempests'. 18th- and early 19th-century maps show much of the land still unenclosed. This tenure has given rise to the dominant settlement pattern of the area, represented by a high density of small hamlets, mainly with *Tre-* place-names and largely based on the medieval villis. Each hamlet is now occupied by a group of post-medieval farm buildings. Each appears to have been associated with two small separate areas of common land, one called 'common' and one called *Waun* or 'moor', the latter being waste. This may have origins within the medieval period but it is interesting to note that Trefeiddan (Pwll Trefaiddan character area), which was not recorded until 1614, shows the same double association of common land so the system could be post-medieval in date. There is also common land at St Justinian's. Treleddyn, Pencarnan and Trefeiddan are among the hamlets shown as small nucleated settlements on two estate maps of 1762 and 1811, surrounded by extensive tracts of unenclosed field systems, probably held as 'shares' in a survival from Welsh tenure. The open field system is very clear on the 1762 map, but by 1811 it had been partially enclosed and transformed to a system of irregular, rectangular fields. The process was complete by the tithe survey of 1840. The tithe map does, however, show the last remnants of a sub-divided strip system at Clegyr-Boia, as a few strips present in large enclosures, but elsewhere the present field pattern was already in place. The economy of the area has remained overwhelmingly agricultural, characterised since the mid 20th-century by

early potato-growing, but there is a post-medieval animal fold at Trefeiddan. In addition, many quarries were established along the coast during the post-medieval period, as well as at least one copper-mine which was operational during the first few decades of the 19th century. A lifeboat station was established at St Justinian's during the late 19th-century, a look-out tower was constructed - apparently by private enterprise - nearby. More recently there has been an emphasis on tourism and leisure with the provision of a caravan park at Pencarnan.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Treleddyn - Treginnis historic landscape character area occupies the extreme southwestern point of the St David's peninsula. Sea cliffs border the area to the west and south. These rise to about 30m, the land then levels out to a gently undulating plateau lying between approximately 30m and 50m. Tor-like rock outcrops - monadnocks - which rise 10m to 20m out of the plateau are a distinctive feature of the natural landscape. The historic landscape is characterised by dispersed farms and fields. The field pattern is of small irregular enclosures. Rubble banks, dry-stone walls, and earth and stone banks comprise the main field boundary types. Hedges are absent on the banks close to the exposed coastal fringe, and where present further inland they consist of low straggling lines of windswept bushes and gorse. It is a treeless landscape. Land-use is mainly improved pasture, with some arable land. Rough grazing and scrubby land is mainly confined to the rocky tors and the narrow coastal strip which lies between the limit of enclosed land and the top of the sea cliffs. An unusual and distinctive aspect of the settlement pattern is the location of farms in the lee of the rocky tors, so affording some protection from the prevailing southwesterly winds. These sheltered locations are often shared by more than one farm, as at Rhosson and Clegyr-Boia, giving the impression of small agricultural hamlets, rather than isolated, dispersed farms, though this pattern is not so pronounced as that in the Treleddydd - Tretio - Caerfarchell historic character area to the north and east. For such a relatively small historic landscape character area, there is a great variety in the type of farmhouses, ranging from a sub-medieval house complete with circular 'Flemish' chimney at Rhosson through to an 18th century, two storey, double pile gentry house at Treleddyn. Most houses are, however, of 19th century date, fairly modest in size, two storey, three bay and generally in the vernacular tradition, though there are examples in the more polite Georgian style. 20th century farmhouses and other dwellings in a variety of styles and materials are present, but, apart from along some coastal sections, do not form a strong element of the landscape. Old farm buildings are stone-built and 19th century in date. Most consist of just one small range, though larger assemblages exist at Rhosson and Treginnis Isaf. At the latter site the buildings have been converted for accommodation. Modern agricultural buildings in steel, concrete and asbestos sheet are relatively modest in size and rarely overwhelm the older buildings. A small collection of buildings at St Justinian's, including the ruined medieval chapel, lifeboat stations and modern buildings, provide a tourist attraction. There are several camp sites and caravan parks, most lying close to the coast. Local-use roads and tracks are narrow and winding and enclosed by high banks.

There are 32 listed buildings in the area. Rhosson Uchaf farm, a classic example of the sub-medieval North Pembrokeshire house with a round chimney and lateral outshut, is Grade II* listed. Clegyr-Boia and Trefaiddan farmhouses were also similar examples of the sub-medieval North Pembrokeshire house. The wellhead at Rhosson Uchaf, and Waun Rhosson cottage, are also both Grade II listed, as are Rhosson-ganol and an outbuilding, and Rhosson Sunday School, built in 1864. Most of the remaining listed buildings are 18th-19th century. Treginnis Uchaf farmhouse, with a round chimney, and its range of outbuildings, are both Grade II listed. Eight buildings at Croeswdig, including the farmhouse and three ranges of outbuildings, are all Grade II listed, as are Treleddyn Isaf farmhouse and two ranges of outbuildings. The garden wall with built in crosshead at Treleddyn Uchaf is Grade II* listed, while one of the farm outbuildings is Grade II listed. Six buildings at Treginnis Isaf comprising the farmhouse, four ranges of outbuildings and the dovecote, are each Grade II listed. Plyg-y-tywyn at the northern edge of the area, on The Burrows, is a Grade II listed early 19th-

century cottage. Both the lifeboat stations at St Justinian's, one from 1885 and the other from 1911, are Grade II listed, as is the early 20th century look-out tower

Recorded archaeology is fairly diverse. There have been mesolithic finds at St Justinian's and a flintworking floor at Porthlysgi, while there is a scheduled neolithic chambered tomb, and a neolithic settlement at Clegyr-Boia beneath the later iron age hillfort, also scheduled. From the bronze age are a findspot, clearance cairns and a possible field system, two possible standing stones and a possible round barrow. There is another scheduled iron age hillfort, and roman finds on the shoreline. A place-name may record a possible *llys* site, while the scheduled and Grade I listed, later medieval chapel at St Justinian's is associated with early medieval and post-medieval findspots, an early medieval cemetery, and a scheduled and Grade II listed holy well. There is another holy well at Clegyr-Boia and a possible medieval chapel at Porthlysgi. There is a post-medieval fold at Trefeiddan, building platforms at Porthlysgi, and post-medieval quarries, a copper mine, and a possible mining feature on the coast.

Treleddyn - Treginnis historic landscape character area is defined to the west and south by sea cliffs. To the north there is good boundary definition against an area of former unenclosed wind-blown sand. It is only to the east that there is no hard-edged boundary but rather a zone of change. Here the neighbouring areas share many similar characteristics, but there are sufficient differences to warrant the division into separate historic landscape character areas.

Conservation priorities

Maintain traditional field boundaries. New developments within or close to historic farms should be discouraged. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations.

Sources: Charles 1992; Dicks 1968; Fenton 1811; Fox 1937; Howell 1993; Howells 1971; Howells 1987; James 1981; James 1993; National Library of Wales Map 7574; Pembrokeshire Record Office HDX/1006; Romilly Allen 1902; St David's tithe map and apportionment, 1840-41; Williams 1953; Willis-Bund 1902

APPENDIX 2

Initial assessment of flint assemblage

480/1040	A heavily patinated possible worked out core
480/1045	A burnt flint fragment
490/1025	A flake
495/1050	A possible primary flake from a small pebble
500/1010	A possible worked out core (burnt)
500/1030	A primary flake from a small pebble
500/1035	A burnt worked fragment
510/1010	A fresh secondary flake
510/1010	A possibly worked beach pebble fragment
515/995	A core of poor quality flint. Roughly discoidal in form
515/995	A worked out core with evidence of bladelet removals fresh condition
515/1020	A small pebble with removals at one end. Patinated
515/1030	A possible core
515/1030	An Unworked fragment
515/1055	A patinated core
525/1005	A possible core fragment? Rolled
525/1050	A heavily abraded pebble with possible removals. Rolled
525/1055	A small pebble with removals. Rolled
530/1045	A core
530/1055	A patinated core fragment
535/1005	An unworked fragment and a heavily abraded beach pebble with possible removals (raw material source?)
540/1000	A retouched secondary flake with removals on dorsal surface and possible use wear along distal edge. The same material and working technology as flake 560/1030. Found within pit 101
540/1035	A flake
545/1000	A heavily rolled fragment (not worked)
545/1005	A possible core fragment
550/1010	A possible burnt core fragment
550/1030	A heavily rolled fragment (not worked)
555/1000	Two unworked fragments
555/1045	An unworked fragment
555/1055	A core fragment
555/1060	A core fragment
555/1065	A heavily abraded beach pebble. a possible hammer stone.
560/1030	A fresh flake
565/495	A possible core. Heavily patinated and rolled
565/1035	Two unworked pebble fragments
565/1040	An unworked fragment
565/1050	Four unworked fragments
565/1055	A possible worked out core fragment
565/1060	A possible core
570/1065	A possible core. Rolled and patinated