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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

Prepared for:
Pwll Caerog



Tir Gofal Reference No
W/13/5748

Prepared by
Will Steele

Report No. **2006/11**
Project No. **54178**

Other documents enclosed:

Historic Landscape Character Areas: 288 Treleddydd - Tretio - Caerfarchell & 292 St Nons - Llandruidion.

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Pwll Caerog consists of two land holdings under the ownership of the National Trust and managed by the same farmer. The home farm (/5748) is situated on the north Pembrokeshire coast, approximately 6km to the north east of St. Davids. A second land holding (Llanunwas 5748a) lies some 5km to the south on the coast of St Brides Bay near to the coastal settlement of Solva.

Both holdings are situated on the St. Davids Peninsula in an area that was once part of the estate of the Bishop of St Davids. The landscape character of this area is rooted in patterns of native land tenure, variously adapted through Anglo-Norman influence. Many of the farmsteads are based on medieval villas that were associated with common land and open field systems, which were later enclosed (Ludlow & Murphy 2001). The large holding of Pwll Caerog is typical of these small hamlets, which often evolved into single or paired farms that form the basis of the current settlement pattern. The field pattern is varied, between systems of small, often strip like fields reminiscent of the shares of medieval open field agriculture, and large more regular fields of a later date. Field boundaries are almost always of earth and stone, or of earth occasionally topped by low and windswept hedges. Apart from scrubby woodland in shelter afforded by the valleys and a few trees close to habitations this is essentially a treeless landscape. The St. Davids Airfield, a short distance to the north of the Llanunwas holding (/5748a) is a notable exception to an otherwise agricultural character.

The cultural and landscape significance of the area is recognised in the designation of the St Davids Peninsula and Ramsey Island Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 4). This is a non-statutory, advisory designation which aims to provide information and raise awareness of areas with significant landscape value, to aid their protection and conservation. This area has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project which further characterises areas on the basis of their significant landscape components. Pwll Caerog (/5748) is situated within area 288: Treleddydd - Tretio - Caerfarchel, whilst Llanunwas (/5748a) lies within area 292: St Nons - Llandruidion.

Archaeological and Historic Content

The numerous archaeological sites on both land holdings provide evidence of occupation since at least the Iron Age. The Caerau Promontory Forts (PRNs 2735, 2907 SAM Pe392) occupy an irregular series of coastal promontories, linked together by a bank and a ditch. These forts are similar to a number of other sites on the north coast of Pembrokeshire and are commonly assigned to the Iron Age, although they may have been occupied into the Romano-British period and beyond. Other features of a possibly early date are a series of features marked as stone on the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition map (PRNs 54962 - 54967, 54984 - 7, 54992, 54993). An alternative explanation is that they may have been cattle rubbing stones of a post

medieval date. With the exception of PRN 54963, a rock outcrop, none of these features survive today.

Medieval origins for the property and for the presence of a water mill are suggested by entries in the Black Book of St David. Early illustrations (Romilly Allen 1902; RCAHM 1925) show a sub-medieval Pembrokeshire farmhouse type with round lateral chimney and side outshuts. Few traces of the old house now survive although the profile of an old roof can be seen in the north gable wall of the current house. A second house identified on the tithe map of 1840 no longer exists having been replaced by modern sheds to the west of the current house. The farm buildings at Pwll Caerog date to the late eighteenth or nineteenth century and are distinctive in that they retain grouted roofs in part, the continuation of another vernacular tradition when slates were cemented over for added protection.

The site of the aforementioned mill (PRN 12459) is thought to lie close to the point where two streams meet the sea at Aber Pwll cove, and is now visible as a series of ill defined platforms and earthworks. Close by are the remains of a lime kiln (PRN 32692) exploiting the good transport links and natural harbour. The lime from the kiln could have served a variety of purposes but was most commonly spread over farmland as fertiliser, whereby its alkali properties would be used neutralise naturally acidic soils. Also found along the stream valleys and elsewhere on the farm are a number of quarries, mostly on a small scale for building and roofing materials with the exception of the larger Aber Creigwyr Quarry (PRN 32690) in the coastal cliffs, operating on a more industrial scale.

Porth y Rhaw mill (PRN 16170) at Llanunwas was operational until 1915 (Warburton 1944, 37 in Plunkett Dillon 1989). Mentioned by Fenton in 1811, it was originally used for grinding corn but towards the end of the nineteenth century, the machinery was used to weave cloth. During World War II, around two hectares of land at Llanunwas, were put aside to form an army camp (PRN 24775). Cement platforms, roads and some brick structures are now all that remains. Further archaeological content is discussed in the gazetteer below.

Key Objective

The key objective for this farm is the continued sensitive management of the Caerau Promonary Forts. Detailed management advice is provided below.

The stream gullies to the west of Pwll Caerog (/5748) should also continue to be managed for the benefit of the archaeology. The current regime of light grazing by cattle should continue. Stocking levels should be sufficient to keep down bracken and gorse cover without poaching or erosion.

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	CAER ABER PWLL;CAERAU (2735)	Iron Age hillfort	SM788307	A	SAM	Specific
	A multivalate promontory fort, part of a double fort with smaller fort (PRN 2907) to the east.					
	Hillforts are commonly assigned to the Iron Age (600BC to 43AD). Such sites are commonly viewed as defensive structures, although recent interpretations suggest that they were also built with an element of ostentation and display in mind. Excavated examples have revealed traces of settlement such as round houses, other, post built structures and storage pits.					
	This particular site has a complex multi phased history, and at least seven hut platforms have been recorded within the inner ramparts.					



The outer ramparts of Caerau hillfort.

1	LITTLE ABER PWLL;CAERAU (2907)	Iron Age hillfort	SM790308	A	SAM	Specific
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A univalate promontory fort adjacent to and associated with the larger multi valate fort PN 2735 to the west.

PWLL CAEROG ([6883](#)) **Medieval?;Post Medieval?** **SM78703020 B** **Generic**
farmstead

A working farmstead incorporating the remains of a Pembrokeshire farmhouse type (as described in Peate 1940) and with aspects of regional character to the outbuildings.

Of the old house little now remains; the round lateral chimney, porch and doorway, and side outshuts have completely gone as has the downhouse. The Victorian cross wing on the right survives though modernised. Where surviving, the traditional outbuildings are relatively well intact though some have been converted into holiday accommodation and none retain internal features of note. The best preserved are a dairy and lean to the south of the house, a row of pigsties to the west and a cartshed range with pigeon loft against the west wall of the house, all of which retain grouted slate roofs in part. Additional buildings shown on the Tithe Map (1840-41), including a second house, have been replaced by modern buildings or destroyed.

Some of the buildings in the group are in need of maintenance, re-pointing the walls or upkeep of the grouted roofs. (WWS January 2006).



Grouted slate roofs survive in part at Pwll Caerog.

PWLL-CAEROG ([12459](#)) **Medieval water mill** **SM785305 B** **Generic**

Ruinous structure, only just visible. Possibly two cells surviving with the cell to the east being a possible wheel pit with a ramp above linking the pit to a possible water leat. The building sits within a sub-rectangular terrace which cuts into the tail of the natural slope. A track/ ramp probably for access to sluices and the water leat defines the upper edge of this terrace (Laws & Brooks 2003).

William Rees' Map of Wales and Border in the 14th Century (1932) marks a water mill in the vicinity and the site almost certainly marks the "Pouthcauok" (Pwllcaerog) mill mentioned in the Black Book of St. Davids of around AD1326 (Willis-Bund 1902).

The condition of the site would seem to be much as described previously, though it is ill defined and the plan difficult to clarify. It is within an area of rough pasture grazed by cattle and with no obvious management threats; grass cover is good with no breaks in the ground surface and little scrub present. (WWS January 2006).



The plan of the mill is now difficult to clarify.

PORTH-Y-RHAW MILL Post Medieval mill SM78652435 B Generic
[\(16170\)](#)

The ruinous remains of a mill at the base of the Nine Wells valley close to the point where it meets the sea.

The early editions of the OS maps show two abutting rectangular buildings with a third a short distance away. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century water power was used to weave cloth but previously corn was ground at the site. Fenton remarks on this mill in his Tour of Pembrokeshire (1811, 134) and according to F.W. Warburton who wrote on the history of the Solva area the mill closed in 1915 (1944, 37). (Plunkett Dillon 1989).

Site not visited (WWS January 2006).

PORTH Y RHAW Post Medieval mill SM78802458 C Generic
[\(24773\)](#) pond

A roughly triangular mill-pond approximately 250 metres north-east of the Porth y Rhaw Mill. The site was re dug by the local farmer to provide irrigation water... The water is held up by an earth bank about two metres high and scrub surrounds two sides of the pool. (Plunkett Dillon 1989).

Site not visited (WWS January 2006).

NINE WELLS [\(24774\)](#) Post Medieval SM78742448 C Generic
 terrace

Two stone-faced terraces in a small garden on the east side of the valley. A roofed structure, probably a small cottage, is shown in this area on the 1838 Tithe Map. (Plunkett Dillon 1989). It is not clear if this relates to the small farmstead complex shown in the same area on the OS 1st edition map of 1889. Site not visited Site not visited (WWS January 2006).

LLANUNWAS CAMP Modern SM788245 B Generic
[\(24775\)](#) world war II camp

Two stone-faced terraces in a small garden on the east side of the valley. A roofed structure, probably a small cottage, is shown in this area on the 1838 Tithe Map. (Plunkett Dillon 1989).

It is not clear if this relates to the small farmstead complex shown in the same area on the OS 1st edition map of 1889. Site not visited (WWS January 2006).

TRWYN ABER PWLL Post Medieval SM78573073 C Generic
[\(32600\)](#) quarry

Small scale quarrying activity. A series of small scoops and hollows on the cliff top. Main area of quarrying

measures approximately 40 x 20m with a number of small outliers. Divorced from the main area at NGR SM7869630755 is a pronounced scoop. This is, however, all part of the same activity (Laws & Brooks 2003). The quarries are mostly infilled.

The description of the quarries is unchanged. They lie within an area of rough pasture which is grazed periodically. (WWS January 2006).

TRWYN ABER PWLL **Post Medieval** **SM78383048** **C** **Generic**
[\(32601\)](#) **quarry**

Small scale quarrying activity. A series of small scoops and hollows on the cliff top. Main area of quarrying measures approximately 40 x 20m with a number of small outliers. Divorced from the main area at NGR SM7869630755 is a pronounced scoop. This is, however, all part of the same activity (Laws & Brooks 2003). The quarries are mostly infilled.

The description of the quarries is unchanged. They lie within an area of rough pasture which is grazed periodically. (WWS January 2006).

ABER CREIGWYR **Unknown quarry** **SM78563062** **B** **Generic**
[\(32690\)](#)

Large scale quarry in cliff side, possibly accessed from the sea as there does not appear to be an access point from the land side. Probably exploiting several different types of rock. Deliberate stone revetting is visible in places along the sides of the seaward approach to the quarry (Laws & Brooks 2003).

The description of this site is unchanged (WWS January 2006).

ABER CREIGWYR **Post Medieval lime** **SM78433057** **B** **SSSI** **Generic**
[\(32692\)](#) **kiln**

At beach level a well built circular structure is observed with an approximate diameter of 4m. Constructed of a mixture of large sub-rectangular sandstone and limestone blocks, 0.3 x 0.25m, some flatter blocks, 0.6m x 0.10m, and the occasional piece of slate. At a higher level and apparently offset from the lower structure a second circular structure is evident. The structure is 2.5m across and 1.5m high internally. The walls are constructed of stone and earth and are less substantial than the lower wall. Heat damage is noted on the internal wall face (Laws & Brooks 2003).

The action of the sea continues to erode the structure. The front of the kiln has now collapsed (WWS January 2006).

PORTH Y RHAW **Post Medieval?** **SM78672442** **C** **Generic**
[\(32708\)](#) **mill pond**

Substantial earthwork dam, approximately 2m high, 4m wide and 40m long across narrow valley. The dam has now been breached by the stream (Murphy 1996). Site not visited. (WWS January 2006).

PORTH Y RHAW **Post Medieval?** **SM78672437** **C** **Generic**
[\(32709\)](#) **quarry**

Very small quarry immediately upslope of Porth y rhaw mill. Quarry pit approximately 10m long 3m wide and 3m deep. Presumably the quarried stone was used to build the mill (Murphy 1996). Site not visited. (WWS January 2006).

[\(54962\)](#) **Unknown stone** **SM7870529766** **U** **Generic**

A "stone" is identified at this location on the OS 1st edition map (1889). The site is in improved farmland. The stone was not located and has presumably been moved or destroyed (WWS January 2006).

[\(54963\)](#) **Unknown stone** **SM7930530069** **U** **Generic**

A stone marked on the OS 1st edition map of 1889. At the given location is a large earth fast boulder, approximately 1.4m diameter. A number of smaller boulders nearby probably result from field clearance or nearby quarrying activity (PRN 54968) (WWS January 2006).



The stone, in the foreground, with quarry (PRN 54968) behind.

[\(54964\)](#) **Unknown** **SM7930829948 B** **Generic**
 ?standing stone

Smashed up orthostat. A number of stone fragments accord with the position of a standing stone marked on the first edition OS map. The tapered sub - triangular cross section of some of the fragments are suggestive of the upper portion of an orthostat. (Laws & Brooks 2003).

Stones unlocated, presumably removed (WWS January 2006).

[\(54965\)](#) **Unknown stone** **SM7907829862 U** **Generic**

A stone marked on the OS 1st edition map of 1889. The site is in an improved pasture field. The feature was not located and has presumably been removed (WWS January 2006).

[\(54966\)](#) **Unknown stone** **SM7876730052 U** **Generic**

A stone marked on the OS 1st edition map of 1889. The site is in an improved pasture field. Stone unlocated and has presumably been removed (WWS January 2006).

[\(54967\)](#) **Unknown stone** **SM7854329912 U** **Generic**

A stone marked on the OS 1st edition map of 1889. The site is in an improved pasture field. The feature was not located and has presumably been removed (WWS January 2006).

[\(54968\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SM7930230047 C** **Generic**
 quarry

Small scale quarrying activity in one corner of a field. 6m across, 1.5-2m high, quarried back 7m. Spoil bank in front of the quarried area. Some large blocks dumped back into the quarry. (Laws & Brooks 2003).

This site is much as described. Grass cover predominates although patches of gorse are also present (WWS January 2006).

[\(54969\)](#) **Post Medieval?** **SM7902230124 C** **Generic**
 clearance cairn

Deliberately placed roughly oval shaped pile of stones, 5m by 7m by 0.5m in height. (Laws & Brooks 2003). The condition of this site is unchanged from that described previously (WWS January 2006).

[\(54970\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SM7885930162 C** **Generic**
 quarry

Reasonably large quarry close to Pwll Caerog farm. Approx 30m square. Lower limit of the quarry is defined by a bank, probably of modern date to contain the rubbish being tipped into the feature. (Laws & Brooks 2003). The condition of this site is unchanged from that described previously (WWS January 2006).

[\(54971\)](#) **Post Medieval pond** **SM7859130154 C** **Generic**

Large flat topped slightly curving earth bank damming the corner of a natural gully. Pond behind measures approx 15m across. The bank is 25m in length, 3m in width across the top and approximately 5m in height (Laws & Brooks 2003). The condition of this site is unchanged from that described previously (WWS January 2006).

[\(54972\)](#) **Post Medieval mound** **SM7854330145 U** **Generic**

A large conical, flat topped mound, situated in the upper corner of a natural gully. The top of the platform measures 11m by 21m. Loosely dumped boulders are evident on the top of the mound and tumbled into the slope below. Probably a post medieval and modern tip. (Laws & Brooks 2003). The condition of this site is unchanged from that described previously (WWS January 2006).

[\(54973\)](#) **Post Medieval clearance cairn** **SM7834630018 C** **Generic**

Small, deliberately placed roughly circular pile of stones. 4m across, 0.5m high. Sits on the edge of a flat plateau (Laws & Brooks 2003). Site not seen (WWS January 2006).

[\(54974\)](#) **Post Medieval dam** **SM7850730364 C** **Generic**

Boulder built stone dam, 22m long, 2m wide, 2m high in front (north). Pool behind (south) is silted up. (Laws & Brooks 2003). The dam wall is breached in the centre where it has been eroded by the feeder stream, otherwise the site is much as described. It is within an area of rough pasture grazed by cattle and with no obvious management threats.



The dam wall is breached in the centre.

[\(54975\)](#) **Post Medieval dam** **SM7851230312 C** **Generic**

A large flat topped earth bank which runs down a natural gully towards the sea. The dam is approximately 40m long and 6m wide and has a farm trackway running across it. Behind the dam wall is a semi-circular pond, about 50m long. The pond is first marked on the OS map of 1908. The dam is within an area of rough pasture, grazed by cattle (WWS January 2005).



View of the dam looking south up the gully.

[\(54976\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry** **SM7847530429 C** **Generic**

Small scale quarrying activity close to dam (PRN 54977). Perhaps for construction of dam. Exposed face is 9m across, 10m high and has been quarried back 7m (Laws & Brooks 2003). The description of the site is unchanged. (WWS January 2006.)

[\(54977\)](#) **Post Medieval dam** **SM7848730444 C** **Generic**

Large earth and rubble bank with sloping front, damming stream. 10m in length, at least 2m across at the top and considerably wider at the base. A pool to the rear (south) of the dam is completely silted up. (Laws & Brooks 2003). The description of the site is unchanged. (WWS January 2006.)

[\(54978\)](#) **Post Medieval dam** **SM7848230491 C** **Generic**

Straight sided dry stone wall damming stream, 6m long, 1.9m wide, 2.6m high (Laws & Brooks 2003). The description of the site is unchanged. (WWS January 2006.)

[\(54979\)](#) **Post Medieval dam** **SM7819930268 C** **Generic**

A large flat topped earth bank damming a small stream which runs down a natural gully towards the sea. The dam is 45m long and 5.5m across. The pool behind measures approx. 40m across and has a small bank along its southern edge. (Laws & Brooks 2003). Site not seen (WWS January 2006).

[\(54980\)](#) **Post Medieval wall** **SM7838930495 C** **Generic**

Short stretch of dry stone slate block wall. Deliberately blocks water leat (PRN 54981) below quarry (PRN 32601). 2m long, 0.5m wide, 0.5m high (Laws & Brooks 2003). The site is as previously described. (WWS January 2006.)

[\(54981\)](#) **Medieval leat** **SM7840430512 B** **Generic**

A hollow feature scarped into the eastern bank of the stream on the western side of the property. Visible running from above quarry (PRN 32601) to the mill (PRN 12459). The feature is 2.5 to 3m wide and cut down by 0.75m. Disrupted by post medieval quarrying activity (PRN 32601) this feature is interpreted as a leat providing the water supply for the mill wheel below (Laws & Brooks 2003).

The description of this site would seem to be much the same as described previously, though it is masked by scrub in places. It lies within an area of rough pasture grazed by cattle. (WWS January 2006.)

[\(54982\)](#) **?Medieval;Post** **SM7846030544 U** **Generic**

Medieval enclosure

Trapezoidal shaped enclosure defined by banks 2m wide and 1m high. The enclosure is 22m long, 8m wide at the narrow end and 12m wide at the wide end. A distinct terrace is noted within the enclosure at the wider (western) end. Possibly a garden plot. (Laws & Brooks 2003). The description would seem to be unchanged though bracken now covers much of the area. (WWS January 2006).

[\(54983\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry** **SM7916830755 C** **Generic**

Small scale quarrying in the corner of a field, approx. 28 x 28m (Laws & Brooks 2003). The quarries mostly infilled, marked by a series of low irregular earthworks. Scrub covers the eastern part of the site. (WWS January 2006).

[\(54984\)](#) **Unknown stone** **SM7871030305 U** **Generic**

A stone marked on the OS 1st edition map of 1889. The site is in an improved pasture field. The feature was not located and has presumably been removed (WWS January 2006).

[\(54985\)](#) **Unknown stone** **SM7878430346 U** **Generic**

A stone marked on the OS 1st edition map of 1889. The site is in an improved pasture field. The feature was not located and has presumably been removed (WWS January 2006).

[\(54986\)](#) **Unknown stone** **SM7890630408 U** **Generic**

A stone marked on the OS 1st edition map of 1889. The site is in an improved pasture field. The feature was not located and has presumably been removed (WWS January 2006).

[\(54987\)](#) **Unknown stone** **SM7893630354 U** **Generic**

A stone marked on the OS 1st edition map of 1889. The site is in an improved pasture field. The feature was not located and has presumably been removed (WWS January 2006).

[\(54988\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry** **SM7922130451 C** **Generic**

A small quarry is marked on the 1st edition OS map of 1889. The quarry has been completely infilled. No visible traces remain. (WWS January 2006).

[\(54989\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry** **SM7916930403 C** **Generic**

A small quarry is marked on the 1st edition OS map of 1889 alongside a trackway. The quarry takes the form of a semi-circular cut, approximately 14m across and extending back 7m into the slope. Stone from field clearance has been dumped into the quarry in its more recent history (WWS January 2006).

[\(54990\)](#) **Post Medieval well** **SM7856830170 B** **Generic**

A well along the line of a stream course west of Pwll Caerog farmstead, marked on the OS 1st edition map (1889). No visible traces of the well survive. Marshy vegetation predominates. (WWS January 2006).

[\(54991\)](#) **Unknown spoil tip?** **SM7848330463 U** **Generic**

A circular feature marked on the 1st edition OS map of 1889. It appears to consist of scattered stones, lying on the line of a stream. At the time of visiting, the site was covered by marshy vegetation and difficult to make out. Waste from quarrying in the stream bed suggests that the feature may represent a spoil tip from nearby quarry (PRN 55460). (WWS January 2006).

[\(54992\)](#) **Unknown stone** **SM7920424677 C** **Generic**

A stone marked on the 1st edition OS map of 1889. The feature has been moved. A cement roadway, part of WWII camp now passes through the site where it was located (PRN 24775).

[\(54993\)](#) **Unknown stone** **SM7902924614 C** **Generic**

A stone marked on the 1st edition OS map of 1889. The site is in improved farmland. The feature was not

located and has presumably been removed (WWS January 2006).



The stone, in the foreground, with quarry (PRN 54968) behind.

[\(54994\)](#) **Unknown stone** **SM7888824516** **C** **Generic**

A stone marked on the 1st edition OS map of 1889. The given location is now within dense scrubland. Site not seen.

CWM-DIHAUL [\(54995\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SM7875624507** **B** **Generic**
farmstead

A range of buildings forming a small farmstead complex marked on the 1st edition OS map of 1889. The site appears to have been abandoned by the time of the 2nd edition map of 1908. Possibly associated with the terraces (PRN 24774). Site not visited.

[\(54996\)](#) **Post Medieval well** **SM7874524505** **B** **Generic**

A well marked on the 1st edition OS map of 1889 adjacent to Cwm Dihaul farmstead (PRN 54995). Site not visited.

[\(54997\)](#) **Post** **SM7901124705** **B** **Generic**
Medieval;Modern
well

A well, first marked on the 2nd edition OS map of 1907. Site not visited.

[\(55459\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SM7905430731** **Generic**
sheep crawl

A rectangular opening in the lower part of an earth and stone hedge bank. A broken capstone rests on upright slabs to form a narrow opening 0.6m high by 0.4m wide.



View of the sheep crawl from the north.

[\(55460\)](#)

**Post Medieval
quarry**

SN78483048

Generic

A V-shaped cut into the outcropping rock, representing quarrying activity on a small scale. The exposed faces measure perhaps 4m across, cutting 3m back into the slope. The quarry is within an area of rough pasture, grazed by cattle periodically (WWS January 2006.)



View west towards the quarry face.

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

CAER ABER PWLL;CAERAU [\(2735\)](#) [\(2907\)](#) SM788307

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

The following condition assessment and management recommendations are provided in consultation with Cadw.

The condition of the site, as compared with that at the time of the previous Cadw Field Monument Warden visit (19/9/1995), has been recorded as improved. The improvement has occurred as a result of repairs to the footpath and controlled grazing.

A double string barbed-wire fence currently separates the area of the monument from the adjacent pasture field. The landowner does not allow cattle to graze the site (he has previously lost one over the cliff), but sheep have access to the site by passing under the barbed wire fence. The fence is too close to the defences of the fort. There is some gorse and brambles within the scheduled area. However, the harsh environmental conditions at the site limit their growth. There is a badger sett within the defences of the larger fort.

Tir Gofal Management:

The future management of the site should aim to:

- i) Maintain a permanent grass cover over the monument, limit the growth of scrub;
- ii) Prevent any disturbance to the ground surface;
- iii) Prevent dumping within the scheduled area;
- iv) Monitor the condition of the footpaths and maintain in a good condition.

Tir Gofal Management Recommendations:

- 1) Remove the current fence around the monument. Posts should be cut at ground level, to avoid disturbance to sub-surface archaeological remains. A new fence should be erected 2m further out from the scheduled area (i.e. to the south of the current fence). The placement of the new fence will ensure that it is not situated within the scheduled area, therefore scheduled monument consent shall not be required. NB: the fence will pass to the south of the pond situated in the South-Western part of the scheduled area. The fence should comprise posts and two strings of barbed wire, to prevent access by cattle. Sheep should be able to pass under the wire. It has been agreed with the occupier that there is to be provision for a third, electrified, wire beneath the barbed wire. The new fence will allow for the following: a) the exclusion of cattle; b) access for sheep from the adjacent field (piece-meal grazing by sheep); c) shutting sheep onto the site, with prevention of access to the adjacent field (i.e. concentrated grazing by sheep);
- 2) Cut and remove gorse, brambles and bracken from within the scheduled area (an area around the badger setts will have to be avoided).

The cutting of the scrubby vegetation, followed by controlled grazing, should severely reduce gorse, bracken, brambles etc. and lead to increased levels of grass cover over the site. The recovery of the scrubby vegetation will also be restricted by the unfavourable coastal climate.

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
PWLL CAEROG (6883)	Medieval?;Post Medieval? farmstead	SM78703020	B		Generic
<p>A working farmstead incorporating the remains of a Pembrokeshire farmhouse type (as described in Peate 1940) and with aspects of regional character to the outbuildings.</p> <p>Of the old house little now remains; the round lateral chimney, porch and doorway, and side outshuts have completely gone as has the downhouse. The Victorian cross wing on the right survives though modernised. Where surviving, the traditional outbuildings are relatively well intact though some have been converted into holiday accommodation and none retain internal features of note. The best preserved are a dairy and lean to the south of the house, a row of pigsties to the west and a cartshed range with pigeon loft against the west wall of the house, all of which retain grouted slate roofs in part. Additional buildings shown on the Tithe Map (1840-41), including a second house, have been replaced by modern buildings or destroyed.</p> <p>Some of the buildings in the group are in need of maintenance, re-pointing the walls or upkeep of the grouted roofs. (WWS January 2006).</p>					

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

*- 02/02/2006 (17:49:18) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 54178.
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.

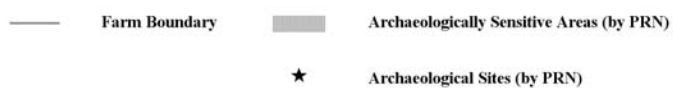
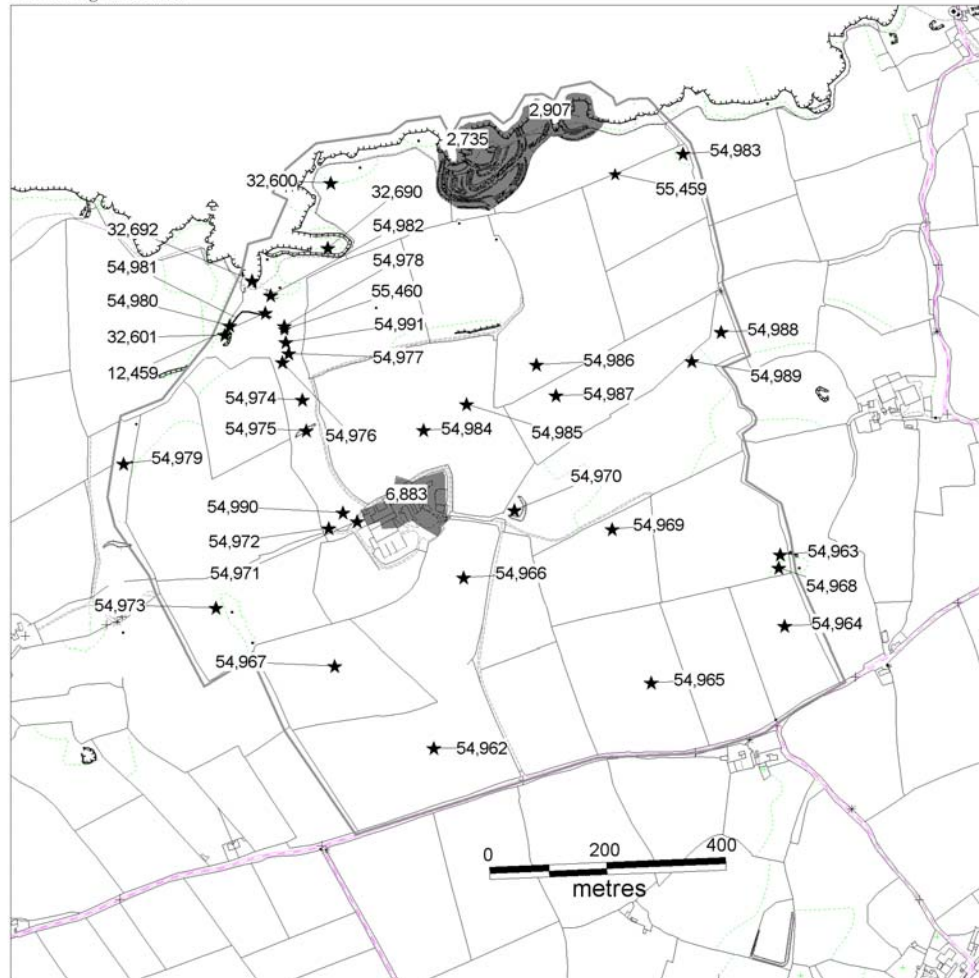
Sources consulted:

Maps

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Ordnance Survey 1907/8 2nd edition 1-2500 Pembrokeshire.XXI.1 & 5
Tithe Map & Apportionment 1840 St. Davids Parish

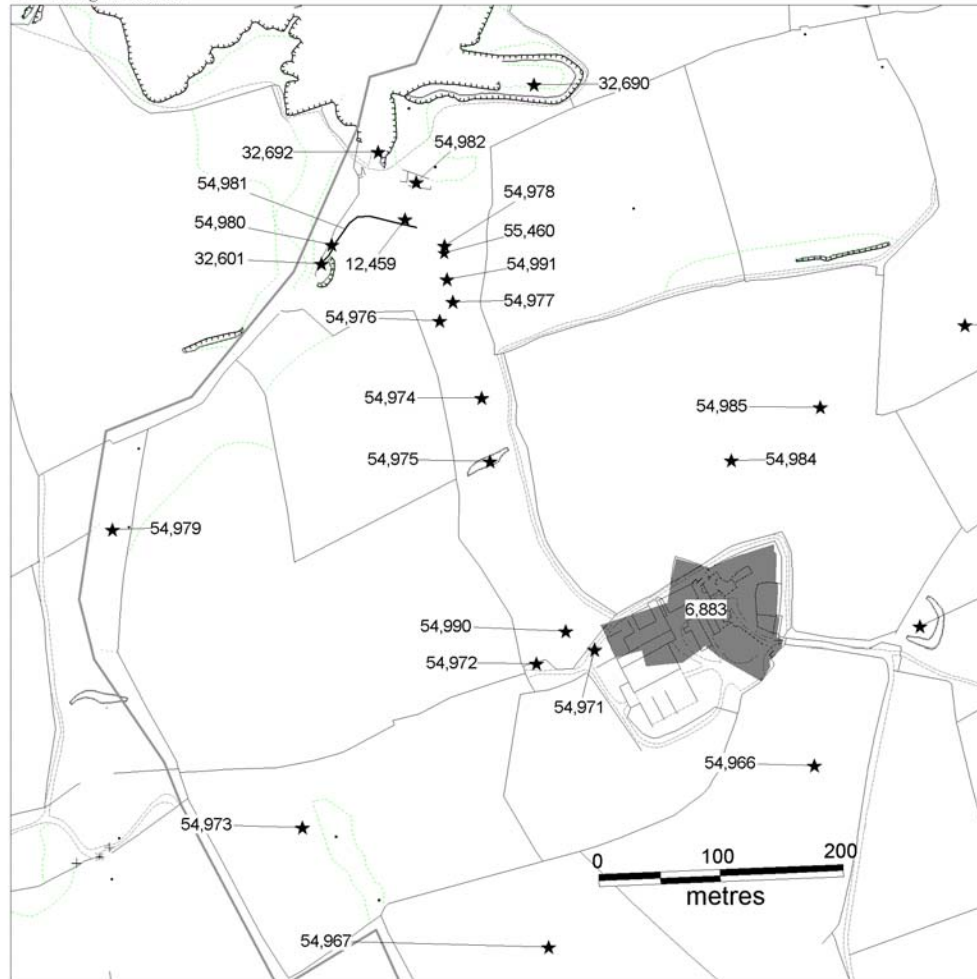
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Pwll Caerog W/13/5748a



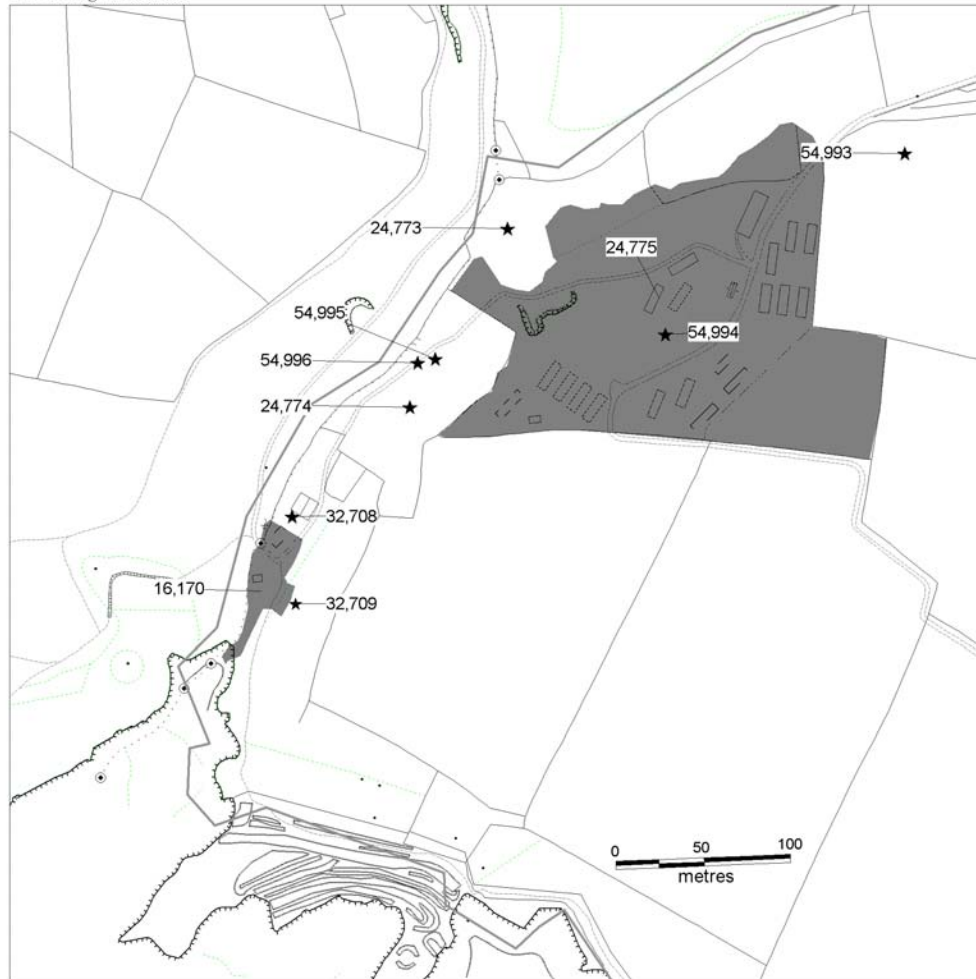
- Farm Boundary
- Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)
- ★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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The map shows a study area with a shaded region indicating the study site. The study site is located in the upper left quadrant of the map. The map includes a scale bar (0 to 400 metres) and a north arrow. The study site is marked with a star and the number 24,775. Other locations marked with stars and numbers include 24,773, 24,774, 24,776, 24,777, 24,778, 24,779, 24,780, 24,781, 24,782, 24,783, 24,784, 24,785, 24,786, 24,787, 24,788, 24,789, 24,790, 24,791, 24,792, 24,793, 24,794, 24,795, 24,796, 24,797, 24,798, 24,799, 24,800, 24,801, 24,802, 24,803, 24,804, 24,805, 24,806, 24,807, 24,808, 24,809, 24,810, 24,811, 24,812, 24,813, 24,814, 24,815, 24,816, 24,817, 24,818, 24,819, 24,820, 24,821, 24,822, 24,823, 24,824, 24,825, 24,826, 24,827, 24,828, 24,829, 24,830, 24,831, 24,832, 24,833, 24,834, 24,835, 24,836, 24,837, 24,838, 24,839, 24,840, 24,841, 24,842, 24,843, 24,844, 24,845, 24,846, 24,847, 24,848, 24,849, 24,850, 24,851, 24,852, 24,853, 24,854, 24,855, 24,856, 24,857, 24,858, 24,859, 24,860, 24,861, 24,862, 24,863, 24,864, 24,865, 24,866, 24,867, 24,868, 24,869, 24,870, 24,871, 24,872, 24,873, 24,874, 24,875, 24,876, 24,877, 24,878, 24,879, 24,880, 24,881, 24,882, 24,883, 24,884, 24,885, 24,886, 24,887, 24,888, 24,889, 24,890, 24,891, 24,892, 24,893, 24,894, 24,895, 24,896, 24,897, 24,898, 24,899, 24,900, 24,901, 24,902, 24,903, 24,904, 24,905, 24,906, 24,907, 24,908, 24,909, 24,910, 24,911, 24,912, 24,913, 24,914, 24,915, 24,916, 24,917, 24,918, 24,919, 24,920, 24,921, 24,922, 24,923, 24,924, 24,925, 24,926, 24,927, 24,928, 24,929, 24,930, 24,931, 24,932, 24,933, 24,934, 24,935, 24,936, 24,937, 24,938, 24,939, 24,940, 24,941, 24,942, 24,943, 24,944, 24,945, 24,946, 24,947, 24,948, 24,949, 24,950, 24,951, 24,952, 24,953, 24,954, 24,955, 24,956, 24,957, 24,958, 24,959, 24,960, 24,961, 24,962, 24,963, 24,964, 24,965, 24,966, 24,967, 24,968, 24,969, 24,970, 24,971, 24,972, 24,973, 24,974, 24,975, 24,976, 24,977, 24,978, 24,979, 24,980, 24,981, 24,982, 24,983, 24,984, 24,985, 24,986, 24,987, 24,988, 24,989, 24,990, 24,991, 24,992, 24,993, 24,994, 24,995, 24,996, 24,997, 24,998, 24,999, 25,000, 25,001, 25,002, 25,003, 25,004, 25,005, 25,006, 25,007, 25,008, 25,009, 25,010, 25,011, 25,012, 25,013, 25,014, 25,015, 25,016, 25,017, 25,018, 25,019, 25,020, 25,021, 25,022, 25,023, 25,024, 25,025, 25,026, 25,027, 25,028, 25,029, 25,030, 25,031, 25,032, 25,033, 25,034, 25,035, 25,036, 25,037, 25,038, 25,039, 25,040, 25,041, 25,042, 25,043, 25,044, 25,045, 25,046, 25,047, 25,048, 25,049, 25,050, 25,051, 25,052, 25,053, 25,054, 25,055, 25,056, 25,057, 25,058, 25,059, 25,060, 25,061, 25,062, 25,063, 25,064, 25,065, 25,066, 25,067, 25,068, 25,069, 25,070, 25,071, 25,072, 25,073, 25,074, 25,075, 25,076, 25,077, 25,078, 25,079, 25,080, 25,081, 25,082, 25,083, 25,084, 25,085, 25,086, 25,087, 25,088, 25,089, 25,090, 25,091, 25,092, 25,093, 25,094, 25,095, 25,096, 25,097, 25,098, 25,099, 25,100, 25,101, 25,102, 25,103, 25,104, 25,105, 25,106, 25,107, 25,108, 25,109, 25,110, 25,111, 25,112, 25,113, 25,114, 25,115, 25,116, 25,117, 25,118, 25,119, 25,120, 25,121, 25,122, 25,123, 25,124, 25,125, 25,126, 25,127, 25,128, 25,129, 25,130, 25,131, 25,132, 25,133, 25,134, 25,135, 25,136, 25,137, 25,138, 25,139, 25,140, 25,141, 25,142, 25,143, 25,144, 25,145, 25,146, 25,147, 25,148, 25,149, 25,150, 25,151, 25,152, 25,153, 25,154, 25,155, 25,156, 25,157, 25,158, 25,159, 25,160, 25,161, 25,162, 25,163, 25,164, 25,165, 25,166, 25,167, 25,168, 25,169, 25,170, 25,171, 25,172, 25,173, 25,174, 25,175, 25,176, 25,177, 25,178, 25,179, 25,180, 25,181, 25,182, 25,183, 25,184, 25,185, 25,186, 25,187, 25,188, 25,189, 25,190, 25,191, 25,192, 25,193, 25,194, 25,195, 25,196, 25,197, 25,198, 25,199, 25,200, 25,201, 25,202, 25,203, 25,204, 25,205, 25,206, 25,207, 25,208, 25,209, 25,210, 25,211, 25,212, 25,213, 25,214, 25,215, 25,216, 25,217, 25,218, 25,219, 25,220, 25,221, 25,222, 25,223, 25,224, 25,225, 25,226, 25,227, 25,228, 25,229, 25,230, 25,231, 25,232, 25,233, 25,234, 25,235, 25,236, 25,237, 25,238, 25,239, 25,240, 25,241, 25,242, 25,243, 25,244, 25,245, 25,246, 25,247, 25,248, 25,249, 25,250, 25,251, 25,252, 25,253, 25,254, 25,255, 25,256, 25,257, 25,258, 25,259, 25,260, 25,261, 25,262, 25,263, 25,264, 25,265, 25,266, 25,267, 25,268, 25

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Pwll Caerog W/13/5748b



— Farm Boundary ■ Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)

★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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ST DAVID'S PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 288 TRELEDDYD - TRETIO - CAERFARCHELL

GRID REFERENCE: SM763280

AREA IN HECTARES: 1911

Historic Background

A large area of modern Pembrokeshire located on St David's Peninsula, of great historic landscape interest. 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 mainly within the parish of St David's, which had a number of subordinate chapels, and even today preserves a remarkable ecclesiastical topography. The area is crossed by the *Ffos-y-mynach* ('monks' ditch'), an earthwork traditionally held to be an early medieval boundary which may be rooted in fact as it does not respect St David's parish boundary and may represent an earlier division. A strong pre Anglo-Norman conquest ecclesiastical tradition is confirmed by the archaeology of the area, with three concentrations of Early Christian Monuments and three dark age cist cemetery sites. In addition, there are a number of *llan* place-name elements perhaps representing lost chapels, many of which may be later medieval in origin, as devotional rather than formal chapels-of-ease. However, many of these have the place-name element 'old' and may have early medieval origins. 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. A small part of the area to the east lies within Llanhywel parish, a medieval division of Pebidiog, which was retained by the crown until 1302 when the benefice was appropriated to St David's Cathedral. Whitchurch, also in the east, did not become a parish until the post-medieval period, originally being a chapelry of St David's parish. The major part of the character area was divided between the 'manors' of Welsh Hundred and Tydwaldy. 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 *Tylors 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 at an earlier period, listing within Welsh Hundred, among others, the vills Carnhedryn, Lleithyr, Treleddy, Trelewyd, Treleidr, Tremynydd, Trelwyd, and Penarthur, and in Tydwaldy, the vills Penbery, Tre-hysbys, Treiago, Tremynydd (again), and Tretio. 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 individual ownership, 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'. Eighteenth- and early 19th-century maps also show much of the land as 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 vills. Tretio, Treleidr and Treleddy are among the hamlets shown as small nucleated settlements on estate maps of the late 18th-century, some of which are shown surrounded by a sub-divided field system, the best examples being at Treleddy and Gwrhyd-Mawr. The sub-divisions or strips in these systems are not the long, narrow curving strips typical of an 'English' open field system, but rather rectangular 'shares' scattered across a wide area; a survival from Welsh tenure. Each hamlet or township had its own system but most hamlets - and presumably the medieval 'vills' - were associated with two small separate areas of common land, one called 'common' and one called *Wau*n or 'moor', the latter being waste-land. Each hamlet is now occupied by a group of post-medieval farm buildings. These sometimes include a chapel which, though normally of late 18th- or 19th-century date and from a variety of denominations, appears in some instances to occupy an earlier religious site, for example at Carnhedryn there is a nearby Early Christian Monument, Caerfarchell has a nearby cemetery site and Llandidgige has a documented medieval chapel. This tenurial system was at its very end by the late 18th-century. A map of Treleddy from 1786 shows dispersed, unenclosed strips, but by 1821 this pattern had been enclosed and many of the strips transformed into rectangular-shaped fields. In other examples the St David's tithe map shows a pattern in which former strips are detectable in the overall pattern of enclosed, rectangular and irregular-shaped fields. Large holdings, such as

Pwllcaerog, are the sites of former hamlets which gradually transformed into single or paired farms. Paired farms are a feature of this landscape. Smaller isolated farms, like Penlan, appear to be quite late, and were probably established on the former open fields of the hamlets or of St David's in the 16th- and 17th-century, while the nucleated settlement at Whitchurch seems to be entirely modern. In addition, there is a Deserted Rural Settlement site near Hendre, which like most of its contemporaries, represents an 18th century squatter settlement on the fringes of Dowrog Common. The economy of the area has remained overwhelmingly agricultural, characterised since the mid 20th-century by early potato-growing, but many quarries were established along the coast during the post-medieval period, as well as at least one limekiln.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a large and complex historic landscape character area encompassing most of the northern part of St David's Peninsula. The land is generally level or gently sloping, with most slopes south-facing, located on average between 50m and 80m. Part of the northern area includes high sea cliffs, along the top of which runs the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. It is an agricultural landscape, and the whole area is divided into small- to medium-sized fields. Fields come in a variety of shapes, and though most are irregular or tending to the rectangular, there are small sub-systems of short strip-shaped fields, such as those close to Treleidr, Treleddydd and Gwrhyd-Mawr, that have clearly evolved from an open, sub-divided field system. Across such an extensive tract of landscape there is clearly variety in the field boundaries, but most consist of earth or earth and stone banks, with some rubble banks and dry-stone walls present. Hedges where present are low and windswept, and often reduced to straggling lines of bushes and gorse. Wire fences supplement most of the historic boundaries. A notable feature of parts of the landscape is the use of mortared-pillars or monoliths for gateposts. Apart from occasional very small conifer plantations, it is essentially a treeless landscape. Agricultural land-use is improved pasture with a small but significant proportion of arable land. Rough, rushy ground and unimproved pasture is also present in small amounts. Several small, 20th century irrigation reservoirs make a contribution to the character of the area. The settlement pattern is complex. The most obvious elements are several, small, dispersed agricultural hamlets - Tretio, Caerfarchell, Rhodiad, Carnhedryn, Gwrhyd-Mawr, Treleidr and Treleddydd. These consist of very tight groupings of farmhouse, cottages, farm outbuildings and in some instances chapels. Buildings, including the chapels, are generally of late 18th- or 19th-century date, stone-built, bare stone or cement rendered, and with slate roofs some of which are covered with a cement skim. Usually each hamlet has a dominant farm, with a two storey house built in the polite Georgian tradition, a large range of stone-built outbuildings and extensive modern agricultural structures in steel, concrete and asbestos. Close to the main farm may be a second farm, in the Georgian tradition or in the vernacular style, and several one, one and a half, and two storey cottages in the vernacular tradition. In some instances examples of sub-medieval dwellings are present. At Carnhedryn modern dwellings in a variety of styles and materials add to the character of the settlement, but in most of the hamlets recent development is very limited or non-existent and the 18th- and 19th-century agricultural character of these settlements is still evident. In several instances hamlets are surrounded by a pattern of enclosed strip fields, now much degraded, representing the survival of the medieval open or sub-divided fields of the settlement. Paired and/or very large farms, such as Pwllcaerog, are another element of the settlement pattern. Buildings types are similar to those in the hamlets, with the large modern agricultural outbuildings providing a strong element in the landscape. Smaller dispersed farms are in a variety of styles: cement-rendered stone-built 19th century vernacular with a single small range of stone-built outbuildings; early 19th-century cut- and-coursed stone minor gentry houses with extensive ranges of contemporary outbuildings; and 20th century brick or concrete farmhouses with modern outbuildings. In addition to the agricultural dwellings, there is a scattering of modern houses across the area in a variety of styles and materials, but these are not common elements of the settlement pattern. There are 36 listed buildings in the area - a very high density for a rural area of dispersed settlement. Llanhywel Church is Grade II* listed while the church at Whitchurch is Grade II listed. Grade II listed farmhouses include Hendre, Lleithyr, and Penbery. There are 10 listed buildings at Caerfarchell including the farmhouse and outbuildings, the Manse, outbuildings and pigsty, Hamilton House and outbuildings and the old post office, all Grade II, and the chapel which is Grade II*. The 8 listed buildings at Rhodiad-y-Brenin include Gwrhyd Bach farmhouse - a classic example of the sub-medieval North Pembrokeshire house, with a round chimney and lateral outshut - and Gwrhyd Canol farmhouse, the chapel, the bridge and the old village pump, all Grade II. Penlan Farm, outbuildings and well enclosure are each Grade II listed, as are Treleddydd Fawr, Ty-canol, with its wall with beeholes, and Tremynydd Fawr farmhouse, coachhouse and 2 ranges of outbuildings. Cerbyd old farmhouse and a range of outbuildings are both Grade II listed. The vicarage at Whitchurch and its outbuildings are both Grade II listed. Pont-y-Cerbyd and Pont Penarthur bridges are also both

Grade II listed. Hendre Eynon and Pwllcaerog were also both sub-medieval North Pembrokeshire farmhouses. There are also post-medieval hamlet chapels at eg. Carnhedryn and Tretio. Several camp sites and caravan parks are present, and some farm buildings have been converted to provide tourist facilities and accommodation. A council waste disposal site is located at the extreme southern limit of this area. The major transport link in this area is the A487 St David's to Fishguard road, a former turnpike, with the B4583 to the north a secondary road. Other roads are narrow, winding and flanked by high banks.

Recorded archaeology is rich and diverse, with a significant early medieval component. It comprises a scheduled neolithic chambered tomb at Lecha, three possible chambered tombs and a possible stone circle, four possible bronze age round barrows and three possible standing stones. There are two scheduled iron age hillforts, and an iron age or Roman findspot. Early medieval burials have been recorded at Caerfarchell, Tremynydd and Waun-y-beddau. Early Christian Monuments occur at Carnhedryn, Penwaun, Penarthur - now moved to St Davids Cathedral - and Whitchurch, while the Ffos-y-mynach earthwork may be early medieval. There are medieval chapel sites, and possible sites, at Llandigige, Penbery, and Treleidr chapel sites, while Gwrhyd was still standing in the 18th century. A possible motte stands near Treiago. In addition are the medieval settlement at Pwllcaerog, with a watermill, other post-medieval mills and bridges, a post-medieval deserted rural settlement, gravel pit, many quarries and a limekiln, and other enclosures of unknown character.

The pattern of hamlets and former sub-divided fields characterise and separate this area from the historic landscape areas comprising dispersed farms and fields which lie to the west, and south, although in no instance is it possible to define a hard-edged boundary; rather there is a zone of change. To the northern side, boundary definition of this area is very clear as it borders either open moorland or the sea. Character areas to the east have yet to be defined, but here the landscape is one of dispersed farms and systems of large fairly regular fields.

Conservation priorities

Maintain traditional field boundaries. In order to maintain the historic integrity of the small hamlets, modern development within and on the fringes of these settlements 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; Cooper 2001; Dicks 1968; Fenton 1811; Fox 1937; Howell 1993; Howells 1971; Howells 1987; James 1981; James 1993; Jenkins n.d.; Lewis 1833; Llanhowell tithe map and apportionment, 1842; Ludlow 1998; National Library of Wales Picton Castle 1; National Library of Wales RKL Coll (496) Llanhowell No 5; National Library of Wales RKL Coll (496) Llanhowell No 21; National Library of Wales RKL Coll No 39; National Library of Wales RKL Coll No 42; National Library of Wales 14229⁶ No 77; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/HIG/11; Pembrokeshire Record Office HDX/538/1; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/HIG/130; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 6/7; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 6/72; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/J H Harries 6/73; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/HIG/13; Pritchard 1906; 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: 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 14229⁶ 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