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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

Prepared for:
Ynys-fawr



Tir Gofal Reference No
W/12/5559

Prepared by
Will Steele

Report No. **2006/30**
Project No. **54229**

Other documents enclosed:

**Historic Landscape Character Areas: 259 - Gors Fawr - Waun Cleddau; 265
Glandy Cross; 266 Llangolman**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Ynys-fawr is centred on NGR SN14972836, a little over a kilometre to the north of Glandy Cross in the community of Clynderwen, Carmarthenshire.

The farm falls within the Cadw designated Preseli Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 7). This area has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, and falls within Gors Fawr - Waun Cleddau (259); Glandy Cross (265) and Llangolman (266) Historic Landscape Character Areas. These areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape.

The farm lies within the foothills of the Preseli Mountains; a dramatic and varied landscape incorporating distinctive open hills and summit crags as well as the adjoining enclosed foothills cut by deep river valleys. Ynys-fawr itself occupies part of a north-west facing slope above the Afon Glandy, a tributary of the Eastern Cleddau in an area of small farms and dispersed settlement. In the medieval period, the farm fell within Llwyn-yr-ebol, a grange of Whitland Abbey. The small, regular fields around the farmstead itself may derive from the enclosure of monastic common pasture probably from the 16th and 17th centuries (Ludlow & Murphy 1998), and contrasts with the imposed, regular fields of 19th century parliamentary enclosure at the top of the farm.

Upstanding prehistoric monuments are a distinctive feature of this landscape.

Archaeological and Historic Content

A ridgetop road that borders the southern boundary of the farm may have been an important routeway in prehistory. Just below it, at the southern extent of the farm lies Carn Besi (PRN 1135), an early Neolithic burial chamber, now scheduled as a nationally important monument (SAM Cm 049). Together with other similar monuments nearby at Dolwilym and possibly at Temble Druid, Maenclochog, and with the numerous standing stones of the area, it reflects the importance attached to the Preseli area, as a source of raw material for the prestigious polished stone axes of the Neolithic, a material of such importance that it was used as far away as Stonehenge (Rees 1992, 37).

Continued prehistoric activity is represented by the nearby Glandy Cross monument complex, situated less than a kilometre from the farm's western boundary, and incorporating enclosures, pit circles, standing stones and cairns from the Neolithic through to the Iron Age (Kirk & Williams (Eds.) 2000).

Further archaeological content is discussed in the gazetteer below.

Key Objective

The priority for this farm is the sensitive management of Carn Besi burial chamber (PRN 1135; SAM Cm 049). Specific management requirements are provided below.

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	CARN BESI (1135)	Neolithic chambered tomb	SN15632768	A	SAM Cm 049	Specific

A damaged cromlech, now a Scheduled Ancient Monument (S.A.M.).

Situated just below the highest point of a SW-NE running ridge, at the SW end of which lies the Glandy Cross monument complex, this much ruined burial chamber is now presented in the landscape by its capstone which lies on top of a stone and turf-covered mound, c.10m in diameter and 0.5m high. The uprights of the chamber have long been removed and the flat slab of the capstone lies on top of some smaller stones and faces in a NW-SE direction. To the SE the location of the chambered tomb at Dolwilwm/Gwal-y-Filiast (1138) would have been visible, whilst just over 1km to the SW is the standing stone complex and henge at Castell Garw (1124 and 1125)

The condition of the monument is much the same as described during previous visits by Cadw with no obvious management concerns identified. *Visited 23/03/2006 (WWS)*



View north towards the capstone of Carn Besi burial chamber.

[\(19612\)](#)

**Post Medieval clay
pit**

Generic

An “old clay pit” is marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1907.

Small scale activity comprising an irregular water-filled scoop (30m x 15m x 2m) in a moderate slope with spoil banks below. Large boulders in the upslope end are probably the result of field clearance. Excavations extend onto neighbouring farmland. *Visited 23/03/2006 (WWS)*



Part of the now water-filled clay pit as seen from the north. The stone is probably the result of field clearance.

[\(56104\)](#)

**Post Medieval
footbridge**

SN14602833 C

Generic

A footbridge across the Afon Glandy identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). It is now gone, evidenced only by a collapsed drystone revetment in the river bank. *Visited 23/03/2006 (WWS)*

[\(56105\)](#)

**Post Medieval
footbridge**

SN14892840 C

Generic

No traces of the footbridge survive. *Visited 23/03/2006 (WWS)*

YNYS-FAWR ([56106](#))

**Post Medieval
farmstead**

SN14962834 B

Generic

A late eighteenth or early nineteenth century farmstead of historic character with the house, outbuildings and a pond arranged loosely around a rectangular yard. Ynys-fawr is marked on the 1" Ordnance Survey Map of 1819, and the current layout recorded on the 25" 2nd edition map of 1907.

The farmstead includes a two storey vernacular house of slate and stone with, double fronted elevation of central door and windows either side, the whole offset slightly to right. Outbuildings opposite include a 19th century stone built range, originally a lofted cartshed/ stable and threshing barn, now modified with concrete cattle stalls inside and the arched cart entrance now blocked. Attached to the left is a later 19th/ early 20th century cow shed with yellow brick door and window dressings, also now modernised internally. A simple stone built shed behind has just one doorway in the front wall. Corrugated zinc and asbestos has replaced the original slate roof covering on the buildings. *Visited 23/03/2006 (WWS)*

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

CARN BESI [\(1135\)](#)

SN15632768

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

The condition of the monument is much the same as described during previous visits by Cadw with no obvious management concerns identified. No active livestock erosion was noted although there is a lowering of the ground surface around the capstone. A gorse bush is present in the southwest of the scheduled area but otherwise stable pasture predominates.

The management aim within Tir Gofal is the continued sensitive management of the monument. The following recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw.

- to ensure that ploughing operations in the area adjacent to the monument are kept outside the scheduled area. Details of the extent of the protected area are included with this report.
- to control stock at a level that will prevent breakdown of grass cover and erosion.
- to keep the scheduled area free of scrub (eg. gorse). Scrub should be cut at ground level, leaving roots in situ. Debris should be removed from the scheduled area.
- consider allowing visitor access to the site. Cambria would be grateful for notification if this is taken up.

Please note: any works, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding, or covering up a monument must have scheduled monument consent, e.g. infilling of erosion, fencing, ploughing. Cutting of vegetation does not require scheduled monument consent.

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
YNYS-FAWR (56106)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN14962834	B		Generic

A late eighteenth or early nineteenth century farmstead of historic character with the house, outbuildings and a pond arranged loosely around a rectangular yard. Ynys-fawr is marked on the 1" Ordnance Survey Map of 1819, and the current layout recorded on the 25" 2nd edition map of 1907.

The farmstead includes a two storey vernacular house of slate and stone with, double fronted elevation of central door and windows either side, the whole offset slightly to right. Outbuildings opposite include a 19th century stone built range, originally a lofted cartshed/ stable and threshing barn, now modified with concrete cattle stalls inside and the arched cart entrance now blocked. Attached to the left is a later 19th/ early 20th century cow shed with yellow brick door and window dressings, also now modernised internally. A simple stone built shed behind has just one doorway in the front wall. Corrugated zinc and asbestos has replaced the original slate roof covering on the buildings. *Visited 23/03/2006 (WWS)*



Part of the main range within the farmstead, originally a lofted stable and cart shed, now modified.

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

*- 24/03/2006 (12:02:13) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 54229.
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This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the HE1 report for this farm.

Sources consulted:

Ordnance Survey Old Series Map 1819 Sheet 40, 1"
Ordnance Survey 1889 Carmarthenshire Sheet 28.04, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1907 Carmarthenshire Sheet 28.04, 25"

Cadw/ ICOMOS 1998 Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, Cardiff.

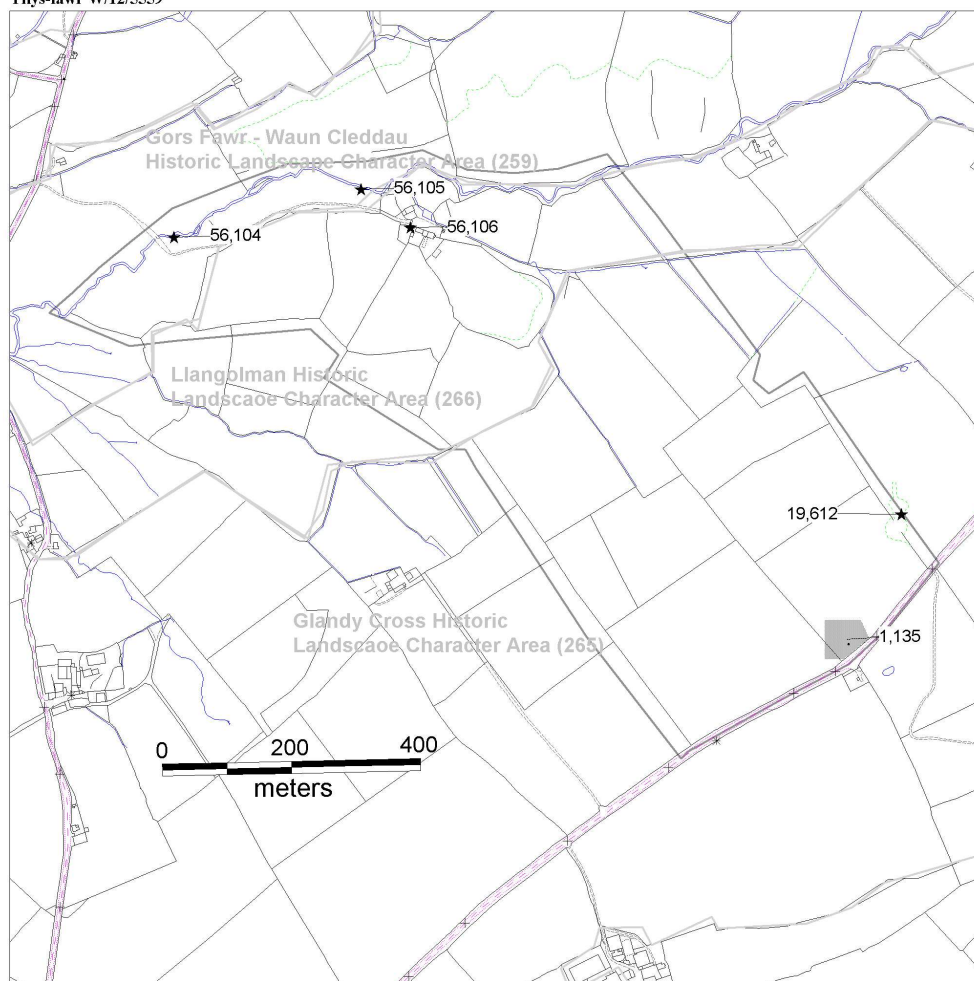
Kirk, T. & Williams, G. (Eds.) Glandy Cross: A Later Prehistoric Monumental Complex in Carmarthenshire, Wales. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 66, 2000, pp 257-295

Murphy, K. & Ludlow, N. 2001 Historic Landscape Characterisation Characterisation of three landscapes on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales: Preseli, St David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island, Skomer Island. A Cambria

Archaeology report prepared for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

Rees, S 1992 A Guide to Ancient and Historic Wales: Dyfed Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. London, HMSO

Ynys-fawr W/12/5559



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

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 259 GORS FAWR - WAUN CLEDDAU

GRID REFERENCE: SN127285

AREA IN HECTARES: 487.9

Historic Background

A large, irregular, dispersed area of unenclosed land in modern Pembrokeshire, deeply cut into by the enclosed Mynachlog-ddu character area that occupies the southern flank of Mynydd Preseli. It lay within the medieval Cantref Cemaes which was brought under Anglo-Norman control by the Fitzmartins in c.1100. The Fitzmartins retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326 when they were succeeded by the Audleys. Like most of the southeastern part of the Barony within Mynydd Preseli, the Gors Fawr-Waun Cleddau area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure. In 1118, William Fitzmartin granted this whole area, as part of the grange of *Nigra Grangia*, to the Tironians of St Dogmaels Abbey. The grange was of considerable extent, comprising 5 carucates which were worth £8 15s 6d in 1535. However, its assessment at only half a knight's fee suggests that it was probably mainly unenclosed moorland pasture during the medieval period. The inhabitants of the Hamlet of Y Plwyf Bach, St Dogmaels parish, retained grazing rights to the former grange into the 19th century. At the Dissolution, the grange was acquired by John Bradshaw of Presteigne, along with St Dogmaels Abbey, and was thereafter held distinct from the Barony of Cemaes. The records of the Court of Augmentations suggests that some very limited attempts at formal enclosure of the grange had taken place in the medieval period, and possibly continued down to the early 19th-century. A small part of the south end of the area belonged to Llwyn-yr-ebol, a grange of Whitland Abbey, granted to the Cistercians by Maelgwn ap Rhys, son of Rhys ap Gruffudd, between 1197 and 1231. It was also largely unenclosed pasture. The tithe maps of c. 1840 show a similar situation to today's - unenclosed rough pasture - apart from some very large divisions in some sections which are now redundant, and some minor encroachments along the fringes of the area. The area was a centre for slate production, which began early. Gilfach Quarry had been leased from the former grange of Llwyn-yr-ebol by at least 1691, and its products were marketed as 'Whitland Abbey Slates'; it is claimed that they roofed the Houses of Parliament. It is still in limited production, but the quarries at Lower Tyrch in the centre of the area - which were operational from the late 18th-century, and from which County Hall, Carmarthen was roofed - closed in 1939.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Gors Fawr - Waun Cleddau character area consists of open, poor quality land in the upper Eastern Cleddau and its tributaries. The area is divided, separated or surrounded by the enclosed land of Mynachlog-ddu character area. It lies between approximately 175m and 220m. The upper Eastern Cleddau valley forms an open basin, the lower, gently-sloping sides of which are clothed with fields and farms (Mynachlog-ddu character area), and the valley floors (this character area) are poorly drained and unenclosed. Virtually the whole area is given over to very rough grazing, with peat bogs in the wetter, lowest lying areas. Apart from a little scrubby woodland in some of the valley bottoms, and a small forestry plantation, this is a treeless landscape. Redundant boundary banks attest to former attempts to enclose parts of the area, and ditches are the remains of drainage schemes. Occasional wire fences are now the only stock-proof boundaries. There are extensive old slate quarries close to Pont Hywel. There are no extant settlements in this character area. Lanes and tracks are unenclosed by banks.

Recorded archaeology in the area is not dense, and is restricted in type. However, there are important prehistoric sites - the neolithic/bronze age Gors Fawr stone circle and a stone pair (all Scheduled Ancient Monuments). Later archaeology is mainly confined to quarry sites and accompanying features, ruined buildings, tramways and watercourses, but also included in this area is the Waldo Williams memorial stone. There is also a standing stone erected to the recent attempt at moving of a Preseli bluestone to Stonehenge.

There are two listed structures within the area. Pont Hywel Mill, on the fringe of the area, is an 18th century corn mill which has been converted into a slate-carving centre open to the public. It is the only inhabited building in the area. Pont Hywel Bridge may be partly medieval - it was mentioned by

George Owen in c.1600 - or in the medieval tradition. Other distinctive structures include the unlisted, post-medieval bridges at Pont Glandy and Pont Mynachlog-ddu.

On most sides this area is bordered by the enclosed land of Mynachlog-ddu character area and other character areas of enclosed land such as Llethr and Llangolman. There is a clear and well-marked division between all these and Gors Fawr - Waun Cleddau character area.

Conservation priorities

Maintain the open character of this area.

Sources: Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Jones 1996; Lewis 1969; Lewis 1975; Llandisilo tithe map and apportionment 1840; Monachlogddu tithe map and apportionment 1846; Owen 1897; Pembrokeshire Record Office D/RTP/SKY 23; Pritchard 1907; Rees 1932; Richard 1935; Richards 1998; Williams 1990.

PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 265 GLANDY CROSS

GRID REFERENCE: SN147267

AREA IN HECTARES: 575.3

Historic Background

A large character area in modern Carmarthenshire on the southeast edge of Mynydd Preseli. It lay within the medieval Cwmwd Amgoed, a commote of Cantref Gwarthaf which had been re-organised as the Anglo-Norman Lordship of St Clears by 1130. However, the area continued to be held under Welsh systems of tenure throughout and into the post-medieval period, and by the later middle ages was divided into three blocks of dispersed holdings called Trayn Morgan, Trayn Clinton, and Trayn March. Glandy Cross character area contains portions of the former two holdings. Much of the Glandy Cross character area belonged to Llwyn-yr-ebol, a grange of Whitland Abbey which was granted to the Cistercians by Maelgwn ap Rhys, son of Rhys ap Gruffudd, between 1197 and 1231. It is unlikely that the area was enclosed during the medieval or early post-medieval periods. Sixteenth-century leases of Whitland's Carmarthenshire estates make it clear that tenants were practising common pasturage and the survival of *arian y mynydd* or 'mountain silver', a payment for grazing rights, with a diversity of rents, in both cash, kind and service, suggests that they correspond with earlier villein obligations, when most of the tenants were also bound to do boon work for the monastery. The post-medieval landscape history of this area is complex. A late 17th-century description by Edward Lhuyd in the Gibson edition of Camden's *Britannia* of the Meini Gwyr stone circle at Glandy Cross indicates that the landscape was still open moorland. It would appear that the area was largely enclosed between the late 17th-century and the early 19th-century when farms and other buildings were established. However, enclosure was not completed in the northeastern part of the character area until after the tithe surveys of the 1840s; a 1751 estate map of Castell Garw shows a field pattern similar to that of today to the east of the A478 road, but suggests open land to the west. On tithe maps, fields close to Glandy Cross cross roads are shown much as today, but are not named as they are elsewhere in the parish, which is usually an indication that they were recent creations. In contrast, a study of the field system between Efailwen and Glandy Cross indicates that it pre-dates the long, straight section of the A478 road. The road is marked on the Rees map as a medieval route but achieved its present line between 1791 and 1809 when it was turnpiked under the Whitland Turnpike Trust. The present road line is shown on Ordnance Survey sketch maps of 1809, on which no settlements are shown between Efailwen and Glandy Cross, but by the tithe surveys of the 1840s Maen-Gwyn, Llain, Capel Nebo and several cottages had been constructed. Efailwen is celebrated in the annals of Welsh 'direct action' as it was here that the first assault on a turnpike toll gate occurred on the night of May 18 1839. Goodwin's Row cottages alongside the A478 were built in 1866 to house quarry workers. Following the construction of Goodwin's Row, very little new building occurred until the last quarter of the 20th century when piecemeal, linear housing and other development took place on the roads which meet at Glandy Cross and on the roads that meet at Efailwen. Development is continuing at these two locations.

Description and essential historic landscape components

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

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

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

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

Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components in this character area are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, decay evident in some of the boundary hedges is beginning to erode the historic character of parts of this area; this problem needs to be addressed. Modern ribbon development is also starting to affect the character of this area along the main route corridors. Historic farm buildings form an important component in this landscape. Although most are in use and in a good state of repair, some consideration may have to be given as to how they can be best used/reused and maintained for future generations. Archaeological sites and their settings are being affected by modern development and land improvement schemes. This problem needs to be addressed if these important sites are not to be lost to future generations.

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

PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 266 LLANGOLMAN

GRID REFERENCE: SN125264

AREA IN HECTARES: 1461

Historic Background

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

Description and essential historic landscape components

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

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

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

Conservation priorities

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

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