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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

Prepared for:
Eforgrug



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/13/6455**

**ACA Report No. 2008-02
Project Record No. 56728**

**Prepared by
Will Steele**

Other documents enclosed:

**Historic Landscape Character Areas 359 Carningli; 364 Mynydd Melin; 360 Y Garn - Parke; 362
Holmhouse - Ty Canol; Listed Building Description: Tre-Dafydd-uchaf farmhouse
Listed Building Description Cadw: Tre-Dafydd-uchaf Listed Building Grade II**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Eforgrug comprises four separate land holdings lying within the communities of Cwm Gwaun and Newport in Pembrokeshire.

The landscape surrounding these holdings is visually dramatic and diverse, centred on a discrete block of upland around Carnigli common, with a wealth of relict archaeological remains from the prehistoric, medieval and later periods represented. The importance of this landscape is recognised in its designation as the Newport and Carnigli landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW (D) 15). This area has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation project. Historic Landscape Character areas are intended to define places where local land-use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape.

The farm of Tre-Dafydd-uchaf and another holding occupy the southern slopes below the mountain common, rising from less than 100m OD in the bottom of the Gwaun Valley to over 300m OD on the edge of the unenclosed land. The landscape varies between deciduous woodland along the steep valley sides to farms and fields over the lower slopes and larger fields bordering the common land above. The recently felled commercial forestry plantation of Penlan is a more recent addition to the local landscape. Historically much of this area would have been open common and unenclosed land and part of the area is still named as "sheepwalk" on an estate map of 1758. However by the time of the tithe survey of c.1840s the higher levels had been divided into large fields, in a pattern similar to that of today, and farms and fields had been established over the lower slopes.

Lying approximately one kilometre to the north on the opposite side of the common is another holding which rises from between 70m OD on the coastal plain to 280m OD, centred on the farmstead of Parc-y-marriage, although the farmstead itself does not fall within the application area. Here much of the landscape, particularly the upper part of the holding, is divided into smaller, irregular fields from informal enclosure, possibly resulting from 'squatter' settlement, characteristic of the 18th century and first half of the 19th century when squatters settled on the fringes of common land at a period of rising population. Larger, more regular fields further down the slope probably originated from the enclosure of open field systems based on native land tenure patterns. It seems likely that Parc-y-marriage would have been established on the boundary between the strip-fields and higher unenclosed land to the south.

A fourth, small land parcel is situated around 2 km to the northeast on the edge of Newport also probably within an area of former medieval open fields.

Archaeological and Historic Content

This farm incorporates a rich and varied range of archaeological features across a number of holdings. The higher slopes of Carningli preserve abundant evidence of prehistoric occupation, mainly ritual and funerary monuments but also occupation sites such as hillforts and hut groups, and their associated field systems. A Scheduled prehistoric hut circle (PRN 1447; SAM PE360), falls at the base of Mynydd Melyn on the Tre-Dafydd-uchaf holding and there are two other earthwork enclosures (PRNs 12653, 63235) of possible prehistoric date situated further down the hillside. The Bedd Morris standing stone (PRN 1435; SAM PE361) lies just outside the bounds of the Penlan Isaf holding.

The Bedd Morris standing stone was incorporated in the later boundary of the parish (and borough) of Newport, and also formed a route node for the medieval Newport-Haverfordwest highway, or 'Ffordd Bedd Morris', which still crosses Mynydd Carningli and forms part of the western boundary of the Penlan-Isaf holding. There are no known medieval remains within the farm boundary although some of the farmsteads are known to have early origins: Tre-Dafydd-uchaf (Treffdavid) is listed in documents of 1464. The farmstead is of interest today in that it has a Grade II listed small lofted farmhouse with large kitchen chimney in the vernacular style of likely 17th or 18th century date. Historic maps (OS 1889, 1907) show that a complex of water management features once existed here (pond PRN 63224, leat PRN 63225, wheel pit PRN 63226) which would have provided power for barn machinery for threshing, winnowing and other functions before the arrival of oil and diesel engines. Of the water management features, little now remains, modern sheds having since erased any traces, although the broken water wheel still lies in the corner of the farmyard where it was left after being taken out of the wheel pit.

Lying within the fields to the west of the farmstead are several standing stones (PRNs 63818, 63819, 63820, 63854). Sites such as these are difficult to date, with no known or documented history. Some may have been erected in modern times as rubbing stones for cattle or sheep, but some possibly erected as prehistoric ritual monuments.

The Parc-y-marriage holding has an usually high density of cottage and farmstead sites, several of which, from map evidence would seem to have fallen out of use by the beginning of the 20th century (Ordnance Survey 1907). These are likely to have resulted from a period of informal enclosure, possibly resulting from 'squatter' settlement, characteristic of the 18th century and first half of the 19th century when squatters settled on the fringes of common land at a period of rising population. Archaeological sites are described in detail in the gazetteer below.

Key Objective

The management priority is the sensitive management of the prehistoric earthwork enclosures on the Tre-Dafydd-uchaf holding (PRNs 1447 SAM PE360, 12653, 63235). Specific recommendations are provided in the gazetteer 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	MYNYDD MELYN (1447)	Iron Age? enclosure	SN02473619	A	SAM PE360	Specific
The following description is taken from the most recent Cadw Field Monument Warden Visit dated 11 12 2007.						
The grass-covered bank is 0.75m high with a spread of 2m. Boulders show through the grassy bank. The entrance is on the east. The northern part of the interior gently slopes to the south, where it is more level. The feature is oval, measuring 16m (east to west) x 13m (north to south) internally. External measurement is 20m x 17m. The monument and its surrounding area are in a stable condition.						



The enclosure from the west.

1 **MYNYDD MELYN** **Prehistoric hut** **SN02753624** **B** **SAM PE360** **Generic**
[\(63237\)](#) **circle settlement**

Group PRN for hut circles 1448, 1449 and enclosure 1447 which collectively form SAM PE360 Huts on Mynydd Melyn. The Scheduled Area encompasses land belonging to Eforgrug as well as neighbouring farmland.

The following description is taken from the most recent Cadw Field Monument Warden Visit dated 11 12 2007.

The Eforgrug section of the scheduled area has been extensively cleared of heather and improved, although an area of rough grassland (which has not been as improved as the remainder of the field) survives at the southern part of the section. The pasture has not been ploughed since the original clearance was undertaken.

In the south-west corner of this rough area, within the scheduled area is a large enclosure (PRN 1447). Further features of note include a large boulder to the west of the enclosure, an upright stone (standing stone?, natural feature? PRN 63854) and a circular hole with a diameter of 1m and 15cm deep and slightly banked around the edge. A short distance outside the western boundary of the scheduled area lies a recumbent boulder (stone PRN 63236).

The condition of ground cover within the area is good. Some old agricultural implements are dumped within the area and feeders have been placed there in the past yet there is little erosion present. Some wheel rutting has occurred in the past alongside the northern edge of the rough, unimproved area. This has grassed over. Sheep grazing predominates.



Inside the Scheduled Area facing southeast. Enclosure PRN1447 is visible in the middle ground.

1 **MYNYDD MELYN** **Bronze Age?** **SN0246836229** **B** **SAM PE360** **Generic**
[\(63854\)](#) **standing stone?;**
 natural feature?

Site identified during the most recent Cadw Field Monument Warden Visit dated 11 12 2007.

An upright stone (natural boulder?), 25m north of the enclosure PRN1447. The stone is 0.7m tall, 1m wide (E-W) x 0.75m wide (N-S). The is moss and lichen covered with a natural fault through the centre of the stone. There is a slight erosion ring at the base.

2	MYNYDD MELYN (12653)	Prehistoric enclosure	SN021355 A	Specific
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An enclosure recorded from aerial photography, possibly an Iron Age defended settlement or *rath*. Described by the RCAHMW as discontinuous earthwork features appearing to represent an oval embanked enclosure, in the region of 90m north-north-west to south-south-east by 60m, set on ground falling to the south-south-west.

The following description relates to that part of the enclosure which falls within the Eforgrug Farm lands (the western part of the site, which falls out of the farm boundary of Eforgrug was visited by Cambria Archaeology in 2005 when no above ground traces were noted).

The earthworks comprise a spread earthwork bank, approximately 3m wide x 0.2m high internally x 0.4m externally with a vaguely discernible outer ditch, and no obvious entrance.

The area has been agriculturally improved in the past. A feeder is placed inside the enclosure currently although the ground cover is good with little erosion present (WWS February 2008).



Facing west across the enclosure interior.

5	MYNYDD MELYN (63235)	Prehistoric enclosure	SN02553563 A	Specific
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An oval enclosure noted through aerial survey by the RCAHMW. Earthwork banks surviving on the Meridian Airmaps (1955).

The enclosure is defined on its east and west sides by curving stream courses, whilst a thin curving ditch, approximately 1.0m wide by 0.3m high, completes the circuit to the south. There is no trace of a bank to accompany the ditch. A later linear hedge bank overlies the northern part of the enclosure. The enclosure is situated on a gentle slope, overlooking the Gwaun Valley, with rising ground to the north. It today lies within improved farmland (WWS February 2008).



Facing south-east across the enclosure.

MYNYDD CAREGOG **Unknown** **SN04563638** **B** **Generic**
[\(1452\)](#) **enclosure**

A small oval enclosure described with a bank of maximum height 0.5m with a narrow gap on the north-east side when visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1966. Interpreted as a sheep fold of uncertain date.

This area is heavily overgrown with gorse, with some grass and heather and it is now difficult to locate the enclosure (WWS February 2008).

FFYNNON FAIR [\(1547\)](#) **Medieval holy** **SN045347** **U** **Generic**
 well?

Ffynnon-fair, a Class "A" holy well in "Park Ffynnon Fair" is listed by Jones (1954). There is no trace or local knowledge of a holy well in the area of SN045347, although a stream runs along the eastern hedge of Park Ffynnon Fair.

COED SYCHPANT **Medieval chapel** **SN043349** **U** **Generic**
[\(1552\)](#)

Site of medieval chapel of Llanychlwydog parish, which was called Llanychlwydog 'cum capella' in the Taxatio of 1291, associated with the medieval manor of Llanmerchan (or 'Nantmerchan'), a knight's fee of the barony of Cemaes (Charles 1992, 98). Llanmerchan Chapel was called a pilgrimage chapel by George Owen in c.1600 (Owen 1897, 509). The 'Merchan' element may be derived from a pre-existing river-name (Charles 1992, 98), or represent a 'Celtic' dedication, but it is more likely to be derived from 'lady'/'ladies', ie. St Mary, cf. the ?associated Ffynnon Fair PRN 1547. The chapel was abandoned by the early 19th century at least. Its precise location is not known, but it may have been associated with Ffynnon Fair (PRN 1547) near NGR SN 045 347. There is no current evidence for an early medieval date.

No surface traces remain today to identify the site of a former chapel (WWS February 2008).

[\(33687\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN04463488** **C** **Generic**
 boundary bank

Boundary bank constructed of stone blocks and earth approx (0.8m high x 0.7m wide). Trees and wire fence on top. MKT. 1996.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal Archaeological Farm Visit (WWS February 2008).

[\(33688\)](#)

**Post Medieval
boundary bank**

SN04263510 C

Generic

Earth and stone boundary bank (approx 2m wide x 0.7m high). Substantial trees and wire fence on top. MKT. 1996.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal Archaeological Farm Visit (WWS February 2008).

[\(33689\)](#)

**Post Medieval
boundary bank**

SN04463488 C

Generic

Earth bank with c0.7m drop to road. Thorn bushes and modern wooden fence on top. MKT. 1996.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal Archaeological Farm Visit (WWS February 2008).

[\(33691\)](#)

**Post Medieval
trackway**

SN04353515 C

Generic

Trackway (approx 0.5m wide) evidence of modern widening in certain places. Cut into hillside on steep decent. MKT. 1996.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal Archaeological Farm Visit (WWS February 2008).

TY-BRITH [\(63220\)](#)

**Post Medieval
farmstead**

SN02323501 B

Generic

A cottage recorded on the tithe map (1844) and named on the Ordnance Survey (O.S.) 1st edition map (1889). Abandoned by the time of the O.S. 2nd edition (1907). The cottage is now evidenced by spread wall bases indicating a rectangular, three cell structure, approximately 19m N-S by 6m E-W. A stream passes close by to the front (west) of the cottage. Some mature trees have colonised the area. Relict enclosure banks lie to the north and east. Rough grassland predominates (WWS February 2008).



The cottage is now ruinous (view from west).

TRE-DAFYDD-UCHAF **Post Medieval** **SN02213479** **A** **Specific**
[\(63221\)](#) **farmstead**

Farmstead including a Grade II listed small lofted farmhouse of vernacular character with large kitchen chimney, as well as evidence of water driven farm machinery.

Tre-Dafydd-uchaf is recorded with a semi-formal layout on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1889) with buildings arranged loosely around a rectangular yard, and the house lying to the south. The complex has today been extensively modernised with new sheds now on the sites of many former traditional buildings, and a new house added to the east. The sole surviving traditional building is a long range behind the old farmhouse, comprising small late 18th/ 19th century cow sheds and early 20th century cow sheds. Of the water management features, little now remains, but the broken water wheel is still present in a corner of the farmyard where it has remained since being removed from the wheel pit (WWS February 2008).



The broken water wheel remains in a corner of the yard.

[\(63222\)](#) **Unknown stone** **SN01993511** **B** **Generic**

A "stone" is recorded at this location on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). The given location is an improved pasture field. The stone has since been removed. Possible interpretations could include a prehistoric standing stone, a cattle rubbing stone or a glacial erratic (WWS February 2008).

TY-BRITH [\(63223\)](#) **Post Medieval well** **SN02383510** **B** **Generic**

A well is identified to the north of Ty Brith farmstead (PRN 63220) on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1907). The site lies a minor stream course. No structural remains relating to the former well are visible today (WWS February 2008).

TRE-DAFYDD-UCHAF **Post Medieval** **SN02303488** **B** **Generic**
[\(63224\)](#) **pond**

Possibly a holding pond serving water driven barn machinery at Tre-Dafydd-uchaf (PRN 63221). A sluice is marked at the southern end on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). Only the dam wall outline is shown on the recent OS mapping suggesting that the pond is now dry.

This area is now heavily overgrown with gorse and scrub. The extent and condition of the pond is now difficult to appreciate (WWS February 2008).

TRE-DAFYDD-UCHAF **Post Medieval leat** **SN02273484** **B** **Generic**
[\(63225\)](#)

Leat leading from pond (PRN 63224) to wheel pit (PRN 63226) at Tre-Dafydd-uchaf. Possibly part of a complex of features providing motive power for water driven barn machinery. Marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1889). Present condition unknown.

The leat follows the line of a minor stream course. There are no surviving earthwork traces today (WWS February 2008).

TRE-DAFYDD-UCHAF **Post Medieval** **SN0223482** **B** **Generic**
[\(63226\)](#) **wheel pit**

The rectangular outline of a possible wheel pit is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1889) east of Tre-Dafydd-uchaf. Possibly part of a complex of features (including PRNs 63224, 63225) providing water power to barn machinery within the farmstead (PRN 63221).

Site destroyed: modern agricultural sheds now occupy this location (WWS February 2008).

[\(63227\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN01783482** **B** **Generic**
stone

Site of a possible former standing stone, now removed (recorded as "stone" on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889)). Status uncertain, possibly a prehistoric standing stone although other interpretations such as a cattle rubbing stone or glacial erratic cannot be ruled out. The given location is today under improved pasture (WWS February 2008).

[\(63228\)](#) **Post Medieval?** **SN04213549** **B** **Generic**
deserted rural
settlement?

A possible former cottage site identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) as a clump of trees in otherwise open ground with a series of broken enclosure boundaries. Requires further investigation. This site was not visited at the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS February 2008).

PENLAN-ISAF [\(63229\)](#) **Post Medieval** **SN04193524** **B** **Generic**
farmstead

A nineteenth century farmstead of regional character with buildings laid out in a U-plan. The house remains occupied, although the farm buildings are now redundant and falling into disrepair.

The buildings are of stone and slate roofed construction, grouted in part as was the tradition for the area. They include a long part ruinous ?threshing barn, cow house, stable and granary range to the southeast, a substantially remodelled ?cow house to the northeast and a small range of indistinct function which adjoins the farmhouse to the northwest. A long cart house range, entered from the east gable wall is situated away from the core some 10m to the northwest.

The farmstead retains its historic layout with a number of earlier features surviving, however changing agricultural practices have seen a number of modifications including alterations to the original openings and remodelling of the interiors. A complex of modern agricultural buildings lies behind the historic core to the north-west (WWS February 2008).

**PARC-Y-MARRIAGE-
FACH ([63230](#))** **Post Medieval
cottage** **SN03803762 B** **Generic**

A cottage marked in outline on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1907) suggesting that it had been abandoned by then.

This site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS February 2008).

([63231](#)) **Post Medieval
cottage** **SN03893759 B** **Generic**

The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1907) identified the outline of a building at this location, presumably representing a cottage that had fallen out of use by that time.

This site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS February 2008).

BLAEN-WAUN ([63233](#)) **Post Medieval
cottage** **SN04203743 B** **Generic**

Irregular field boundaries mark the outline of the former cottage enclosures of Blaen-waun on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889).

This site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS February 2008).

([63234](#)) **Post Medieval
cottage** **SN04113768 B** **Generic**

Possibly a former cottage site, identified by a series of small, irregular enclosures where several fields meet on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). It is not known if any cottage remains survive at this location today.

This site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS February 2008).

**MYNYDD MELYN,
STONE ([63236](#))** **Prehistoric stone** **SN02343625 B** **Generic**

Site identified by the RCAHMW in 2004. Aerial Photographs show a monolith/boulder (recumbent?) at the centre of a patch of rough ground in an area of improved pasture.

The stone measures approximately 1.2m high by 1m long, tapering to the top (WWS February 2008).



The possible recumbent standing stone facing south-east. In the background is hut circle PRN 1447.

[\(63318\)](#)

**Post Medieval
cottage?**

SN03283778 B

Generic

A series of small, irregular enclosures are marked here on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) possibly identifying the site of a former dwelling and surrounding paddocks.

This site was not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit (WWS February 2008).

**TROED-Y-RHIW
[\(63319\)](#)**

**Post Medieval
cottage**

SN04413491 B

Generic

A redundant and now partly ruinous cottage site, lying besides a stream.

Recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) when it is shown comprising three units. The cottage part has since fallen into ruin, with only the lower wall bases now surviving. The southern end of the range remains intact and weather proof, although now altered with a narrow doorway in the left of the front wall and an inserted wide doorway in the centre suggesting an agricultural function. The cottage is situated along the edge of a pasture field and is now heavily overgrown with ivy and brambles now obscuring much of the structure (WWS February 2008).



The southern end of the range remains intact and weather proof.

[\(63818\)](#)

**Bronze age?; Post
Medieval?
standing stone**

SN01673461 B

Generic

A "stone" recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) and apparent today as a slanting standing stone, approximately 1.4m high, by 1.0m long and 0.4m wide. The stone is aligned NNW x SSE and today lies within an improved pasture field. The origins of the stone are uncertain. Possible interpretations could include a prehistoric standing stone or a more recent cattle rubbing stone (WWS February 2008).



The standing stone, viewed from the north.

[\(63819\)](#)

**Bronze Age?; Post SN01603456 B
Medieval?
standing stone**

Generic

Recorded as a “stone” on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). The stone which stands approximately 1.2m high, 0.5m long by 0.2m wide is aligned roughly N-S.

The stone lies within an improved pasture field. There is slight erosion ring at the base (WWS February 2008).

[\(63820\)](#)

**Bronze Age?; Post SN01933484 B
Medieval?
standing stone**

Generic

A possible prehistoric standing stone aligned with, and standing next to a stone faced hedge bank. The stone which stands approximately 1.8m high and 1.0m wide is aligned roughly east-west and appears to be well established in its location with good lichen cover. Overlooking the Gwaun Valley (WWS February 2008).



The possible prehistoric standing stone, aligned alongside a stone faced hedge bank.

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 **MYNYDD MELYN ([1447](#)); ([63237](#)); ([63854](#))** **SN02473619**

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

Tir Gofal management recommendations:

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with the Cadw Field Monument Warden.

The management aim is to retain a stable grass cover over enclosure (PRN 1447) and within the rest of the scheduled area. Grassland is the ideal management for ensuring the long term preservation of the monument as it maintains the visibility of the enclosure and deters scrub growth.

- Stop supplementary feeding within the scheduled area.
- Remove old agricultural implements and feeders from the scheduled area.

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.

Site 2 on MAP 1 **MYNYDD MELYN ([12653](#))** **SN021355**

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

Ongoing ploughing activity is damaging to the enclosure by levelling out the earthworks, disturbing below ground archaeological remains, and by eroding protective layers of soil.

The aim of management within the Tir Gofal agreement should be to prevent further damage to earthwork and below ground archaeological remains by:

- Encouraging and maintaining a permanent grass cover.
- Preventing disturbance to the ground surface.

Tir Gofal recommendations:

- No reseedling or ground breaking activities to be undertaken within the area of the enclosure and a ten metre buffer zone around the edge.
- Do not place livestock feeders or mineral licks within the area of the enclosure.

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

Progressive ploughing is damaging to the enclosure by levelling out the earthworks, disturbing below ground archaeological remains, and by eroding protective layers of soil.

The aim of management within the Tir Gofal agreement should be to prevent further damage to earthwork and below ground archaeological remains by:

- Encouraging and maintaining a permanent grass cover.
- Preventing disturbance to the ground surface.

Tir Gofal recommendations:

- No reseedling or ground breaking activities to be undertaken within the area of the hillfort and a ten metre buffer zone around the edge.
- Do not place livestock feeders within the area of the enclosure.

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
3	TRE-DAFYDD-UCHAF (63221)	Post Medieval farmstead	SN02213479	A		Specific
Farmstead including a Grade II listed small lofted farmhouse of vernacular character with large kitchen chimney, as well as evidence of water driven farm machinery.						
Tre-Dafydd-uchaf is recorded with a semi-formal layout on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1889) with buildings arranged loosely around a rectangular yard, and the house lying to the south. The complex has today been extensively modernised with new sheds now on the sites of many former traditional buildings, and a new house added to the east. The sole surviving traditional building is a long range behind the old farmhouse, comprising small late 18th/ 19th century cow sheds and early 20th century cow sheds. Of the water management features, little now remains, but the broken water wheel remains in a corner of the farmyard where it was left since being removed from the wheel pit (WWS February 2008).						



The old cow shed range at Tre-Dafydd-uchaf, facing north-west.



The old farmhouse, from the front (east).

**4 PENLAN-ISAF ([63229](#)) Post Medieval SN04193524 B Specific
farmstead**

A nineteenth century farmstead of regional character with buildings laid out in a U-plan. The house remains occupied, although the farm buildings are now redundant and falling into disrepair.

The buildings are of stone and slate roofed construction, grouted in part as was the tradition for the area. They include a long part ruinous ?threshing barn, cow house, stable and granary range to the southeast, a substantially remodelled ?cow house to the northeast and a small range of indistinct function which adjoins the farmhouse to the northwest. A long cart house range, entered from the east gable wall is situated away from the core some 10m to the northwest. Wood work throughout the farmstead retains a red estate paint signature.

The farmstead retains its historic layout with a number of earlier features surviving, however changing agricultural practices have seen a number of modifications including alterations to the original openings and remodelling of the interiors, whilst some of the traditional buildings are now falling into disrepair. A complex of modern agricultural buildings lies behind the historic core to the north-west (WWS February 2008).



?threshing barn, cow house, stable and granary range on the south-eastern side of the yard.



The cart house range, situated behind the main group of buildings.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

Specific Management Requirements for individual Traditional Buildings:

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

Site 3 on MAP 1

TRE-DAFYDD-UCHAF [\(63221\)](#)

SN02213479

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

The management aim within Tir Gofal is to prevent damage by vegetation to the traditional buildings. The following recommendations apply:

- Monitor mature trees close to the buildings. Consider felling mature trees which are at risk of windthrow.
- Consider cutting back vegetation on the walls, leaving the roots in situ. Spot treat to prevent re-growth.

Site 4 on MAP 1

PENLAN-ISAF [\(63229\)](#)

SN04193524

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

Grant aid is available through Tir Gofal for the maintenance and repair of traditional buildings. Future maintenance should consider how best to keep the character of the farmstead group as a whole, rather than focusing on one particular building at the expense of the others.

The management aim within Tir Gofal is to return derelict and deteriorating buildings within the farmstead to a weatherproof or stable condition.

Option 1: Repair

Consider returning derelict and deteriorating buildings to a weatherproof condition. The long, part ruinous threshing barn, cow house, stable and granary range is a principal building within the group and now in a poor condition, whilst the corrugated tin roof of the cart house range to the rear is now in need of attention. These buildings should be the focus of repair. As a general rule remedial work should be guided by the need to ensure long-term survival, whilst maintaining the character of the building.

Re-building/ masonry consolidation

Repair broken down walls by re-building to their original height, consolidating areas of loose masonry and re-pointing where necessary.

- Match the type of stone used originally, and the method of laying. In this case, local rubble stone, brought to rough courses is appropriate. Re-use stone salvaged from inside and around the building where possible. New stones should match the type and visual appearance of those used originally.
- Care should be taken to retain any original openings (doorways, windows, ventilation slits) in the rebuild where appropriate.

Re-pointing

- Re-pointing is necessary where mortar has weathered back to a depth equivalent to the joint width or is very loose.
- If possible, the original pointing should be matched in terms of material and finish. A flush or nearly flush finish is appropriate.
- Use lime mortar. Try to follow the original mix and appearance as far as possible.

Re-roofing

The roof of the ?threshing barn, cow house, stable and granary range is now in a poor condition over the stable and granary and absent from the rest of the range. A number of galvanised corrugated iron sheets are now loose or missing from the cart house.

- Replacing roof timbers: As a general rule, replacement features should be modelled on similar surviving examples. Where these do not exist the emphasis should be on matching details appropriate for the locality and buildings age. In this instance simple A-frame roof structures should be used where replacements are needed.
- Ideally the whole ?threshing barn, cow house, stable and granary range should be re-roofed with grouted slates, in the style that is appropriate to the locality, however it is recognised that this may be prohibitively expensive given the scale of works that are required. Galvanised corrugated iron is a cheap and durable alternative to traditional slate, and now a recognised historic material in its own right. Its use would be acceptable in this instance. Lost, damaged or loose corrugated iron sheets on the cart house should be replaced or secured where appropriate.

Option 2: Preventative maintenance

The management aim is to prevent the progressive decay of the buildings.

- Consolidate areas of loose masonry using a traditional lime mortar mix trying to follow the original mix and appearance as far as possible.
- Consider capping the wall tops of derelict and ruinous structures in order to prevent water from washing out lime mortar bonds and accelerating collapse.
- Remove vegetation from the walls. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation and re-pointing in order to stabilise the walls afterwards.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

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

WS - 27/02/2008 (11:31:59) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Cambria Archaeology Project record number 56728.

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:

Cadw/ ICOMOS 2001 Registered of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Cadw Welsh Historic Monuments, Cardiff

Murphy, K. & Ludlow, N. 2003 Historic Landscape Characterisation of Pen Caer, Newport and Carningle, Manorbier, and Stackpole Warren. Unpublished report by Cambria Archaeology.

Ordnance Survey Old Series map 1819 Sheet 40, 1"

Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 05.12, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 05.12, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 05.15, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 05.15, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 10.02, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 10.02, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 10.03, 25"

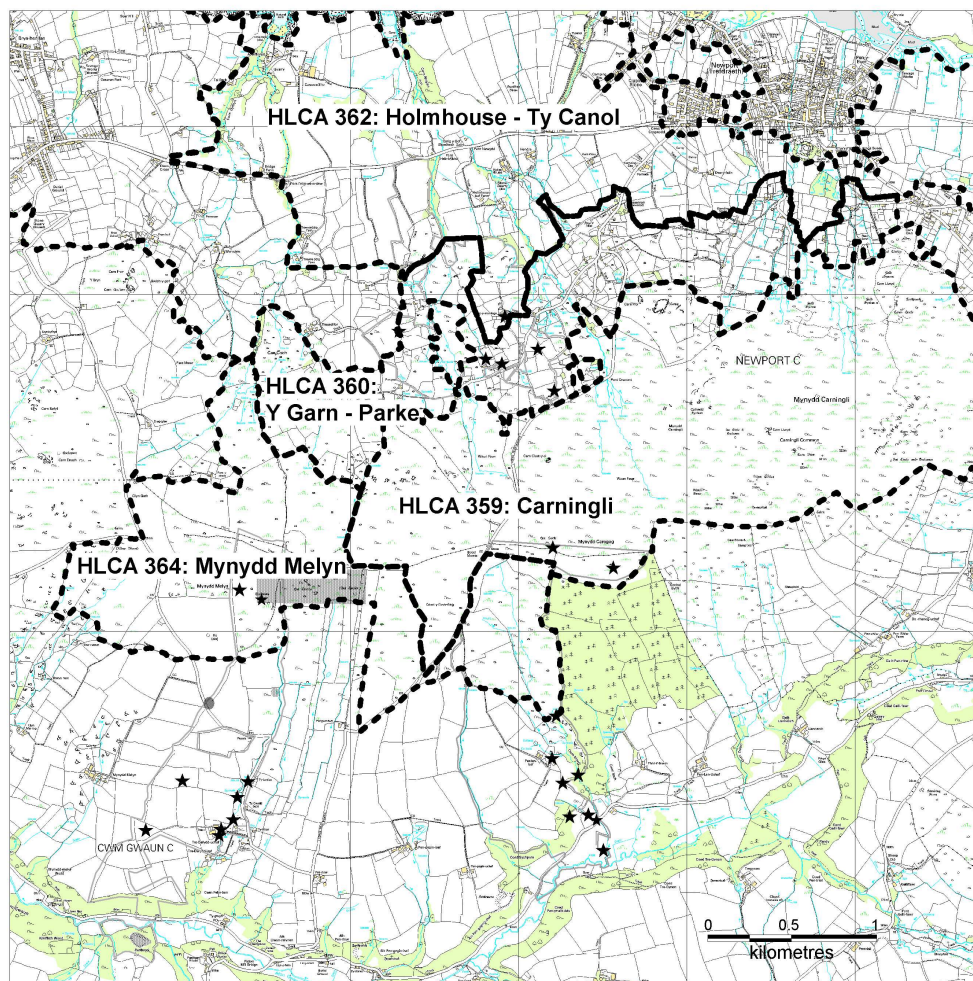
Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 10.03, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 10.06, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 10.06, 25"

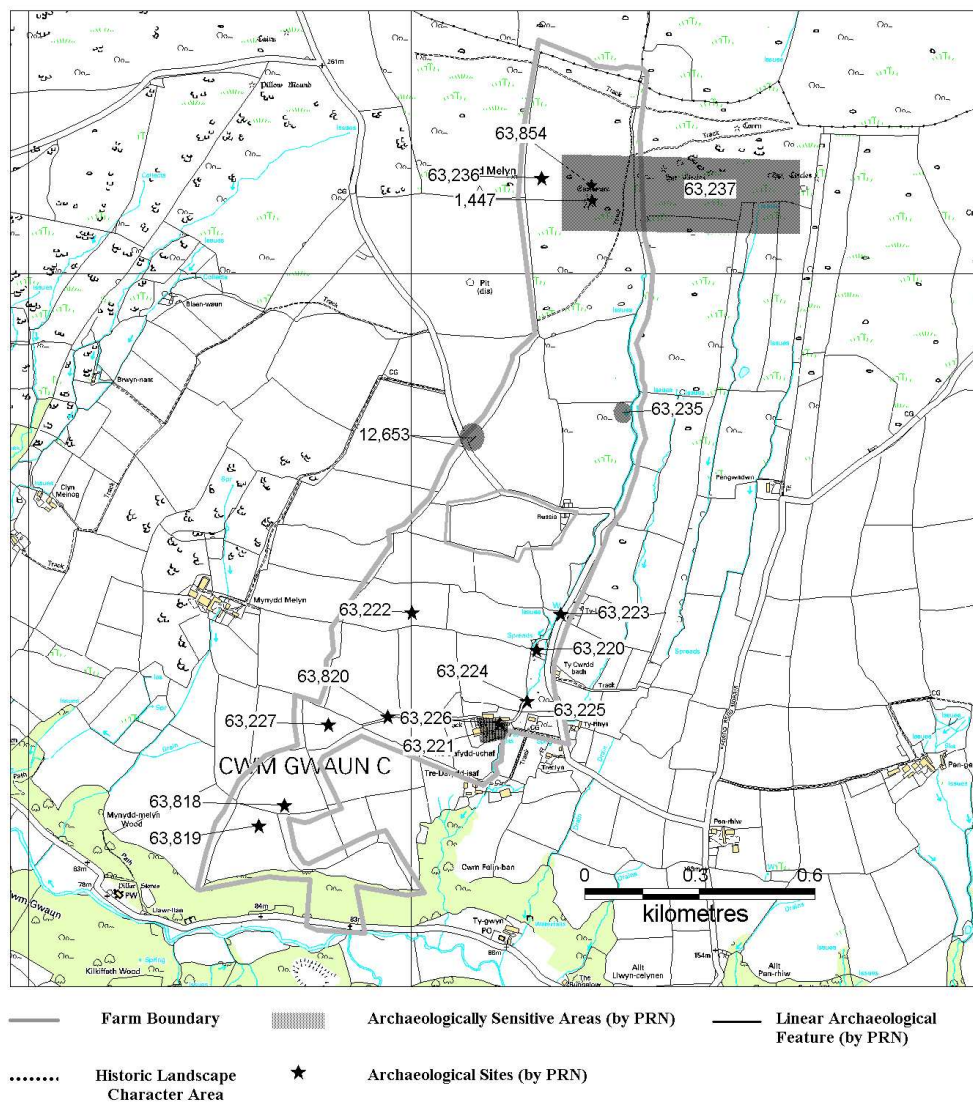
Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 10.07, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 10.07, 25"

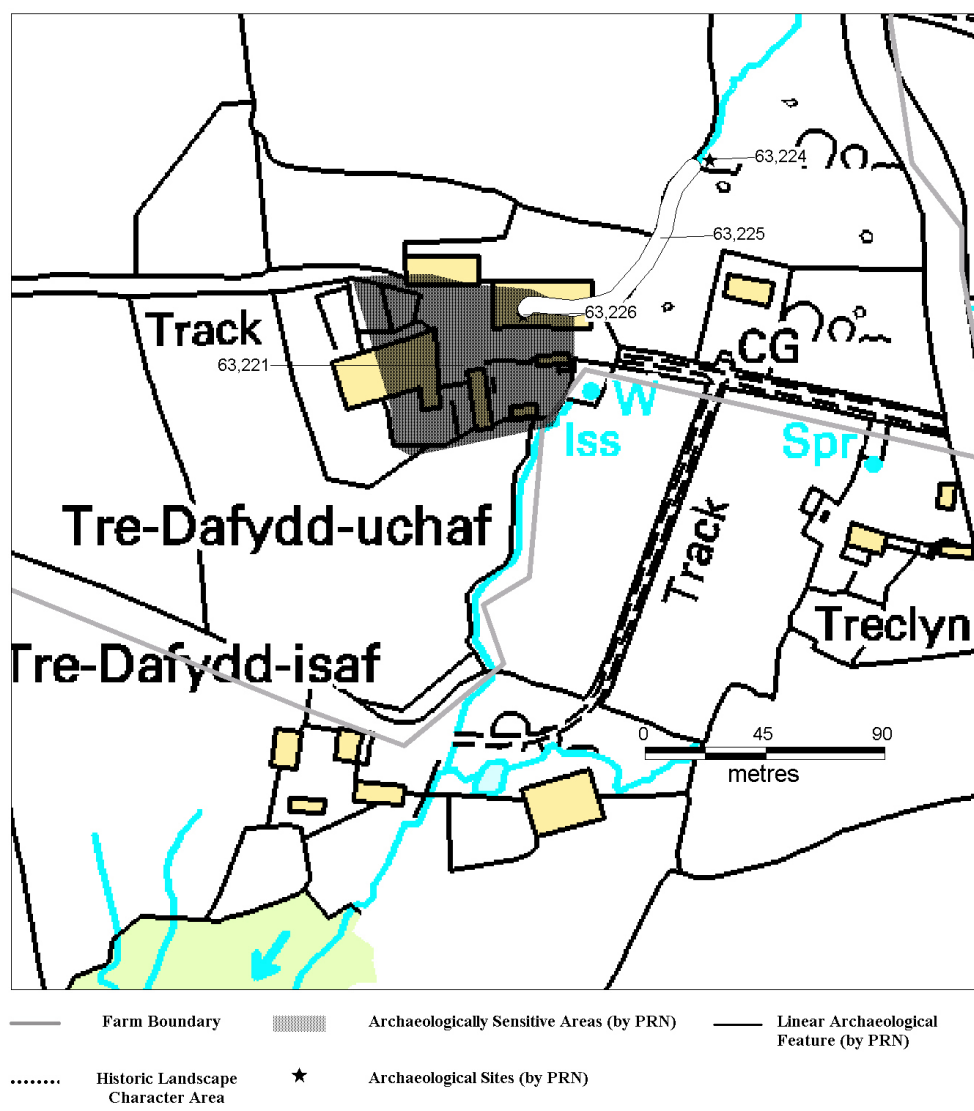


—	Farm Boundary	■	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)
.....	Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA)	★	Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

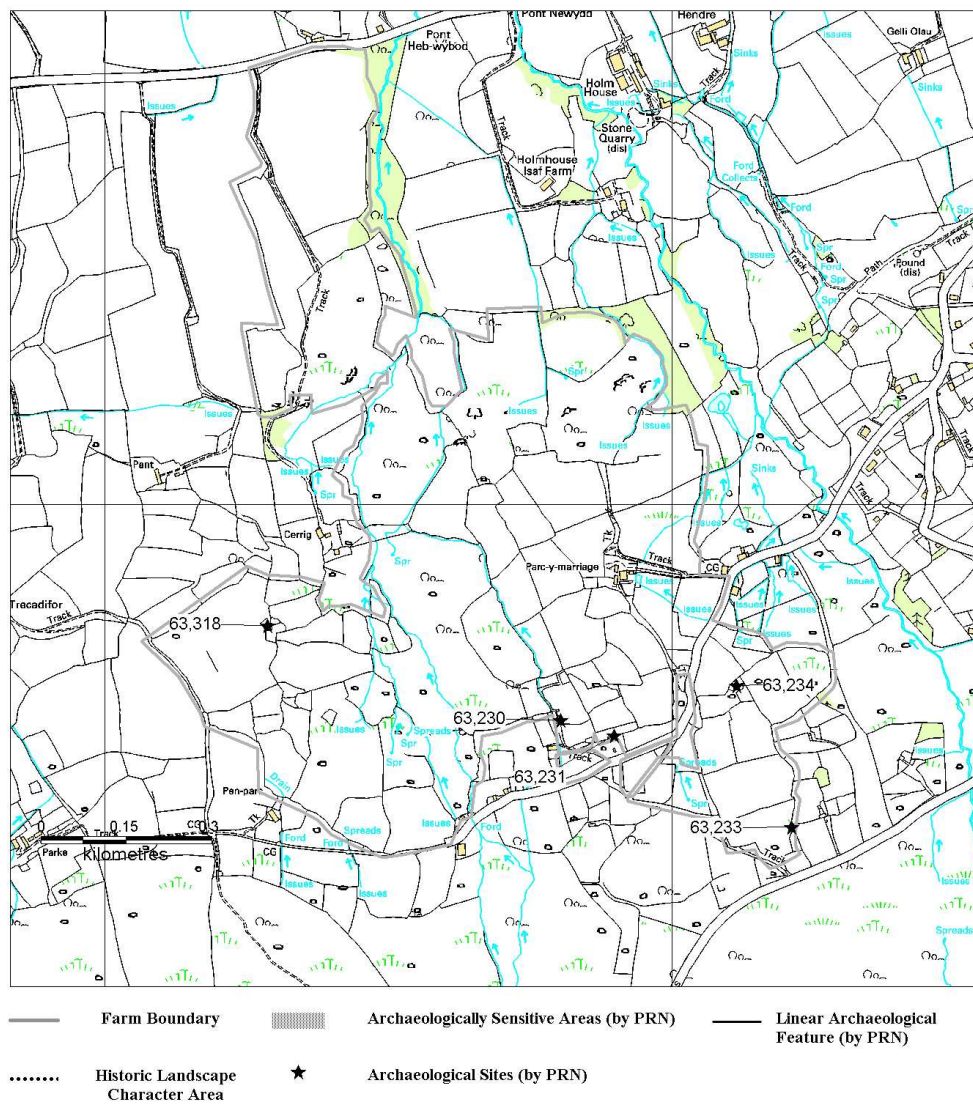
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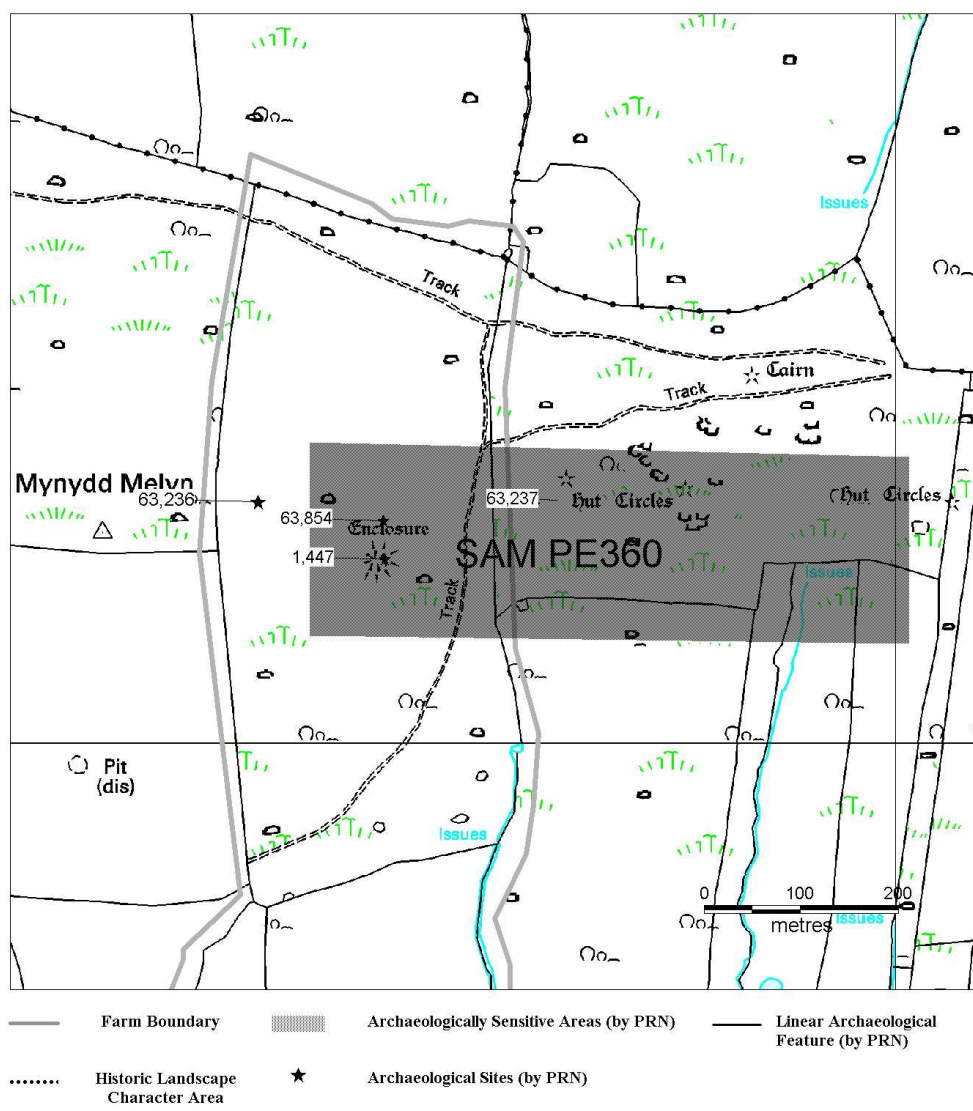
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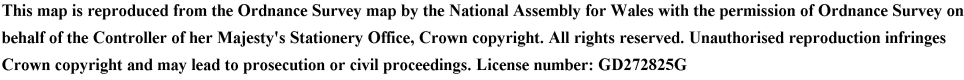
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NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 359 CARNINGLI

GRID REFERENCE: SN 050373

AREA IN HECTARES: 499

Historic Background

This relatively large area of modern Pembrokeshire comprises the upland moorland of Mynydd Carningli south of Newport town. It lies within the medieval *Cantref* Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326, when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was coterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. This character area is a typical Welsh upland landscape in that it contains extensive evidence of prehistoric occupation, mainly ritual and funerary monuments but also occupation sites such as hillforts and hut groups, and their associated field systems. Carningli hillfort is a large enclosure and presumably represented the major population centre of the region, but its drystone banks are not typical of iron age enclosures and a neolithic date and a early medieval date have both been suggested for its construction. The Bedd Morris standing stone was incorporated in the later boundary of the parish (and borough) of Newport, and also formed a route node for the medieval Newport-Haverfordwest highway, or 'Ffordd Bedd Morris', which still crosses Mynydd Carningli. In the medieval period Mynydd Carningli lay within the borough of Newport, which was more-or-less coterminous with Newport parish. Mynydd Carningli was held directly by the Lords of Cemaes, but in 1278 Nicholas Fitzmartin issued a charter, specifying the borough boundaries and granting the burgesses right of common grazing over 'all my land wet and dry, moors and turbaries' on Mynydd Carningli. The charter defined this as a large area lying between the arable land along the Clydach, the arable holding of Dolranog (Gochel Sythi character area), Mynydd Melyn, the highway, the holding of Parc-y-marriage, and Cwm Rhigian. Mynydd Carningli was still recorded as unenclosed land over which the burgesses of the borough had right of common pasture for 'all manner of cattle', in the late 16th century *Extent of Cemaes*. It appears that, during the medieval period, the unenclosed land of Mynydd Carningli extended down the northern slopes as far as the town of Newport, and that the belt of enclosure that now lies between the two is entirely post-medieval in origin. It results partly from squatter enclosure (see Y Garn Parke character area), but right of common pasture had ceased by the early 19th century. The northern part of Mynydd Carningli includes several rectilinear enclosures belonging to short-lived post-medieval farmsteads, probably mainly late in origin, but abandoned by the mid 19th century. Old quarries within the area are reminders that stone extraction was once a small but significant industry in north Pembrokeshire.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Mynydd Carningli consists of a steep sided hill topped by craggy rock outcrops that rises to over 330m above the town of Newport to the north and the Gwaun valley to the south. Situated at the eastern end of the hill, the massive rocky mass of Carningli hillfort is a dominant landscape feature, visible from much of north Pembrokeshire. Essentially this is an unenclosed historic landscape area consisting of heather and bracken moorland with pockets of rough pasture. There are, however, old stone-faced boundary banks and broken down field walls running across the lower parts of this common, and on the fringes old fields are reverting to moorland blurring the distinction between moor and lower-lying farmland. These and a large stone-faced bank that runs alongside the public road over the common demonstrate past attempts to bring the moorland under cultivation. There are no buildings on the common, but the numerous prehistoric and later archaeological sites – over 50 are recorded - strongly characterise the historic landscape. These include: the massive hillfort of Carningli and many ancillary settlements; Carn Ffoi iron age hillfort; several round huts, some associated with field systems and agricultural clearance cairns; bronze age burial mounds or round barrows; Bedd Morris standing stone; and deserted settlements of medieval or later date. There are also several old quarries, including an extensive one with an incline leading from it on the eastern flank of the mountain.

Although Carningli is a distinctive historic landscape character area, its boundaries are not all well defined. On the eastern side the steep slope of common terminates abruptly against boundary banks and

hedges of farmland. Elsewhere the border between the common and farmland is becoming blurred as fields are allowed to revert to moor and boundaries are neglected.

Conservation priorities

It is vital that the current open aspect of this area is maintained. Most of the many archaeological sites are in good condition, but there are signs of visitor generated erosion and disturbance at some sites. The condition of these will require monitoring, and programmes of restoration implemented if required.

Sources: Bignall 1991; Cadw 2001; Hogg 1973; Howells 1977; Lewis 1833; Miles 1995; Newport Parish tithe map 1844; Rees 1932

NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 364 MYNYDD MELYN

GRID REFERENCE: SN 021367

AREA IN HECTARES: 240

Historic Background

A medium-sized area of modern Pembrokeshire, comprising the upland moorlands of Mynydd Melyn and Cnwc-y-gwartheg. It lies within the medieval *Cantref* Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326, when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was coterminous with the later Hundred of Cemais, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. This character area is a typical Welsh upland landscape in that it contains extensive evidence for prehistoric occupation, mainly ritual and funerary monuments but also occupation sites such as hut groups and field systems. By the medieval period Mynydd Melyn and Mynydd Carningli to the east probably formed a single block of open moorland. Mynydd Carningli, including at least part of Mynydd Melyn, was held directly by the Lords of Cemaes, but in 1278 Nicholas Fitzmartin issued a charter granting the burgesses right of common grazing over 'all my land wet and dry, moors and turbaries' on Mynydd Carningli. The charter defined a large area including that lying to the west of Mynydd Melyn and north of the arable holding of Nantmarchan, which represented one knight's fee. This lay along Cwm-mawr to the south of Mynydd Melyn. The west half of this area was divided between Dinas and Llanychlwyddog parishes, the division between them may be an ancient boundary. That part of Mynydd Melyn in Llanychlwyddog parish, also appears to have been unenclosed land but belonged to a larger holding, also called Mynydd Melyn, of mixed land running down the slope to the south of this area. It represented one knight's fee held of the Barony, with its centre at the farm of the same name lower down the slope, and is recorded in the *Extent of Cemaes* of 1594. It would seem therefore that in the medieval period Mynydd Melyn was a mixture of open common and unenclosed land held by individual farms. However, right of common appears to have extended over the whole of the area during the post-medieval period as an estate map of 1758 names part of the area as 'sheepwalk' belonging to several farms on the lower, northern slopes, although it is unclear whether this ground had a perimeter fence or was unenclosed. However, by the tithe survey of c. 1840s the higher levels (which lie in this historic landscape character area) had been divided into large fields, in a pattern similar to that of today, and farms and fields had been established over the lower slopes in what is now a neighbouring area. Very little seems to have altered in this area since the tithe survey.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is an upland historic landscape character area that achieves a height of 307m on the rounded peak of Mynydd Melyn. There are no buildings in this landscape. It has an open aspect, but it is not open moorland, and is divided into very large enclosures. Older boundaries consist of stone-faced banks and dry-stone walls. These are now largely redundant, and wire fences, many of which run along the older boundaries, form stock-proof barriers. It is treeless. Land-use is a mixture of improved pasture and rough, heather grazing. Archaeological sites are an important historic landscape component of the area, particularly prehistoric sites, including: hut circles, a round barrow, a standing stone, clearance cairns and field systems. Other sites include a medieval pilgrims cross.

Mynydd Melyn is a distinct historic landscape character area, yet its boundaries cannot be defined with great precision. There tends to be a gradual merging of this area with the rougher fields of the neighbouring areas.

Conservation priorities

It is important that the open aspect of this area is maintained.

Sources: Dinas Parish tithe map 1841; Howells 1977; Llanlawer Parish tithe map 1843; Llanychlwyddog Parish tithe map 1844; National Library of Wales Llwyngwair Map 8 (1758); Miles 1995; Newport Parish tithe map 1844

NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 360 Y GARN - PARKE

GRID REFERENCE: SN 040377

AREA IN HECTARES: 224

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire, comprising a narrow strip of enclosed land and ‘cottages’ lying between Mynydd Carningli and Newport town. It lies within the medieval *Cantref* Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326, when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was coterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some until as late as 1922. The area lies along the northern edge of the unenclosed moorland of Mynydd Carningli and it is likely that it too was unenclosed during the medieval period, forming part of an common (see Carningli character area). There is no immediate evidence for early enclosures in Y Garn Parke character area but prehistoric field systems have been recorded on Mynydd Carningli. The common was held directly by the Lords of Cemaes, but in 1278 Nicholas Fitzmartin issued a charter, specifying the borough boundaries and granting the burgesses right of common grazing over ‘all my land wet and dry, moors and turbaries’ on Mynydd Carningli. This area is crossed by the medieval Newport-Haverfordwest highway, ‘Ffordd Bedd Morris’, and the holding of Parc-y-marriage, which lies partly within this area, was recorded as demesne in Nicholas Fitzmartin’s charter. The medieval pilgrimage chapel of Capel Curig also appears to have occupied the area, but at an unknown location. Such chapels rarely appear to have been accompanied by any form of settlement. Most of this area in fact appears to have lain within the unenclosed common land, which, during the medieval period, probably extended as far as Newport town and the castle; surveys of 1434 and 1594 suggest that the southern limit of the town was much as it is today. Indeed the form of the present enclosure suggests that it largely represents post-medieval encroachment onto the common. A painting by J ‘Warwick’ Smith, from 1787, appears to show open land descending to the castle, suggesting that some of this enclosure is very late indeed, but it may be artistic convention. A close examination of the enclosure reveals two distinct patterns. One comprises small, irregular fields from informal enclosure, possibly resulting from ‘squatter’ settlement, characteristic of the 18th century and first half of the 19th century when squatters settled on the fringes of common land at a period of rising population. The second comprises regular, rectangular fields that appear co-ordinated, and are possibly later. The field pattern extends into the parish of Dinas. There is very little cartographic evidence to indicate the form and density of settlement in the 18th century and early 19th century apart from a couple of mid 18th century estate maps. These are useful as they show small fields and farms over at least part of this area interspersed with pockets of common, showing that colonisation of the landscape was in progress. Right of common pasture appears to have ended by the early 19th century and the tithe map of c. 1840 shows a pattern much as today, although there has been some loss of settlement, particularly at higher levels.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This historic landscape character area occupies a 300m to 600m wide band on north-facing slopes at 100m to 200m high sandwiched between the lower-lying Newport coastal plain to the north and the higher unenclosed moorland of Mynydd Carningli to the south. It is characterised by a fairly densely packed distribution of cottages and small agricultural holdings set in a landscape of small, irregular fields. Pasture is the dominant land-use, but much of the land close to the mountain edge is reverting to rough grazing and moorland, and scrubby woodland is regenerating in sheltered hollows at lower levels. There is very little improved pasture. Boundaries to the small fields are a mixture of stone-faced banks, stony banks and dry-stone walls; with dry-stone walls probably the dominant type. There are gaps in some of the banks, and many of the walls are in poor condition. Barbed wire fences supplement these older boundaries in many instances. At higher levels it is a virtually treeless landscape, but at lower levels overgrown hedges, many containing much gorse, and scrubby woodland lend a wooded aspect to the landscape -an aspect that is emphasised by occasional small coniferous shelter belts.

Dwellings are generally of two storeys (with one storey, and one-and-a-half storeys present) and three bays. They are in the broad vernacular tradition of southwest Wales, some with polite 'Georgian' pretensions. Their box-sash windows, symmetry of layout and occasional architectural detailing indicates a mid to late 19th century date for the construction of most of them. Generally the house quality is better in this area than in other fringe agricultural settlements, indicating perhaps an income from sources other than agriculture. Very small ranges of stone-built agricultural buildings, some attached to the ends of dwellings and some detached, testify to the original function of these settlements. Many of these outbuildings have been converted to non-agricultural use. Most dwellings are not now agricultural, and only a few examples of modern, small, concrete, steel and timber outbuildings have been constructed. Local stone, dolerite, is the chief, traditional building material, although in many instances this is assumed as it is covered in cement render. Slate is the only roofing building material noted, and all was the commercial machine-cut variety. No local slate was recorded. There are a few modern dwellings in this area. A network of lanes, trackways and paths, often flanked by high banks, connects the settlements. The few recorded archaeological sites in this area include a fold/pound, a possible round barrow and other possible prehistoric sites. Several deserted settlements/dwellings testify to the depopulation of this area in the late 19th century through to the mid 20th century.

This is a distinct area, although it is not easy to define its boundaries with precision. Along the northern edge this area merges with larger farms and larger fields, and to the south, west and east reversion of pasture to rougher grazing and moor is leading to a blurring of the boundary between this area and open moorland.

Conservation priorities

Fields reverting to rough grazing and moorland and the abandonment of some of the traditional boundaries provide a very distinctive upland fringe feel to this landscape. However, if reversion is left to continue some of the historic landscape components may decay and the character of the area changed. Some consideration needs to be given to whether this is desirable, and what action should be taken. The building stock is in good condition, with many houses restored in a fashion that retains their historic character.

Sources: Bignall 1991; Howells 1997; Lewis 1833; Miles 1995; National Library of Wales Llwyngwair Map 5, Map 7 (1758), Map 8 (1758); Newport Parish tithe map 1844; Owen 1897; Pembrokeshire Record Office HPR/33/33 (1772)

NEWPORT AND CARNINGLI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 362 HOLMHOUSE - TYCANOL

GRID REFERENCE: SN 043387

AREA IN HECTARES: 446

Historic Background

A large area of modern Pembrokeshire, comprising the coastal plain lying between Mynydd Carningli and the sea-cliffs to the north, surrounding the town of Newport. It mainly comprises long, narrow rectangular fields, of both arable and pasture. The presence of a number of monuments, including a standing stone and possible stone pair, suggest it was an important ritual landscape during the neolithic and bronze age periods, within view of Carningli hillfort, other upland monuments, and coastal sites. The area lies within the medieval *Cantref* Cemaes. Cemaes was brought under Anglo-Norman control in c.1100 by the Fitzmartins who retained it, as the Barony of Cemaes, until 1326, when they were succeeded by the Audleys. The Barony was coterminous 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 this character area lay within the boundary of the borough of Newport, which, according to a charter of 1278, is more-or-less coterminous with Newport parish, and represented land over which the burgesses had right of common. The burgesses appear to have been free from rent or dues, possibly this represents a legacy from a pre-existing Welsh tenurial system. Many of the fields of this area appear to have been strip-fields, and were depicted as such on a map of 1758. At this date to the west of the town these fields were still largely unenclosed, with quilllets of long narrow strips extending from the town west to the parish boundary and from the sea to one or two hundred metres south of the main A487(T). To the east of the town and in small pockets to the west amongst the strips lay small fields, the long narrow shape of which showing that they had been enclosed from blocks of several field strips. However, there is no clear evidence that these strip-fields represented arable open fields. Indeed, archaeological evaluation in 2001 revealed very shallow topsoil which did not appear to exhibit evidence of a long history of ploughing; moreover, it was recorded by Thomas Phaer, in 1552, that the Newport area was 'bare in corn but plenty enough in cattle'. The strips may therefore represent land divisions according to native forms of tenure, as in the strip fields of the St Davids peninsula and Pen Caer. Lying centrally within the area, alongside the A487(T) – a medieval and earlier routeway – was the medieval pilgrimage chapel of Capel Dewi, but such chapels rarely appear to have been accompanied by any form of settlement. Also lying within the area are two former demesne holdings, also mentioned within the charter of 1278, both of which are surrounded by a patchwork of larger enclosures. Rhigian demesne, on the coastal plain, lies in a valley and features irregular enclosures, while Parc-y-marriage, lies on the slopes of Carningli and features more regular enclosures, which may be later in origin. Holm House, in the centre of the area, was mentioned in 1276 when it was a possession of the burgess William Pecke, of Newport; later a gentry house it has now devolved into two farms. It too lies within a pocket of small irregular fields. It seems likely that Parc-y-marriage and Holm House were established on the boundary between the strip-fields and higher unenclosed land to the south. The strip-field pattern extends into the parish of Dinas, which was a medieval knight's fee, held of the Barony of Cemaes by Welsh tenure. Within this section is another holding, Trewreiddig, which also has a recorded medieval date and occupies a similar location to Holm House and Parc-y-marriage. It is this mixture of medieval strip-fields held by the community and demesne holdings with more regular fields that has produced the distinctive field pattern of this area. Superimposed over these earlier systems are farms founded in the 18th century such as Ty-canol, which carved regular-shaped, large fields out of the strip-fields. This process of enclosure and farm foundation was just about complete by the tithe survey of 1844 and has resulted in the landscape we see today.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This historic landscape character area consists of an undulating coastal plain. The general trend of the land slopes from the south, from Mynydd Carningli, to the north coast. It is a landscape of fields and farms. Improved pasture is the chief agricultural land-use, with a little arable land and even less rough ground. Parts of this area are windswept, and therefore it is not characterised by trees: there are few large hedgerow standards and the only woodland comprises small, scrubby deciduous copses in sheltered hollows and valleys. Non-agricultural land-use includes campsites and caravan parks. Pockets of long narrow fields attest that parts of this area formerly comprised strip-fields. However, most fields

tend towards the large and regular. Boundaries are of substantial stone-faced banks topped with hedges. Hedges are generally well maintained, with some overgrown examples in the more sheltered locations. The agricultural holdings of this area are relatively large, with the majority regularly distributed along the steeper north-facing slopes to the south of the A487(T) road which crosses from west to east. Farmhouses and other dwellings are in a variety of styles, built of local stone, but frequently cement rendered, with slate roofs, and mainly date to the 19th century. An exception is the former rectory, Gelli Olau, a substantial three-storey 18th century house in the Georgian tradition. Pen-y-feidr, the only other three-storey house in the area, is also in the polite Georgian tradition, but is mid 19th century in date. Associated with it are substantial stone-built agricultural buildings set informally around the yard. Some of these date to the early 19th century and are two-storey, others to later in the same century. There are examples of houses dating from the mid 19th century in the vernacular tradition and in the Georgian style. Twentieth century houses are also present. Most farms have one or two ranges of 19th century stone built outbuildings and 20th century steel, concrete and asbestos agricultural buildings, but these are not the dominant landscape components as found in some agricultural historic landscape areas. There are several small historic bridges along the main road, including a listed example dated 1811. Archaeological sites are numerous and varied, but do not strongly characterise the historic landscape, other than two bronze age standing stones and the neolithic chambered tomb of Carreg-y-Gof. Other sites include a holy well, the site of a dark age inscribed stone and the site of a medieval chapel.

To the north against the coastal strip and the town of Newport the definition of this area is clear. Elsewhere there is a merging of this area with its neighbours, and it is therefore not possible to define a hard-edged boundary.

Conservation priorities

Historic landscape components are generally in good condition. This is an agricultural area which may come under stress if the town of Newport continues to expand and if the campsites and caravan parks become more common. Careful management will be required to mitigate these potential developments if the area is to retain its character.

Sources: Ludlow 2001; Charles 1992; Jones 1996; National Library of Wales Llwyngwair Map 7 (1758), Map 8 (1758), Map 11 (1758); Newport Parish tithe map 1844; Owen 1897; Pembrokeshire Record Office HDX/18/1 (1809), HPR/33/33 (1772)

Listed Building Description PRN 63221 Tre-Dafydd-uchaf

History:

Farmhouse, probably C18 small lofted farmhouse with large kitchen chimney, extended to S by a range of similar size.

Reason:

Included as a small traditional farmhouse of well-preserved regional character.

Exterior:

Farmhouse, roughcast with slate close-eaved roof, one storey and attic. Large stone ridge stack, square right end stack and smaller left end stack all with dripstones. Two sections, one each side of ridge stack. Right part, probably the older, has 2 eaves-breaking 4-pane sashes to left under shallow gables, and ground floor C20 metal window each side of part-glazed door. Left window and the door are aligned each slightly left of dormer above. Rear has 2 narrow similar dormers, one on eaves to left, the other on roof slope of a long outshut. Outshut has 12-pane sash in N end wall.

Outbuilding attached to N end has asbestos roof, roughcast front wall forward of house front has one small window. Door in S return. Rubble stone N end wall and rear are rubble stone, rear door with oak lintel.

Left range of similar size downhill of original house has slight step in front wall. Similar eaves breaking window to right with sash and shallow gable, and one stair window to left with tiny understair light below. Small outbuilding at right angles. Rear has one dormer on eaves and no outshut. Door and C20 ground floor window.