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BETTER WOODLANDS FOR WALES MANAGEMENT PLAN HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (WHE2)

Prepared for: Ty Rhyg Coed Preseli

BWW Reference No 2567

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Project Record No. 62604

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

The application comprises three separate woodland concentrations lying on the southern and southeastern flanks of Mynydd Preseli, Pembrokeshire (Ty-rhyg SN05062991; Pantmaenog Forest SN08153045; Glynhaeron SN10672991). These comprise extensive non-native conifer plantings covering over 1000 acres in all, established in several phases during the 1950s and 60s, incorporating areas of first and second rotation harvesting, young stands and stands reaching economic maturity.

The surrounding area is recognised as being of considerable landscape value and falls within the Preseli Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. This is a non-statutory, advisory designation, which aims to provide information and raise awareness on areas with significant landscape value, to aid their protection and conservation. The area has been further assessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project and falls largely within areas 269: Mynydd Bach and 270: Pant Maenog.

During the medieval period this was unenclosed moorland. It appears to have remained unenclosed, and for the most part unsettled until the 19th century although it was subject to a parliamentary enclosure award in 1815, of which the present system of large fields with straight boundaries is typical. Afforestation schemes in recent decades have radically altered the open character of some areas.

The quality and variety of archaeological sites here is exceptional. There is extensive evidence for prehistoric land use and ritual activity, superimposed in part by recent enclosure. Two scheduled round barrows (PRNs 1583, 1584 SAM Pe 343) dating back over two millennia lie within the Pantmaenog Forest and aerial photographs (RAF 1946), taken prior to planting have identified a sub-rectangular enclosure (PRN 62634; Glynhaeron), which may also have origins in prehistory.

The mainstay of archaeological content relates to evidence of rural settlement however with numerous small farmsteads, cottages and long huts lying within the forestry. The majority of these small farmsteads, cottages, and their associated enclosures, roads and trackway are likely to date to after 1815 (PRNs 62629, 62624, 62625, 62629, 62632), although Cwm-slade (PRN 30267) occupying low lying ground at Ty-Rhyg is mentioned in documents dating from 1592. A number of long huts (PRNs 62615, 62616, 62633, 62636) identified from aerial photographs taken prior to planting are of uncertain date and function. They may have origins in the Medieval/ early post-Medieval period in pastoral farming systems associated with the seasonal movement of livestock.

Pantmaenog borders Bellstone quarry and a number of associated features lie within the forestry. The quarry ranked briefly in 1930 as the largest within the region, worked under several different concerns throughout the 19th century before being finally wound up in 1889, ironically just before the recovery in slate prices. On an exposed hilltop nearby is a windmill base (PRN 35603). The windmill was erected to drive dressing machines at Rosebush after it was brought by a Manchester businessman, Joseph Macauley in 1869. Unfortunately it was damaged in a storm

before the drive gears could be devised and the machines were never powered (Richards 1988, 80).

Archaeological sites are discussed in detail in the gazetteer below.

Historic Environment Objectives

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible historic features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
- Prevent progressive degradation of historic environment features by promoting sympathetic woodland management.
- Ensure the long-term preservation of features associated with historic woodland.
- Maintain or restore the historic configuration and visual character of the historic landscape.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

All historic earthworks, structures, archaeological sites and traditional buildings must be retained and protected against damage. The following list identifies those Historic Environment Features affected by this application and the accompanying mapping shows each of these and identifies a sensitive area surrounding it. These sensitive areas must be actively managed for the life of the woodland management plan in accordance with the following requirements, in line with the Forestry Commission's *Forestry & Archaeology Guidelines, 1995*.

Planning

- Ensure that new planting and re-planting schemes are planned to avoid the sensitive areas surrounding historic environment features. Ideally these sensitive areas should not simply be left as unplanted islands in otherwise continuous woodland. Wherever possible these sensitive areas should be incorporated into larger buffer zones or clearings to facilitate access and ongoing management. Specific planting schemes involving historic environment features should be discussed with Cambria Archaeology at the planning stage.
- In areas of grazed woodland, grazing regimes and stocking levels should be approved by Cambria Archaeology prior to implementation. Similar approval should also be sought prior to significant changes to agricultural regimes.
- Consideration should be given to lessening the visual impact of new planting on historic environment features and historic landscapes.
- Consideration should be given to allowing / maintaining public access to historic environment features in woodland where this is both safe and practical. Specific access and interpretation schemes involving historic environment features should be discussed with Cambria Archaeology at the planning stage.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers are aware of the historic environment features and comply with these requirements. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.

Mitigation

- Do not plant or re-plant trees within the defined sensitive areas surrounding historic environment features without the prior approval of Cambria Archaeology.
- Do not carry out any excavation or erect any new building or structure in the vicinity of historic environment features without the prior approval of Cambria Archaeology.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks within the sensitive areas of historic environment features without the prior approval of Cambria Archaeology.
- Do not remove any material from the sensitive areas of historic environment features or deposit spoil or rubbish on them.
- Do not store timber or machinery within the sensitive areas of historic environment features.

- Do not use heavy machinery in the sensitive areas of historic environment features, especially in wet weather.
- Do not harvest or otherwise fell trees within the sensitive areas of historic environment features without prior discussion with Cambria Archaeology.
- No intrusive archaeological investigation (such as excavation, field-walking to collect surface finds or metal detecting) should be allowed without the prior approval of Cambria Archaeology, to ensure that such work complies with appropriate guidance - the *Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct and Standards and Guidance*, and the *Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales, 2006*.

Proactive management

- Control scrub and naturally regenerating trees within the sensitive areas of historic environment features. Such vegetation should be cut off at ground level with its roots being left in the ground rather than pulled up or dug out. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance.
- Remove any dead or unstable trees from the vicinity of historic environment features, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance.
- Where appropriate, undertake regular brashing of trees within the sensitive areas of historic environment features.
- Remove brash or other dead vegetation from the sensitive areas of historic environment features with care. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance.
- Wherever practicable, repair and reuse original historic environment features, such as boundary walls, rather than replace them. Repairs should be unobtrusive and where possible make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. Schemes of repair should be discussed with Cambria Archaeology prior to implementation.

Legislation and Guidance

- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)** have statutory protection and consent from Cadw will be required for works to these monuments.
- **Listed buildings** have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority will be required for some works. Listed status may also apply to buildings and structures within the curtilage of a listed building.
- Areas of **historic parkland** of national importance are included on the Cadw/ICOMOS *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales*. There are also many non-registered parks of lesser quality but which, nevertheless, form an important component in the historic environment and require appropriate management.
- A number of **historic landscapes** are registered in the Cadw/ICOMOS/CCW *Registers of Outstanding and Special Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*.
- The reporting of **archaeological finds** arising from woodland work must comply with the *Treasure Act, 1996*. Guidance on this and on the reporting of other **portable antiquities** can be found on the Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>).

Scheduled and listed sites and registered areas are identified as such below.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by Cambria Archaeology has identified the following historic environment features. These are listed and described below and are shown on the accompanying map. Each feature is allocated a unique reference number (a Primary Record Number - PRN) that should be quoted in any correspondence.

Each site listed must be managed in accordance with the General Management Requirements outlined above. Where sites require specific management this is set out below. These Specific Management Requirements are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over the General Management Requirements.

PRN 1557 BELLSTONE QUARRY Medieval?; Post SN08323001
Medieval? bell pit`

Steep sided, flat bottomed quarry. Bell pit. The site lies within a long established conifer plantation. Visibility is good due to established tree cover shading out ground vegetation. No immediate management threats were identified.

The term bell pit takes its name from the shape of the excavation where an artificial shaft was sunk into the coal seam, which was then excavated outwards into a small chamber. Few revetments were used so when further excavation became unsafe, the pit was abandoned leaving the characteristic bell pit.

PRN 1583 CNWC II Bronze Age round barrow SN0856930288

Scheduled Ancient Monument. This site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A round barrow, circa 25m in diameter and 1.8m high. It has previously been dug into, the hole is 0.6m deep.

The vegetation on and around the barrow is predominantly heather, grass and bilberry, with some natural regeneration of sitka spruce. Sitka growth is beginning to mask the cairns profile, whilst being potentially damaging to buried archaeological remains through root action.



The round barrow, seen from the north-east.

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw.

The condition of the barrow would be improved by removing trees from within the scheduled area. Tree roots damage underground archaeological features. The presence of trees/ scrub/ wind-blow obscures the monuments and increases the likelihood of damage to the sites during timber extraction operations, track construction etc.

The sitka growing on the mound should be felled and removed. Work should be undertaken when conditions are dry to minimise damage to the ground surface. Stumps should be left to rot *in situ*. Felled trees should be removed from the scheduled area then dispersed. An area of 20m around the cairn should be kept clear of trees; regenerating trees and scrub should be cut, removed from the scheduled area and then dispersed; replanting should avoid this 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.

PRN 1584 CNWC III

Bronze Age round barrow SN0876730471

Scheduled Ancient Monument. This site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A round barrow, circa 25m in diameter and 1.8m high. Fallen trees lie across the cairn which has some sitka regeneration on it. Deep forest ploughing has disturbed the ground surface to within 5m of the base of the cairn in the past.



The round barrow is obscured by scrub and forest debris. View from south.

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw.

The wind blown trees should be cut and removed. Work should be undertaken when conditions are dry to minimise damage to the ground surface. Stumps should be left to rot *in situ*. An area of 20m around the cairn should be kept clear of trees; regenerating scrub and trees should be cut, removed from the scheduled area and then dispersed; replanting should avoid this 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.

PRN 18431 BELLSTONE**Post Medieval quarry****SN079303**

A now disused quarry exploiting good quality slate on the southern flank of the Preselis. Industrial remains at the northern end of the quarry complex, comprising trial workings, a cart track (PRN 63084) and quarry buildings (PRN 62617, 62618), fall within the forestry consultation area.

The quarry was worked intermittently from the eighteenth century, ranking in the 1830s as the largest in the region. It finally ceased working in 1889, ironically just before the recovery in slate prices (Steele 2007 after Richards 1998).

PRN 30267 CWM-SLADE**Post Medieval farmstead****SN04362989**

Abandoned farmstead in a conifer plantation. The buildings survive in a very ruinous condition, situated on a made up terrace cut into the natural slope. They are now largely obscured by regeneration scrub and it is difficult to ascribe function to either with any confidence. A series of redundant stony banks marking old fields and enclosures are visible in forestry to the south, where dense tree cover has suppressed vegetation growth.

The farmstead is depicted in its full extent on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition of 1889.



Dense regeneration growth now obscures the ruinous farmstead. View north towards the eastern building.

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw.

The natural regeneration growth at Cwm-slade is potentially damaging to standing and buried archaeological remains whilst also having a detrimental effect on the visibility of the farmstead. Management should consider how best to protect the site in the long term whilst enhancing its visibility.

Protecting:

- Monitor mature trees growing on or close to the buildings. Consider felling mature trees which are at risk of damaging standing or buried archaeological remains by windthrow.
- Cut or spray back young trees on the standing remains leaving the roots in situ. Consider spot treating to prevent re-growth.

Enhancing visibility:

- The long term aim should be to establish a continuous broadleaved canopy over the farmstead site in order to shade out the forest floor and suppress natural regeneration.

Tree planting should not take place within 5m of any archaeological remains (ie. buildings, boundary banks). A map showing sensitive areas has been provided to the agent planner.

PRN 35603 PEN FELIN-WYNT

Post Medieval? windmill SN07982976

A windmill is recorded at this location on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). Only the windmill base survives, apparent a level circular platform, approximately 11m in diameter, cut into sloping ground on the southern lee of the hill summit. A line of four hexagonal iron bolts (presumably fixings for the windmill structure) bisects the platform. No other structural remains were noted.

The windmill was erected to drive dressing machines at Rosebush quarry after it was bought by Joseph Macauley 1869 although it was damaged in a storm before a drive gear could be devised and the machines were never powered (Richards 1988, 80).

The site is within an established conifer plantation. The forest floor here is relatively clear where dense tree cover is shading out ground vegetation. No specific management threats were identified.

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw.

The windmill base is currently in a stable condition with no obvious management threats.

- Beneficial management would see this site maintained under a continuous canopy in order to suppress natural regeneration.
- Care should be taken not to damage the earthworks during any future harvesting operations.

PRN 62613

Unknown stone

SN05192928

A *stone* is identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). Present condition unknown. This site was not visited during the archaeological walkover survey. Present condition unknown.

PRN 62614

Post Medieval quarry

SN04442993

A long sub-circular quarry scoop is recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) to the north-east of Cwm-slade farmstead.

The feature is apparent on the ground as several small quarry scoops cut into the steep hillslope representing quarry working on a small scale. It lies within a conifer plantation.

PRN 62615

Post Medieval long hut

SN07192993

This long hut survives within dense forestry, where it has been avoided by the planting rows. It measures approximately 10m long by 7m wide with an annex 4m wide against the south wall. The rubble stone walling averages approximately 0.8m high to a maximum of 1.6m at the west gable end and is approximately 1m thick. A gap in the centre of the south wall indicates a possible entrance.

The long hut is now moss covered with one or two derelict deciduous trees on the walls.

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw.

The long hut is currently in a stable condition with no obvious management threats identified.

- Beneficial management would see this site continue to be maintained under a continuous canopy in order to suppress natural regeneration.

Consider felling derelict trees on the structure which pose a threat to standing archaeological remains through falling limbs or root bowl damage.

PRN 62616

Post Medieval long hut

SN07482997

This site is very difficult to locate. It is situated on the edge of a small forest clearing and is now almost completely obscured by trees and vegetation. The long hut measures approximately 5m north-east x 9m south-west with drystone walls approximately 0.6m wide standing up to 1 metre. The original entrance is hard to identify but is probably central on the north-west side.

The long hut is situated on a natural knoll which overlooks an area of low lying, boggy ground. The banks of an enclosure boundary can be seen running to the north-west but are difficult to follow due to extremely dense vegetation.



The long hut, seen from the east.

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw.

The natural regeneration is potentially damaging to standing and buried archaeological remains whilst also having a detrimental effect on the visibility of the long hut. Management should consider how best to protect the site in the long term whilst enhancing visibility.

Enhancing visibility:

- The long term aim should be to establish a continuous broadleaved canopy over the site in order to shade out the forest floor and suppress natural regeneration.

Tree planting should not take place within 5m of the long hut. A map showing the sensitive area has been provided to the agent planner.

PRN 62617

Post Medieval quarry buildings SN07803030

Two opposing building ranges recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1889) above the Bellston Quarry workings. This site was not visited during the walkover archaeological assessment. Present condition unknown.

PRN 62618

Post Medieval quarry building SN07933045

A long rectangular building measuring approximately 22m x 6m is recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) besides a track leading to Bellstone Quarry. The building has been substantially destroyed and much of the stone removed from site although some walling remains where a small outshut has been cut into the slope.

The site lies within a conifer plantation and is surrounded by established trees.

PRN 62620

Post Medieval cottage SN07223029

An un-named building and enclosures are recorded in outline on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889), identifying the site of an abandoned farmstead.

The farmstead includes the ruinous remains of two buildings, situated facing opposite each other. The largest, probably the dwelling is approximately 10m x 6m with walls standing to approximately 1m high. Parallel opposite is a second range, consisting of two adjacent units measuring approximately 6m x 4m and 5m x 3m but more fragmentary in nature and difficult to interpret with any confidence. Surviving banks surrounding the complex indicate a system of enclosures and paddocks.

The farmstead now lies within a forestry plantation. The forest floor is relatively clear where the dense trees have shaded out scrub growth.



Facing south towards one of the ruinous farmstead buildings.

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw.

The farmstead is currently in a stable condition with no obvious management threats identified.

- Beneficial management would see this site maintained under a continuous canopy in order to suppress natural regeneration.
- Consider felling derelict trees on the structure which pose a threat to standing archaeological remains through falling limbs or root bowl damage.

PRN 62621

Post Medieval quarry

SN08112958

A linear quarry, measuring approximately 80m long by 8m wide, presumably representing trial workings for nearby Bellstone or Rosebush. Recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889).

This site was not visited during the archaeological walkover survey. Present condition unknown.

PRN 62622

Post Medieval quarry

SN08863094

A small circular quarry, approximately 9m in diameter recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). Possibly a bell pit, or trial workings associated with nearby Bellstone Quarry.

This site was not seen during the archaeological walkover survey. Present condition unknown.

PRN 62623

Post Medieval quarry

SN08103134

A minor quarry cut into a steep hillslope above the Afon Syfynwy. Recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889).

This site was not seen during the archaeological walkover survey. It lies within an area of scrubby vegetation on steep ground above a stream.

PRN 62624**Post Medieval farmstead SN08213173**

An un-named farmstead set within a series of enclosures is recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) and tithe map (1841 Maenclochog Ph.).

The farmstead sits within a series of straight sided enclosures accessed along a narrow track, defined by high earth and stone banks. It is now ruinous with only the low wall bases surviving, to define a long range, positioned along-the-slope and divided into three principal units. A rubble stone spread at the western end may indicate the collapsed chimney of the former farmhouse but beyond this further interpretation is not possible.

The site now lies within a commercial forestry plantation. The forest floor is relatively clear due to dense tree growth suppressing ground vegetation. The site is currently in a stable condition with no immediate management threats identified.

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw.

The farmstead is currently in a stable condition with no obvious management threats identified.

- Beneficial management would see this site maintained under a continuous canopy in order to suppress natural regeneration.

Consider felling derelict trees on the structure which pose a threat to standing archaeological remains through falling limbs or root bowl damage.

PRN 62625 PEN BWLCH**Post Medieval cottage SN08483199**

A cottage or minor farmstead identified as Pen Bwlch on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). The cottage is abandoned and ruinous with the walls now much diminished. It is cut into a moderate slope with a garden to the front (east) and in-field to the rear. The building would appear to have consisted of a house with attached outbuilding and pigsty. The relict boundary banks of a complex of field enclosures lie to the south.

The cottage borders an area of conifer planting, although is itself now obscured by deciduous tree species.

PRN 62626**Post Medieval stone SN08563209**

A *stone* is identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). This site was not visited during the archaeological field assessment. Present condition unknown.

PRN 62627**Post Medieval stone SN08503208**

A *stone* is identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). This site was not visited during the archaeological field assessment. Present condition unknown.

PRN 62628

Post Medieval stone

SN08133229

A *stone* is identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). This site was not visited during the archaeological field assessment.

PRN 62629

Post Medieval cottage?

SN08073062

Described as *house & garden* on the tithe map (1841) although the name of the occupier is not given, suggesting that it may have been a labourers cottage. By the time of the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1907) only the cottage enclosure is shown suggesting that it had fallen redundant by that time.

The site lies within an area of clearfelled conifer plantation and is now completely obscured by dense regeneration scrub.

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw.

The natural regeneration is potentially damaging to standing and buried archaeological remains whilst also having a detrimental effect on the visibility of the site. Management should consider how best to protect the site in the long term whilst enhancing visibility.

- The long term aim should be to establish a continuous broadleaved canopy over the site in order to shade out the forest floor and suppress natural regeneration.

Tree planting should not take place within 5m of any archaeological remains (ie. buildings, boundary banks). A map showing the sensitive areas has been provided to the agent planner.

PRN 62630

Post Medieval sheep fold? SN08333064

A small trapezoidal shaped enclosure, estimated dimensions 7m x 7m, is recorded besides a trackway close to a stream on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). The site lies within an unplanted area of a conifer plantation in an area that has been subject to heavy ground disturbance in the past. Large angular blocks roughly conforming to the shape of the feature now demarcate this site.

PRN 62631

Post Medieval cairn

SN09033216

Recorded as a “pile of stones” on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). This site was not visited during the archaeological walkover survey. Present condition unknown.

PRN 62632

Post Medieval cottage

SN10062984

A cottage shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) and identified as Pant-gwyn. It is not named on the 2nd edition (1907) suggesting that it had been abandoned by then.

The cottage has been levelled to make way for a forest track. No trace of any dwelling remains other than a heap of stones, approximately 5m wide by 1m high, over the location of the east end wall. The enclosure banks of a cottage enclosure remain to the east.

PRN 62633**Post Medieval long hut SN07392979**

A rectangular single celled earthwork appearing on aerial photographs taken prior to afforestation (Meridian 1955 200/220, 27454). The estimated size is approximately 8m by 5m. Present condition unknown.

The site lies within a conifer plantation. Deep forest ploughing has destroyed all visible traces of the long hut.

PRN 62634**Post Medieval enclosure SN04062953**

A sub-rectangular earthwork enclosure, narrowing towards its northern end shows up on aerial photographs taken prior to afforestation (Meridian APs 1955 200/220, 27448). The estimated diameter is approximately 40m.

The site occupies a moderate south facing slope in relatively mature forestry. It has been substantially destroyed by the creation of a forestry loading area and rides, and deep forest ploughing. A short 25m section, of the enclosure bank survives on the north-west side, where it has been fenced out from forestry operations within a 40m square fenced enclosure (possibly for pheasant rearing). The earthwork bank measures approximately 2.5m wide by 0.6m high with a 2m wide by 0.3m ditch on the exterior.

Insufficient evidence survives to accurately interpret function. Possible interpretations could include a prehistoric defended enclosure or a hafod enclosure.

The following management recommendations are made in consultation with Cadw.

The site should continue to be excluded from forestry operations. No new planting should be undertaken within the area of the square fenced enclosure (identified by concrete posts).

PRN 62635**Post Medieval peat cutting SN04082953**

The approximate extent of a possible peat cutting area showing up on aerial photographs taken prior to afforestation (Meridian APs 1955 200/220, 25909). Apparent as a series of straight or curved lines of shadow representing excavations picked up in low light conditions. The present condition of this feature is unknown.

This area lies within an area of second rotation harvesting and has been destroyed by forestry ground preparation works. No traces of the peat cutting survive.

PRN 62636**Post Medieval long hut SN04082953**

A small rectangular earthwork, estimated size approximately 12m x 5m of two or three cells showing up on aerial photographs taken prior to afforestation. A probable long hut. The site lies within a conifer plantation and the area had been recently harvested at the time of the archaeological walkover survey. Deep forest ploughing has completely destroyed all traces of this feature.

PRN 62637 **Post Medieval long hut** **SN10192980**

A long hut, consisting of two cells, showing up on aerial photographs taken prior to afforestation (Meridian Aps 1955 210/220, 27449).

The site lies within a conifer plantation. Deep forest ploughing has completely destroyed all traces of this feature.

PRN 62638 **Post Medieval ridge and furrow** **SN10222985**

The approximate extent of an area of ridge and furrow to the north and east of long hut (PRN 62637) identified on aerial photographs taken prior to afforestation. Present condition unknown.

Deep forest ploughing has destroyed all traces of this feature.

PRN 62639 **Post Medieval railway segment** **SN07313015**

Segment of the dismantled Clynderwen- Maenclochog railway passing through Pantmaenog Forest. The railway was opened in 1876 to serve the Bellstone and Rosebush Quarries. It closed in 1949.

The line is no longer used and the railway has been dismantled. The line survives as a raised track and is now in use as a public path.

PRN 63084 BELLSTONE **Post Medieval trackway** **SN07313015**

Former track running south, terminating at spoil tips on the edge of Bellstone Quarry, suggesting that it may have been a cart track for depositing quarry waste. The feature is recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889).

The track today runs through an established conifer plantation and is apparent as a level terrace, approximately 9m wide, cut into the hillslope and revetted on the downslope side. The broken down bases of stone gateposts survive at SN07963050.

PRN 63085 ROSEBUSH **Post Medieval water pipe** **SN07313015**

A section of six inch diameter cast iron pipe is exposed along a stream course to the north of the Bellstone and Rosebush slate quarries. The pipe forms part of an inverted siphon, which carried water from Mynydd Du to Rosebush quarry where it fed a Francis water turbine, driving a mill with 4 saws and 3 planers. It was established after 1869 when Edward Cropper bought the mine and worked during the later 19th century (after Richards 1988, 80).

Sources consulted:

Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 11.13, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 11.13, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 17.03, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 17.03, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 17.04, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 17.04, 25"
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Ordnance Survey 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 17.07, 25"
Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 18.01, 25"
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Ordnance Survey 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 18.02, 25"
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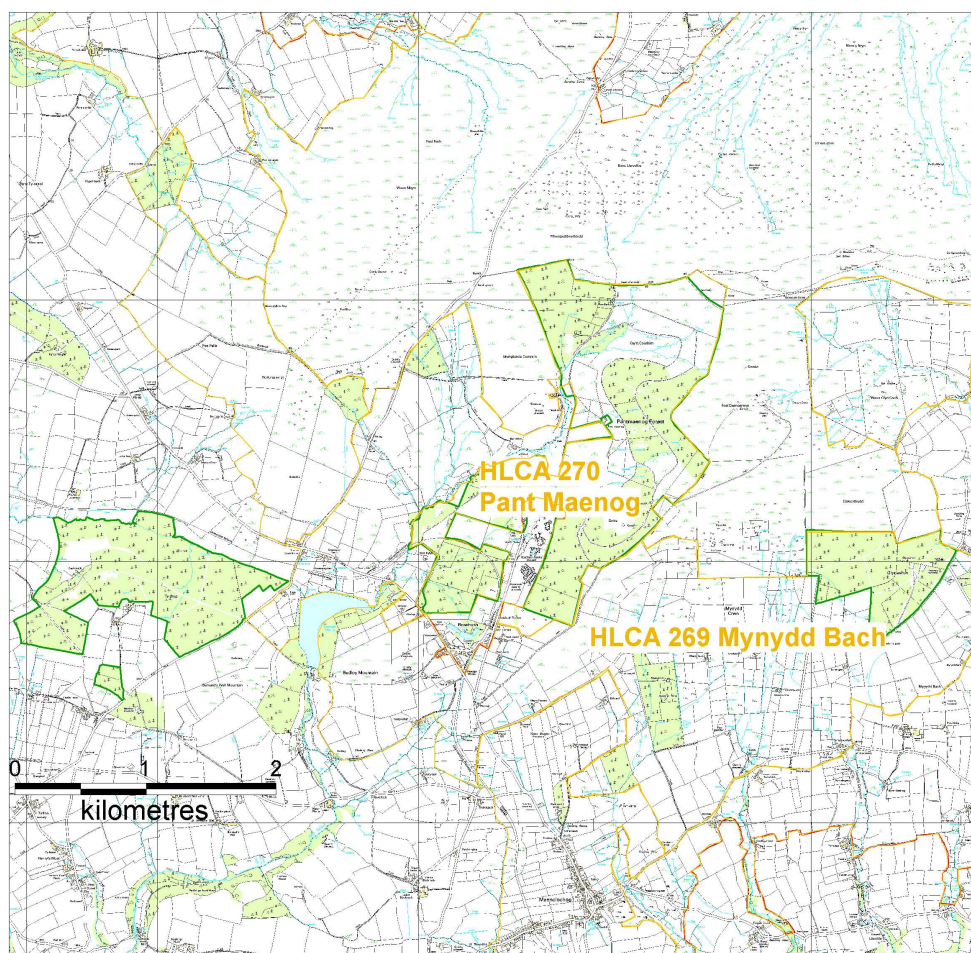
Aerial Photographs

Meridian Airmaps Vertical Aerial Photographs 1955 200/230 11051; 210/220 27448, 27449; 200/220 25908, 25909, 27450, 27454

Other Sources

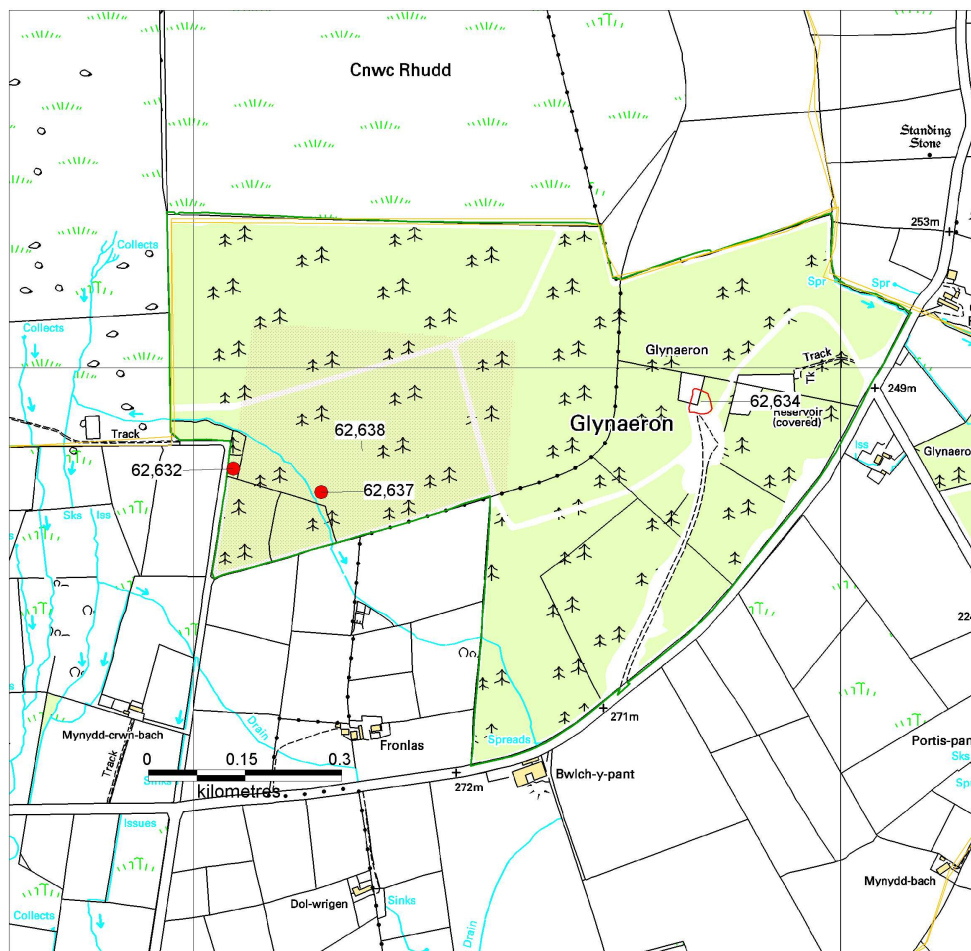
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Murphy, K, and Ludlow, N, 2001 'Characterisation of three landscapes on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales: Preseli; St David's Peninsula And Ramsey Island; and Skomer Island', unpublished report by Cambria Archaeology
Richards, A.J. 1998 The Slate Quarries of Pembrokeshire. Gwasg Carreg Gwalch, Llanrwst.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be made known to Cambria Archaeology in order to update the Regional Historic Environment Record and where necessary amend management advice.



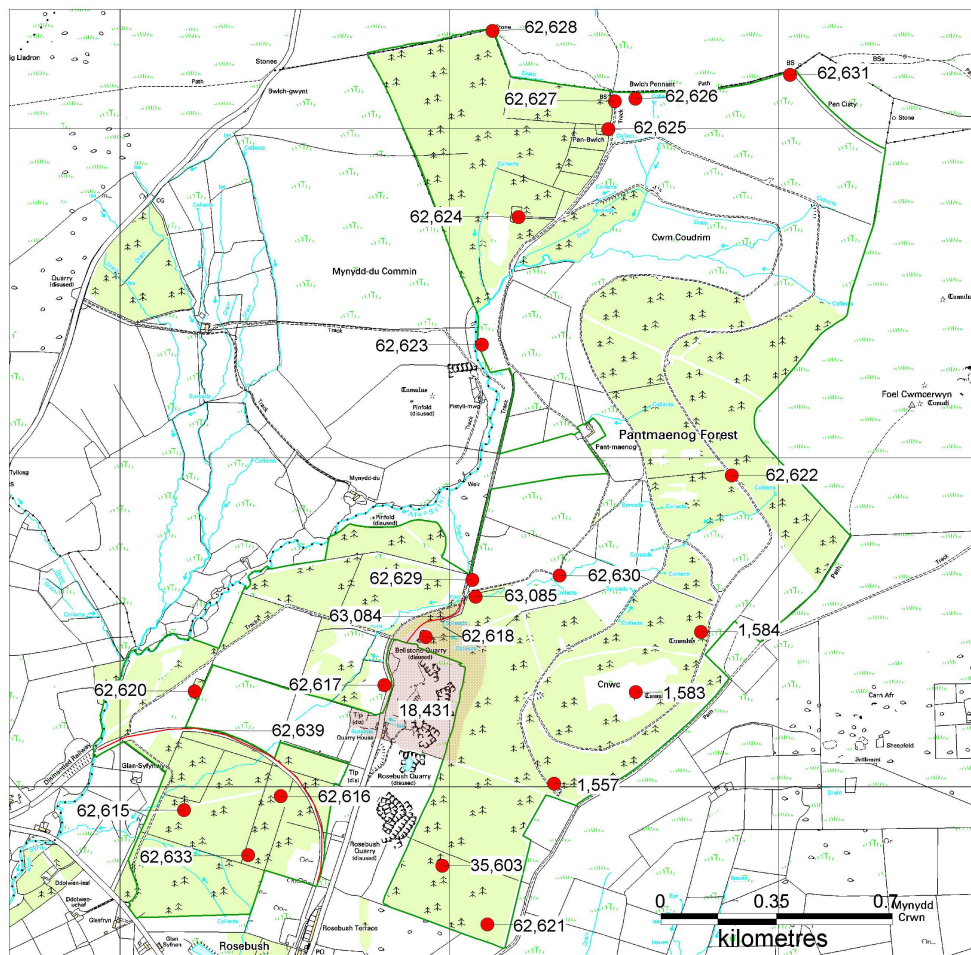
—	Application Boundary		Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)
—	Linear Archaeological Features		Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA)
		●	Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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| — | Application Boundary | | Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN) |
| — | Linear Archaeological Features | | Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) |
| | | ● | Archaeological Sites (by PRN) |

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PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 269 MYNYDD BACH

GRID REFERENCE: SN095290

AREA IN HECTARES: 787.6

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the southern edge of Mynydd Preseli, 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 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. The Mynydd Bach 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. In 1594, Maenclochog 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 character area is now enclosed but during the medieval period, the entire area appears to have been unenclosed moorland pasture. In 1301, David de la Roche granted the monks of Whitland Abbey grazing rights for horses 'on Preseli and the waste places thereabouts for seven years, at one penny and thereafter 2 shillings'. Charles Hassall's record, in 1794, of the 'extensive waste' persisting in Maenclochog is reproduced in the County History. Some of this land may have occupied the Mynydd Bach area which remained without enclosure until 1815 when it was subject to a Parliamentary Inclosure award, of which the present system of large fields with straight boundaries is typical. With the exception of Bwlch-y-pant, recorded in 1503, and the 17th century Eithbed-fach, which probably represent *hafodau*, the present settlement pattern of farms and cottages, and most of the roads and tracks, dates to 1815 or soon after. The western end of the area was crossed by the Maenclochog Railway, opened in 1876, to serve the quarries at Rosebush, but closed in 1949.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Mynydd Bach historic landscape character area consists of a wide strip of enclosed farmland fringing the southern slopes of Mynydd Preseli. The land is south-facing and gently-sloping, lying between 200m and 340m. Fields are regular in shape, approximating to a square, and small- to medium-sized. Boundaries are earth or earth and stone banks. These are topped with hedges. Apart from alongside lanes and tracks these hedges are not well maintained and most have either disappeared or are reduced to a few straggling lines of bushes and gorse scrub. Wire fences on the banks provide stock-proof boundaries. Agricultural land use is a mixture of improved pasture and unimproved grazing with rougher grazing and rushy ground in wet hollows. At higher levels fields and some farms have been abandoned and are reverting to moorland. There is some scrubby woodland in some of the hollows, and four small- to medium-sized 20th century coniferous plantations lie in the area. Other than the plantations and scrubby woodland, trees are confined to small stands that provide shelter around farms. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms and cottages. The dwellings are mostly 19th century, one, one-and-a-half or two storey, three bays, stone-built (rendered and/or bare stone), slate-roofed in the vernacular tradition. Other types of dwelling are present, such as a mid 20th-century single storey corrugated-iron cottage, and 20th century houses in rendered concrete and brick. These latter houses are usually replacements of earlier, 19th century, farmhouses. There are no listed buildings in the area. Apart from the abandoned railway and the B4313 which crosses the western part of this area, transport links are confined to lanes and tracks. These are characteristically straight and have a verge of 5m - 6m between road-edge and hedge-bank. This contrasts with the narrow winding lanes of the surrounding areas.

There is a fair density of recorded prehistoric archaeology within the Mynydd Bach area including a possible neolithic stone circle, a scheduled standing stone and a cremation or barrow, two possible standing stones and possible stone pair, a possible stone row, a possible round barrow and a possible burnt mound, all from the bronze age. Other sites include a possible enclosure of unknown date, Goetty Mountain quarry, the railway and a world war two military camp near Rosebush.

Mynydd Bach is sandwiched between the open moorland of Mynydd Preseli, some of which is now afforested, and the lower-lying more anciently settled farmland of Maenclochog and Rhosfach to the south.

Conservation priorities

Some of the historic components of this landscape are in an advanced state of decay. Hedgerows across much of the area are a particular problem; they will continue to decay and erode the historic character of the area if left unmanaged. 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; Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1997; Gale 1992; Howells 1977; Hunter 1852; Llandeilo Llwydarth tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Llandisilio tithe map and apportionment, 1840; Llangolman tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Maenclochog tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Pembrokeshire Record Office MF 207; Rees 1932; Richards 1998

PRESELI

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 270 PANT MAENOG

GRID REFERENCE: SN081308

AREA IN HECTARES: 308.3

Historic Background

An area of modern Pembrokeshire, on the southern flanks of Mynydd Preseli, 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 conterminous with the later Hundred of Cemaes, which was created in 1536, but many feudal rights and obligations persisted, some as late as 1922. The Pant Maenog 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. In 1594, Maenclochog 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. During the medieval period the area was unenclosed moorland which may have been included in the grant to Whitland Abbey, of grazing rights for horses 'on Preseli and the waste places thereabouts for seven years, at one penny and thereafter 2 shillings', made by David de la Roche, Lord of Llangwm and Maenclochog, in 1301. It appears to have remained unenclosed, and for the most part unsettled, until the 19th century. Charles Hassall's record, in 1794, of the 'extensive waste' persisting in Maenclochog is reproduced in the County History. However, some squatting is suggested by a series of small enclosures towards the north of the area, and by two isolated former farmsteads. Much of the southern part of the area was enclosed within very large, regular fields in 1815 when it was subject to a Parliamentary Inclosure Award, but all farms and cottages within this area, including those established following Parliamentary enclosure, were subsequently abandoned and later planted with coniferous forestry. This took place in the second half of the 20th century. It post-dates the closure, in 1908, of the Bellstone slate quarry at the southern end of the area which commenced production in c.1830 and peaked in 1870-1900, elements of which also lie beneath the forestry.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Pant Maenog is a large coniferous forestry plantation lying on the south and southwest flanks of Mynydd Preseli between 250m and 490m. No detailed ground examination of this area was undertaken, and therefore it is uncertain to what extent former boundary banks and other pre-afforestation landscape elements survive beneath the dense covering of trees. Sections of the plantation on its western side have been clear-felled. The major historic landscape features of this area now comprise the plantation and its associated elements such as the extraction roads and tracks. There are no inhabited settlements in this area.

Recorded archaeology is limited to two scheduled bronze age round barrows, a windmill site, of unknown age, shown on 19th century maps, and some late 19th-century quarry features from Bellstone.

Pant Maenog coniferous plantation historic landscape character area is bordered by the open moorland of Mynydd Preseli or lower-lying enclosed farmland of Mynydd Bach and Mynydd-du. It is therefore a characteristically distinct and well defined area.

Conservation priorities

There are few historic landscape conservation priorities for this area. So consideration should however be given to the management of abandoned farms which survive within the forestry plantation.

Sources: Howells 1977; Hunter 1852; Maenclochog tithe map and apportionment, 1841; Pembrokeshire Record Office MF 207; Pembrokeshire Record Office HDX/1524/8; Rees 1932; Richards 1998.