

St David's City Golf Club Whitesands Bay, Pembrokeshire Desk-based Assessment



Report by: Trysor

For: Jonathan Tucker

August 2012



St David's City Golf Club, Whitesands Bay, Pembrokeshire Desk-based Assessment

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Trysor Project No. 2012/260

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August 2012

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Cover photograph: View across the existing golf course to Carn Llidi.

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DATE 2nd September 2012

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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1. Introduction

Jonathan Tucker BSc (Hons) of STRI, St. Ives Estate, Bingley, West Yorkshire BD16 1AU commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a desk-based assessment to support a proposed planning application for a proposed extension and development at St David's City Golf Course, near Whitesands Bay, St David's, Pembrokeshire. The desk-based assessment has been prepared in line with the Institute for Archaeologists standard (IfA, 2012).

2. Summary

2.1 This archaeological assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from the proposed extension and development of St David's City Golf Course, near Whitesands Bay, St David's, Pembrokeshire.

2.2 The desk-based assessment has looked at all known historic assets within a 1.5km radius of a central point between the existing golf course and the proposed extension, consulting the regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record, as well as examining historic maps and select published sources.

2.3 A field visit was also undertaken in July 2012 to examine the area of the current golf course as well as the land which would be affected by the proposed extension and record previously unrecorded historic assets at each site.

2.4 The assessment shows that most of the impacts which would be caused to heritage assets around the golf course were low, with only a small number of sites assessed as likely to experience a moderate or high impact, namely an historic boundary bank and the present golf clubhouse on the present golf course and a stone setting in the area of the proposed course extension.

2.5 The assessment also shows that there are previously unrecorded historic assets within the proposed development area which require further evaluation should the development proceed. Of particular interest are reports of Bronze Age artefacts (ID number 3) found within the dune system in the late 1940s and a possible stone setting (ID number 109, see Plate 7, p.13) exposed in a sand pit at the southern edge of the development area. A previously unrecorded 19th century cottage site was also recorded at Carn Howel (ID number 106, see Plate 8, p.13).

2.6 Where necessary, mitigation is suggested, to ensure that the impact on the historic environment is minimised and any buried archaeological features are recorded during development work.

3. Copyright

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4. The proposed development

It is proposed that the present 9-hole golf course is extended southwards into an adjacent parcel of land to create an 18-hole facility, see Figure 2. As part of the development, a new clubhouse and car park would be created and some reconfiguration of the layout of the existing golf course would also be carried out (Stuttard, 2011).



Figure 1: Location of St David's City Golf Club and the 1.5km radius study area

5. Methodology

5.1 A study area of 1.5km radius circle centred on SM7279726736 was chosen for the initial appraisal of sites, (Figure 1). This relatively large area was in recognition of the high heritage value attached to the landscape setting of the proposed development. The area lies at the western end St David's peninsula, which has been defined as a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest by Cadw and the Countryside Commission for Wales. (Cadw/ICOMOS/CCW, 2001).

5.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Pembrokeshire, held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was consulted. The HER enquiry for the 1.5km radius area yielded 97 records. Cadw records for the area show it to include 3 Scheduled monuments, and 17 Listed Buildings.

5.3 The National Monuments Record (NMR) was similarly consulted for the assessment area. It contained records for 20 sites within the area. Some of the NMR records duplicated those in the HER but a synthesis of the information contained in both was possible.

5.4 RAF aerial photographs held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), dating to 1946 and 1959, were consulted. Modern aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2009, were also used to inform the appraisal.

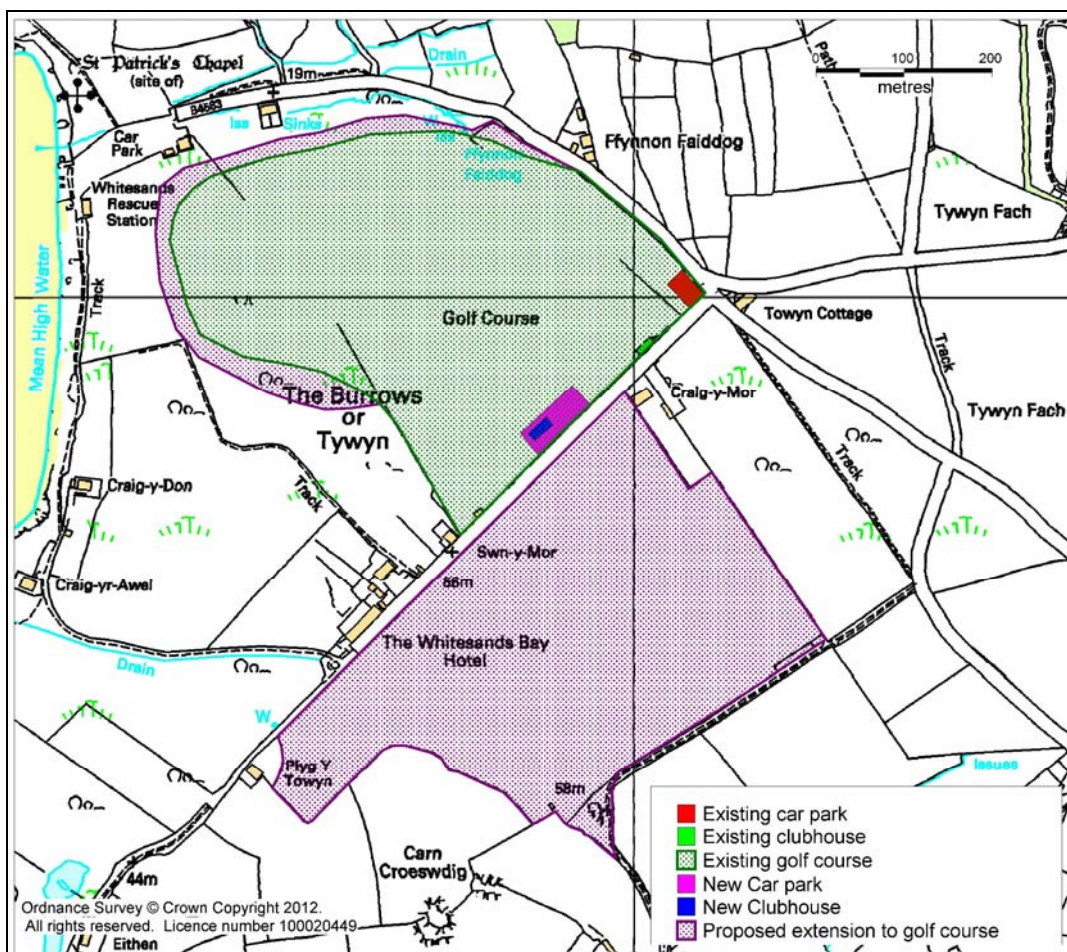


Figure 2: Location of St David's City Golf Club and the 1.5km radius study area

5.5 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included estate maps drawn in 1815 for the Lord Bishop of St David's, the St David's parish tithe map of 1842, early 19th century Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing, and 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey maps.

5.6 Several published antiquarian books of relevance were consulted, including works by Richard Fenton (1811), George Manby (1801) and Freeman & Jones (1859). A useful guide book written by Henry Evans in 1923 was also used. See section 9 for a full list of published sources.

5.7 Relevant unpublished reports written the Dyfed Archaeological Trust were also consulted, including studies on Coastal Archaeology, Iron Age Defended Enclosures, Prehistoric Non-defended Settlements and Medieval holy wells. See section 9 for a full list of unpublished sources.

5.8 A site visit to the proposed development site and its immediate environs was undertaken on 24th July 2012. Historic landscape features including relevant hedgebanks were recorded.

5.9 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and fieldwork was entered into a bespoke database in Access 2003 format to create a project dataset. The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.

5.10 As a result of the desk-based assessment and the site visit, the project dataset contained 137 records. Some HER records were discarded as they were for deleted records, duplicate records or had inaccurate location details.

5.11 Each of the records in the project dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value².

5.12 The next step was to determine the significance of each site and score them in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown). The results of this exercise are reproduced in Appendix C and shown on Figure 3, page 6.

5.13 Many of the records in the HER and the NMR did not have adequate site descriptions and considerable effort was made to ensure that the sites and features included in the project dataset were described. A significant number of new records were created as a result of the desk-based work and field survey undertaken by Trysor. It is important to recognise that the site descriptions and many of the site records do not currently exist in any other dataset.

¹ Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 1996.

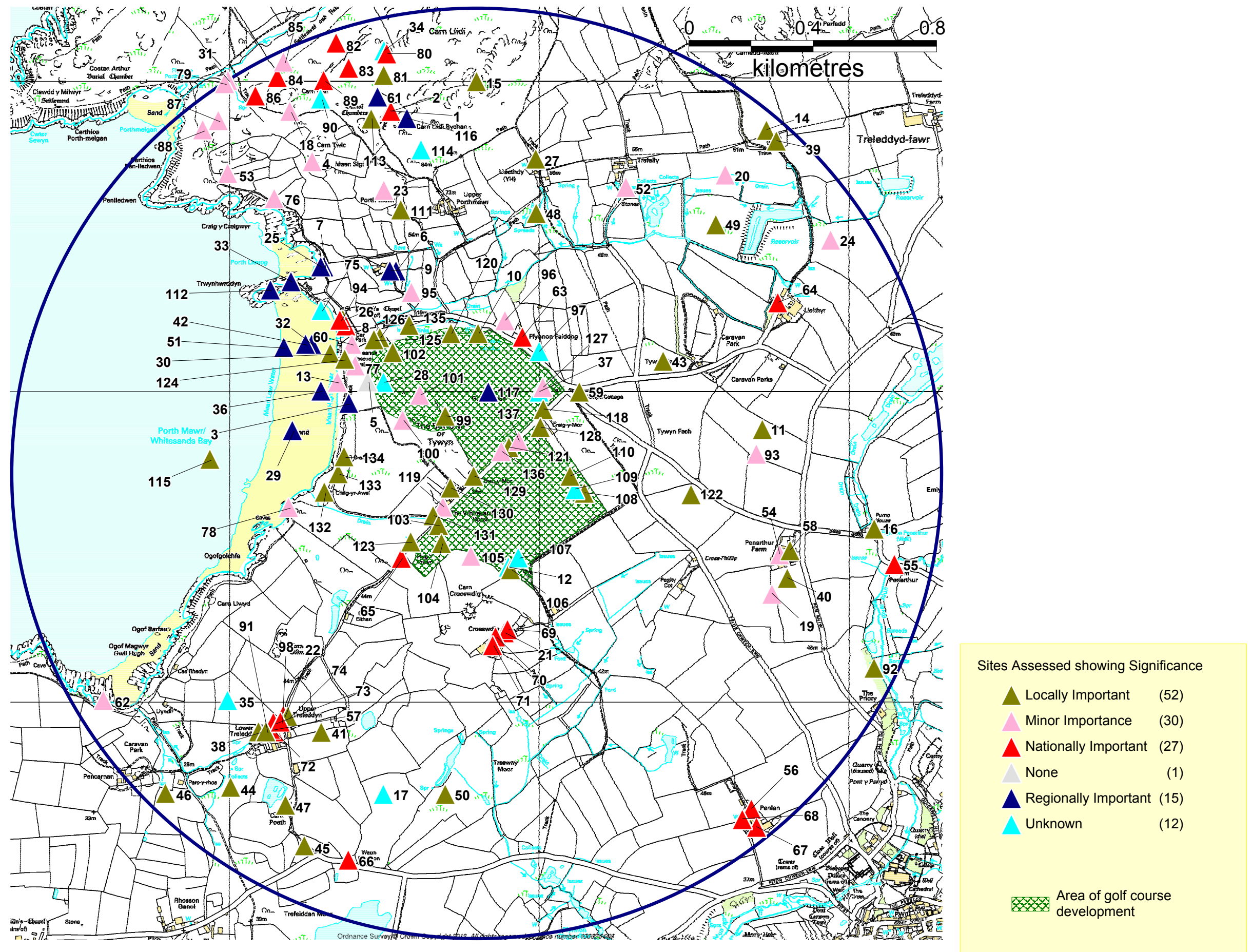
² Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value are criteria defined in Cadw's Conservation Principles publication, 2011.

5.14 Once the project dataset was deemed to be accurate and comprehensive, an assessment of impact was carried out in relation to each recorded site or feature. This included an assessment of the Direct and Indirect impact of the proposed development on each recorded site or feature within the assessment area, giving a simple *Yes* or *No* value. This has taken into account both physical and non-physical impacts and comments on each site are also included.

5.15 The overall level of impact on each site was then assessed, the categories *High*, *Moderate*, *Low*, *None* and *Unknown* being used, see Figure 5, page 15. A full table is found in Appendix A but a summary of sites where an impact is recorded is tabulated in Table 1 below.



Plate 1: Landscape view across the existing golf course towards Carn Llidi.



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Figure 2: Assessed sites within the 1.5km radius study area

6. Historical and Archaeological Overview

6.1 No systematic archaeological survey has been undertaken of the golf course and its surroundings previously. Themed, threat-related assessments have been undertaken in the wider area relating to coastal archaeology, holy wells and prehistoric settlements (Murphy, K. & Allen, B., 1997; Ludlow, N., 2003; Cook, N., 2004; Page, N, 2004; Schlee, D., 2004; Murphy, K., 2007; Murphy, F., 2009; Ings, M, 2011).

6.2 The proposed development site is located within the area of The Burrows, also known as Tywyn, which was once an extensive sand-dune system and historically formed a large area of unenclosed common land, used by the parishioners of St. David's. The Tywyn/Burrows area has been included as a Historic Landscape Character Area within the area of the St. David's Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (Cadw/ICOMOS/CCW, 1998).

6.3 The history of the sand dune system is key to our understanding of this tract of land. The British Geological Survey and the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park record the dunes as being of Quaternary age, having been formed around the end of the last Ice Age, some 10,000 years ago.

6.4 The dating of the dunes undermines well-established antiquarian traditions that they were formed in more recent times and buried the Roman city of Menapia.

6.5 It also appears to undermine a more recent assertion by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust that a medieval holding named Trewilym (ID number 37) was found in this area and became overwhelmed by the sands in late medieval times. (DAT, online, Tywyn Historical Landscape Character Area description: <http://www.cambria.org.uk/HLC/StDavids/area/area287.htm>). Trewilym has been identified (probably erroneously) in the Dyfed HER as being synonymous with a settlement called *Trefcaelyn* or *Trecuelyn*, which is shown on William Rees's map of 14th century South Wales. Rees, however, shows *Trefcaelyn* as being located well to the north of the proposed development area, in the area of the modern Trefelly, near Carn Llidi.

6.6 What is not clear is to what extent the dune system has remained stable in prehistoric and historic times. Exposures of the stratigraphy within several old sand pits across the area show that there are buried soils at more than one level. This indicates that at undated times in the past the surface has stabilised but then new episodes of activity have seen blown sand burying parts of the landscape. This observation means that archaeological contexts may survive within the dune system anywhere across the area of The Burrows.

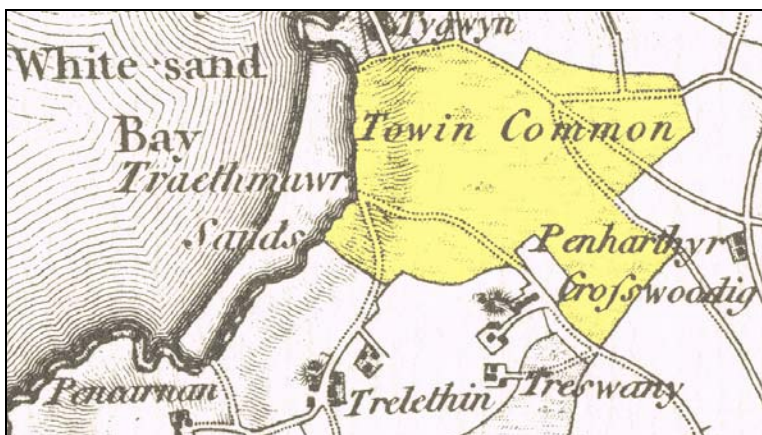


Plate 2: A section of the 1 inch to 1 mile scale Ordnance Survey map, surveyed originally in 1810 and published in 1831 showing the extent of the original Tywyn common.



Plate 3: The largest surviving dune on The Burrows, exposed in sand pit ID number104.



Plate 4: A buried soil exposed in the cut of sand pit ID number104.

6.7 It is evident that the status of The Burrows as an open tract of common land in post-medieval times meant that it was used mainly for depasturing animals. The parish tithe map of 1842 shows it as a 165 acre common, wholly undivided.

6.8 In 1869 an Act of Parliament permitted the enclosure of the common, and a series of field boundaries were created to divide the formerly open area and make it possible to better manage and improve the pasture here. In association a new road was built across the common, running northeast to southwest from the Whitesands Bay road towards Treleddyn.

6.9 There is evidence on the ground and on historic maps that a number of small sand pits and quarries were worked periodically across the area in the past 200 years, presumably for local need.

6.10 An important event in the history of The Burrows landscape occurred during the Second World War, when a significant area of the dune system was exploited by the military as a large sand quarry, to provide sand for the construction of nearby RAF St. David's. RAF aerial photographs from 1946 show that the area of the present golf course was extensively exploited, as was the land immediately adjacent to the west of the golf course. The aerial photographs show that the land to the southeast of the present golf course, where an extension of the course is proposed, was not quarried during this period and remained undisturbed. ID number 100 (see Plate 10, p.21) is an example of one of the resultant sand pits.

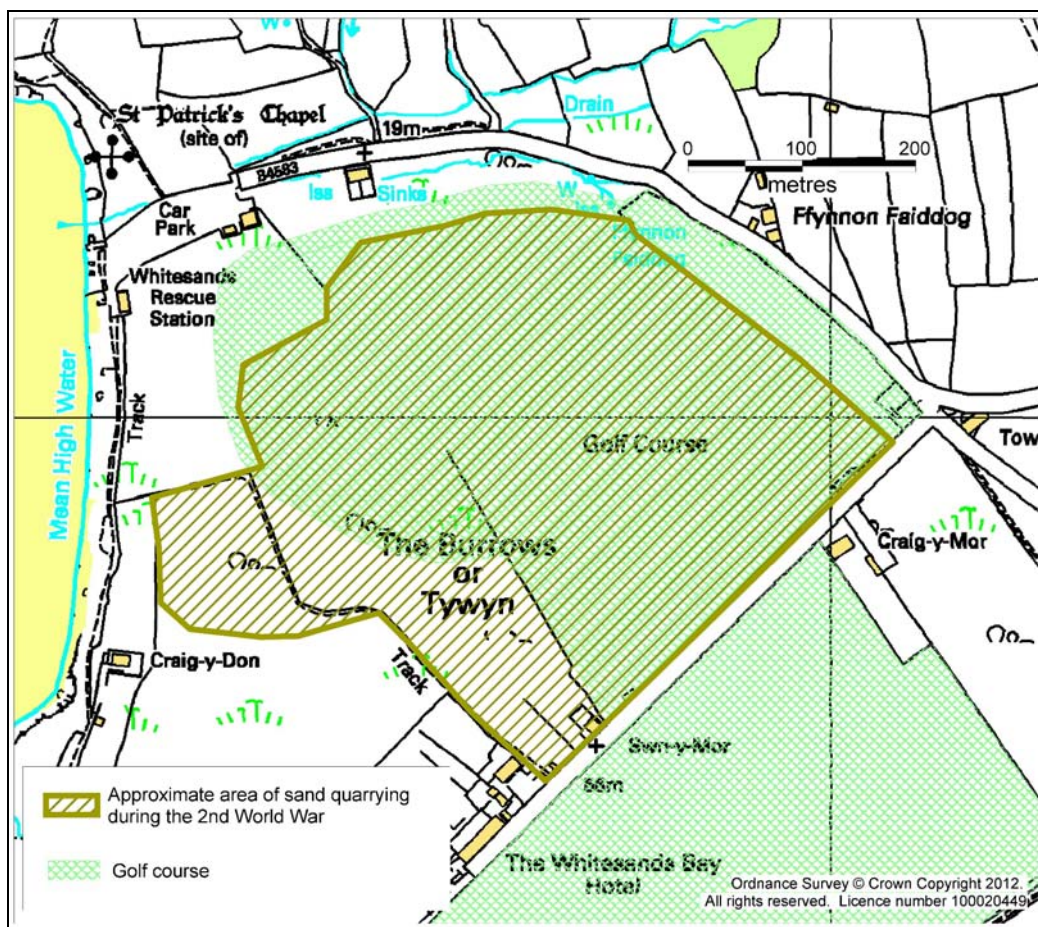


Figure 4: Approximate area exploited for sand quarrying for military purposes during the Second World War.

6.11 In 1948-49, following the stripping of much of the surface vegetation and removal of considerable quantities of dune sand, a number of highly significant finds of Bronze Age artefacts were reported on The Burrows. Unfortunately, the precise locations of these findspots are not known, but they were reportedly found on the surface of The Burrows, which may mean that they came from areas disturbed by the wartime sand excavations. Amongst the finds were flint arrowheads and scrapers, which are now kept at the National Museum of Wales. They may well indicate that the long-established dune system was frequented by Bronze Age hunters or settlers. It also opens up the possibility that further evidence of prehistoric activity survives within the proposed development area.

6.12 The St David's City Golf Course was in existence by 1923. It is evident that the course ceased to be used during the Second World War, however, as there is no evidence of its existence on the 1946 RAF aerial photographs, by which time its whole area had been subjected to sand quarrying (e.g. ID number 100, see Plate 10, p.21). The course was back in use by 1952 and has continued to the present day, with gradual improvement and extension including the addition of the present clubhouse. There is now little trace of the sand quarrying carried out during the 1940s and the golf course is well maintained. The adjacent land to the west and that land around the fringes of the course to the north and east have become thickly vegetated, even in those areas where the military quarrying had an impact.

6.13 Although The Burrows appears on 19th century maps as an uninhabited tract of land, a few small cottages existed around its fringes. Following the enclosure of the common in 1869, and the construction of a new road, some new settlement began to appear, with a small number of dwellings constructed both on the roadside and nearer the coast in the late 19th century and during the 20th century. The developments included the now-demolished Whitesands Bay Hotel, reflecting the increasing popularity of the area as a tourist destination from the 1920s onwards.



Plate 5: View of existing clubhouse ID number 118.

7. St David's City Golf Course: Impacts on historic landscape elements

7.1 The proposed development at St David's City Golf Course is centred on SM73797 26736. The site consists of two parts, divided by a minor road. To the northwest of the road is the existing St David's City Golf Course and the existing club house. To the southeast of the road is a large pasture field which will be the location of the proposed extension of the course (see Figure 2).

7.2 In the area of the existing course, the proposal is to reconfigure the course layout, including some extension to the area of the golf course at its western, northern and eastern sides (see Figure 2). A new club house and car park will be created, with a new access point, and the existing club house seems likely to be removed. This work will involve some landscaping of the golf course, a modest expansion of the underground irrigation system and the excavation of foundation and services trenches associated with the new club house.

7.3 As Table 1 and Appendix A show, a number of archaeological sites within a 1.5km radius were determined to be exposed to varying levels of impact from the proposed golf course development. (Details of the appraisal for direct and indirect impact for each of the sites in Table 1 can be found in Appendix A). The vast majority of recorded sites and features will be exposed to no, or low, levels of impact from the development. The most significant impact in most cases is an indirect, visual impact of a distance of many hundreds of metres. In such cases no archaeological mitigation is thought necessary.

7.4 The most significant impacts to recorded archaeological features would be caused to features on the present golf course, including one of the 19th century field boundaries which were created after the 1869 Act of Enclosure on the former Tywyn common (ID number 99 in Table 1 and Appendix A, see also Plate 6, p.12)). Further removal or reduction of the surviving sections of this bank should be avoided if possible.

7.5 A second feature likely to suffer significant impact is the existing club house (ID number 118, see Plate 5, p.10) on the course is also due for replacement and faces likely demolition. A detailed photographic record of the building should be made in advance of any development, to record its current appearance and condition.

7.6 A feature which would be under moderate risk from the development is found at the eastern side of the proposed extension to the course. This is an unusual stone setting (ID number 109, see Plate 7, p.13), the character of which cannot be determined on the basis of surface observation alone. This group of 14 stones, 11 of which are aligned, has the appearance of being an archaeological feature. They are exposed in the base of an old sand pit and are set into the buried landscape surface which underlies the sand dune system. It is possible that related features are buried in the sand deposits to the north, south and west of the stones. The proposed development envisages some landscaping of the edges of the sand pit. If any such landscaping is carried out archaeological mitigation would be required. Evaluation trenches should be opened to the north, south and west of the exposed stones to further assess their character and importance. Alternatively the project design could be remodelled to remove any threat of impact to the stones.

7.7 Another stone feature which should be avoided by the development is a single standing stone (ID number 107, see Plate 11, p.21) which is found near Carn Howel, at the southeastern corner of the proposed development area. It seems possible that the stone was erected as a rubbing stone during the 20th century, as it has clearly been used as a gatepost in the past and no boundary or gate is known to have existed at its present position. It is however well set in the ground and is a local landscape feature which should be retained if possible.

7.8 A particularly interesting feature near Carn Howel is the site of a post-medieval cottage of that name (ID number 106, see Plate 8, p.13), which was occupied during the middle decades of the 19th century. It now survives only as an earth and stone wall base, defining a rectilinear structure. These remains should not be disturbed by the development.

7.9 A spring known as Ffynnon Faiddog (ID number 10) and reputedly a holy well, survives hidden in vegetation just beyond the northern edge of the present golf course. There are no proposals which would directly impact on this feature, but it lies in close proximity to an area which is likely to be landscaped. It is important that steps are taken to avoid any impact on the spring and its immediate environs.



Plate 6: A surviving section of the 19th century field boundary bank ID number 99.



Plate 7: The stone setting ID number 109, which is exposed in an old sandpit.



Plate 8: The foundations of Carn Howel cottage, ID number 106.

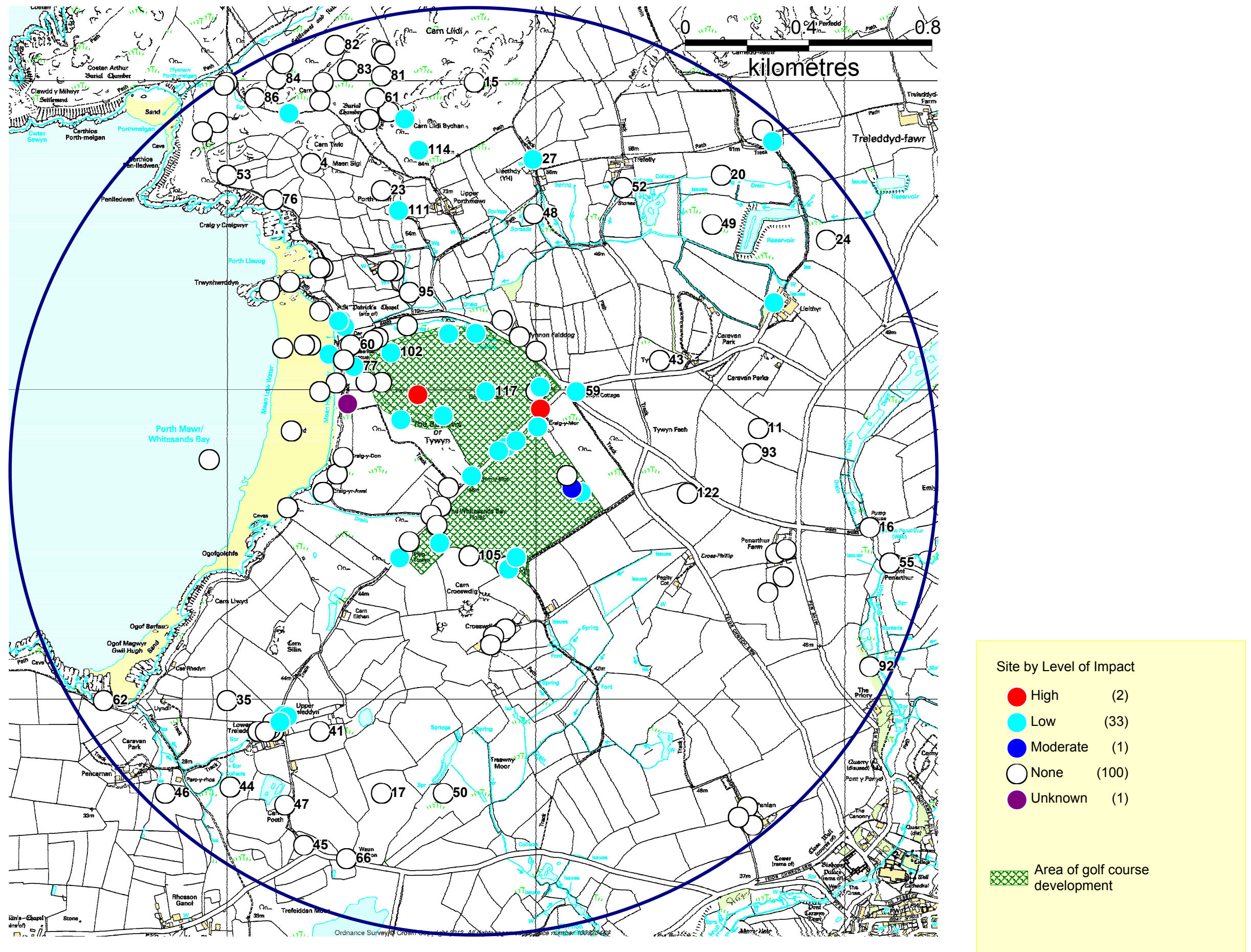
7.10 One record is assessed as having an Unknown level of impact. This is perhaps the most important record in the site gazetteer as it refers to the discovery of a number of Bronze Age flint artefacts (ID number 3), including arrowheads and scrapers, on the surface of the Burrows in 1948-49. These artefacts were quite probably exposed by the widespread sand quarrying by the military during the Second World War. Their discovery is of great significance as they indicate that the Burrows are likely to have been frequented by Bronze Age hunters or settlers and opens up the possibility that other prehistoric communities exploited the land here. Unfortunately the precise location and circumstances of the discovery are not recorded, but the entire area of the Burrows dune system must be considered to potentially contain further evidence of prehistoric activity.

7.10.1 The installation of a network of irrigation pipes, as well as the proposed landscaping of the landscape in association with the course extension and reconfiguration, suggests that considerable disturbance to the land surface may accompany the development. A programme of walkover field survey should also be considered to ensure that areas where sand is disturbed for landscaping and the installation of irrigation systems is examined by archaeologists during the construction phase of the golf course extension and reconfiguration.

7.10.2 The proposed construction of a new clubhouse and car park (see Plate 9, p.14) will necessitate the opening of foundation and service trenches. An archaeological watching brief site should be considered on the groundworks associated with the proposed new building and car park to identify the depth and nature of the sand deposits, record any possible archaeological features buried within the sand and reveal and study the buried land surface.



Plate 9: Approximate site of the proposed new car park and clubhouse, looking northeast.



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Figure 5: Impact on sites within the 1.5km radius study area

Table 1: Sites within 1.5km of the golf course on which the development will have an impact

101	THE BURROWS	BOUNDARY BANK	High
118	ST DAVID'S CITY GOLF COURSE	CLUBHOUSE	High
109	THE BURROWS	STONE SETTING	Moderate
8	ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL	CHAPEL	Low
10	FFYNNON FAIDDOG	HOLY WELL	Low
18	CARN HEN	ROUND BARROW?	Low
22	UPPER TRELEDDIN	FARMHOUSE	Low
26	PARC Y CAPEL	FINDSPOT	Low
27	LLAETHDY	FARMSTEAD	Low
30	PORTH MAWR	LANDING POINT	Low
39	LEYTHER	SETTLEMENT	Low
59	TOWYN COTTAGE	DWELLING; SUNDAY SCHOOL	Low
64	LLEITHYR	FARMHOUSE	Low
65	PLYG Y TYWYN;TIR BAR	DWELLING	Low
74	TRELEDDYN UCHAF	OUTBUILDING	Low
77	PORTH MAWR	QUARRY	Low
94	ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL	CHAPEL; CEMETERY	Low
98	TRELEDDYN UCHAF	BARN	Low
99	THE BURROWS	BOUNDARY BANK	Low
100	THE BURROWS	SAND PIT	Low
102	THE BURROWS	SAND PIT; QUARRY	Low
104	THE BURROWS	SAND PIT	Low
106	CARN HOWEL	COTTAGE	Low
107	THE BURROWS	STONE	Low
108	THE BURROWS	SAND PIT	Low
111	PORTHMAWR ISAF	FARMHOUSE	Low
114	CARN LLIDI BYCHAN	ENCLOSURE	Low
116	CARN LLIDI BYCHAN	RADAR STATION	Low
117	ST DAVID'S CITY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	Low
120	ST DAVID'S CITY GOLF COURSE	SAND PIT	Low
121	THE BURROWS ROAD	ROAD	Low
127	ST DAVID'S CITY GOLF COURSE	FIELD SYSTEM	Low
128	CRAIG Y MOR	DWELLING	Low
129	SWN Y MOR	DWELLING	Low
136	THE BURROWS	BOUNDARY BANK	Low
137	THE BURROWS	BOUNDARY BANK	Low
3	THE BURROWS	FINDSPOT	Unknown

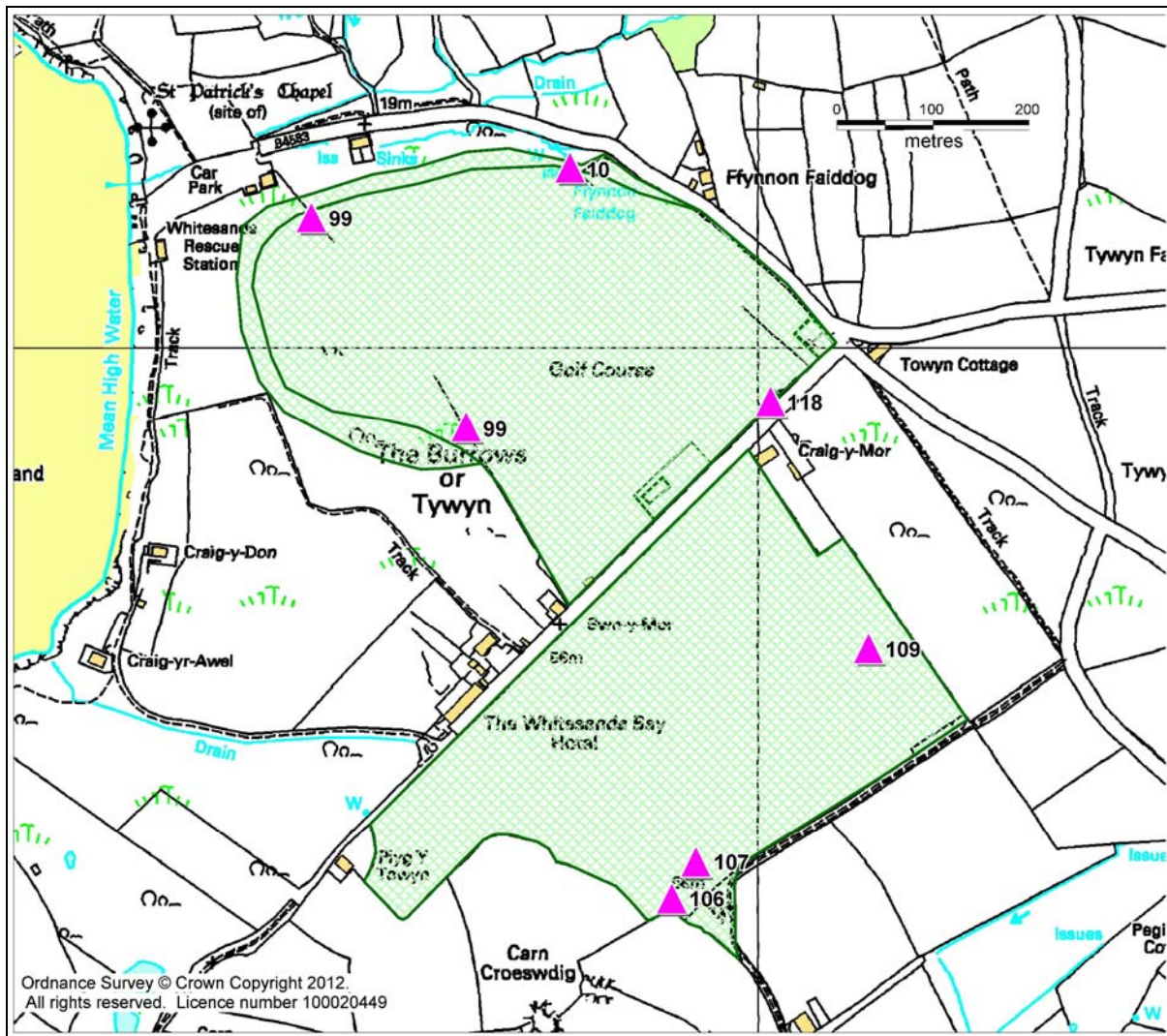
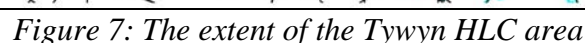


Figure 6: Map of features to avoid

8.1 The project area lies at the western end St David's peninsula, which has been defined as a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest by Cadw and the Countryside Commission for Wales, making it one of the most important Welsh landscapes (Cadw/ICOMOS/CCW, 2001).

<http://www.cambria.org.uk/HLC/StDavids/StDavidsmap.htm>

8.4 The methodology adopted for the desk-based assessment effectively meets the criteria of Stages 1, 2 and 3 of an ASIDOHL2 evaluation; direct and indirect impacts on historic landscape elements across the proposed development area and the adjacent landscape have been evaluated.



8.5 This partial ASIDOHL2 evaluation is based on the results of a thorough desk-based assessment of the Tywyn HLC Area, which has included a field survey of the land directly affected the proposed development (see Methodology in section 5 above). The nature of the site by site assessment carried out across the project area mean that there is a high level of confidence in the dataset being used for this assessment.

8.6 This section of the report deals with the requirements of stages 4 and 5 of the ASIDOHL process. Stage 4 is intended to Evaluate the Relevant Importance of the Landscape Area affected by the proposed development. Stage 5 is a Summary of the Overall Significance of the Impact of the development on the Landscape of Historic Interest.

8.6.1 In relation to the stage 4 ASIDOHL2 evaluation, it is clear that The Burrows is a rare example, locally and regionally, of late Quaternary wind-blown sand. The history of the development of the sand dunes and the nature of the landscape which they obscure is poorly understood. The dune-system is now in poor condition, having been subject to use for pastoral farming, including the enclosure of the area by the construction of field boundaries and roads in the 1870s, and multiple instances of sand quarrying, most notably the large scale removal of sand during the Second World War. During the 1920s and since the 1950s, the area of the present golf course was further modified and landscaped. Today The Burrows is still chiefly used for golfing and pastoral farming, although large parts of the area have become overgrown with vegetation and there has also been a small amount of scattered building development since the late 19th century. There is a network of footpaths across The Burrows, including a section of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Part at its western edge. The Burrows have, in antiquarian publications, been associated with spurious tales of a buried Roman city. The archaeological record, and field observation, points to a potentially significant prehistoric association with the much-denuded dune system.

8.6.2 In relation to the stage 5 ASIDOHL2 evaluation, the impact of the proposed development on the Tywyn HLC Area is determined as **slight** (scoring 4 out of 30 in the stage 5 assessment). In terms of the wider St David's Historic Landscape, the impact is similarly **slight**. This conclusion is arrived at through acknowledging the fact that the integrity and character of the dune system has previously been seriously affected by historic interventions, including agriculture, sand quarrying and leisure activities. The proposed development, overall, will not mark a significant change in the character of the landscape, and will not impact on its key defining characteristic i.e. the open aspect of the area. The proposals largely involve the reconfiguration of an existing golf course and using an area of open pasture for an extension of the golf course. In neither instance will the changes make a significant difference to the appearance of the landscape. Mitigations are possible to ensure that surviving historical landscape elements are retained, such as surviving field boundary sections, and to ensure that any buried archaeology is identified and recorded.

8.7 Analysis of the information gathered during this desk-based assessment has added a new perspective on the significant themes pertaining to the archaeological resource within the Tywyn HLC Area. The original HLC description of the area undoubtedly requires revision, as the Historical & Archaeological Overview section of this report demonstrates (section 6 above).

9. Conclusion

9.1 It is concluded that the proposed development will only have a slight impact on the visible historic environment. In the main the proposed groundworks will not impact on recorded archaeological features. There are a small number of exceptions, however, which require some mitigation to be considered in order to protect the archaeological resource.

9.2 A watching brief should be considered on any groundworks associated with the construction of the proposed new club house and car park facility (see paragraph 7.10.2 and Plate 9, p.14). This can establish the depth of the sand here, identify any possible archaeological remains and help understand the nature of the buried land surface.

9.3 The significance of The Burrows Stone Setting (ID number 109, see paragraph 7.6 and Plate 7, p.13) is unclear on the basis of field observation alone. An evaluation excavation is proposed to attempt to clarify the nature of this unusual feature. It is important that the creation of new tees and greens in the immediate vicinity does not impact on this feature by either excavating around it or burying the exposed stones. An evaluation excavation should provide information to help inform any decision relating to the future management of this feature.

9.4 The present golf clubhouse would either be subject to a change of use or removal after the construction of the proposed new club house and car park (ID number 118, see paragraph 7.5 and Plate 5, p.10). Although the present building dates to the second half of the 20th century, a full photographic record should be made before any development and a copy deposited at an appropriate archive (e.g. the Pembrokeshire Record Office).

9.5 As outlined in Section 7, steps need to be taken to ensure that no accidental damage is caused to several sites and features within, or close to, the proposed development area. These are;

- 19th century field boundary (ID number 99, see paragraph 7.4 and Plate 6, p.12)
- The Burrows Standing Stone (ID number 107, see paragraph 7.7 and Plate 11, p.21)
- Carn Howel cottage (ID number 106, see paragraph 7.8 and Plate 7, p.13)
- Ffynnon Faidog spring (ID number 10, see paragraph 7.9)

9.6 The discovery of Bronze Age flint artefacts in The Burrows sand dunes in the late 1940s may indicate that further evidence of prehistoric activity is hidden within the dune system (ID number 3, see paragraph 7.10). The landscaping which would accompany the proposed development and the installation of a subsurface irrigation system suggest that there is likely to be a relatively significant disturbance of surviving sand deposits across the area of the extension to the present golf course. It is recommended that a programme of walkover visits is considered during the landscaping phase to examine disturbed surfaces and record any features or artefacts which might be uncovered.

10. Reporting

10.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client and the Regional Historic Environment Record.



Plate 10: First worked in the Second World War, sand quarry ID number 100 has reached the surface of the buried landscape at a depth of well over 1 metre.



Plate 11: This standing stone near Carn Howel, ID number 107, has probably been moved to this position from somewhere else and has clearly been used as a gate post.

11. References

11.1 Map sources

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Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trydor,
August 2012

Appendix A: Golf Course Extension Impacts

1	CARN LLIDI	CHAMBERED TOMB
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None Hidden from development site by higher ground to the south.
2	CARN LLIDI	CHAMBERED TOMB
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None Hidden from development site by higher ground to the south.
3	THE BURROWS	FINDSPOT
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes Precise site of discovery unknown, but further artefacts could be found elsewhere in the dune system.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Precise site of discovery unknown, but further artefacts could be found elsewhere in the dune system.
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Unknown The recovery of Bronze Age artefacts from the surface of the sand dunes in a significant discovery and has implications for the potential survival of further prehistoric remains across the area.
4	MAEN SIGL	STONE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None Not an archaeological feature.
5	MENAPIA	STONE FOUNDATION
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None It is not thought that any Roman settlement exists in the vicinity.

6	TY GWYN	CIST GRAVE CEMETERY	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The proposed development would not be visible from Ty Gwyn, from where only the northern edge of the present golf course can be seen.
<hr/>			
7	TY GWYN	INSCRIBED STONE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The stone has been lost.
<hr/>			
8	ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL	CHAPEL	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	The site is hidden from the development by higher ground to the southeast. Only minor adjustments to the tees, fairways and greens at the north and west side of the present golf course would be seen.
<hr/>			
9	TY GWYN	MONASTERY	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The proposed development would not be visible from Ty Gwyn, from where only the northern edge of the present golf course can be seen.
<hr/>			
10	FFYNNON FAIDDOG	HOLY WELL	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	A new tee is proposed to be located close to the spring, some 20 metres to the east. Material could be pushed into the spring from above during construction. Water courses may be affected.
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	The proposed site of a new tee is on a higher bank above the spring. Consideration should be given to moving the tee slightly to the southeast (by some 10 metres or so at most).
<hr/>			
11	TYWYN FACH	FIELD SYSTEM	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	These features no longer survive.
<hr/>			

12	COETAN ARTHUR	CHAMBERED TOMB?
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None No chambered tomb is known the area and no such site was discovered here during field survey in 2012.
13	OLD CHURCH THE	BUILDING?; NATURAL FEATURE?
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None This site is not intervisible with the development site.
14	LLEITHYR	STANDING STONE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None The standing stone had been removed by the 1920s.
15	CARN LLIDI	AIR CRASH SITE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None Although the crash site is intervisible with the proposed development, over 800 metres separates the two sites.
16	FFYNNON PEN-ARTHUR	HOLY WELL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None Not intervisible with the development site.
17	PARC GARN FACH	ROUND BARROW?
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None Not intervisible with the development site.
18	CARN HEN	ROUND BARROW?
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low Intervisible with the development site, but at least 1km to the north-northwest.
19	CAERWEN	UNKNOWN
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None No archaeological features present.

20	PARC CAER	NATURAL FEATURE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	No archaeological features present.
<hr/>			
21	CROESWDIG;CARAWSWDI CK	FARMHOUSE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Croeswdig is hidden from the development site by higher ground to the north and north-northeast.
<hr/>			
22	UPPER TRELEDDIN	FARMHOUSE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	The southwestern green in the proposed course extension would be intervisible with the dwelling, but the house faces the northwest. The course lies 700m to the north-northeast and not easily visible.
<hr/>			
23	PARC CAERAU	UNKNOWN	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Not an archaeological feature.
<hr/>			
24	PARC GARREG FAWR	STANDING STONE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	There is no known archaeological feature here.
<hr/>			
25	PWLLEUOG	FINDSPOT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Findspot hidden from the development site by higher ground.
<hr/>			
26	PARC Y CAPEL	FINDSPOT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	The site is hidden from the development by higher ground to the southeast. Only minor adjustments to the tees, fairways and greens at the north and west side of the present golf course would be seen.
<hr/>			

27	LLAETHDY	FARMSTEAD
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes The development would be visible from here, the new clubhouse being some 800 metres to the south-southwest and the golf extension c.1km to the south.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low There is some distance between Llaethdy and the golf course and the proposed changes will not significantly impact on the appearance of the landscape from this distance.
28	BURROWS THE;TYWYN	ROAD
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None It is not thought that any Roman road exists in the vicinity.
29	WHITESANDS BAY	FINDSPOT
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None These are findspots which do not have precise location details.
30	PORTH MAWR	LANDING POINT
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes Some readjustment of the golf course layout on its northern and western edge will be visible from the beach
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low The changes proposed to the layout of the course will be relatively low-impact and not have a great effect on the view of the course from the beach area.
31	CARN LLIDI	FINDSPOT
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None
32	WHITESANDS BEACH	FINDSPOT
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None Findspot hidden from development site by high ground to the southeast.
33	TRWYN HWRDDYN	FINDSPOT
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None Findspot hidden from the development site by higher ground.

34	CARN LLIDI	CHAMBERED TOMB?	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	
35	WHITESANDS	FINDSPOT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The exact findspot is unknown and the coins have been removed from the area.
36	WHITESANDS BAY	SUBMERGED FOREST	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The area is hidden from the development site by cliffs and higher ground to the east.
37	TREFCUELYN; TREWILYM	SETTLEMENT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Location of Trewilym is unknown.
38	TREFULEYTHAN	SETTLEMENT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The site is not intervisible with the proposed development.
39	LEYTHER	SETTLEMENT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	There would be some visual impact, as the site is intervisible with the proposed development.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	The impact would be very low, given the nature of the development and the distance between the sites, over 1km.
40	MAYNARTHUR	SETTLEMENT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The historical settlement of Maynarthur no longer exists and the extent and location of archaeological remains are unknown but likely to be over 700 metres east of the development site.

41	TREFUERG;TRENERGY	SETTLEMENT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Not visible from development site
<hr/>			
42	WHITESANDS BAY	FINDSPOT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Findspot hidden from development site by high ground to the southeast.
<hr/>			
43	TYWYN COMMONS	COMMON LAND	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	There is no discernable physical or visual impact from the proposed development to this land.
<hr/>			
44	TRELEDDYN	COMMON LAND	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Not visible from development site
<hr/>			
45	CARN POETH	COMMON LAND	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	This area is not intervisible with the development site.
<hr/>			
46	WAUN RHOSON	COMMON LAND	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	This area is not intervisible with the development site.
<hr/>			
47	WAUN RHOSON;PART OF	COMMON LAND	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	This area is not intervisible with the development site.
<hr/>			
48	WAUN LLAETHDY	COMMON LAND	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Not an archaeological feature

49	LLEITHYR MOOR	COMMON LAND	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The common does not appear to be intervisible with the proposed development.
50	TRESWNI MOOR	COMMON LAND	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The common is not intervisible with the proposed development.
51	WHITESANDS BEACH	FINDSPOT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The findspot is hidden from the development site by higher ground to the southeast.
52	TREFELLY	NATURAL FEATURE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Not an archaeological feature.
53	PENLLEDWEN	FIELD SYSTEM	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Hidden from development by higher ground to the southeast.
54	PENARTHUR	SAW PIT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Could not be intervisible with the development site.
55	PONT PEN-ARTHUR	BRIDGE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Not intervisible with development site.
56	PEN-LAN FARM	FARMHOUSE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Not intervisible with the development site.

57	TRELEDDYN ISAF; LOWER TRELEDDYN	FARMHOUSE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	This dwelling is not intervisible with the development site.
58	PENARTHUR	FARMHOUSE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The farmhouse is hidden from the development site by the farm buildings to the west and its aspect is north and south, with no views west.
59	TOWYN COTTAGE	DWELLING; SUNDAY SCHOOL	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The development site is visible.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	The existing golf course is already visible across the main road. The proposed new clubhouse would be visible from here, but further away than the present clubhouse.
60	TRAETH-MAWR	SAND PIT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Site now built over.
61	HIGHWINDS	SUBMARINE LISTENING STATION	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Hidden from development site by higher ground to the south.
62	PORTHSELAU	MINING FEATURE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Not visible from the development site.
63	FFYNNON FAIDDOG	COTTAGE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	None of the new developments will be visible from the dwelling, which already has a view across part of the existing golf course.

64	LLEITHYR	FARMHOUSE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	There is a possible visual impact, but if so it is a very slight one and over a distance of some 800 metres, impeded by trees. A caravan park and road lies between the farm and development site.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	This farmstead is over 800 metres east-northeast of the development site and on slightly lower ground. A small wood of deciduous trees seem to block the view between the golf course and farm complex.
<hr/>			
65	PLYG Y TYWYN;TIR BAR	DWELLING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	A new green is proposed within 50 metres of the house.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	The proximity of the proposed new green is unlikely to be directly visible from the house as it is single storey, and set in a slight hollow. It also has no windows facing the proposed course.
<hr/>			
66	WAUN RHOSON	COTTAGE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	This dwelling is not intervisible with the development site.
<hr/>			
67	PENLAN	OUTBUILDING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Not visible from development site.
<hr/>			
68	PENLAN	WELL HOUSE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Not intervisible with the development site.
<hr/>			
69	CROESWDIG	OUTBUILDING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Does not appear to be visible from the development site, from which it is hidden by higher ground.
<hr/>			
70	CROESWDIG	OUTBUILDING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Does not appear to be visible from the development site, from which it is hidden by higher ground.

71	CROESWDIG	OUTBUILDING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Does not appear to be visible from the development site, from which it is hidden by higher ground.
72	TRELEDDYN ISAF	OUTBUILDING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The building is not intervisible with the development site, the view being blocked by Upper Treleddyn house.
73	TRELEDDYN ISAF	OUTBUILDING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The building is not intervisible with the development site, the view being blocked by Upper Treleddyn house.
74	TRELEDDYN UCHAF	OUTBUILDING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	The southwestern green in the proposed course extension could just be visible with this building but the course lies 700m to the north-northeast and creates no vertical intrusion.
75	TRWYN HWRDDYN	FINDSPOT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The findspot is hidden from development site by higher ground to the southeast.
76	CRAIG Y CREIGWYR	QUARRY	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Hidden from the development site by higher ground to the southeast.
77	PORTH MAWR	QUARRY	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	Landscaping associated with slight amendments to the layout of the present golf course could lead to excavation or deposition of material that affects the quarry site.
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	Two golf tees already lie close to the quarry and the proposed development will not create any new features close than exist at present. Steps should be taken to ensure no new work affects the quarry.

78	PORTH MAWR	QUARRY	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Not visible from development site.
<hr/>			
79	ST DAVID'S HEAD	SHEEP FOLD	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	
<hr/>			
80	CARN LLIDI	ENCLOSURE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	
<hr/>			
81	CARN LLIDI	BOUNDARY WALL	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	
<hr/>			
82	PENMAEN DEWI	BOUNDARY BANK	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	
<hr/>			
83	CARN LLIDI BYCHAN	BOUNDARY WALL	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	North of high ground and therefore not intervisible with the proposed development.
<hr/>			
84	CARN HEN	ENCLOSURE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	North of high ground and therefore not intervisible with the proposed development.
<hr/>			

85	CARN HEN	BOUNDARY BANK	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	North of high ground and therefore not intervisible with the proposed development.
86	CARN HEN	LYNCHET	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Hidden from development site by higher ground to the south.
87	PENMAEN DEWI	BOUNDARY WALL	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Hidden from development by higher ground to the southeast.
88	PENMAEN DEWI	BOUNDARY WALL	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Hidden from development by higher ground to the southeast.
89	CARN HEN	BOUNDARY WALL	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Hidden from development site by higher ground to the south.
90	CARN HEN	BOUNDARY	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Hidden from development site by higher ground to the south.
91	LOWER TRELEDDYN	FARMSTEAD	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	This farm is not intervisible with the development site, as Upper Treleddyn lies between the two locations.
92	MELIN DANYRHIW	LEAT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Not intervisible with the development site.

93	PENARTHUR FARM	ENCLOSURE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Not intervisible with the development site.
<hr/>			
94	ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL	CHAPEL; CEMETERY	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	The site is hidden from the development by higher ground to the southeast. Only minor adjustments to the tees, fairways and greens at the north and west side of the present golf course would be seen.
<hr/>			
95	TY GWYN	NATURAL FEATURE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Not an archaeological feature.
<hr/>			
96	TY GWYN	NATURAL FEATURE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Not an archaeological feature.
<hr/>			
97	TY GWYN	CROPMARK	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	Any feature at the given location is hidden from the development by hedgerows and a rise in the ground to its south.
<hr/>			
98	LOFTED OUTBUILDING TO SW.OF TRELEDDYN UCHAF/UPPER TRELEDDYN,TRELEDDYN	BARN	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	This building is hidden from the development site by the dwelling of Upper Treleddyn which stands immediately to its northeast.
<hr/>			

99	THE BURROWS	BOUNDARY BANK	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	A new green is proposed just to the southeast of the northernmost surviving portion of the bank and groundworks could have an impact unless care is taken.
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	The northernmost section of the bank is very visible from Whitesands. It should be retained, therefore no new groundworks should remove or alter the profile of the bank here.
<hr/>			
100	THE BURROWS	SAND PIT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	Possibility of renewed quarrying
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	Possibly there will be some increase in sand extraction at this site over time as parts of the golf course are enhanced or remodelled.
<hr/>			
101	THE BURROWS	BOUNDARY BANK	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	A new fairway (5th) and a new green (6th) are proposed in this area and would apparently necessitate the removal of the posts.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	High	The removal of all four posts would be likely to be required to make way for the new 5th fairway and 6th green. The loss of these features is not considered significant.
<hr/>			
102	THE BURROWS	SAND PIT; QUARRY	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	Possibility of renewed quarrying
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	Possibly there will be some increase in sand extraction at this site over time as parts of the golf course are enhanced or remodelled.
<hr/>			
103	THE BURROWS	SAND PIT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The proposed landscaping does not appear to impact on this sand pit.
<hr/>			
104	THE BURROWS	SAND PIT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The proposed golf course extension includes plans to reduce the highest mound of the surviving dune system here by a metre. This will cut through the stratigraphy and remove a buried land surface.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	Most of the sand pit seems to be unaffected by the proposed golf course extension. The removal of sand from the highest dune at its northeastern end is the most significant change.
<hr/>			

105	THE BURROWS	BOUNDARY BANK	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	There are no proposed changes affecting this feature.
<hr/>			
106	CARN HOWEL	COTTAGE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	Changes in the line of the footpath to the north and increased visitors as a result of golfing activity may put more pressure on the remains.
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	There are no proposed changes directly affecting the cottage site but care must be taken to recognise and avoid the remains.
<hr/>			
107	THE BURROWS	STONE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	The stone lies 10-15 metres to the southwest of an area of proposed landscaping around a new green. Groundworks could disturb it.
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	This stone should be retained and could be protected if included within the cordon to be created around a public footpath across The Burrows, which is circa 12 metres to the south.
<hr/>			
108	THE BURROWS	SAND PIT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The sand quarry is surrounded by proposed new tees and greens and some landscaping is likely to affect this feature.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	
<hr/>			
109	THE BURROWS	STONE SETTING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	A new green is proposed close by to the north and landscaping work may affect this feature
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Moderate	It is not certain what the extent or nature of this feature. An evaluation excavation should be considered to expose more of the feature in advance of any development.
<hr/>			
110	THE BURROWS	SAND PIT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	
<hr/>			

111	PORTHMAWR ISAF	FARMHOUSE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The farmhouse faces directly towards the present golf course and the proposed extension would be intervisible with the farmhouse.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	The setting of the present farmhouse will not be affected by the proposed development and it is not clear if the original farmhouse survives.
112	TRWYN HWRDDYN	WEAPONS PIT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The proposed development would have no impact on the setting of this site.
113	CARN LLIDI BYCHAN	WEAPONS PIT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	This feature seems to be out of sight of the proposed development due to higher ground to its southeastern side.
114	CARN LLIDI BYCHAN	ENCLOSURE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	This feature is intervisible with the area of the proposed development.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	Although the proposed development would be visible from here, it is over 700 metres to the south and would not affect the setting of the site in any way.
115	GUIDING STAR	WRECK	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The wreck is submerged and will not be affected by the proposed development.
116	CARN LLIDI BYCHAN	RADAR STATION	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The site seems to be intervisible with the proposed development.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	Although the site would be intervisible with the development they are over 750 metres apart and there is no impact on its setting.

117	ST DAVID'S CITY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	Some changes to the layout of the course are proposed, although its character will remain unaffected.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	The proposed changes will not alter the use of the land or affect its open aspect.
118	ST DAVID'S CITY GOLF COURSE	CLUBHOUSE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The proposed reconfiguration of the golf course will make this building redundant and it may well be removed.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	High	The proposed development seems likely to lead to the redundancy and demolition of the present clubhouse as a new one would be built.
119	WHITESANDS BAY HOTEL	HOTEL	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	
120	ST DAVID'S CITY GOLF COURSE	SAND PIT	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The proposed reconfiguration of the golf course will overlay the area of the former sand pit
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	The already denuded nature of the sand pit and its low level of importance mean that any changes will be of little significance.
121	THE BURROWS ROAD	ROAD	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	The proposed development is likely to result in increased traffic using the road and to changes to the defining boundary banks which run either side of the road.
122	CNWC HOWEL	MOUND	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The mound no longer seems to exist.

123	PLYG Y TOWYN	BUILDING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	There is no discernable impact from the proposed development.
124	WHITESANDS BAY RESCUE STATION	LIFEGUARD STATION	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The slope to the east of the lifeguard station shields it from the proposed development.
125	WHITESANDS BAY CAFÉ	CAFÉ	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The slope to the south of the cafe shields it from the proposed development.
126	WHITESANDS BAY PUBLIC TOILETS	PUBLIC CONVENIENCE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The slope to the south of the public convenience shields it from the proposed development.
127	ST DAVID'S CITY GOLF COURSE	FIELD SYSTEM	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	Proposed changes to the golf course may have impact on the already very denuded banks. The best preserved section near the present car park should be retained.
128	CRAIG Y MOR	DWELLING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	There will be some visual impact affecting the setting of this dwelling with the construction of a new clubhouse, partly offset if the existing clubhouse is removed.
129	SWN Y MOR	DWELLING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	The dwelling will be intervisible with the proposed extension of the golf course to the south.

130	NOT KNOWN	DWELLING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The local topography effectively shelters this property from the proposed development.
131	LLAIS Y TONNAU	DWELLING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The aspect of the dwelling faces away from the proposed development and its setting will not be affected by any changes.
132	CRAIG YR AWEL	DWELLING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The slope to the east of the dwelling shields it from the proposed development.
133	THE CABIN	DWELLING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The slope to the east of the dwelling shields it from the proposed development.
134	CRAIG Y DON	DWELLING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The slope to the east of the dwelling shields it from the proposed development.
135	DAN Y BRYN	DWELLING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	None	The slope to the south of the dwelling shields it from the proposed development.
136	THE BURROWS	BOUNDARY BANK	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	A new entrance to the proposed new car park will pass through this bank
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low	A small section of the bank would have to be removed to facilitate the entrance to a new car park.

137	THE BURROWS	BOUNDARY BANK
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes A new access to the proposed extension to the golf course south of the road would pass through this bank.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?</i>	Low A small section of the bank would be affected.

Appendix B: Historic Landscape Aspects Relating to the Golf Course Extension

The following aspects of the local historic environment on and around the proposed development site have also been considered by this assessment;

a) Scheduled Ancient Monuments in their settings

There are 12 archaeological sites or features included within the 1.5km project area, concentrated into 3 Scheduled Ancient Monument sites. Of these St Patrick's Chapel (ID number 8) and its associated Cemetery (ID number 94) were the only scheduled features where a discernable impact was evident, but this is assessed as being a low impact as the result of a small area of the new golf course layout being visible from the SAM. This represents no significant change to the present view of the golf course from the site. Potential impacts on all of the relevant Scheduled Ancient Monuments are included in Appendix A. Their detailed descriptions are included in Appendix C.

b) Non-scheduled Ancient Monuments in their settings

Potential impacts on all Non-scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 1.5km radius of the assessment area are included in Appendix A. Their detailed descriptions are included in Appendix C.

c) Listed Buildings in their settings

There are 17 Listed Buildings included within the 1.5km project area, concentrated into 3 Scheduled Ancient Monument sites. Only four of these were assessed as being impacted on in any way (ID numbers 22, 64, 65, & 98) but all are indirect visual impacts and therefore classed as low impact. Potential impacts on all of the relevant Listed Buildings are included in Appendix A. Their detailed descriptions are included in Appendix C.

d) Non-statutory buildings of local importance

Potential impacts on all Non-statutory buildings of local importance within the 1.5km radius of the assessment area are included in Appendix A. Their detailed descriptions are included in Appendix C.

e) Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 1.5km radius of the assessment area.

f) Registered Historic Landscapes

The project area lies within the St. David's Registered Historic Landscape, within the Tywyn Historic Landscape Characterisation area. There would be no direct physical impact derived from the proposed development outside the Tywyn HLC area, although a low level of indirect visual impact has been assessed as affecting a small number of historic landscape elements in the adjacent HLC areas (Penmaen Dewi, Porthmawr, Treleddydd/Tretio/Caerfarchell and Treleddydd/Treginnis). Within the Tywyn HLC, a small number of historic landscape elements would be subject to direct impacts from the proposed development and several will also have a low degree of visual and indirect impact. The only high impact would be felt on the present golf clubhouse, which is likely to be removed or at least see a change of use. Overall, the key characteristic of the Tywyn HLC, its open aspect, would not be qualitatively altered by the proposed development.

g) Non-registered Historic Landscapes

There are no identified non-registered Historic Landscapes within the 1.5km radius of the assessment area.

h) Buried archaeological potential

Despite unproven and probably spurious traditions that Roman and possibly medieval settlements lie buried beneath the dune-system at The Burrows, the existing archaeological record suggests that the true archaeological potential of the development area might be more likely to reflect prehistoric activity. Bronze Age flint artefacts recorded in the dunes in the 1940s and a possible stone setting exposed in an old sand pit and recorded in 2012 suggest that The Burrows could provide further evidence that the area was frequented by prehistoric hunters and settlers.

i) Palaeoenvironmental potential

It is evident that The Burrows dune-system is made up of wind-blown sand deposits which overlie an ancient land surface. Small areas of quarrying and erosion have revealed this buried surface at a number of locations, including one quarry where a 20cm band of a clay soil was exposed, overlaying the shale bedrock and buried beneath up to 2 metres of sand. A number of old sand pits also include sections through the accumulated sand deposits, revealing that there have been periods of stability in the past when the dune-system has become vegetated, allowing thin soils to form, later buried under more wind-blown sand.

j) Hedgerows and field patterns

The proposed development area covers land which is known to have been an ancient dune-system and unenclosed common land until the mid-19th century. The common was enclosed and sub-divided into mostly large field parcels after 1869, but across most of its area saw relatively little attempt to change its essential character and it was maintained as pasture land. The field boundaries created after 1869 are mostly, if not all, low banks composed of sand, with some stone facing. The vegetation on these banks is mostly of grasses, herbs and gorse.

k) Ancient woodland

There are no Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the 1.5km radius of the assessment area.

l) Cumulative impact

The proposed extension of the golf course does not create any cumulative impact on the local landscape as there are no other comparable features in the district.

m) Newly identified sites of historic importance

A number of new sites and features have been recorded in the project database as a result of desk-based and field survey. These include a series of sand quarries on The Burrows and a number of post medieval dwellings which are found in close proximity to the proposed development site. Two particularly significant additions to the archaeological record are the possible Stone Setting (ID number 109, see Plate 7, p.13) and the remains of Carn Howel cottage (ID number 106, Plate 8, p.13) which were noted for the first time during field survey. The details of all these sites are included in Appendices A, C & F.

n) Any Tir Gofal interests or requirements

No Tir Gofal interests or requirements were identified.

o) Placenames

The whole area of the proposed development has historically been known as Tywyn or The Burrows. Both names are associated with sand-dune systems and fully reflect the nature of the landscape here in the past.

Appendix C: Site Gazetteer

ID number: 1 CARN LLIDI CHAMBERED TOMB

HER PRN: 2626 **NMR NPRN:** 305392

NGR: SM7351927905

Period: Neolithic **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: O.struct **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monumen **SAM number:** PE042 **LB number:** **grade:**

One of two small chambered tombs, which lie just 2 metres apart, possibly originally representing two chambers of a single monument. This is the westernmost of the pair and comprises a capstone, measuring 2 metres wide x 2.2 metres long and 0.6 metres thick, which rests on a 1 metre high supporting stone on its southwestern side. An apparently collapsed supporting stone lies beneath the capstone on its northeastern side.

Rarity: Not rare in western Pembrokeshire

Reference: Cook, N., 2004, Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project - Pembrokeshire. ACA Report.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Associated with a second chamber to the east

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None known

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 2 CARN LLIDI CHAMBERED TOMB

HER PRN: 2627 **NMR NPRN:** 305392

NGR: SM7352327904

Period: Neolithic **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: O.struct **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monumen **SAM number:** PE042 **LB number:** **grade:**

One of two small chambered tombs, which lie just 2 metres apart, possibly originally representing two chambers of a single monument. This is the easternmost of the pair and comprises of a displaced capstone, measuring 1.7 metres wide x 1.3 metres long and 0.35 metres thick. The capstone has slipped to the south and is now supported by a single upright stone on the south side of the chamber. Two other upright supports stand at the north edge of the chamber.

Rarity: Not rare in western Pembrokeshire

Reference: Cook, N., 2004, Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project - Pembrokeshire. ACA Report.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Associated with a second chamber to the west

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None known

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 3 THE BURROWS FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 2628 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73392696

Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

An assemblage of Bronze Age flint artefacts and flakes was found on the surface of the Burrows in 1948-49. It is possible that wartime excavation of sand disturbed the area. At least 10 pieces of flint were found, including an arrowheads and scrapers. Some of these are kept at the National Museum of Wales (NMW No. 5.101/1 7 57.94/54).

Rarity: Not common

Reference: Page, N., 2004, Prehistoric Undefended Settlements Project, Southwest Wales: Review of the Lithic Evidence from the Regional SMR. ACA Report.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Several objects were found

Evidential Value: The artefacts

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 4 MAEN SIGL STONE

HER PRN: 2629 **NMR NPRN:** 305393

NGR: SM7327227738 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: General **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Landform **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Descheduled Ancient Monum **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This boulder, known as Maen Sigl or a "Rocking Stone" was at one time thought to be a ruined cromlech, but in modern times it has been identified correctly as a natural stone. It has been descheduled by Cadw as a result. According to Manby (1801) the stone was stopped from rocking by Royalist soldiers during the Civil War, who drove a stone wedge beneath it.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Cook, N., 2004, Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project - Pembrokeshire. ACA Report; Manby, G.W., 1801, The History and Antiquities of St. David's

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: A boulder on a rock outcrop.

Historical Value: Described by Manby in 1801.

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 5 MENAPIA

STONE FOUNDATION

HER PRN: 2632 **NMR NPRN:****NGR:** SM73452703**Period:** Roman **Broadclass:** Unassigned**Form:** Documents **Condition:** Not Known**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Antiquarians speculated that there was once a major Roman settlement, known as Menapia, on the coast here at Porth Mawr / Whitesands. The town was said to have been buried in the sand dunes which now cover Tywyn Burrows. Vague fragments of this lost town have been alluded to by antiquarian visitors but no archaeological evidence for such a settlement has ever been produced and there are no Roman finds from the area. The whole premise that Menapia existed is based on a forged Roman itinerary, produced by Richard of Cirencester in the 14th century. It is evident that no such settlement ever existed here. Fieldwork across the Tywyn Burrows in July 2012 showed that a number of old quarries and sandpits have been excavated through the sand deposits and down onto the buried land surface and subsoil below. Where clear sections are exposed, it can be seen that the ancient dune system has stabilised periodically and they reactivated, as buried soil horizons are exposed within the sand at several locations. This may support the geological belief that the sand dunes are Quaternary and have been in place at least since the Ice Age, therefore they are unlikely to have been deposited over Roman or historic settlements. At a number of locations stones and boulders are exposed at the base of the sand, but none of these exposures show any trace of settlement.

Rarity: Unknown**Reference:** Fenton, R., 1810, A Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire p.24-25**Documentation:** Yes**Group Value:** None**Evidential Value:** None**Historical Value:** The subject of antiquarian and modern debate**Aesthetic Value:** None**Communal Value:** None**Significance:** None

ID number: 6 TY GWYN CIST GRAVE CEMETERY

HER PRN: 2633 **NMR NPRN:** 400284

NGR: SM7354027390 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Early Medieval?; Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Documents **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Around 1865, Mr Henry Evans, the owner of Ty Gwyn farm at the time, came across a number of cist or stone-lined graves, containing human remains, beneath the outer garden wall of the farmhouse and also in the field to the east of the wall. The graves may represent an early Christian burial site, or a prehistoric cemetery. Ty Gwyn is of course associated in tradition with St. Patrick, who is said to have attempted to found a monastery in Vallis Rosina (Glyn Rhosyn), but abandoned his plans on the advice of an angel who foresaw the coming of St. David to the area. He left for Ireland, via Whitesands Bay. In some eyes Tygwyn may have been the location of his monastery, although the text of "The Life of St. David" gives no grounds for this.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: RCAHMW, 1925, Inventory on the County of Pembroke, p.338, number 991.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Unknown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 7 TY GWYN INSCRIBED STONE

HER PRN: 2634 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73312740

Period: Unknown; Medieval; Early Modern **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: O.struct **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A cross-incised stone was found in the field boundary here, on the land of Ty Gwyn farmstead. The stone was sketched and published by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, but by 1921 the stone had disappeared. It was thought that it might have slipped down the cliff face as the result of coastal erosion, although map evidence suggests that the coast here has remained relatively unchanged since the late 19th century.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: RCAHMW, 1925, Inventory on the County of Pembroke, p.333, number 963.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: May have been one of the early Christian monuments of Pembrokeshire

Evidential Value: Illustration in RCAHMW's Pembrokeshire Inventory

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 8 ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL CHAPEL

HER PRN: 2638 **NMR NPRN:** 305394

NGR: SM73382721

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monumen **SAM number:** PE012 **LB number:** **grade:**

St Patrick's Chapel stood on a low mound in a field known as Parc y Capel. It is mentioned by George Owen of Henllys in the late 16th century when it was said to be "decayed". Owen also notes that it was used by seamen and passengers landing at Whitesands Bay, and that it had formerly been used by pilgrims. By the 19th century it had long fallen out of use and reduced to its foundations. It was excavated in 1925 and again in 1970. The excavations demonstrated that the chapel itself was likely to be a post-Norman conquest foundation, it was associated with a burial ground, including shallow graves within the walls of the chapel building itself. There was also evidence that it stood on the site of an early medieval cist cemetery. At least three cist graves were excavated and found to contain evidence of human remains. Coastal erosion in 1969 exposed a number of graves along the sea edge and this prompted some limited excavation in 1970. The site is now grassed over and little surface evidence shows the location of the chapel.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Jones, G., 1979, "Note on St. Patrick's Chapel, St. David's" in The Pembrokeshire Historian, No. 6.; Badger, B.A. & Green, F, 1925, Archaeologia Cambrensis 7th Series, Vol. 5, p. 87-120.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: A multiperiod site with burials dating to two periods

Evidential Value: Faint surface traces, presumably further archaeological evidence remains buried

Historical Value: yes. Mentioned by George Owen as early as the 16th century.

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 9 TY GWYN MONASTERY

HER PRN: 2640 **NMR NPRN:** 400284

NGR: SM73522739 Unknown

Period: Early Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Documents **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Ty Gwyn is of course associated in tradition with St. Patrick, who is said to have attempted to found a monastery in Vallis Rosina (Glyn Rhosyn), but abandoned his plans on the advice of an angel who foresaw the coming of St. David to the area. He left for Ireland, via Whitesands Bay. In some eyes Tygwyn may have been the location of his monastery, although the text of "The Life of St. David" gives no grounds for this. There is no definitive evidence of such an establishment at Ty Gwyn, but around 1865, Mr Henry Evans, then owner of Ty Gwyn farm, came across a number of cist or stone-lined graves, containing human remains, beneath the outer garden wall of the farmhouse and also in the field to the east of the wall. The graves may represent an early Christian burial site and have been taken as evidence of a monastic community having existed here. But this is speculative. A cross-incised stone found to the west of Ty Gwyn in 1912, but soon lost, has also been viewed as possible evidence of an early medieval ecclesiastical presence, but in recent times the style of the cross carved on the stone has been considered to belong to a later period, certainly not early medieval. St Patrick's Chapel, which is located near the coastline to the southwest of Ty Gwyn has been excavated in modern times and shown to include an early medieval cist cemetery and an early medieval cross-inscribed stone, which may have given rise to the tradition that there was an early monastic foundation at Ty Gwyn.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: RCAHMS, 1925, Inventory on the County of Pembroke, p.338, number 991.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Unknown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 10 FFYNNON FAIDDOG HOLY WELL

HER PRN: 2641 **NMR NPRN:** 32474

NGR: SM7380527188 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary; Water Sup

Form: Landform **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This natural spring may have been a holy well in medieval times, although this belief is based on the interpretation of the name as meaning The Well of Maeddog. Maeddog is said to be a Welsh version of the name Aidan (St. Aidan). When visited in July 2012 the area around the spring was overgrown and it could not be reached. The sound of a strong flow of water could however be heard and a small brook was running downstream towards the direction of Whitesands Bay. It seems likely that the spring is still flowing.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Ings, M., 2012, Early and Post Medieval Holy Wells: A Threat Related Assessment 2011-12. DAT Report.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Spring still flowing

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 11 TYWYN FACH FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN: 2646 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7472026880

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: O.struct **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The antiquarians Laws & Owens describe what appears to be traces of an early field system exposed in this field. They describe a line of 25 stones, from which a bank runs at right angles. The stone line is shown and annotated as "Stones" on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. A second line of stones is also shown on the map, some 140 metres to the north-northeast. This second line appears to be a denuded field boundary also. It seems likely that these stones represent the remains of earlier field enclosures which are shown on an estate map drawn by William Couling c.1820 for the estate of the Lord Bishop of St. David's. Couling shows two adjacent parcels of land named "Arthur's Stone" and "Cwmcroes" here. Both names seem to suggest that the early Christian Inscribed stone known as the "Gurmarc Stone", which is now kept at St. David's Cathedral, may have once stood in this area. It is said that it was originally found "on a moor" near Penarthur farm. The land here may have been part of the Tywyn or Burrows Common in early post medieval times.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference: Laws, E. & Owen, H., 1908, Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey p.32-38; Couling, W., 1815, Maps of the estates of the Lord Bishop of St. David's in the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Radnor, Brecon, and Montgomery. NLW

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Map and documentary evidence only

Historical Value: Described by Laws & Owens

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 12 COETAN ARTHUR CHAMBERED TOMB?

HER PRN: 2647 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7390326434 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Neolithic? **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Documents **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Jones & Freeman (p.26) describe "Coetan Arthur" as a large, flat stone slab, forming part of a sheep-pen "on the Burrows" near Croeswdig farm. They suggest that it was the capstone of a cromlech, although offer no evidence to prove this to be the case, other than saying that other stones which may have formed the cromlech had been "built into the hedge of the fold". The features described by Jones & Freeman cannot now be easily located in the field. No historic mapping shows a sheep fold on the Burrows near Croeswdig. There is a rectilinear enclosure at Carn Howel (Number 106), at the point where the former Burrows came nearest to Croeswdig, but this structure is shown as a cottage owned by Croeswdig on the 1842 tithe map. Even as late as 1889 it is shown by the Ordnance Survey as being within a field parcels of Croeswdig farm, not on the common. The boundary bank of the enclosing field parcel had been removed by the 20th century, but interestingly the 1889 Ordnance Survey map seems to show a small fold built into the bank just to the northwest of the former cottage. This may be the sheep fold to which Jones & Freeman refer.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Jones, Rev. W.B. & Freeman, E.A., 1856, History and Antiquities of St David's p.26

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Document only

Historical Value: Mentioned by Jones & Freeman in 1856

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 13 OLD CHURCH THE BUILDING?; NATURAL
FEATURE?

HER PRN: 2648 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM740268 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: O.struct **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The site of an "old church" were purported to have been seen on the coast edge, where boulders were later laid down for sea defence. The structure was said to have been made up of "large boulders in the form of a building". There is no archaeological evidence documented for such a church.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference: Evans, H., 1923, History and Guide to St. David's, p.39

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Tradition only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 14 LLEITHYR STANDING STONE

HER PRN: 2649 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7473327845 Unknown

Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Documents **Condition:** Moved

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This appears to be a record for a standing stone known as "Maen Hir" which, according to Jones & Freeman in 1856, stood "near Lleithir farm-house and not far from the foot of Carn Llidi". It is evident that this information is incorrect. Lleithyr farm is some distance from Carn Llidi today, but 150 years ago it is likely that the house referred to was the old Lleithyr farm, some 520 metres to the north of the modern farmstead. Old Lleithyr stood close to the foot of the rocky hill of Carnedd Lleithyr, which suggests that the Maen Hir mentioned by Jones & Freeman was somewhere in this area. By the 1920s the stone seems to have disappeared and not record of its precise location exists.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Jones, Rev. W.B. & Freeman, E.A., 1856, History and Antiquities of St David's p.25;
Evans, H., 1923, History and Guide to St. David's, p.45

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: Mentioned by Freeman & Jones in 1856

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 15 CARN LLIDI AIR CRASH SITE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7380028000 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Finds **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

The crash site of an America Marauder B-26 bomber which flew into the upper slope of Carn Llidi on 4th of June, 1943. A propeller from the aircraft was found in 1990 and erected as a memorial to the crew, who were all killed, at the Whitesands Bay car park.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Some scattered metal fragments are still on the hill

Historical Value: The event has been researched and information is available online

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Commemorated by a memorial at Whitesands Bay

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 16 FFYNNON PEN-ARTHUR HOLY WELL

HER PRN: 2707 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM75082656 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary; Water Sup

Form: Landform **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Ffynnon Penarthur is said to be a medieval holy well. Francis Jones speculates that the name indicates that the spring was a boundary feature at the edge of manor lands owned by one Arthur. However, Penarthur is a post-medieval name, and Maynarthr was the name of the medieval holding here. It seems possible therefore that the Ffynnon Penarthur name is of later origin and merely reflects the proximity of the well to Penarthur Farm. Whatever the origins of the name, it is known that as many as 4 early Christian inscribed stones once stood at the spring, including the Gurmarc Stone. There is some debate as to whether these stones were at the spring when they were all taken to St. David's Cathedral during the 19th century, as some are reported as having come from Penarthur Farm. The spring has been capped by a concrete slab in modern times and a pump house stands alongside. It is presumably still flowing.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Jones, F., 1954, The Holy Wells of Wales, p.5, 17 & 211.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Spring still in use

Historical Value: Mentioned by Francis Jones in Holy Wells of Wales

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 17 PARC GARN FACH ROUND BARROW?

HER PRN: 4342 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73502570 Unknown

Period: Bronze Age? **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Place-name **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The mid-19th century parish tithe survey named the field here as "Parc garn fach" (Little cairn field). This may suggest that a Bronze Age cairn once existed here, but there is no recorded physical evidence for such a site and no feature is visible on aerial photographs.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: None

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 18 CARN HEN ROUND BARROW?

HER PRN: 4343 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM732279 Unknown

Period: Bronze Age? **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Place name **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monumen**SAM number:** PE093 **LB number:** **grade:**

The place name of this igneous outcrop has been interpreted in the past to possibly signify the existence of a Bronze Age funerary cairn or barrow on or near its summit. No evidence of such a monument has been recorded and it seems likely that the "carn" element in the name refers to the natural feature, rather than to a specific monument.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Cook, N., 2004, Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Project - Pembrokeshire. ACA Report.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Unknown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 19 CAERWEN UNKNOWN

HER PRN: 4650 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM74752635 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Place-name **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The name of this field is recorded as Caerwen by the mid-19th century parish tithe survey. The origin of the name is not known, but could be interpreted as Caer Wen (White Fort). There is no archaeological evidence for a fort or any other form of earthwork here however and the origin of the name is likely to be more mundane.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference: RCAHMS, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory, p.331 No.958 (xxi)

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 20 PARC CAER NATURAL FEATURE

HER PRN: 5676 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM746277

Period: General **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A possible prehistoric defended enclosure was identified in this field from an aerial photograph taken in the 1950s. Fieldwork by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2006 found the features to be of purely natural origin.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Murphy, K., 2007, A Survey of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures in Pembrokeshire. DAT Report.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: None

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 21 CROESWDIG;CARAWSWDICK FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 6382 **NMR NPRN:** 21840

NGR: SM7389026222 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Restored

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 12730 **grade:**

The listed farmhouse in a range of listed outbuildings, dating from the early 19th century. It has an 1829 datestone. The house has been recently (2011-12) sympathetically renovated, along with its outbuildings.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Cadw Listing Description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 22 UPPER TRELEDDIN FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 6876 **NMR NPRN:** 30359

NGR: SM7318025952

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 12737 **grade:** II*

Treleddyn has medieval origins and the lands of Trefulethyn are described in the Black Book of St. David's as a holding of 2 carucates of land. The present house at Upper Treleddyn was built in 1778 for Thomas Williams, High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire, although his family had been here since at least the 16th century. In the 19th century, the Bland family lived here, relatives of the actress Dorothy Jordan (1788-1816), mistress of William Duke of Clarence (later William IV), who may have visited this property. Margaret Williams of Upper Treleddyn gained fame around 1780 when she took a boat to sea in rough weather to save the lives of seven Swedish sailors marooned on rocks off the Great Bishop.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Dwelling within a building and farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: On site of a medieval settlement. Associated with historical events described by Rochard Fenton

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 23 PARC CAERAU UNKNOWN

HER PRN: 7304 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73502765

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Place-name **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This field is named as Parc Caerau on the parish tithe map (parcel No.1515. The name Caerau is taken to suggest that there could be Iron Age defended enclosures or Roman forts here, but there is no archaeological evidence to support the existence of such features at this location.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: No

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: None

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 24 PARC GARREG FAWR STANDING STONE

HER PRN: 7306 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM74942749 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Place-name **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The parish tithe map records the name of this field as Parc Garreg Fawr (Large Stone Field). This has been taken to suggest that a Bronze Age standing stone once stood in the field, but there is no archaeological evidence for, or historical reference to, such a stone.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 25 PWLLEUOG FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 7353 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM733274 Unknown

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A prehistoric flint scraper was found here in the 20th century. It is now at the National Museum of Wales.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Dunn, C.J., 1973, Archaeology in Wales, No. 13, p.29, number 30.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a number of prehistoric flints from the immediate area

Evidential Value: Artefact housed in a museum collection

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 26 PARC Y CAPEL FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 7499 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73372723 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

During the excavation of St Patrick's Chapel by Badger & Green in 1925, up to 18 sherds of mostly 17th century pottery were found and recorded. These may indicate continued use of the chapel site into the 17th century, although it was recorded as being "decayed" by George Owen of Henllys in the late 16th century.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Badger, B.A. & Green, F, 1925, Archaeologia Cambrensis 7th Series, Vol. 5, p. 87-120.

Documentation:

Group Value: An assemblage of pottery sherds on a chapel site

Evidential Value: Unknown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 27 LLAETHDY FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 8626 **NMR NPRN:** 22255

NGR: SM73992775 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Complex **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The farmhouse and outbuildings of Llaethdy farm were converted for use as a Youth Hostel complex during the 20th century and remain in use in 2012.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the historic settlement pattern of St David's head

Evidential Value: Standing buildings

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Used by visitors on a regular basis

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 28 BURROWS THE;TYWYN ROAD

HER PRN: 9031 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73502703 Unknown

Period: Roman **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Documents **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Antiquarians speculated that there was once a major Roman settlement, known as Menapia, on the coast here at Porth Mawr / Whitesands. The town was said to have been buried in the sand dunes which now cover Tywyn Burrows. There is no archaeological evidence for such a settlement and there are no Roman finds from the area. The whole premise that Menapia existed is based on a forged Roman itinerary, produced by Richard of Cirencester in the 14th century. It is evident that no such settlement ever existed here. Menapia was said to be served by a Roman road, but as the settlement has been debunked as a fiction, there is no reason to believe that a Roman road ever ran through this area to serve it. There is no archaeological evidence for either and the existence of the road has most recently been rejected by Duncan Schlee of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Schlee, 2004).

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Fenton, R., 1810, A Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire p.24-25; Schlee, D., 2004, Roman Military Roads, Forts and Vici. DAT Report 2004-95.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Unknown

Historical Value: The subject of antiquarian and modern debate

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 29 WHITESANDS BAY FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 9843 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM735268 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Mesolithic **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This record was created to draw together records for a number of finds of Mesolithic flint artefacts found on Whitesands Beach and the adjacent coastline in recent times. No specific detail of these finds is recorded by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust and it is not clear where any of the finds have been deposited.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Page, N., 2004, Prehistoric Undefended Settlements Project, Southwest Wales: Review of the Lithic Evidence from the Regional SMR. ACA Report.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Unknown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 30 PORTH MAWR LANDING POINT

HER PRN: 10152 **NMR NPRN:** 405266

NGR: SM7333027120 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Early Medieval; Medieval; Post-Medieval **Broadclass:** Maritime

Form: Documents **Condition:** Various

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Porth Mawr or Whitesands has undoubtedly been a landing place used by coastal traffic for many centuries. There are references in medieval and early post medieval sources to the use of the beach here, including George Owen of Henllys' reference to the coastal St. Patrick's Chapel being used by seamen and passengers using Port Mawr. Owen also suggests the chapel was used by pilgrims visiting St. David's in earlier times.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Owen, G., 1592, Description of Pembrokeshire.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: Mention by early writers, such as George Owen in 1592

Aesthetic Value: Not known

Communal Value: Still in use for leisure purposes

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 31 CARN LLIDI FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 10635 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7328 Grid reference taken at corner of kilometre square

Period: Neolithic **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This is the record for the findspot of a Neolithic flint core, which was discovered in the 19th century at an unspecified location on Carn Llidi.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Laws, E. & Owen H., 1908, Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey p.31-34

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: None

Historical Value: Mention by Laws and Owen

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 32 WHITESANDS BEACH FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 11234 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73272715 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A bronze palstave axe-head was found on the foreshore in March 1984. The object was apparently picked up from the beach, and its point of origin is not known.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation: No

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Location of axe-head not known

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 33 TRWYN HWRDDYN FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 11371 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7320327353 Unknown

Period: Neolithic **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A Neolithic flint scraper was found on the coastline near here in the early 20th century. It may now be kept in the National Museum of Wales (NMW No. 81.87H).

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Page, N., 2004, Prehistoric Undefended Settlements Project, Southwest Wales: Review of the Lithic Evidence from the Regional SMR. ACA Report.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a number of prehistoric flints from the immediate area

Evidential Value: Artefact housed in a museum collection

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 34 CARN LLIDI CHAMBERED TOMB?

HER PRN: 11734 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM735281 Inaccurate

Period: Neolithic **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Documents **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

There is a record of a possible cromlech in this vicinity based on a reference from Pembrokeshire historian Roger Worsley. No such monument has been confirmed by archaeological survey in the field however.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference:

Documentation: None known

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Unknown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 35 WHITESANDS FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 11769 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7326 Grid reference taken at corner of kilometre square

Period: Roman **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Pembrokeshire County Museum has a record of 36 unspecified Roman coins discovered at Whitesands, although the exact findspot has not been divulged. No further information about the date or details of the coins is known. No known antiquarian source mentions this find, nor are they referred to in recent work by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Unknown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 36 WHITESANDS BAY SUBMERGED FOREST

HER PRN: 11978 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM733270 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Landform **Condition:** Various

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A submerged forest is occasionally exposed by the tides on the foreshore of Whitesands Bay. During the 20th century a number of interesting finds have been uncovered here, including at least one Bronze Age palstave axe, aurochs, red deer and brown bear bones. Tree species recorded within the submerged forest include birch, fir, hazel and oak. There are also reports of Mesolithic flints being found here.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Includes assemblages of archaeological finds

Evidential Value: Peats, clays and tree stumps exposed by tides

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 37 TREFCUELYN;TREWILYM SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 12368 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7427 Grid reference taken at corner of kilometre square

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documents **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

William Rees shows Trecuelyn on his Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century (OS, 1932). Francis Jones records that there was a Manor of Trewilym within the parish of St David's in the late 16th century, owned by Thomas ap Rice of Rickeston. There is, however, no evidence to suggest that the holding was located on or near The Burrows. In the Black Book of St. David's (compiled in 1326), Trewilym is merely recorded as being in the Welsh Hundred of St. David's, comprising of 2 bovates of land, but its precise location is not given. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust, in their Historic Landscape Characterisation description of The Burrows, suggest that Trewilym was situated here, but overwhelmed by blown sand in late medieval times. No evidence has been found to support this and it seems more likely that the sand dune system here was formed in prehistoric times.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference: Jones, F., 1966, "Rickeston and Scotsborough : a study in family history" in The Pembrokeshire Historian, No. 2, p.24; Rees, W., 1932, Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century. Ordnance Survey.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Unknown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 38 TREFULEYTHAN SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 12369 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM731259

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documents **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

William Rees shows Trefuleythan on his Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century (OS, 1932). It has been identified as the early settlement at Treleddyn, which has in more recent times divided into the farmsteads of Upper and Lower Treleddyn.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Rees, W., 1932, Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century. Ordnance Survey.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of the medieval settlement pattern of the district

Evidential Value: Archaeological features may survive around the present farmsteads

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 39 LEYTHYR SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 12761 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7476527809 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documents **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Lleithyr was first recorded as Leyther in medieval times and is named in the Black Book of St David's, which was compiled in 1326. The site of the long abandoned homestead lies some 520 metres to the north of the post medieval farmstead of the same name. On William Rees map of 14th century South Wales, Leyther is incorrectly shown at the location of the present farmstead.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Willis-Bund, J., 1902, Black Book of St. David's. Cymmrodorion Record Series, No.5, p.49; Rees, W., 1932, Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century. Cadw Listed Building Description for Lleithyr farm.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of the medieval settlement pattern of the district

Evidential Value: Building foundations visible on aerial photographs

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 40 MAYNARTHUR SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 12763 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM748264 Unknown

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documents **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Maynarthr (Maenarthur) is mentioned as one of the properties within the Welsh Hundred of St. David's in the Black Book of St. David's, which dates to 1326. It seems to have been succeeded by the present farmstead of Penarthur. The Black Book describes Maynarthr as 3 1/2 bovates of land, as well as another 3 acres "in the hands of the Lord (of the Manor).

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Willis-Bund, J., 1902, Black Book of St. David's. Cymmrodorion Record Series, No.5; Rees, W., 1932, Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of the medieval settlements of St David's Welsh Hundred

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: Described in the Black Book of St David's in the 14th century

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 41 TREFUERGU;TRENERGY SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 12764 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM733259

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documents **Condition:** Not known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Trefuergu is mentioned as one of the properties within the Welsh Hundred of St. David's in the Black Book of St. David's, which dates to 1326. Its location is uncertain but it has been tentatively identified with the now abandoned farmstead of Trenergy, which stood to the east of Upper Treleddyn. It should not be assumed that this is correct however. The Black Book describes Trefuergu as having 2 bovates of land.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Willis-Bund, J., 1902, Black Book of St. Davids. Cymmrodorion Record Series, No.5, p.55; Rees, W., 1932, Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: Name in the Black Book of St David's in 1326

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 42 WHITESANDS BAY FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 13360 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73252715 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: None **Condition:** Moved

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Parts of an aurochs skeleton were found in exposed sections of a submerged forest at low tide on Whitesands beach in 1988.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Murphy, K. & Allen, B., 1997, Strumble Head to Ginst Point Coastal Survey. ACA Report.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of an assemblage of ancient species from a submerged forest in Whitesands Bay

Evidential Value: Location of bones unknown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 43 TYWYN COMMONS COMMON LAND

HER PRN: 13938 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7440027100 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces; Agricul

Form: Topog **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A small parcel of registered common land.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Small parcel of common land

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Common Land

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 44 TRELEDDYN

COMMON LAND

HER PRN: 13949 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7301025720 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces; Agricul

Form: Topog **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

An area of common land.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Area of rough pasture

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Common Land

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 45 CARN POETH

COMMON LAND

HER PRN: 13950 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM732256 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces; Agricul

Form: Topog **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A parcel of surviving common land.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Common land

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Common land

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 46 WAUN RHOSSEON COMMON LAND

HER PRN: 13951 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM728257 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces; Agricul

Form: Topog **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A parcel of surviving common land.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Common land

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Common Land

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 47 WAUN RHOSSEON;PART OF COMMON LAND

HER PRN: 13983 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM732257 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces; Agricul

Form: Topog **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A parcel of surviving common land.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Common land

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Common land

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 48 WAUN LLAETHDY COMMON LAND

HER PRN: 14042 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7399227575 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces; Agricul

Form: Topog **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A small parcel of registered common land.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Small parcel of common land

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Common land

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 49 LLEITHYR MOOR COMMON LAND

HER PRN: 14043 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7457027540 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces; Agricul

Form: Topog **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A small area of common land surrounded by enclosed farmland.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Area of rough pasture

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Common Land

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 50 TRESWNI MOOR COMMON LAND

HER PRN: 14044 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7370025700 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces; Agricul

Form: Topog **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A small area of common land surrounded by enclosed farmland.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Area of rough pasture

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Common Land

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 51 WHITESANDS BEACH FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 14278 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73182714 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Bronze Age **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A bronze palstave axe-head was found on the foreshore by a metal detector in 1987. The object was buried in clay exposed by the tide. The finder retained possession of the artefact, but a drawing of it and the findspot location details are held by Scolton Museum, Haverfordwest.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation: No

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Artefact now in private collection

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 52 TREFELLY

NATURAL FEATURE

HER PRN: 14399 **NMR NPRN:****NGR:** SM74282766 Grid reference taken at centre of site**Period:** Unknown **Broadclass:** Unassigned**Form:** None **Condition:** Not Known**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

It is not clear what this record was originally created for, but it has been amended to reflect the fact that a natural feature, not an archaeological feature, is present at this location.

Rarity: Common**Reference:****Documentation:****Group Value:** None**Evidential Value:** None**Historical Value:** None**Aesthetic Value:** None**Communal Value:** None**Significance:** Minor Importance**ID number:** 53 PENLLEDWEN

FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN: 14689 **NMR NPRN:****NGR:** SM730277**Period:** Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence**Form:** Topog **Condition:** Not Known**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A record was created from aerial photographs in the 1990s for traces of possible medieval strip fields and enclosures in this area, but their precise form and location is not documented in detail in the regional HER.

Rarity: Not rare**Reference:****Documentation:** None**Group Value:** Part of historic field system**Evidential Value:** Some upstanding boundaries. Aerial photos.**Historical Value:** None**Aesthetic Value:** None**Communal Value:** None**Significance:** Minor Importance

ID number: 54 PENARTHUR SAW PIT

HER PRN: 16097 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7477526476 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A saw pit is shown in the farmstead complex on the 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: Part of farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Unknown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 55 PONT PEN-ARTHUR BRIDGE

HER PRN: 16142 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7514526445 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: O.struct **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 12675 **grade:** II

A late 19th century road bridge, which has Grade II listed status.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Carries the main road across the Afon Alun

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 56 PEN-LAN FARM FARMHOUSE
HER PRN: 20811 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SM74702560 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 12677 **grade:** II

The farmhouse at Penlan is of 19th century and was renovated in 1890. It is a listed building, along with its range of outbuilding to the southwest.

Rarity: Common
Reference: Cadw listing description.
Documentation: Yes
Group Value: Part of historic farmstead complex
Evidential Value: Standing building
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 57 TRELEDDYN ISAF;LOWER FARMHOUSE
TRELEDDYN
HER PRN: 22392 **NMR NPRN:** 22300
NGR: SM7313925908 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 12734 **grade:** II

Lower Treleddyn farmhouse dates to around 1800 and stand within a farmstead complex of post-medieval and modern buildings. It appears to be a working farm in 2012.

Rarity: Common
Reference: Cadw Listing Description.
Documentation: Yes
Group Value: Part of historic farmstead complex
Evidential Value: Standing building
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 58 PENARTHUR FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 23348 **NMR NPRN:** 30038

NGR: SM7480926489 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Penarthur is the successor to a medieval settlement known as Maenarthur, although the present farmstead is a purely post-medieval complex. The farmhouse is a late 18th century building which stands alongside a range of post medieval and modern farm buildings. Still occupied in 2012.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Jones, F., 1996, The Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and their Families, p.158-159. Brawdy Books.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of historic farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value:

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 59 TOWYN COTTAGE DWELLING; SUNDAY SCHOOL

HER PRN: 23448 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM74132700 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic; Education

Form: Building **Condition:** Converted

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Henry Evans, in 1923, describes Towyn Cottage as "for the past few years been adapted for the accommodation of a branch Sunday School in connection with the Baptist denomination." The building is now used as a dwelling.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Evans, H., 1923, History and Guide to St. David's, p.37

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 60 TRAETH-MAWR SAND PIT

HER PRN: 23732 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73402715 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A sand pit shown on the 1889 and 1908 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps. It lies under the present tarmaced car park alongside the beach at Whitesands Bay.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Murphy, K. & Allen, B., 1997, Strumble Head to Ginst Point Coastal Survey. ACA Report.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: None

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 61 HIGHWINDS SUBMARINE LISTENING STATION

HER PRN: 25457 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73482795

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A First World War hydrophone submarine listening station formerly stood at this location. The building stood within a rectangular compound and was served by an access track. Part of the enclosure boundary still survives.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation: None known

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Limited remains, most notably part of enclosure wall

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 62 PORTHSELAU MINING FEATURE

HER PRN: 25484 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM726260 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A possible mining feature, unverified, marked by a cut in the clifftop.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Rock cut feature

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 63 FFYNNON FAIDDOG COTTAGE

HER PRN: 26610 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7394627177 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 12658 **grade:** II

A small, mid-19th century, 1 1/2 storey cottage which has been awarded Grade II Listed Building status for its retention of vernacular features.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw's Listing Description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 64 LLEITHYR FARMHOUSE
HER PRN: 26611 **NMR NPRN:** 22276
NGR: SM7477027288 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 12659 **grade:** II

Lleithyr is a fine example of a 19th century farmhouse range. The complex of buildings is not shown on the Ordnance Survey's 1 inch to 1 mile scale map of 1831, but does appear on the 1889 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition map.

Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Cadw Listing Description
Documentation: Yes
Group Value: Part of historic settlement pattern of the district
Evidential Value: Standing farmstead complex in use
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 65 PLYG Y TYWYN;TIR BAR DWELLING
HER PRN: 26612 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SM73552644 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 12660 **grade:** II

This is an early 19th century cottage which was altered in 1900 but has been listed as a "good surviving example of a single storey house".

Rarity: Not common
Reference: Cadw's Listing Description
Documentation: Yes
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Standing building
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 66 WAUN RHOSSEON COTTAGE
HER PRN: 26657 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SM7338725489 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Restored
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 12706 **grade:** II

A small, single-storey cottage, listed by Cadw as a fine example of its type.

Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Cadw listing description.
Documentation: Yes
Group Value: None
Evidential Value: Standing building
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 67 PENLAN OUTBUILDING
HER PRN: 26664 **NMR NPRN:** 22612
NGR: SM7470125597 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 12678 **grade:** II

The farmstead of Penlan includes the farmhouse and this fine range of outbuildings around a three-sided courtyard, within which pens have been added. The carthouse and the building at the western side of the courtyard are 19th century in date, whilst the southern and eastern buildings of the range date to about 1890.

Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Cadw listing description.
Documentation: Yes
Group Value: Part of historic farmstead complex
Evidential Value: Standing buildings
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 68 PENLAN

WELL HOUSE

HER PRN: 26665 **NMR NPRN:****NGR:** SM7465525623 Grid reference taken at centre of site**Period:** Post Medieval**Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage**Form:** O.struct**Condition:** Intact**Site Status:** Listed Building**SAM number:****LB number:** 12679 **grade:** II

This small well enclosure has been listed by Cadw as a rare surviving example of its type. It is a stone structure, about 1.5 metres in diameter, with a small wooden entrance door and stone slab roof.

Rarity: Rare**Reference:****Documentation:****Group Value:** Part of historic farmstead complex**Evidential Value:** Standing structure**Historical Value:** None**Aesthetic Value:** None**Communal Value:** None**Significance:** Nationally Important

ID number: 69 CROESWDIG

OUTBUILDING

HER PRN: 26687 **NMR NPRN:****NGR:** SM7390126232 Grid reference taken at centre of site**Period:** Post Medieval**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence**Form:** Building**Condition:** Restored**Site Status:** Listed Building**SAM number:****LB number:** 12731 **grade:** II

Listed outbuilding at the northern side of the farmyard at Croeswdig farm, to the east of the farmhouse. The building range dates to the early 19th century and are shown on the parish tithe map of 1840.

Rarity: Not rare**Reference:** Cadw Listing Description**Documentation:****Group Value:** Part of farmstead complex**Evidential Value:** Standing building**Historical Value:** None**Aesthetic Value:** None**Communal Value:** None**Significance:** Nationally Important

ID number: 70 CROESWDIG

OUTBUILDING

HER PRN: 26688 **NMR NPRN:****NGR:** SM7386226208 Grid reference taken at centre of site**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence**Form:** Building **Condition:** Restored**Site Status:** Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 12732 **grade:** II

Listed outbuilding at the northern side of the farmyard at Croeswdig farm, to the west of the farmhouse. The building range dates to the early 19th century and are shown on the parish tithe map of 1840.

Rarity: Not rare**Reference:** Cadw Listing Description**Documentation:** Yes**Group Value:** Part of farmstead complex**Evidential Value:** Standing building**Historical Value:** None**Aesthetic Value:** None**Communal Value:** None**Significance:** Nationally Important**ID number:** 71 CROESWDIG

OUTBUILDING

HER PRN: 26689 **NMR NPRN:****NGR:** SM738261 Grid reference taken at centre of site**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence**Form:** Building **Condition:** Restored**Site Status:** Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 12733 **grade:** II

Listed outbuilding at the western side of the farmyard at Croeswdig farm. The building range dates to the early 19th century and are shown on the parish tithe map of 1840.

Rarity: Not rare**Reference:** Cadw Listing Description**Documentation:** Yes**Group Value:** Part of farmstead complex**Evidential Value:** Standing building**Historical Value:** None**Aesthetic Value:** None**Communal Value:** None**Significance:** Nationally Important

ID number: 72 TRELEDDYN ISAF OUTBUILDING

HER PRN: 26694 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73152590 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 12735 **grade:** II

This outbuilding to Lower Treleddyn dates to the early 19th century. It is a tall building, with a granary above the animal byre. A single storey range has been added to its southern end.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw listing description.

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 73 TRELEDDYN ISAF OUTBUILDING

HER PRN: 26695 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7314825928 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 12736 **grade:** II

This outbuilding at Lower Treleddyn dates to the early 19th century and is notable for the survival of the curving wall of the horse engine on its southern side.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Cadw listing description.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of historic farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 74 TRELEDDYN UCHAF OUTBUILDING

HER PRN: 26696 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7319525948 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This is an outbuilding to Upper Treleddyn house, situated to the rear of the dwelling and apparently integral to the walled garden. The building is shown on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: Part of historic farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 75 TRWYN HWRDDYN FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 30677 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73302726 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A lump of slag, indicating a possible metalworking site of unknown date, was found here in 1995. It is recorded as copper alloy metalworking waste by the National Museum of Wales (NMW 57.94/64).

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Murphy, K. & Allen, B., 1997, Strumble Head to Ginst Point Coastal Survey. ACA Report.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Fragment of slag

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 76 CRAIG Y CREIGWYR QUARRY

HER PRN: 32605 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73152762 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This is the site of a disused cliff quarry, which is shown on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It is not shown or named on the 1908 edition of the map and had evidently gone out of use by that time.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Murphy, K. & Allen, B., 1997, Strumble Head to Ginst Point Coastal Survey. ACA Report.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Quarry cut and spoil tips still recognisable.

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 77 PORTH MAWR QUARRY

HER PRN: 32606 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73412708 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A small quarry within the Tywyn Burrows dune system. It is shown as a quarry on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The quarry was abandoned in the early 20th century and is now largely hidden in gorse.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: One of a series of sand pits on the Burrows

Evidential Value: Quarry pit still visible

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 78 PORTH MAWR QUARRY

HER PRN: 32611 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7319626624 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A small quarry pit shown as a working quarry on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Quarry pit still visible

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 79 ST DAVID'S HEAD SHEEP FOLD

HER PRN: 32694 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7299027990 Unknown

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: O.struct **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

An irregular enclosure, measuring 10 metres by 5 metres in area, defined by a 1 metre high drystone wall, was recorded in this area in 1997. It is thought that the grid reference may be inaccurate as nothing is visible at this location on aerial photographs. It may lie just over 20 metres to the north-northwest of the given location. The structure was thought to be modern in date.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Murphy, K., 2001, A Prehistoric Field System and Related Monuments on St David's Head and Carn Llidi, Pembrokeshire, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society: 67: p.85-99

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of agricultural landscape

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 80 CARN LLIDI ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 34308 **NMR NPRN:** 24364

NGR: SM73512809 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monumen**SAM number:** PE093 **LB number:** **grade:**

This oval enclosure is defined by an earth and stone bank, up to 1 metre high, and measures approximately 30 metres east to west, by 24 metres north to south. Aerial photographs seem to show a hut or structure within the enclosure.

Rarity: Not common

Reference: Murphy, K., 2001, A Prehistoric Field System and Related Monuments on St David's Head and Carn Llidi, Pembrokeshire , Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society: 67: p.85-99

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of a complex of enclosures on St David's Head

Evidential Value: Upstanding earthworks

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 81 CARN LLIDI BOUNDARY WALL

HER PRN: 34309 **NMR NPRN:** 24364

NGR: SM73502802

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This is an putative prehistoric, earthwork boundary bank which runs on a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment onto the upper slopes of Carn Llidi Bychan on its northern flank. Its lower section, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, is recorded in the Dyfed HER as PRN34310. This section lies outside the scheduled area at present and is therefore currently considered to be of local importance.

Rarity: Not common

Reference: Murphy, K., 2001, A Prehistoric Field System and Related Monuments on St David's Head and Carn Llidi, Pembrokeshire , Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society: 67: p.85-99

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of a complex of enclosures on St David's Head

Evidential Value: Upstanding earthwork. Aerial photographs.

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 82 PENMAEN DEWI BOUNDARY BANK

HER PRN: 34311 **NMR NPRN:** 24364

NGR: SM73352812

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monumen **SAM number:** PE093 **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

Earth and stone boundary banks were recorded in this area in 1997, but these were obscured by dense bracken at the time and could not be clearly interpreted. They were thought to be associated with the putative prehistoric field system to the north of Carn Llidi, on St David's Head.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference: Murphy, K., 2001, A Prehistoric Field System and Related Monuments on St David's Head and Carn Llidi, Pembrokeshire , Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society: 67: p.85-99

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of a complex of enclosures on St David's Head

Evidential Value: Upstanding earthworks

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 83 CARN LLIDI BYCHAN BOUNDARY WALL

HER PRN: 34312 **NMR NPRN:** 24364

NGR: SM73392804

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monumen **SAM number:** PE093 **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A boundary of putative prehistoric date was recorded by an EDM survey here in 1997 and described as being defined by spaced, upright boulders.

Rarity: Not common

Reference: Murphy, K., 2001, A Prehistoric Field System and Related Monuments on St David's Head and Carn Llidi, Pembrokeshire , Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society: 67: p.85-99

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of a complex of enclosures on St David's Head

Evidential Value: Upstanding feature

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: **84** CARN HEN ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: 34317 **NMR NPRN:** 24364

NGR: SM73162801 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monumen**SAM number:** PE093 **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This apparent oval enclosure is found at the foot of Carn Hen, on its northern side. It is defined by an earthwork bank, which is particularly noticeable along the northern side of the enclosure. A long earthwork boundary bank (PRN 34261) runs up the slope from the north and appears to run over this enclosure.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference: Murphy, K., 2001, A Prehistoric Field System and Related Monuments on St David's Head and Carn Llidi, Pembrokeshire , Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society: 67: p.85-99

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of a complex of enclosures on St David's Head

Evidential Value: Survives as standing earthwork. EDM survey archive

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: **85** CARN HEN BOUNDARY BANK

HER PRN: 34318 **NMR NPRN:** 24364

NGR: SM73182806

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monumen**SAM number:** PE093 **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A relatively short boundary bank, largely obscured by gorse. It was first recorded in 1960 and then surveyed again in 1997, when it was suggested to be of post medieval date.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Murphy, K., 2001, A Prehistoric Field System and Related Monuments on St David's Head and Carn Llidi, Pembrokeshire , Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society: 67: p.85-99

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Upstanding earthwork; EDM survey archive

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 86 CARN HEN LYNCHET

HER PRN: 34319 **NMR NPRN:** 24364

NGR: SM73092795

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monumen **SAM number:** PE093 **LB number:** **grade:**

Two or three lynchets (linear features created across a slope by ploughing) were noted in this area by Professor W.F. Grimes in 1960. The area is now obscured by gorse and the features are largely obscured. Modern aerial photographs (Google Earth) do seem to show two linear banks or lynchets running west and west-southwest from Carn Hen, across this area. These may be the features noted by Grimes.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation: None known

Group Value: Part of a historic field system

Evidential Value: Probably survive as linear earthworks

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 87 PENMAEN DEWI BOUNDARY WALL

HER PRN: 34320 **NMR NPRN:** 24364

NGR: SM72972787 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A disused field boundary bank, now largely obscured in gorse. It appears to survive only as a low earth and stone bank.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Murphy, K., 2001, A Prehistoric Field System and Related Monuments on St David's Head and Carn Llidi, Pembrokeshire, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society: 67: p.85-99

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of a historic field system

Evidential Value: Denuded bank

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 88 PENMAEN DEWI BOUNDARY WALL

HER PRN: 34321 **NMR NPRN:** 24364

NGR: SM72922784 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A disused field boundary bank, now largely obscured in gorse. It appears to survive only as a low earth and stone bank.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Murphy, K., 2001, A Prehistoric Field System and Related Monuments on St David's Head and Carn Llidi, Pembrokeshire, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society: 67: p.85-99

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of a historic field system

Evidential Value: Denuded bank

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 89 CARN HEN BOUNDARY WALL

HER PRN: 34322 **NMR NPRN:** 24364

NGR: SM73312800 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Prehistoric **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A linear feature, perhaps a field boundary, defined by a low bank and, in parts, a lynchet. Thought to be of prehistoric date.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Murphy, K., 2001, A Prehistoric Field System and Related Monuments on St David's Head and Carn Llidi, Pembrokeshire, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society: 67: p.85-99

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of historic field system

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 90 CARN HEN BOUNDARY

HER PRN: 34324 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73302794

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monumen **SAM number:** PE093 **LB number:** **grade:**

A boundary bank was noted here in 1997. Its period was not established at the time. A linear feature is visible on Google Earth running east-northeast to west-southwest in this area.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Murphy, K., 2001, A Prehistoric Field System and Related Monuments on St David's Head and Carn Llidi, Pembrokeshire, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society: 67: p.85-99

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Possibly part of historic field system

Evidential Value: Denuded stone and earth bank

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 91 LOWER TRELEDDYN FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 43478 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7312425899 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Lower Treleddyn farmstead is composed of a late Georgian farmhouse, built around 1800, associated with a range of post medieval and modern farm buildings.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: Farmstead complex adjacent to building complex of Upper Treleddyn

Evidential Value: Standing buildings and field system

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 92 MELIN DANYRHIW LEAT

HER PRN: 44036 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM7508026110 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The disused mill stream which fed the former woollen mill at Melin in the late 19th century runs north to south through the field to the west of the Afon Alun.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: Part of mill complex

Evidential Value: Earthworks probably survive

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 93 PENARTHUR FARM ENCLOSURE**HER PRN:** 46862 **NMR NPRN:****NGR:** SM747268**Period:** Early Medieval? **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Not Known**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Cambria Archaeology) suggested that there might be a circular enclosure at this location, perhaps an early medieval cemetery site, associated with three Early Christian inscribed stones found at nearby Ffynnon Penarthur in the 19th century. No evidence of this enclosure exists and its identification seems speculative and based only on aerial photographic evidence. This location is right at the extreme eastern edge of the former extent of the Burrows sand dune system and the land here is hummocky and various landforms are visible on modern aerial photographs. It is important to note however, that within the area of the modern field parcel, William Couling's 1815 map of Penarthur Farm shows two small field parcels named "Arthur's Stone" and "Cwmcroes", both of which suggest a link with the early Christian inscribed stones moved from Penarthur to St. David's Cathedral in the 19th century.

Rarity: Unknown**Reference:** Ludlow, N., 2003, Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, Part 2. ACA Report for Cadw; Couling, W., 1815, Maps of the estates of the Lord Bishop of St. David's in the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan etc. NLW.**Documentation:** Yes**Group Value:** None**Evidential Value:** None**Historical Value:** None**Aesthetic Value:** None**Communal Value:** None**Significance:** Minor Importance

ID number: 94 ST PATRICK'S CHAPEL CHAPEL; CEMETERY

HER PRN: 46864 **NMR NPRN:** 305394

NGR: SM7336127228 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Early Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Documents; Buried Feature **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE012 **LB number:** **grade:**

St Patrick's Chapel stood on a low mound in a field known as Parc y Capel. It is mentioned by George Owen of Henllys in the late 16th century when it was said to be "decayed". Owen also notes that it was used by seamen and passengers landing at Whitesands Bay, and that it had formerly been used by pilgrims. By the 19th century it had long fallen out of use and reduced to its foundations. It was excavated in 1925 and again in 1970. The excavations demonstrated that the chapel itself was likely to be a post-Norman conquest foundation, it was associated with a burial ground, including shallow graves within the walls of the chapel building itself. There was also evidence that it stood on the site of an early medieval cist cemetery. At least three cist graves were excavated and found to contain evidence of human remains. One of these was partly capped by a stone slab which had a simple cross incised into its bottom side, thought to be of early medieval type. Coastal erosion in 1969 exposed a number of graves along the sea edge and this prompted some limited excavation in 1970. The site is now grassed over and little surface evidence shows the location of the chapel.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Jones, G., 1979, "Note on St. Patrick's Chapel, St. David's" in The Pembrokeshire Historian, No. 6.; Badger, B.A. & Green, F, 1925, Archaeologia Cambrensis 7th Series, Vol. 5, p. 87-120.

Documentation:

Group Value: Evidence of multiperiod burials on same site

Evidential Value: Archaeological features survive

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 95 TY GWYN

NATURAL FEATURE

HER PRN: 47481 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73592732

Period: General **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This feature was recorded as a possible oval enclosure, visible on 1950s aerial photographs. Recent archaeological assessment has discounted it as an archaeological site, it seems to be the product of natural drainage patterns.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Murphy, F., 2009, Prehistoric Defended Enclosures: Additional Sites. DAT Report.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: None

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 96 TY GWYN

NATURAL FEATURE

HER PRN: 47482 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM73892723 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: General **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Originally recorded as a possible enclosure, on the basis of aerial photographic evidence, this site has been shown to be a natural feature by recent fieldwork.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Murphy, F., 2009, Prehistoric Defended Enclosures; Additional Sites. DAT Report.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: None

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 97 TY GWYN CROPMARK

HER PRN: 47483 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM74002713 Unknown

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Cropmark **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A curvilinear cropmark was noted in this area in 2003, on a 1950s aerial photograph. It was said to be 7 metres wide and 90 metres long. No such feature is visible on modern aerial photographs or on the ground when the area is viewed from the adjacent road to the south. The 1950s photograph may show a natural feature.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference:

Documentation: No

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Unknown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 98 LOFTED OUTBUILDING TO BARN
SW.OF TRELEDDYN
UCHAF/UPPER
TRELEDDYN,TRELEDDYN

HER PRN: 58904 **NMR NPRN:** 22665

NGR: SM7317125931 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 12738 **grade:** II

This late 18th or early 19th century outbuilding to Upper Treleddyn is a 2-storey barn with openings for doves under the eaves.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw listing description.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of an historic farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 99 THE BURROWS BOUNDARY BANK

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7369926922 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Various

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A straight boundary bank, the line of which is shown on 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1889. It may have been created at the time of the original enclosure of Tywyn Common or the Burrows c.1869. Much of the bank has been removed and only intermittent sections now survive. At its northern end a section about 30 metres in length survives as an upstanding bank, but the best preserved section is perhaps 200 metres long and runs south-southeast to north-northwest at the western edge of the golf course, where its form is often lynchet-like with the land on the northeast side of it being lower than the southwest side, with some evidence of herring-bone drystone facing.

Rarity: Common

Reference: 1889 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map

Documentation: None known

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Intermittent sections of the bank survive across and near the golf course.

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 100 THE BURROWS SAND PIT

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7356226908 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This sand quarry was first worked during the Second World War as part of extensive military quarrying operations to obtain sand for the construction of RAF St. David's. It is still active today, used by the golf course, but only an area of circa 60 metres by 35 metres has exposed sand, with no stabilising vegetation. The excavation of sand has exposed the pre-dune land surface beneath in some places, where a gravel and stone mix was exposed, with occasional large stone blocks visible. None of the exposed features appeared to be archaeological. There seems to be between 1 and 2 metres depth of sand overlying this original land surface.

Rarity: Common

Reference: None

Documentation: None

Group Value: One of a series of Second World War sand quarries across The Burrows

Evidential Value: Sand pit still extant and apparently occasionally used.

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 101 THE BURROWS BOUNDARY BANK

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7361726989 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A series of four concrete boundary posts in an area of often dense vegetation. They mark the line of a now removed fence, which follows the line of a very denuded boundary bank. This bank is shown on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map and is still just visible on modern aerial photographs. This joined with a still extant boundary bank and fence at its western end which continued the line to the coast. The line is on an east-northeast to west-southwest axis and there is circa 117 metres between the easternmost and westernmost posts.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Four standing concrete posts

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 102 THE BURROWS SAND PIT; QUARRY

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7353027126 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval?; Modern? **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A quarried area, with evidence of historic sand removal at its western end, now overgrown with vegetation, whilst the eastern end of the area has been excavated more deeply as a shale quarry in more recent times. The shale quarry seems relatively recent and remains clear of vegetation. The stratigraphy of this quarry is interesting as it reveals that the sand deposits overlie a 20cm thick bank of a clay soil, which overlies the thinly-laminated shale bedrock.

Rarity: Common

Reference: None

Documentation: None

Group Value: One of a series of sand quarries across The Burrows

Evidential Value: Sand pit still extant.

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 103 THE BURROWS SAND PIT

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7367926567 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval?; Modern? **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A small area of sand quarrying, now largely grassed-over. The area of the sand pit is roughly 10 metres by 8 metres and 1 metre deep. Wind and/or animal erosion has created a number of small exposures around the margins of the pit which reveal banding in the deposited sand, indicating that some natural stabilisation of the dunes here has occurred in the past, presumably with a cover of vegetation, enabling sandy soils to form, which have later become covered with more wind-blown sand deposits.

Rarity: Common

Reference: None

Documentation: None

Group Value: One of a series of sand quarries across The Burrows

Evidential Value: Sand pit still extant.

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 104 THE BURROWS SAND PIT

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7368826509 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval?; Modern? **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A relatively large area of sand quarrying, now largely grassed-over. The area of the sand pit is roughly 70 metres northeast to southwest by 45 metres and up to 2 metres deep. Wind and/or animal erosion has exposed the sand around the margins of the pit, revealing banding in the deposited sand, indicating that some natural stabilisation of the dunes here has occurred in the past, presumably with a cover of vegetation, enabling sandy soils to form, which have later become covered with more wind-blown sand deposits.

Rarity: Common

Reference: None

Documentation: None

Group Value: One of a series of sand quarries across The Burrows

Evidential Value: Sand pit still extant.

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 105 THE BURROWS

BOUNDARY BANK

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0**NGR:** SM7378326468 Grid reference taken at centre of site**Period:** Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>**Form:** Earthwork **Condition:** Near Intact**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A field boundary bank at the southern edge of the eastern portion of The Burrows, which was formerly an area of common land. The boundary bank is stone faced and erosion has created a number of exposures which show that it is composed of sand, with some further stone built into the core of the bank. It is topped with a post and wire fence. The boundary seems to be absent from early 19th century Ordnance Survey maps (such as the 1831 1 inch to 1 mile map), on which the edge of the common seems to be further to the south. It does appear on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This suggests a mid-19th century date for the construction of the bank.

Rarity: Common**Reference:****Documentation:****Group Value:** Part of the historic field system of the district**Evidential Value:** A standing bank**Historical Value:** None**Aesthetic Value:** None**Communal Value:** None**Significance:** Minor Importance

ID number: 106 CARN HOWEL COTTAGE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7391126425 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This former cottage survives now only as a rectilinear structure comprising of low earth and stone banks, which now stand up to 0.5 metres high and are up to 0.60 metres in width. Originally the cottage stood within a field parcel, part of Croeswdig farm, just outside the southeast corner of The Burrows common and close to one of the main entry/exit points of the common. In 1841, an Agricultural Labourer named William Morgan lived here, with his wife Ann and their five children. In 1861, a 72 year old Labourer named William David, his wife, daughter and grandson lived here. The property is not named on the 1871 census and may have been abandoned by that time. The boundary bank of the enclosing field was removed during the 20th century and is no longer traceable on the ground. It is not known at which point the cottage was abandoned, but the 1908 Ordnance Survey map depicts it clearly, also showing small folds built onto the outside of the northern and western corners of the enclosing field parcel.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None known

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Denuded earth and stone bases of the cottage survive

Historical Value: Details of occupants in census returns

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 107 THE BURROWS STONE**HER PRN:** **NMR NPRN:** 0**NGR:** SM7393626463 Grid reference taken at centre of site**Period:** Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>**Form:** Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

An upright monolith which now leans to the east. It has all the appearance of being a Bronze Age standing stone, other than that an iron gate hinge protrudes from the upper part of its northwest facing side. This indicates that it must have originally stood vertically and had a gate hung upon it. There is no evidence of a lower hinge however, or any hole bored to receive one. There is no map evidence of any field boundaries at this location, therefore it seems probable that the stone has been moved from another location and set here in relatively recent times, perhaps as a rubbing stone. It may be speculated that it may originally have been positioned at a sheepfold located 40 metres to the south-southwest, which was said (in the mid-19th century) to incorporate parts of a now lost chambered tomb (Coetan Arthur). The exposed part of the stone is 1.6 metres long, but because of its angle it stands only 1.1 metres high. It is up to 0.6 metres wide by 0.4 metres thick. The stone seems well set and its base is surrounded with apparent packing stones.

Rarity: Not common**Reference:****Documentation:** None**Group Value:** Unknown**Evidential Value:** A standing stone**Historical Value:** None**Aesthetic Value:** None**Communal Value:** None**Significance:** Unknown

ID number: 108 THE BURROWS SAND PIT

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SM7414626674 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This former sand quarry is relatively large, measuring circa 75 metres northwest to southeast by 40 metres and up to 2 metres deep. A buried land surface seems to be exposed at the base of the pit, where many natural stones and boulders protrude through the grass cover. A line of larger boulders at the northwestern end of the working may be an archaeological feature, namely a stone setting of undetermined significance. Around the edges of the quarry, erosion had created a number of exposures in the dune sand, within which clear evidence of a buried soil is visible, between 10 and 20cm below the present surface. This indicates a period of stability and vegetation in the dune system in the past.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of a series of sand quarries across The Burrows

Evidential Value: Sand pit still extant.

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 109 THE BURROWS STONE SETTING

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SM7411626686 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This is a linear arrangement of 11 boulders in a slight curve, with 3 stones slightly detached from the group at the northern end. The whole line of stones measures circa 6.5 metres in length, north to south, and the stones generally stand up to circa 50cm high. It is not clear whether the stones represent an archaeological feature (whether ancient or relatively recent) or if they are the result of natural processes. It is also unclear as to whether further, associated features lie buried in the sand to the north, south or west.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: A line of stones apparently set in the ground

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 110 THE BURROWS SAND PIT

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SM7410026728 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A disused sand quarry, comprising several irregular pits, now grassed over, across an area measuring up to 50 metres east to west, by 35 metres.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of a series of sand quarries across The Burrows

Evidential Value: Sand pit still extant.

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 111 PORTHMAWR ISAF FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 6873 **NMR NPRN:** 30085

NGR: SM7355527586 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Various

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

Upper Porthmawr farmhouse is recorded by the RCAHMS as it was one of the farmhouses of the district which possessed a round chimney, which was a feature of traditional farmhouses of the district. J.R. Allen made a record of several in 1883, including Porthmawr. By the time his material was published in 1902, most, if not all of the round chimneys had disappeared. The round chimney no longer appears to survive at Porthmawr and it is not clear if any of the farmhouse recorded in 1883 still remains. It may have been replaced by a later house.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Romilly Allen, J., 1902, Archaeologia Cambrensis, Sixth Series, Vol.II, Part 1, p.1-24.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of a historic farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Yes, mentioned in several sources.

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 112 TRWYN HWRDDYN WEAPONS PIT

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 270481

NGR: SM7313727326 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A badly preserved hollow on this narrow promontory is all that remains of a Second World War weapon pit. It dates to 1940 and was probably an attempt to provide token defences to the large expanse of beach on Whitesand in the early stages of the war.

Rarity: Not common

Reference: Defence of Britain Database, Number 11221

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of the coastal defence network built in the Second World War

Evidential Value: A slight hollow is all that survives

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 113 CARN LLIDI BYCHAN WEAPONS PIT

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 270688

NGR: SM7346027880 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A Second World War weapon pit now surviving as a hollow embanked with a rubble and earth bank. It was built circa 1942 and seems to have housed a Lewis gun.

Rarity: Not common

Reference: Defence of Britain Database, Number 11569

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the defence network of RAF St. David's

Evidential Value: Only earthwork and stone remains now survive

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 114 CARN LLIDI BYCHAN ENCLOSURE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 402304

NGR: SM7362027780 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A rectilinear enclosure, defined by low earthwork banks and measuring up to 65 metres by 45 metres in area has been recorded from aerial photographs on the southern side of Carn Llidi Bychan. The date of this feature is unknown.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: National Monuments Record Description (NPRN 402304)

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Denuded earthwork boundary banks survive

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 115 GUIDING STAR WRECK

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 240279

NGR: SM7294226779 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Maritime

Form: Wreck **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

The wreck of a paddle tug known as the Guiding Star, from Liverpool, is located just off the beach at Whitesands Bay, but it seems that it is completely submerged. It is said to have sunk on May 19th, 1882.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Details online at <http://www.dive-pembrokeshire.com/wreck1.html>

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Submerged remains are thought to survive

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 116 CARN LLIDI BYCHAN RADAR STATION

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7357527881 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

The concrete base of a Second World War Chain Home Extra Low (CHEL) radar station can still be seen on top of Carn Llidi Bychan.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of a network of radar stations

Evidential Value: Concrete base alone now survives

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 117 ST DAVID'S CITY GOLF COURSE GOLF COURSE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7383727000 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Recreational

Form: Topography **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

St David's City Golf Course certainly has its origins in the first quarter of the 20th century. The existence of the course is mentioned in a 1923 guide book written by Henry Evans, but no date of foundation is given. RAF photographs from 1946 show that the land occupied by the golf course had been heavily exploited by the military, removing large quantities of sand for the construction of RAF St. David's during the Second World War. These photographs show no trace of a golf course at that time. The Captains Board within the clubhouse begins in 1952, suggesting that the course had been re-established by, or in, that year. Further RAF photographs dating to 1959 show that the golf course was smaller than at present, and must have been very different in layout and character to the present course. Ordnance Survey maps of the 1970s show a similar picture, but since that period the course has been extended, particularly to the west, in the direction of Whitesands Bay.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Evans, H., 1923, History and Guide to St. David's, p.37

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Course still in use and well maintained

Historical Value: Mentioned in various 20th century guide books

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Open to the public

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 118 ST DAVID'S CITY GOLF CLUBHOUSE
COURSE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7401426944 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Recreational

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

The clubhouse at St. David's City Golf Club would appear to post-date the Second World War. RAF aerial photographs from 1946 suggest that there may have been a small building on the site of the present clubhouse, but the images are too indistinct to be certain. An RAF photograph from 1959 clearly show the presence of a single building here, smaller than the present clubhouse and possibly incorporated into the present building. The 1974 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows two adjoining, but separate buildings on the site. The present clubhouse consists of two phases of development, with a corrugated iron building forming its northeastern portion, and a slightly smaller stone or block-built, cement rendered, structure forming its southwestern portion.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation: None known

Group Value: Part of the golf course complex

Evidential Value: Standing building with more than one phase of development

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Open to the public

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 119 WHITESANDS BAY HOTEL HOTEL

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7369226628 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This large hotel was built during the first half of the 20th century and appears on RAF aerial photographs dating to 1946. It was in use as a hotel during the second half of the 20th century, but had closed by, or during, the early 21st century. The entire complex had been demolished by 2012.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several 20th century buildings built on or around the former Burrows

Evidential Value: Demolished

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 120 ST DAVID'S CITY GOLF SAND PIT
COURSE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SM7371727187 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A relatively large area of sand quarrying which is shown on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map and marked as an "Old Sand Pit" on the 1908 edition of the map. Its faint outline is still visible on modern aerial photographs, but vegetation makes it difficult to recognise on the ground.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: One of a series of sand quarries across The Burrows

Evidential Value: Slight surface remains and historic map evidence

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 121 THE BURROWS ROAD ROAD

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SM7390326821 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This road does not appear on any early 19th century mapping but is in place by the time of the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It would seem that it came into being when Tywyn common was subject to parliamentary enclosure under an Act of Inclosure dating to 1869.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: Part of the community road network

Evidential Value: Road now tarmaced and in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: A public roadway

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 122 CNWC HOWEL MOUND

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SM7449026670 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: General **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Landform **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

Tradition has it that a large mound in this vicinity was used by the 18th century Methodist revivalist Howell Harries to preach to crowds of local people. The mound was said to be a "tumulus" but it seems likely that it was in fact a large, grassed-over sand dune as this area was originally part of the Tywyn common or Burrows sand-dune system. It seems that the mound was removed by the 20th century.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Evans, H., 1923, History and Guide to St. David's, p.37

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Unknown

Historical Value: Mentioned by Henry Evans in his publication

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Once a place of public congregation

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 123 PLYG Y TOWYN BUILDING

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SM7358926514 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Building **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A small structure of concrete block construction, circa 4 metres long by 2 metres wide with a door in its north-northeast facing wall. The south-southwestern end of the building stands little over 1 metre high, with the northern portion of the structure a little over 2 metres high. It has a slightly pitched concrete slab roof. A well is marked on historic Ordnance Survey maps at this location and the structure may be protecting it, but its true purpose is unknown. It appears on 1946 RAF aerial photographs and its method of construction suggests it might date to the wartime period.

Rarity: Not common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Standing structure becoming derelict

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 124 WHITESANDS BAY RESCUE LIFEGUARD STATION
STATION

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7337727102 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Civil

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A late 20th century building which was purpose-built as a lifeguard station and remains in use in 2012.

Rarity: Not common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: One of several buildings built around the car park at Whitesands Bay in modern times

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Used to provide a public service

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 125 WHITESANDS BAY CAFÉ CAFÉ

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7347127165 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A late 20th century building which was purpose-built as a café at this popular tourism location and remains in use in 2012.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several buildings built around the car park at Whitesands Bay in modern times

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Used by the public

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 126 WHITESANDS BAY PUBLIC PUBLIC CONVENIENCE
TOILETS

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7348827174 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Health and Welfare

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A late 20th century building which was purpose-built as a public convenience at this popular tourism location and remains in use in 2012.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several buildings built around the car park at Whitesands Bay in modern times

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: In public use

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 127 ST DAVID'S CITY GOLF FIELD SYSTEM
COURSE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7401327015 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

A series of four field parcels formed a narrow strip along the southern edge of the road to Whitesands Bay. They are not shown on the 1831 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map, but are in place on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. They may date to the period of parliamentary enclosure of the former common, passed in an Act of 1869. Today only slight remains can be seen of most of the boundaries, partly due to sand quarrying activity by the military during the Second World War, but mainly due to landscaping associated with the golf course since the 1960s. A fairly well-preserved section of one boundary bank survives between the present golf course car park and the present clubhouse. It is a broad, grassed-over bank composed mainly of sand it would seem.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: Part of historic, post medieval field system of the district

Evidential Value: Boundary banks now denuded and intermittent

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 128 CRAIG Y MOR DWELLING

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7400526885 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This dwelling dates to the first half of the 20th century. It is not shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map, but appears on RAF aerial photographs taken in 1946. It remains in use in 2012.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: One of several 20th century dwellings built on or around the former Burrows

Evidential Value: Standing building and garden

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 129 SWN Y MOR DWELLING

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7379126727 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This dwelling dates to the first half of the 20th century. It is not shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map, but appears on RAF aerial photographs taken in 1946. It remains in use in 2012 and has been extended and modernised in recent times.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: One of several 20th century dwellings built on or around the former Burrows

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 130 NOT KNOWN DWELLING

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7371626689 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This dwelling dates to the final quarter of the 20th century. It is not shown on 1970s Ordnance Survey maps. It remains in use in 2012.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several 20th century dwellings built on or around the former Burrows

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 131 LLAIS Y TONNAU DWELLING

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7366026600 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This dwelling has been built in recent years.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several modern dwellings built on or around the former Burrows

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 132 CRAIG YR AWEL DWELLING

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7331126674 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This dwelling dates to the first half of the 20th century. It is not shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map, but appears on RAF aerial photographs taken in 1946. It remains in use in 2012.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several 20th century dwellings built on or around the former Burrows

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 133 THE CABIN DWELLING

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7335626733 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This dwelling has been built in recent years on the site of an earlier building named as The Cabin on the 1974 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several modern dwellings built on or around the former Burrows

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 134 CRAIG Y DON DWELLING

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7337526787 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This dwelling dates to the first half of the 20th century. It is not shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map, but appears on RAF aerial photographs taken in 1946. It remains in use in 2012.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several 20th century dwellings built on or around the former Burrows

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 135 DAN Y BRYN DWELLING

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7358327213 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This dwelling dates to the first half of the 20th century. It is not shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map, but appears on RAF aerial photographs taken in 1946. It remains in use in 2012.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several 20th century dwellings built on or around the former Burrows

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 136 THE BURROWS BOUNDARY BANK

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7387926807 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This boundary bank defines the northwestern edge of a road built across Tywyn common in the mid-19th century. It is probably largely composed of sand, but now grassed-over or covered by brambles or other vegetation. The section near the present golf course clubhouse is fairly free of vegetation other than grass. The bank is generally rounded in profile and less than 1 metre high.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: Part of the 19th century field system created by enclosure

Evidential Value: Bank largely intact

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 137 THE BURROWS BOUNDARY BANK

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM7393526840 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** 0 **grade:**

This boundary bank defines the southeastern edge of a road built across Tywyn common in the mid-19th century. It is probably largely composed of sand, but now grassed-over or covered by brambles, gorse or shrubs. The bank is generally rounded in profile and less than 1 metre high.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: Part of the 19th century field system created by enclosure

Evidential Value: Bank largely intact

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance