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# Venterin W/13/3668

## Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



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Venterin  
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This report is intended to provide a statement on the condition and recommended management of all known archaeological and historical sites and features on this farm at the time it was visited by Cambria Archaeology. This information will be used to inform the Tir Gofal Management Agreement for the farm.

### **Method Statement**

The farm visit consisted of two phases:

Phase 1 was a rapid search of all readily available documentary, cartographic and published sources to try to understand the historical development of the farm and the wider landscape and to identify new sites of archaeological interest. The searches undertaken include information held in the regional Sites and Monuments Record, the relevant County Records Office and the National Library of Wales. New sites, or areas of interest were plotted onto a Geographical Information System based map for use during the field survey and for the final report.

Phase 2 was a farm visit to assess the extent, character and current condition of the archaeological and historical sites identified during the research phase. Due to time constraints recording is rapid and consists of photographs and sites notes. Some of the sites may not have been visited. The information gained during the visit has been used to determine their management recommendations.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FARM

Venterin Farm lies in the settlement of Llan Mill, a few miles outside Narberth. On the Ordnance Survey Old Series map (1819) the farm is not seen but by the time of the tithe map (1842) "Venturinn" is seen as a medium sized holding of mixed arable and pasture. No mention is made at this stage of a mill.

Between 1842 and 1887 (when the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map was surveyed) several significant changes had occurred to the farm. The cartshed (PRN47798) was built, and the mill and associated mill race (PRNs 47785 & 47786) had also been constructed, just to the east of the main farmstead.

Throughout Wales in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the wool industry was expanding rapidly and the settlement at Llan Mill was no exception. A large woollen mill – Land Mill – was built just to the north of Venterin, and a little further north another substantial woollen mill, Dyffryn Mill, was served by the same watercourse. At around 1860 Narberth was recorded as having twelve woollen factories and "*the largest, Landmill, accommodated as many as forty power mills within it.*" (Geraint Jenkins, J:1976:p.103). A knock-on effect of the mill was the construction of workers cottages throughout Llan Mill, many of which can still be seen today, giving an unmistakeable character to the present settlement.

The mill at Venterin (PRN 47785) is considerably smaller than either Land Mill or Dyffryn Mill. The landowner informed Cambria Archaeology that it was the dye-house for the cloth produced at Land Mill, and this may help to explain its smaller size. The mill building and the race are both still visible, although the wheel house is now derelict. This building is an important part of the industrial history of the area, and is given an extra significance because elements of the workings can still be made out, and the building has not undergone conversion into accommodation.

The farm buildings are also significant at Venterin. All of the buildings seen on historic map sources are still present in their original positions, and have not been subject to much alteration. This gives the whole farmstead a coherence which is not often found in farms where later changes have taken place. It is noticeable that the cow sheds are still in use as animal sheds, and their continued use and maintenance is to be encouraged. A further piece of local history is to be found inside a building known as "the barn" where the date 1866 is scratched onto a roof timber. This was apparently the date of the first village Sunday school, which was held at the farm as the chapel was not yet completed. It was the present landowner's family who provided the money for the founding of the chapel.

Some time-depth for settlement at Venterin is provided by the site of an abandoned farmstead in the west of the holding which survives as earthworks and a little building rubble. It is difficult to date, but does not appear on the 1819 Ordnance Survey map so was probably abandoned by that time. The associated field name "Park yr Hendy" survived until at least 1907, and possibly later.

Venterin is noticeable for its farm buildings, and for its role in the local history of Llan Mill. A family-run farm, it retains much of its historic character and provides clear examples of two widespread Welsh occupations of the 19<sup>th</sup> century – agriculture, and the wool industry.

## MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

### **Granary (PRN 47794).**

This is the southern end of a range of farm buildings which also houses the farmhouse (PRN 47795) and two cow sheds (PRNs 47796 and 47797). At present this part of the building is in fair condition, and the ground floor is used as a calf pen. However, the external steps do not appear to be used, which would imply that the granary or hayloft is also unused. Some of the steps are damaged, though the risers appear to be intact.

It is important that this section of the building is maintained, and ideally the upper storey should be brought back into use. The external staircase should be repaired before the damage renders it completely unusable. Given the good condition of the rest of this building it is especially important to ensure that the granary end is not allowed to become structurally unsound.

### **Mill and Mill Race (PRNs 47785 & 47786).**

The mill and mill race form an important part of the history of this region, and were part of the growth of the settlement at Llan Mill.

The main mill building (the dye house) is in fair condition, and in use as a calf pen. At the north end, some ivy has worked its way under the roof and will need to be removed before structural damage is caused. The ivy should be cut back and treated to prevent re-growth, and the area re-pointed. Future maintenance should use lime mortar for re-pointing rather than cement.

The wheel house and surrounding area is heavily overgrown. Trees and saplings within the building and immediately outside it should be cut to ground level and treated to prevent re-growth. The two fallen trees need to be carefully removed to prevent further damage to the masonry. The ivy on the south gable end should also be cut back and treated, but the roots embedded into the stonework should not be removed.

Modern rubbish and farm machinery should be removed from the wheel house and wheel pit.

Some clearance of the ground south of Venterin mill should be undertaken to ensure that the mill-race remains a visible feature. Clearance in the area of the race should be done by hand to ensure that the stone lining is not damaged by machinery.

Ideally a photographic survey should be carried out during and after any works on this building, in order to record features like the wheel pit and the axle shaft. These are often the most vulnerable features, but are also the most informative about the detailed workings of the mill.



## GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	3747	Site Name	FFYNNON TEILO	Grid Reference	SN13441472
Site Type	HOLY WELL	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

### Description

This is a spring flowing from the wall of an old quarry (PRN 47783). The quarry is roughly semi-circular and is steep-sided with walls around 6m high. The spring emerges some 50cm above ground level. It was apparently dedicated to St Teilo, and was described in 1896 as having a reputation for curing disease (Jones, F:1954:p.206). There are no clear signs of any built structure around the spring, though there are some angular lumps of stone scattered on the surface around the site. These may be natural.

At the front of the site are two symmetrical, very mature trees which may have been deliberately planted to mark the entrance to the spring. The association of trees with holy spring and wells has been noted throughout Wales and certain species have been regarded as sacred. These include rowan, ash, holly, yew, oak and apple, amongst others. Trees and thorn-bushes were sometimes used to hang rags or ribbons on as part of 'wishing' rituals (Jones,F:1954:p.18-19).

Cambria Archaeology were informed by the landowner that, some years past, water testing had been carried out on the spring water from this site. Interestingly, it was found to be very clean, and mineral rich.

### Recommendations

The spring and quarry require very little maintenance beyond occasional vegetation control.

Undergrowth is currently kept in check by light grazing, and this regime should continue.

The land-owner has included this site in new area access as part of their Tir Gofal agreement. The provision of some information about holy wells and traditions associated with them may be of interest to visitors.

Site Category C



Plate 1. *Ffynnon Teilo (PRN 3747) which is reputed to have curative powers. The two mature trees at the front may have been planted to mark the entrance. Inside an old quarry (PRN 47783).*

**PRN** 47783 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN13461471

**Site Type** QUARRY **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

**Description**

Marked as an old quarry on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. It exists as a steep-sided hollow which contains a spring, dedicated to St. Teilo and reputed to have curative powers (PRN 3747). The quarry is roughly semi-circular with walls around 9m high. The spring emerges some 50cm above ground level. A trackway leads down to the base of the quarry from the northwest.

**Recommendations**

The spring and quarry require very little maintenance beyond occasional vegetation control. Undergrowth is currently kept in check by light grazing, and this regime should continue.

**Site Category** C

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**PRN** 47784 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN13741487

**Site Type** QUARRY **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

**Description**

Quarry recorded on 1891 Ordnance Survey map. The quarry is seen as a single scoop from the hillside, about 15m across. A trackway leads away to the north, curving behind the quarry. Two small hollows on the north side are suffering from active erosion. The quarry is now under permanent pasture.

Given the proximity of the railway, it is possible that the quarry was used to obtain stone for building the Pembroke and Tenby branch line of the South Wales Railway. This branch line opened on 30<sup>th</sup> July 1863 (Price, M:1986: p.29).

**Recommendations**

The quarry site is currently grazed, and this regime should continue. If the areas of erosion do not stabilise, they may require re-seeding. Stock should be excluded until the new grass cover is established.

**Site Category** C

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PRN 47785 Site Name Grid Reference SN14071404

Site Type WOOLLEN MILL Period POST-MEDIEVAL

### Description

This mill is seen on the 1891 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps, and marked as a woollen mill. Downstream, outside the boundaries of this holding, are two more woollen mills - Llan Mill (Landmill) just to the north (which gave its name to the settlement of Llan Mill) and Dyffryn Mills, a little further north. The landowner believes that Venterin Mill used to be the dye-house for Llan Mill.

The mill building is in three parts – the dye house itself at the north end, a small central room, and the wheel house at the south. The dye house is a single storey stone building which measures about 15m north-south and 5m east-west. Generally the building is in a fair condition. It is roofed with corrugated zinc, and some of the exterior has been cement rendered. Some doors and windows have been blocked with breeze-blocks, and gaps in the original fabric of the building have also been infilled with breeze-blocks. The central room seems to have originally been a continuation of the dye house, which has now partially collapsed. At their highest, the walls stand to around three-quarter height and a temporary roof has been constructed of corrugated iron and wood.

The wheel house is completely derelict. The building itself measures around 10m north-south and 5m east-west, and on the west side the remains of the wheel pit can be seen, partially enclosed by low walls. The south gable end stands to full height, and it can be seen that the building was originally two storey. A collapse in the centre of the gable end may mark the location of a now-lost chimney. Very large, well-dressed stones were used in the construction of the wheel house, and some of the original lime mortar pointing is still seen. The walls are heavily overgrown with ivy.

The interior of the wheel house contains a trench dug into the east side, which is likely to have housed the pit-wheel. This is aligned with a square shaft in the west wall that is, in turn, aligned with the wheel pit outside. The main waterwheel would have been linked to an axle which passed through the shaft and turned the pit-wheel, driving the rest of the machinery.

The wheel pit itself is partially infilled with earth and vegetation. Several semi-mature trees are growing in and around the wheel house, and two have fallen.

Despite its derelict condition, this mill is significant since it has not been converted, and aspects of the machinery are still visible.

### Recommendations

The dye house is in fair condition, and in use as a calf pen. Future maintenance should ideally use lime mortar for re-pointing rather than cement. At the north end, some ivy has worked its way under the roof and will need to be removed before structural damage is caused. The ivy should be cut back and treated to prevent re-growth, and the area re-pointed.

The wheel house and surrounding area is heavily overgrown. Trees and saplings within the building should be cut to ground level and treated to prevent re-growth. Fallen trees should be carefully removed. The ivy should also be cut back and treated, but the roots embedded into the stonework should not be removed. Modern rubbish and farm machinery should be removed from the wheel house and wheel pit.



**Site Category B**



Plate 2. *The mill at Venterin (PRN 47785) viewed from the north. In the foreground is the main dye house (now used as a calf pen). The gable of the ruined wheel house is just visible beyinf the metal roofing.*



Plate 3. *The housing for the water wheel. On the right, next to the wall of the wheel house, is the main wheel pit.*

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**PRN** 47786 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN14091403

**Site Type** MILL RACE **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

**Description**

This mill-race served the mill at Venterin (PRN 47785). Almost the entire length of the race survives, as marked on historic maps, and it still carries water for much of its length. The race is partially stone lined. The detailed water management around the mill is not clear. The mill-race appears to by-pass the wheel pit rather than passing through it, so some form of water diversion must have taken place when the mill was in use. There is no clear indication of a pond behind the wheel pit, though the ground there is very boggy. Immediately past the wheel pit the race forks. The east fork is lined up with the wheel pit and may have been a short length of tail race. Generally, this mill-race is in good condition. However to the south of the mill the area is very overgrown and the race is in danger of being completely choked with vegetation.

**Recommendations**

Some clearance of the ground south of Venterin mill should be undertaken to ensure that the mill-race remains a visible feature. Clearance within the race itself, and in its immediate vicinity should be done by hand to ensure that the stone lining is not damaged by machinery.

**Site Category** B

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**PRN** 47787 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN13931437

**Site Type** QUARRY **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

**Description**

Quarry surviving as a shallow scoop in the hillside. There are no sign of spoil tips or of the original access track, though a modern track runs nearby and could be on an older route. The quarry site is currently under permanent pasture

**Recommendations**

Maintain as existing.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	47788	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN14031399
<b>Site Type</b>	PONDS	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL; MODERN		

### **Description**

A series of ponds located in an area listed in the tithe apportionment (1842) as a "watering place". There are now a number of recently excavated ponds which are separated by earthen dams. The most northerly of the ponds is roughly circular. Around the east, west and north edges, the pond is bounded by banks which appear to be substantially older than the banks around any of the other ponds. This area seems to have undergone little or no alteration and probably represents one edge of the stock watering place.

### **Recommendations**

No further ground-intrusive works should take place in or around the northernmost of these ponds.

**Site Category** C



Plate 4. *The modern pond (PRN 47788) which is in the location of a 19<sup>th</sup> century "watering place". It respects older banks on its north side (the far side of this picture).*

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<b>PRN</b>	47789	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN14001392
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<b>Site Type</b>	QUARRY	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL
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**Description**

A stone quarry cut from a natural valley-side. At the top of the quarry a trackway runs roughly south, following the slope of the land down to the valley bottom. A pond has formed in the base of the quarry.

**Recommendations**

Maintain the quarry in its current condition. Occasional vegetation clearance may be necessary to prevent the trackway from becoming completely obscured by trees and undergrowth.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	47790	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN13801387
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<b>Site Type</b>	GRAVEL PIT	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL
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**Description**

A gravel pit is marked on 1891 Ordnance Survey map. No trace of this feature could be found on the field visit.

**Recommendations**

No specific management recommendations apply.

**Site Category** D

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<b>PRN</b>	47792	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN14071365
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<b>Site Type</b>	QUARRY	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL	<b>Site status</b>	
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**Description**

Quarry seen on 1891 map. This site was not visited on this occasion.

**Recommendations**

No specific management requirements apply.

**Site Category** D

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<b>PRN</b>	47791	<b>Site Name</b>	PARK YR HENDY	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN13981387
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMSTEAD	<b>Period</b>	POST- MEDIEVAL	<b>Site status</b>	

### Description

Remains of a farmstead located in a field named in the tithe apportionment as "Park yr Hendy". "Hendy" normally means "old house". No buildings are marked on the tithe map or the 1819 Ordnance Survey map, so the farmstead had clearly fallen out of use by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Several earthworks lie in scrubby undergrowth, showing the location of the farmstead. At least 2 (and probably 3) building platforms could be seen as well as what is probably a garden enclosure. The building platforms are roughly 6m x 4m. Some form of track or road appears to run through the middle of this site, and the whole complex is slightly terraced into a southeast facing slope. Building stone lies scattered across the surface of the whole site.

To the east, a raised linear feature runs downslope from the farmstead towards the stream. This is a substantial earthwork, between 1m and 2m wide in places. It has the appearance of a ploughed out field boundary, though no boundaries are seen in this location on the tithe or Ordnance Survey maps. It is clearly associated with the farmstead site.

The site is currently under pasture, though bramble and hawthorn are growing in and around the earthworks.

### Recommendations

The site should be maintained under pasture. No ground intrusive activities should take place within 5m of the edges of the farmstead site, or along the associated linear feature.

Ideally, some vegetation clearance should be carried out. Larger hawthorn and bramble bushes should be cut flush with the ground and removed from the site. To prevent damage to buried archaeology the work should be carried out by hand, and roots should not be dug or dragged out.

**Site Category** C



Plate 5. The abandoned farmstead in Park yr Hendy (PRN 47791). The site of the farmstead can be seen in the middle ground, amongst the patch of trees, slightly terraced into the hillside.



**PRN** 47793 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN14031404

**Site Type** COTTAGE **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL **Site status**

### Description

A small one and half storied cottage situated just on the edge of Venterin Farmstead (PRN 47799). The landowner informed us that this building was used as a pig shed in the past. The cottage is stone-built and slate roofed, with a small window in each long wall. It is now only one room, but it can be seen where a half storey loft was originally found. To the north a small extension has been added, which is now partially derelict. In the main body of the cottage is a surviving fireplace with a wooden lintel in the north gable end. The fireplace is not central, but set to the left. In the centre of the wall is a line of soot-blackened stonework which may mark the location of another chimney which has since been removed. This implies several phases of re-building of this cottage. Initially it was probably only one room with a small fireplace. Some time later a larger fireplace and an internal chimney stack were added, and an outhouse built onto the north end. Later still the chimney stack and fireplace were removed, and no chimney survives today. The outhouse to the north still stands in places but has largely been re-built with modern materials. What survives best today is probably the original body of the building which was built between 1819 and 1842. In layout, this building is typical of the one-roomed cottages found throughout west Wales (Davies, M:1991:p.7) The building is in fair condition, and seems to be weatherproof.

### Recommendations

It is important that this building continues to be maintained. The survival of simple 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages like this is rare since many have been modernised or demolished. Traditional materials should be used for future repairs and maintenance. Ideally a use should be found for this building before it becomes derelict.

**Site Category** C



Plate 6. Cottage (PRN 47793) originally from the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. An extension was later added to the far side, and this has been largely re-built in modern materials.



<b>PRN</b>	47794	<b>Site Name</b>	VENTERIN	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN14021405
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<b>Site Type</b>	GRANARY	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL	<b>Site status</b>	
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**Description**

A granary at the south end of a range of farm buildings comprising PRNs 47794 - 47797. These make up a single range including a granary, the farmhouse and two cow-sheds. The building was constructed between 1819 and 1842.

The granary is stone-built, and now has a corrugated zinc roof. In the north of the building, next to the farmhouse, an external flight of steps leads to the upper storey. Unusually, this granary is not over a cart shed but over a loose-box, perhaps for young cattle, which implies it may have originally been used as a hayloft.

This section of the building is in good to fair condition, with the loose box still being used for calves. The steps leading to the upper storey are not currently useable, and the granary or hayloft does not seem to be in use.

**Recommendations**

It is important that this end of the building is maintained in good condition in order that the appearance and character of the whole building range is maintained. Future restoration and maintenance should utilise traditional materials wherever possible. The upper storey and external staircase should ideally be brought back into use before their condition significantly deteriorates.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	47795	<b>Site Name</b>	VENTERIN	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN14011406
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<b>Site Type</b>	FARMHOUSE	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL	<b>Site status</b>	
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**Description**

The farmhouse is part of a range of farm buildings comprising PRNs 47794-47797). This includes a granary, the farmhouse and two cow-sheds and was constructed between 1819 and 1842. The house is stone-built and rendered, and strongly symmetrical in a Georgian style.

**Recommendations**

Since the house is inhabited as a dwelling it is outside the scope of the Tir Gofal scheme.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	47796	<b>Site Name</b>	VENTERIN	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN14011407
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<b>Site Type</b>	COW SHED	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL	<b>Site status</b>	
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**Description**

A cow shed, part of a single range of farm buildings comprising PRNs 47794-47797. This includes a granary, the farmhouse and two cow sheds. It was built between 1819 and 1842.

This cow shed is 3-bay, with a fourth room at the north end which the landowner calls "the barn". Opposing doors provide a cross-passage arrangement, and each bay has a small hay-loft above, which is accessed from a ladder in the passageway.

In the "barn" at the end of this cow shed the date "1866" is scratched into a roof beam. The landowner informed us that the first village Sunday school was held in this room in 1866 whilst the chapel was being built. It was his family which provided the money for the chapel to be founded.

**Recommendations**

Generally the building is in good condition, and still in use as a cow shed. It should be maintained in its current condition, but some consideration may be given to the replacement of partially buckled iron doors with more traditional wooden doors to preserve the character of the building.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	47797	<b>Site Name</b>	VENTERIN	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SN14001408
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<b>Site Type</b>	COW SHED	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL	<b>Site status</b>	
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**Description**

A cow shed, part of a range of farm buildings comprising PRNs 47944 - 47797. This single range includes a granary, the farmhouse and two cow sheds. It was built between 1819 and 1842. This cow shed is a four-bay single storey building with a slate roof. It is smaller in size than the other cow shed (PRN 47796) and appears to have been added onto the end of this combination building rather than having been part of the original plan. The lower parts of the doorways have been blocked, but it was originally a cross-passage plan like PRN 47796. The internal divisions are now gone, and the cow shed has been made into one room which is accessed through a new doorway in the north gable end.

The building is in good condition and in use.

**Recommendations**

Generally the building is in good condition, and still in use as a cow shed. It should be maintained in its current condition and future works should be carried out using appropriate traditional materials.

**Site Category** C



Plate 7. Two cow sheds (PRNs 47796 & 47797) at the north end of the main farm building in Venterin Farmstead.



Plate 8. Looking south along the same building. The cow shed (PRN 47796) in the foreground, followed by the house (PRN 47795) and the granary/hayloft (PRN 47794).

**PRN** 47798 **Site Name** VENTERIN **Grid Reference** SN14001410

**Site Type** CARTSHED **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL **Site status**

**Description**

A single-bay stone built cart shed. It is slate roofed, and some roof timbers remain inside which are probably original.

The building was added to the original farmstead layout and was constructed between 1842 and 1887. It is now used for storage.

**Recommendations**

Generally the building is in good condition, but the masonry is beginning to crumble slightly on the southwest corner and this should be addressed before it causes structural problems. Future maintenance should utilise appropriate traditional materials.

**Site Category** C

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**PRN** 47799 **Site Name** VENTERIN **Grid Reference** SN14011408

**Site Type** FARM **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL **Site status**

**Description**

The main farmstead at Venterin consists of a range of farm buildings (granary PRN 47794, the farmhouse PRN 47795 and two cow sheds PRNs 47796 and 47797), a cottage and a cartshed. Most of the buildings were constructed between 1819 and 1842, though the cartshed was added in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although new buildings have been added around the farmstead, all of the original buildings which are shown on the tithe map still survive, and most of them are in good condition. A woollen mill (PRN 47785) was added somewhere between 1842 and 1887.

This farmstead is notable for the group value of its buildings, and for the survival of its original layout. The combination farm building is a good example of 19<sup>th</sup> century farm architecture.

**Recommendations**

See recommendations made for individual buildings and features.

**Site Category** C

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## **SITE AND AREA STATUS GLOSSARY**

The following abbreviations are used in the gazetteer to refer to site and area status. These schedules, lists and registers are compiled and maintained by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

### **SAM - Scheduled Ancient Monument**

This is a statutory designation. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

### **LB1, LB2\* & LB2 – Listed Building 1, 2\* & 2**

This is a statutory designation. Listed buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

### **HLW - Historic Landscapes of Wales**

Historic Landscapes of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest and Part 2.2 Landscapes of Special Historic Interest*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

### **PGW - Parks and Gardens of Wales**

Parks and Gardens of Wales are defined by the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 1 Parks and Gardens*. The register is advisory and has no statutory powers.

## **REFERENCES**

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Venterin

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation


Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3668


Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45670


National Grid Reference SN14011408


 Farm Boundary  
 Historic Landscape Character Area

Site Category A - National Importance


 Scheduled Ancient Monuments  
Grade 1 and Grade 2\* Listed Buildings

 Sites and Buildings of National Importance  
without a statutory designation


 Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic  
Interest

 Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest


Site Category B - Regional Importance

 Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance  
including Grade 2 listed buildings

Site Category C - Local Importance

 Sites and buildings of Local Importance

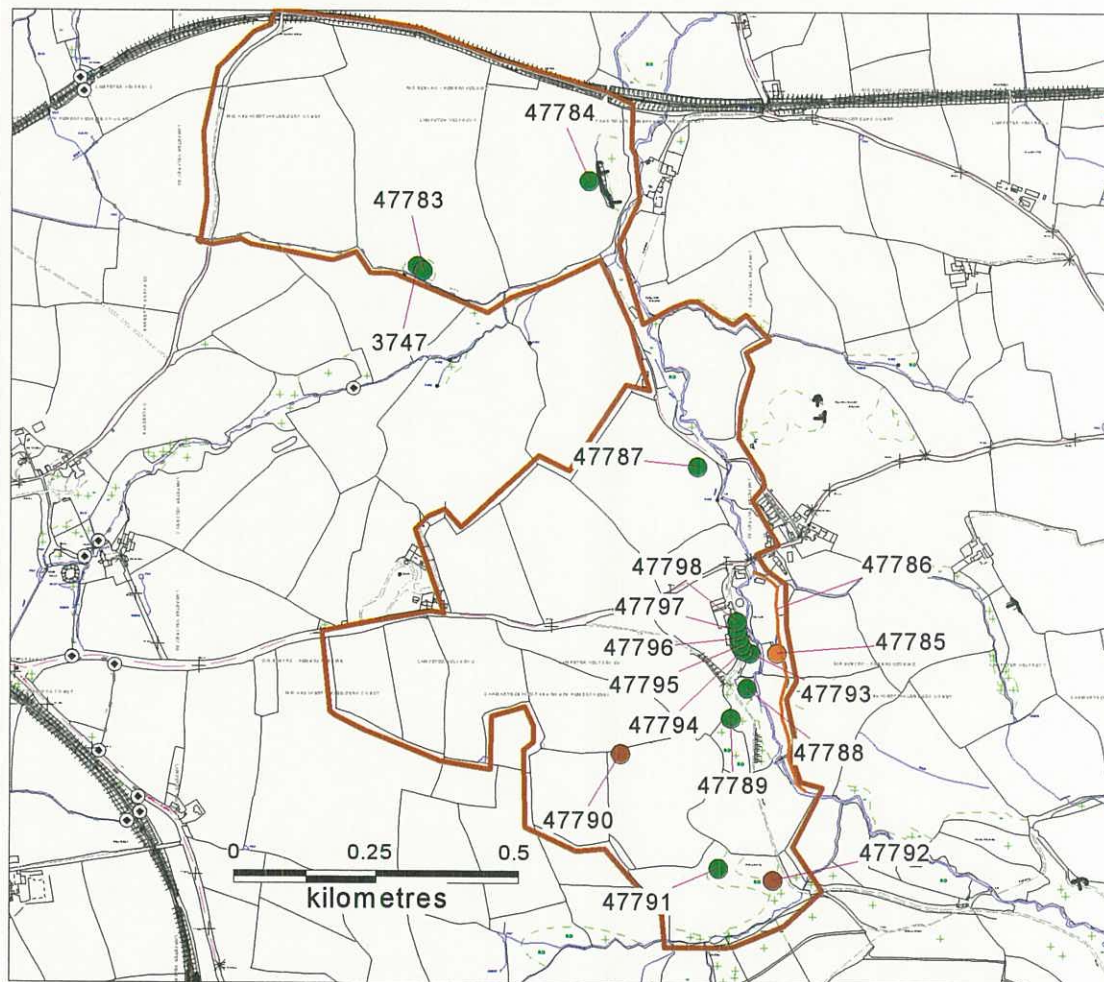
Site Category D - Unknown Importance

 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with  
no physical definition

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Venterin (Farmstead)

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Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3668

Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45670

National Grid Reference SN14011408

 Farm Boundary

Site Category A - National Importance



Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Grade 1 and Grade 2\* Listed Buildings



Sites and Buildings of National Importance  
without a statutory designation



Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic  
Interest



Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest

Site Category B - Regional Importance



Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance  
including Grade 2 listed buildings

Site Category C - Local Importance



Sites and buildings of Local Importance

Site Category D - Unknown Importance

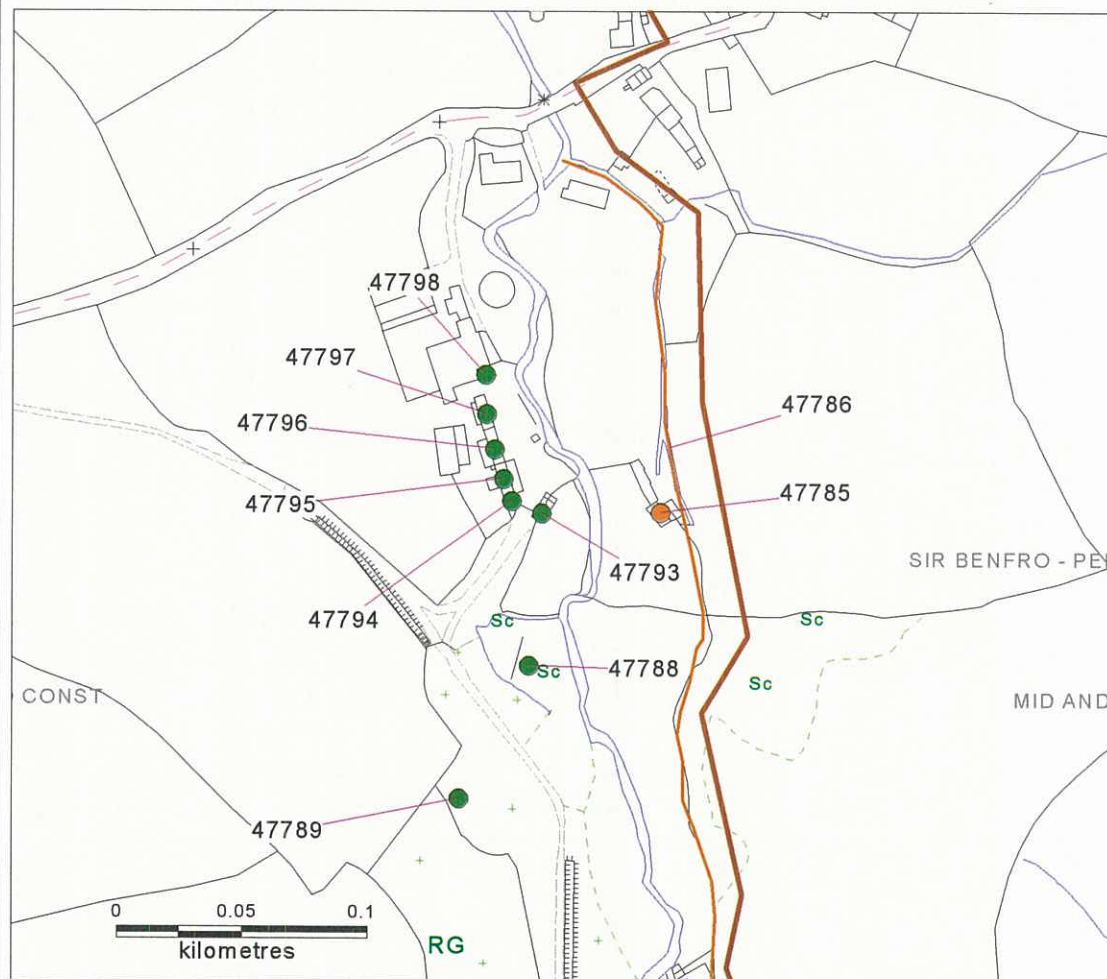


Sites requiring further investigation and sites with  
no physical definition

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**Venterin  
W/13/3668**

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**April 2003**

This report has been prepared by Polly Groom

Position: Heritage Management Assistant

Signature P Groom Date 11/04/03

This report has been checked and approved by Louise Austin on behalf of Cambria Archaeology,  
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Position: Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

Signature Louise Aust Date 16/04/03

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have  
on the content or presentation of this report