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## **TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)**



**Prepared for:  
Trenewydd Farm  
Tir Gofal Reference No  
W/13/4305**

**Archaeolog Cambria Archaeology Report No. 2005/4  
Project Record No. 48516**

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## A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

### 2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Trenewydd Farm has eight holdings. W/13/4305a and W/13/4305b are located next to each other around Trenewydd Fawr Farmstead near Croesgoch, W/13/4305c, W/13/4305d, W/13/4305e, W/13/4305g and W/13/4305h all lie further to the east near Letterston and W/13/4305f lies a short distance to the east of W/13/4305a. An archaeological farm visit was recommended for holdings W/13/4305c and W/13/4305h. These holdings were visited on the 5th of August 2004. There were few archaeological sites identified within holdings W/13/4305/a, b, d, e, f, and g during the desk-based assessment of Trenewydd Farm. The landscape character of these holdings has been described from map sources, but the holdings themselves were not visited.

The boundaries for several holdings have been amended since initial consultation. The up-to-date boundaries are used in this report. However, these were not available to Cambria at the time of the farm visit.

#### *Historic Landscape Character*

The landscape character of Trenewydd farm has changed quite dramatically in the later part of the twentieth century. There has been significant boundary removal, and numerous smaller dwellings have been abandoned and subsequently removed, particularly within holding c.

W/13/4305a & b lie in an area characterised by large regular fields, with smaller enclosures around the dispersed farmsteads. This settlement and enclosure pattern had essentially been established by the time of the tithe map in 1844. W/13/4305d and W/13/4305e have shown little change since the tithe maps of the 1840s, with an enclosure pattern of medium to large regular fields. W/13/4305d lies around Jordanston. Jordanston now comprises the farmstead and church, although documentary evidence points to a settlement with medieval origins. W/13/4305e lies on the edge of the small nucleated settlement of Llanglofan which also has medieval or earlier origins, and is marked on Rees's map of the fourteenth century. W/13/4305f retains the basic outline of the field pattern of medium sized, regular enclosures, recorded on the tithe map of 1839. The landscape pattern was little changed between 1839 and 1891, excepting the abandonment of a cottage site. Some boundaries were abandoned during the 20th century, forming larger fields. W/13/4305g was, at the time of the tithe map in 1839 characterised by large enclosures, with no settlement. By 1891 these large fields were being subdivided, and a cottage had been established at the crossroads. This pattern was retained into the twentieth century. The railway had been built through the area by 1908. Some field boundaries have since been abandoned, resulting in larger fields.

W/13/4305c has seen dramatic change since the settlement and enclosure pattern was recorded on the tithe map of 1839. At that time this holding was divided into small

regular fields, some of which were narrow, with common land along the edge of the Western Cleddau and within the trees of Heathfield Wood. Outside the holding to the north and east was a very different pattern of large regular field enclosures. This holding was divided between the farmsteads of Heathfield and Billhook, and contained several cottage sites, mostly located on the border between common land and enclosed fields. This pattern suggests survival of a medieval arrangement, with long narrow strip fields divided between several farmers with easy access to common land for grazing. The landscape had begun to change by 1891 (first edition Ordnance Survey), with the creation of larger fields, and enclosure of common land, as well as the abandonment of some cottage sites, and Billhook farmstead. This process continued throughout the twentieth century resulting in the current pattern of large open fields, with no cottage sites remaining occupied within the holding.

An archaeological farm visit was undertaken to determine the extent and condition of any visible remains of archaeological features within holding c. The visit confirmed that boundary removal has occurred on a large scale, and the enlarged fields that now typify the holding, are given over entirely to arable production. At the time of the farm visit these fields were under ripened crop, and identifying abandoned cottage sites was impossible. Historic maps show a much more densely populated landscape, but survival of the numerous dwellings, which formerly characterised the area, seems unlikely. The land-owner remembers removing cottages in order to clear the land for arable, and the area has been heavily ploughed since this time. The management priority for holding c should be to ensure that any last remaining evidence of former farmsteads and cottage sites is preserved. Ploughing should not exceed the present depth, and the area of the holding in which former dwellings are marked should not be used for root crops.

The basic field and settlement pattern on W/13/4305h had been established by the time of the tithe map in 1843. This pattern is characterised by medium to large, regular enclosure, dispersed farmsteads and small, nucleated settlements. Some smaller fields were present around Green Cottage, but both the cottage and these smaller fields were abandoned during the twentieth century, along with various other boundaries resulting in the enlarged fields which characterise the modern landscape. The archaeological farm visit was undertaken to determine the condition and extent of any archaeological remains.

### *Archaeological and historical content*

The archaeological and historical content of Trenewydd Farm is varied, and is largely comprised of post-medieval sites, including farmsteads at Trenewydd and Jordanston, a mansion and associated walled garden at Jordanston, dwellings (both occupied and abandoned), quarry sites, wells and a hydraulic ram (PRN53066). Holding c formerly had a substantial dispersed settlement within its' bounds. The settlement at Jordanston has medieval origins, whilst holding h has the greatest time depth represented, with the remains of a chambered tomb (SAM PE131, PRN4286), and a probable hillfort site (PRN2573).

### *Key objective*

Trenewydd is an intensively cultivated arable farm, and many areas have been heavily ploughed. The greatest threat to the known archaeology within the bounds of Trenewydd is through plough damage.

The management priority for the farm in general is the preservation and maintenance of remaining features that define local distinctiveness and historic landscape character. This includes farm buildings, but in particular traditional boundaries, where these remain (many have been removed to create larger fields). These features should be maintained using materials and techniques appropriate to the locality.

The management priority for holding c should be to ensure that any last remaining evidence of former farmsteads and cottage sites is preserved. Ploughing should not exceed the present depth, and the area of the holding in which former dwellings are marked should not be used for root crops.

The management priority for holding d is the preservation of the remains of the walled garden and traditional farm buildings associated with Jordanston farm.

The management priorities for holding h are the preservation of the chambered tomb (a Scheduled Ancient Monument) and of the possible hillfort. Detailed management proposals for the chambered tomb are provided in consultation with Cadw.

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## **B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES**

All known historic environment features are marked on Map 1 of this agreement

These are divided into three types:

- i) Archaeological and Historic Features: Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.
- ii) Traditional Buildings: Structures built before 1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction.
- iii) Historic Parks and Gardens: Discrete areas of land laid out in an ornamental way for the pleasure of the owner.

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

### **General requirements**

Historic earthworks, stone structures, archaeological sites, traditional buildings, parks and gardens must all be retained and protected against damage. The management of these features must comply with the following general requirements.

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to Cambria Archaeology (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

**"Scheduled" Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection and consent from Cadw may be required for works to these monuments. Consult the Project Officer for advice.**

**"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for Advice**

In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:

**i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:  
Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.**

**Location and description:**

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Cambria Archaeology has identified the following sites and monuments which are indicated on Map 1.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to Cambria Archaeology.

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
1	<b>CASTELL PEN Y</b> <b>FEIDR</b> <a href="#">(2573)</a>	<b>Iron Age hillfort?</b>	<b>SM90273065</b>	<b>B</b>		<b>Specific</b>
	(holding h) Described on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map as 'Castell (site of)', and the field in which this site lies is called 'Parc Castell' on the tithe map. Aerial photography shows the remains of a sub-circular feature, possibly with a single line of defence. The site has been interpreted as a possible hillfort. Hillforts are generally thought to have been constructed in the Iron Age (circa 600 BC - AD100). Scientific dating of some archaeologically excavated sites has indicated that they may be Bronze Age in date (c2000 - 600BC). Hillforts are usually viewed as defensive structures built with the intention of defending and securing property. They are also locations for dwellings that were used on a seasonal or permanent basis. Sites such as these may have been used over very long periods of time and, therefore, were probably put to many different uses. When visited, this site was under ripe crop, so the ground surface was not visible. However slight undulations in the crop height suggest that sub-surface remains of a bank and ditch system survive. As the site is noted on historic maps as the site of a 'castell', there may have been more substantial remains visible on the ground during the early twentieth century. The main threat to the survival of this site is through plough damage, and over the years ploughing has probably smoothed banks and ditches to low features. It is however important to preserve any remaining archaeological deposits.					
2	<b>PEN-LAN-MABWS-UCHAF;PEN-Y-BANC</b> <a href="#">(4286)</a>	<b>Neolithic;Bronze Age chambered tomb?;standing stone?</b>	<b>SM89392993</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SAM;ACK</b>	<b>Specific</b>
	(holding h) This site is a scheduled ancient monument Pe131. One single upright stone is the only visible remains of a chambered tomb of Neolithic date. The stone is c.1.5m high and nearly 2m wide. The 1st (1891) and 2nd (1908) edition OS maps record this as the site of a 'cromlech' and field names from the tithe map of 1843 also mention a cromlech. A chambered tomb is a monument with evidence of a burial chamber, and occasionally a passage, comprised of upright stones and considered to be a funerary monument of Neolithic date. The burial chamber may be covered by a capstone or roof-stones and may be enclosed within a round or long mound or cairn. The stone now visible represents only a part of the former extent of this site, and therefore the area surrounding the stone is archaeologically sensitive, and should be protected from damage. The greatest threat to this site would appear to be from ploughing which is being undertaken in					

very close proximity to the stone.

- 3 **BILLHOOK** ([53036](#)) **Post Medieval cottage** **SM9204130183 U** **Specific**

(holding c) An inverted L-shaped range of buildings within a rectangular enclosure, marked on the 1st and 2nd edition OS map and called 'Billhook'. Two separate buildings shown on the tithe map, within the same enclosure, described as 'House and Buildings'.

- LLANREITHAN** ([4322](#)) **Medieval holy well** **SM86962839 B** **Generic**

(holding f) A well shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. Later recorded as a Holy Well.

- JORDANSTON** ([12304](#)) **Medieval settlement** **SM9030 U** **Generic**

(holding d) Historical documentary sources suggest that there was a settlement at Jordanston during the medieval period. This is also suggested by the name of the farm. The form and precise location of this settlement are unknown. However, it is likely to have been somewhere in the vicinity of the present farmstead of this name.

- TRENEWYDD** ([12334](#)) **Medieval settlement** **SM840296 U** **Generic**

(holding a) Historical documentary sources suggest that there was a settlement at Trenewydd during the medieval period. This is also suggested by the name of the farm. The form and precise location of this settlement are unknown. However, it is likely to have been somewhere in the vicinity of the present farmstead of this name.

- ([16402](#)) **Post Medieval quarry** **SM89813133 C** **Generic**

(h) A quarry marked on the 1st and 2nd edition OS map.

- ([17932](#)) **Post Medieval quarry** **SM85992895 C** **Generic**

(holding f) Quarry marked on historic map sources.

- ([52783](#)) **Post Medieval quarry** **SM8351229076 C** **Generic**

(holding a) A small quarry site marked on the 1st edition OS map.

- ([52784](#)) **Post Medieval sand pit** **SM8420329145 C** **Generic**

(holding a) A sand pit marked on the 1st edition OS map. Still marked but no longer labelled on the 2nd edition OS map.

- ([52786](#)) **Post Medieval gravel pit** **SM9194930296 C** **Generic**

(holding c) A fairly large gravel pit marked on the 1st edition OS map. Marked as 'old gravel pit' on the 2nd edition suggesting it was out of use by that time.

- ([53032](#)) **Post Medieval quarry** **SM9207630669 C** **Generic**

(holding c) A quarry marked on the 1st edition OS map, with a 2nd smaller one a short distance to the west. Both are marked as old quarries suggesting they were out of use by that point.

- ([53033](#)) **Post Medieval quarry** **SM9218430712 C** **Generic**

(holding c) An 'old quarry' marked on the 1st edition OS map.

- ([53034](#)) **Post Medieval quarry** **SM9239330716 C** **Generic**

(holding c) An 'old quarry' marked on the 1st edition OS map.

[\(53035\)](#) **Post Medieval well** SM9201230105 C **Generic**

(holding c) A well first shown on the 1st edition OS map.

[\(53037\)](#) **Post Medieval well** SM9212029956 C **Generic**

(holding c) A well first marked on the 1st edition OS map.

**LLAN-YR-OLCHFA** **Post Medieval** SM9238229792 U **Generic**  
[\(53038\)](#) **cottage**

(c) A single building within a double square enclosure. Marked on the tithe map and 1st and 2nd edition OS map. Described in the tithe as Cottage, garden and field of Llainrollcha

[\(53039\)](#) **Post Medieval well** SM9239429771 C **Generic**

(c) A well marked on the 1st and 2nd edition OS map a short distance form Llan-yr-olchfa Cottage.

[\(53040\)](#) **Post Medieval well** SM9238929977 C **Generic**

(c) A well marked on the 1st edition OS map, marked as a Spring on the 2nd edition.

[\(53041\)](#) **Post Medieval** SM9230730030 U **Generic**  
**cottage**

(c) A single building shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS map. The tithe map shows an inverted L-shaped building, described as cottage and garden.

**HEATHFIELD BANK** **Post Medieval** SM9222530038 U **Generic**  
[\(53042\)](#) **cottage**

(c) A single building shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS map called Heathfield Bank. Two small buildings shown against the trackway on the tithe map, described as 'cottage and garden'.

[\(53043\)](#) **Post Medieval** SM9201630110 D **Generic**  
**trackway**

(c) A trackway running past Billhook Cottage and giving access to wells 1 & 2, shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS map.

[\(53044\)](#) **Post Medieval** SM9222729934 D **Generic**  
**footpath**

(c) A footpath shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS map running along the western edge of Heathfield Wood and also giving access to Heathfield Bank Cottage.

[\(53045\)](#) **Post Medieval** SM9240330123 D **Generic**  
**trackway**

(c) A trackway shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS map running through Heathfield Wood and also giving access to Llan-yr-olchfa Cottage.

[\(53046\)](#) **Post Medieval** SM9178830304 U **Generic**  
**cottage**

(c) A cottage orientated N-S with an adjoining enclosure on the NE corner, abutting the enclosure of the adjacent cottage to the north. It is numbered on the map but there is no corresponding number in the apportionments.

[\(53047\)](#) **Post Medieval** SM9178930331 U **Generic**  
**cottage**

(c) A cottage aligned N-S, on the same line as the cottage to the south. It has an adjoining enclosure on the SE corner. It is numbered on the map but there is no corresponding number in the apportionments.

[\(53048\)](#) **Post Medieval** SM9194930437 U **Generic**  
**cottage**



(c) A small cottage within an irregularly shaped enclosure, marked on the parish tithe map.

[\(53049\)](#) **Post Medieval dwelling** **SM9193930200 U** **Generic**

(c) Two buildings, the larger one being the eastern building sited against a field boundary, the 2nd building lies adjacent to the west within the same enclosure. Described as 'House and Garden', also owned a few fields.

[\(53050\)](#) **Post Medieval dwellings and buildings** **SM9207430149 U** **Generic**

(c) 3 buildings are shown on the tithe map. The central is the largest, rectangular, aligned N-S, adjacent to the west is a small square building, another small square building slightly further out to the east. Described as 'Houses and Buildings'.

[\(53051\)](#) **Post Medieval farmstead?** **SM9215330045 U** **Generic**

(c) A collection of 3 buildings, possibly a farmstead. One large rectangular building aligned E-W, a large square building to the east of that and a small square building against the trackway to the north. Does not appear to be numbered.

[\(53052\)](#) **Post Medieval trackway** **SM9230830024 D** **Generic**

(c) A trackway shown on the tithe map giving access to the possible farmstead and cottages.

[\(53053\)](#) **Post Medieval drive/ trackway** **SM9176632884 C** **Generic**

(d) A trackway, or driveway, shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS map, leading down to Jordanston. It appears to be tree lined on the 1st edition.

**JORDANSTON** [\(53054\)](#) **Post Medieval farmstead** **SM9183332551 A** **Generic**

(d) farmstead marked on various historic maps, based around the mansion noted by Major Francis Jones, including a building described as a 'Carthouse and yard' on the tithe apportionment. There are numerous other buildings marked on historic map sources, where there are currently still buildings, suggesting high potential for survival of traditional buildings.

[\(53056\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry** **SM9041332300 C** **Generic**

(e) 'Old Quarry' marked on the 1st edition OS map.

[\(53057\)](#) **Post Medieval quarry** **SM8645428645 C** **Generic**

(f) A small roadside quarry shown on the 1st edition OS map.

[\(53058\)](#) **Post Medieval footpath** **SM8723228382 C** **Generic**

(f) A footpath shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps leading out to the holy well.

[\(53059\)](#) **Post Medieval cottage** **SM8652428790 U** **Generic**

(f) A single building aligned N-S within an enclosure. Shown only on the tithe map, described in the apportionment as 'Cottage and Garden'.

**BLACK GATE** [\(53060\)](#) **Post Medieval cottage** **SM9351130836 U** **Generic**

(g) A single building within an enclosure at the crossroads. Shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS map.

[\(53061\)](#) **Post Medieval well** SM8960630935 C **Generic**

(h) A well shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS map.

**GREEN** [\(53062\)](#) **Post Medieval cottage** SM8955130751 U **Generic**

(h) A single building shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS map with associated enclosures. Also shown on the tithe map.

[\(53063\)](#) **Post Medieval gravel pit** SM8968129585 C **Generic**

(h) A gravel pit shown on the 1st edition OS map.

[\(53064\)](#) **Post Medieval wells** SM8982830565 C **Generic**

(h) Two wells first shown on the 2nd edition OS map and supplied via a hydraulic pump.

[\(53065\)](#) **Post Medieval trackway** SM8992230342 D **Generic**

(h)The tithe map shows a trackway ending in a small enclosure, described as land and garden in the apportionment.

[\(53066\)](#) **Post Medieval hydraulic ram** SM8982430569 U **Generic**

(h) A hydraulic ram marked on the 2nd edition OS map, presumably pumping the water for the two wells sited here. During the farm visit the site of this was inaccessible. Condition unknown.

**TRENEWYDD** [\(53067\)](#) **Post Medieval farmstead** SM8406429546 A **Generic**

((holding a) Trenewydd Fawr farmstead is marked on various historic map sources, and historical records of the site go back to 1326 (Francis Jones, 1996). The farmstead including the outbuildings are all Cadw grade II listed buildings, and are all part of an unusually large and distinctive later nineteenth century farmstead, which was probably rebuilt after 1856 when a sale map shows buildings to a different plan. The farmhouse is described as a large, two-storey, mid to later nineteenth century building in unpainted cement render with low-pitched slate roof, with a lower two-storey rear wing remodelled in the late twentieth century. There is an attached horse mounting block. Cadw recorded the outbuildings associated with the farmhouse as being in poor condition, although a number of these buildings are now being converted for residential use (ref. no. 01/38/LB). A cart shed is situated on the eastern side of the driveway. The cart shed has two sections: to the south a single storey range with two broad cart-entries, to the north, two storeys, granary over cart shed and stable with partially collapsed roof. A range of outbuildings is situated on the southern side of large farm court to the north east of farmhouse. This is a mid to later nineteenth century range of outbuildings in rubble stone, single storey with two storey west end section. A further range is situated on the western side of the farm court, comprised of a later nineteenth century two-storey outbuilding, cowhouse and loft with single storey north end section. There is a lean to range along the rear and south end. Another range of outbuildings is situated on the eastern side of the courtyard. This is a later nineteenth century, single storey range of outbuildings in rubble stone. There is a long north range of six cart-entries. The outbuildings are listed for their group value with the farmhouse and other farm buildings.

## Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
- Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

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

**Generic Management Prescriptions** - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).
8. Do not burn materials on site.
9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.
10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

**Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features.**

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

### Site 1 on MAP 1

## CASTELL PEN Y FEIDR (2573)

SM90273065

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

In order to prevent further damage to this site, ideally ploughing should cease in the area marked on the attached map. If this is implemented, a stable grass sward should be established, and vegetation should be controlled under a regime of light grazing.

If this cannot be achieved, some protection to archaeological deposits should be afforded. The depth to which the area is ploughed should not be increased, and root crops should not be grown in this area.

### Site 2 on MAP 1

**PEN-LAN-MABWS-UCHAF; PEN-Y-BANC**  
**(4286)**

SM89392993

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

Management recommendations for this area, designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument Pe131 are

made in consultation with Cadw.

The most recent visit by Cadw was conducted in 1995. During the archaeological farm visit, the entire field in which this monument lies centrally, was covered with ripe crop, precluding access to the site. The following recommendations are provided in consultation with Cadw.

- i) To encourage and maintain a permanent grass cover on the monument and to ensure that any pasture renewal is carried out by non-destructive means which do not disturb the ground surface of the monument;
- ii) To control any regeneration weeds, scrub, sapling growth on the monument by adopting a suitable grazing regime. If this is not possible, or proves ineffective, regeneration shall be re-cut to ground level annually;
- iii) To control stock at a level, which will prevent the breakdown of grass cover if the site of the monument is periodically grazed. Any erosion scars on the monument shall be allowed to recover naturally, but if this does not occur within 2 years of the breakdown first occurring, or the erosion increases, the areas shall be re-seeded in either the autumn or spring season.
- iv) To ensure that ploughing operations in areas adjacent to the monument are kept outside a buffer zone of 10m;
- v) Not to afford any person access to the scheduled area for the purpose of using a metal detector without the written consent of the Assembly.

### Site 3 on MAP 1

### BILLHOOK ([53036](#))

SM9204130183

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

When the farm visit was undertaken the area in which these cottages appear on historic map sources was under fully ripened crop and the sites were therefore inaccessible. The extent to which this area has been ploughed, and comments by the farmer suggest that these sites have been largely destroyed. There may be remains which were not viewed at the time of the farm visit, and there may also be surviving sub-surface remains. This management advice applies to all the cottage sites within holding c. Every effort should be made to protect any surviving remains, including sub-surface remains. Ploughing depths should not be increased in the areas where abandoned dwellings are marked on the attached map.

## ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

### Location and Description:

Traditional buildings are those built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices. Typically, they will use locally available materials and skills, though mass-produced materials (bricks, corrugated iron) may sometimes be locally characteristic.

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
JORDANSTON ( <a href="#">20939</a> )	Post Medieval mansion	SM918325	A LB2	Generic
(holding d) The mansion is a Cadw grade II listed building. The present house dates from the mid to later eighteenth century, and was built by the Vaughan family, probably incorporating a late seventeenth century core. There are records dating back to the medieval period for a major residence at Jordanstons, the estate is recorded in 1326 and 1411, and in 1670 the mansion was assessed at five hearths. A sale catalogue of 1817 describes the mansion as comprising five reception rooms, two large kitchens, pantries, cellars and domestic offices, eight bedrooms, out-houses and a walled garden, and two carriage drives.				

<b>TAIBACH</b> ( <a href="#">52785</a> )	<b>Post Medieval cottage</b>	<b>SM8356928725 B</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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(holding a) A single building is shown on the tithe map and the 1st and 2nd edition OS map. The OS maps show enclosures to the south. The tithe map describes it as 'cottages'. A building is marked and named here on modern map sources and is apparently still occupied.

<b>JORDANSTON</b> ( <a href="#">53054</a> )	<b>Post Medieval farmstead</b>	<b>SM9183332551 A</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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d) Jordanston farmstead is marked on various historic maps, based around the mansion noted by Major Francis Jones, including a building described as a 'carthouse and yard' on the tithe apportionment. There are numerous other buildings marked on historic map sources, where there are currently still buildings, suggesting high potential for survival of traditional buildings.

<b>TRENEWYDD</b> ( <a href="#">53067</a> )	<b>Post Medieval farmstead</b>	<b>SM8406429546 A</b>	<b>Generic</b>
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(holding a) Trewenydd Fawr farmstead is marked on various historic map sources, and historical records of the site go back to 1326 (Francis Jones, 1996). The farmstead including the outbuildings are all Cadw grade II listed buildings, and are all part of an unusually large and distinctive later nineteenth century farmstead, which was probably rebuilt after 1856 when a sale map shows buildings to a different plan. The farmhouse is described as a large, two-storey, mid to later nineteenth century building in unpainted cement render with low-pitched slate roof, with a lower two-storey rear wing remodelled in the late twentieth century. There is an attached horse mounting block. Cadw recorded the outbuildings associated with the farm-house as being in poor condition, although a number of these buildings are now being converted for residential use (ref. no. 01/38/LB). A cartshed is situated on the eastern side of the driveway. The cartshed has two sections: to the south a single storey range with two broad cart-entries, to the north, two storeys, granary over cartshed and stable with partially collapsed roof. A range of outbuildings is situated on the southern side of large farm court to the north east of farmhouse. This is a mid to later nineteenth century range of outbuildings in rubble stone, single storey with two storey west end section. A further range is situated on the western side of the farm court, comprised of a later nineteenth century two-storey outbuilding, cowhouse and loft with single storey north end section. There is a lean to range along the rear and south end. Another range of outbuildings is situated on the eastern side of the courtyard. This is a later nineteenth century, single storey range of outbuildings in rubble stone. There is a long north range of six cart-entries. The outbuildings are listed for their group value with the farmhouse and other farm buildings.

## Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

## Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.

4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

### iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

#### Location and Description:

A historic park or garden is a discrete area of land laid out in an ornamental way, originally for the pleasure and use of its owner. A sub-category of park is the deer park, laid out for management and containment of deer.

Historic parks of national importance are included on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. There are also many non-registered parks of lesser quality but which, nevertheless, form an important component in the historic environment and require appropriate management.

The following parks and gardens have been identified:

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
4	JORDANSTON ( <a href="#">53055</a> )	Post Medieval walled garden	SM9175932676	A		Specific
(holding d) Jordanston Mansion has an associated walled garden, which was listed in the sale catalogue of 1817. The walls are of red sandstone, and survive to a height of c. 6m in places.						

#### Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Maintain or restore the historic configuration and visual character of the historic garden or parkland.
- Ensure the long-term preservation of features associated with the historic garden or parkland.

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

#### Generic Management prescriptions

1. Original features identified in the agreement must be retained and maintained. Repairs (including repairs to walling and fences) should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
2. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
3. Drives and historic tracks together with associated walling, revetment and bridges identified in the agreement must be maintained and, where necessary, restored using appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option).
4. New tracks should not be created.

### **Specific Management Requirements for individual Park and Garden features:**

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

**Site 4 on MAP 1**

**JORDANSTON ([53055](#))**

**SM9175932676**

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

There is potential for surviving archaeological remains within and immediately around the walled garden. No ground intrusive activity should occur within the walled garden, or within 5m of the exterior of the walls.

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*This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the [HE1 report](#) for this farm.*

#### **Sources consulted:**

##### **Maps**

**Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet IX.SW; 1891**  
**Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XV.NE; 1891**  
**Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XVI.NW; 1891**  
**Ordnance Survey 1st. Ed. Pembrokeshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XVI.NE; 1891**  
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**Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Pembrokeshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet IX.SW; 1908**  
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**Ordnance Survey 2nd. Ed. Pembrokeshire (6" to 1 mile) Sheet XVI.NE; 1908**

**Tithe Map Llanrhian Parish, Pembrokeshire; 1844**  
**Tithe Map Letterston Parish, Pembrokeshire; 1839**  
**Tithe Map Jordanston Parish, Pembrokeshire; 1846**  
**Tithe Map Llanreithan Parish, Pembrokeshire; 1839**

**Tithe Map Mathry Parish, Pembrokeshire; 1843**

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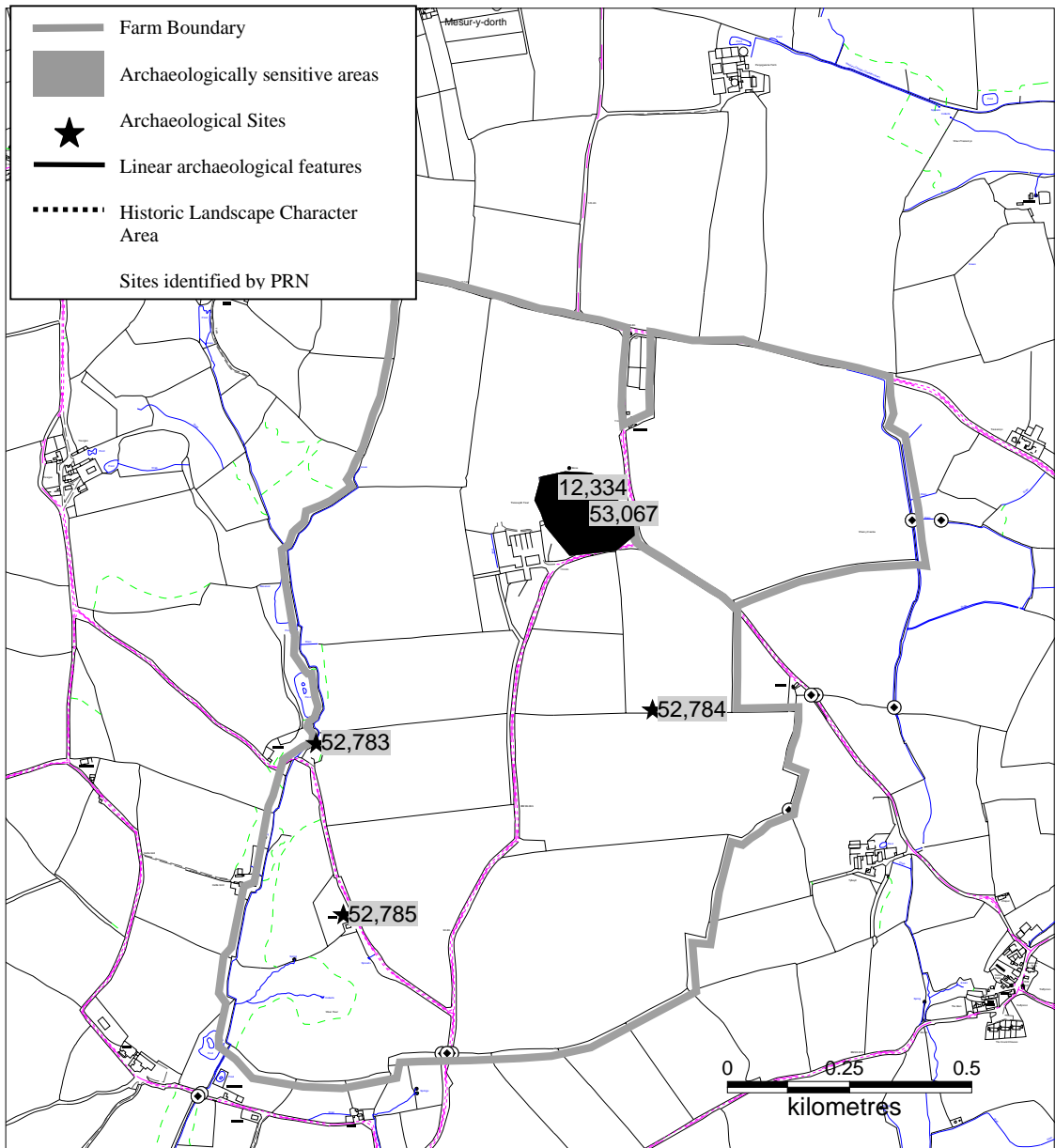
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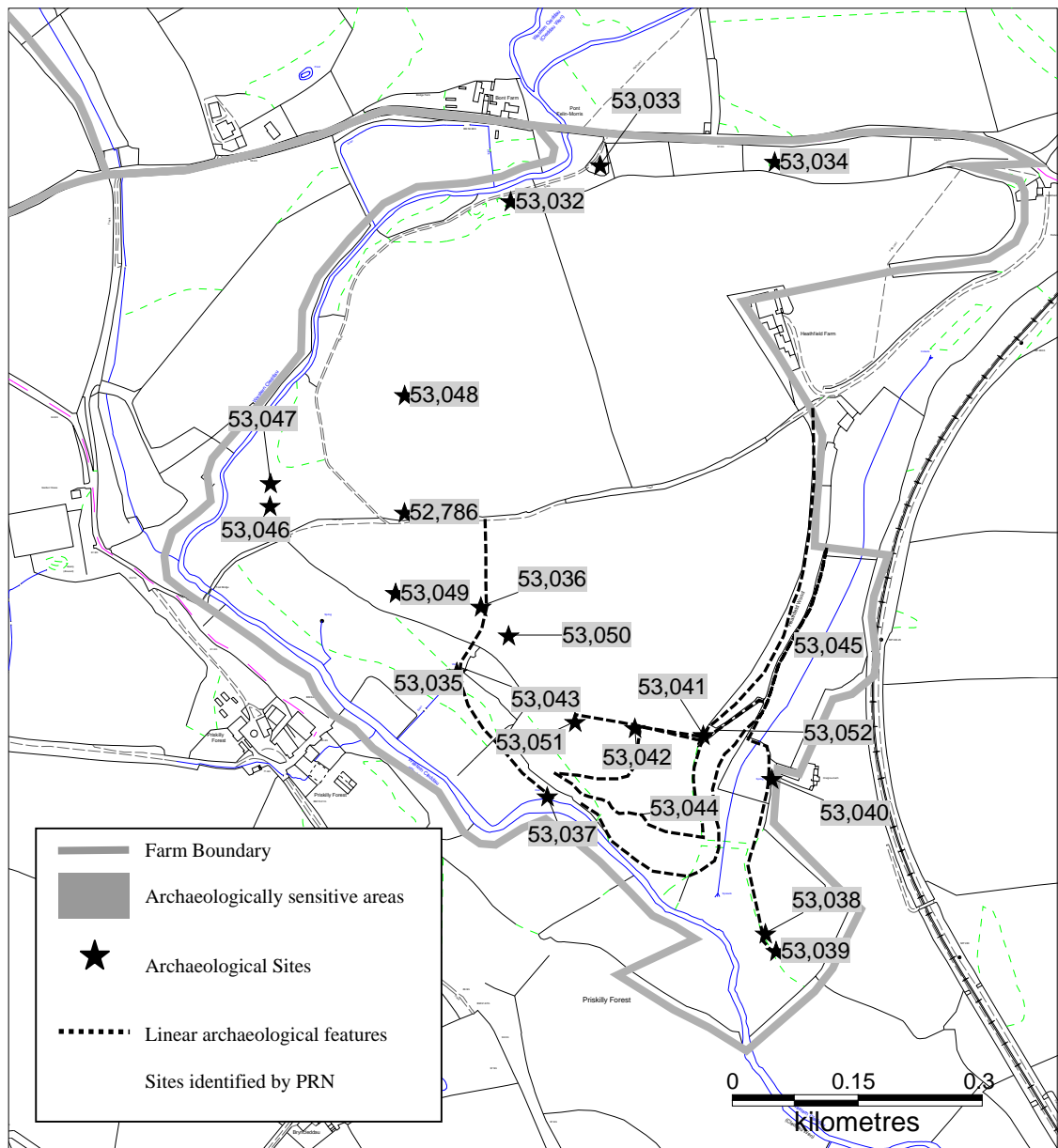


## Trenwydd Farm W/13/4305/a & b



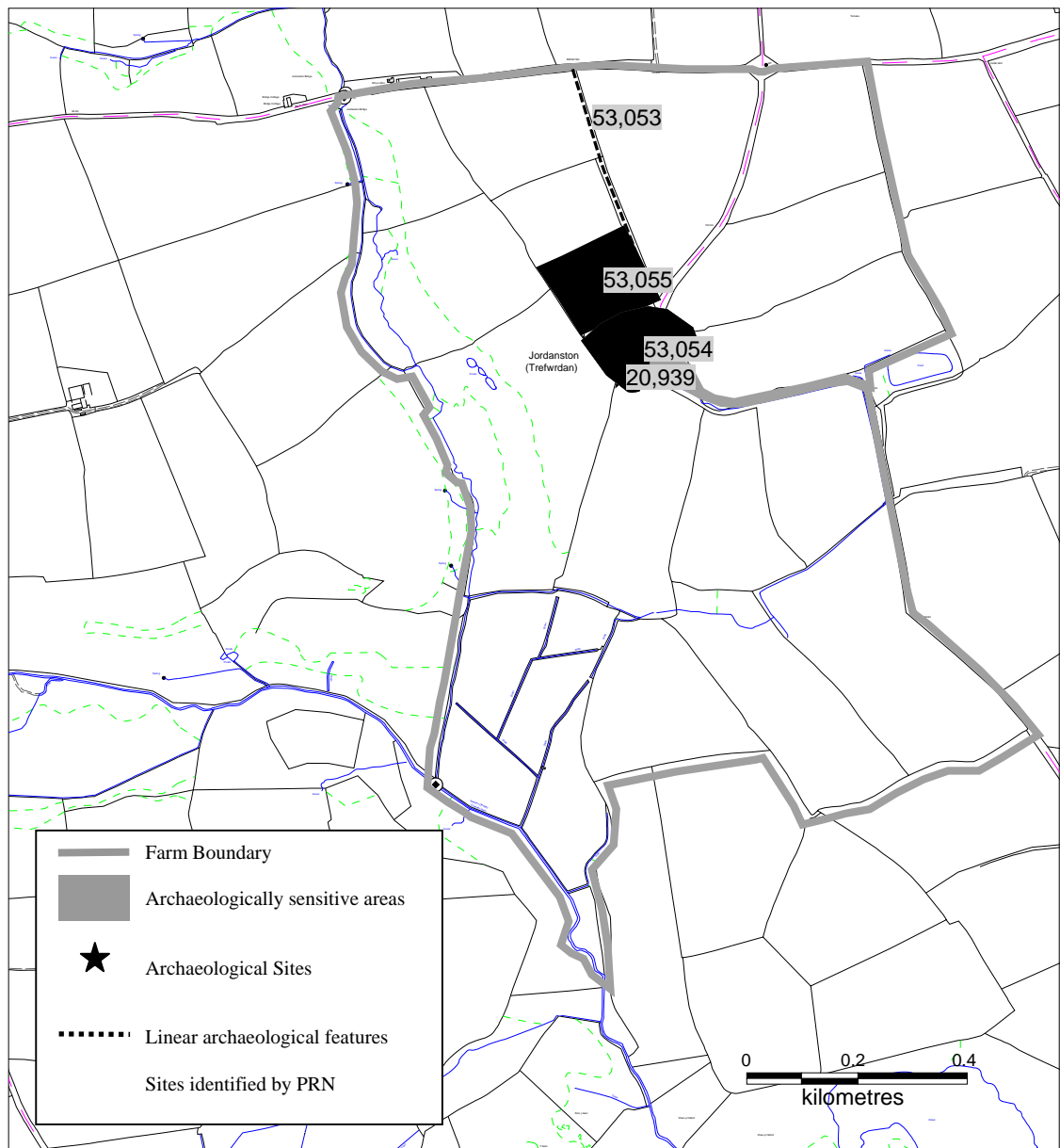
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# Trenwydd Farm W/13/4305/c



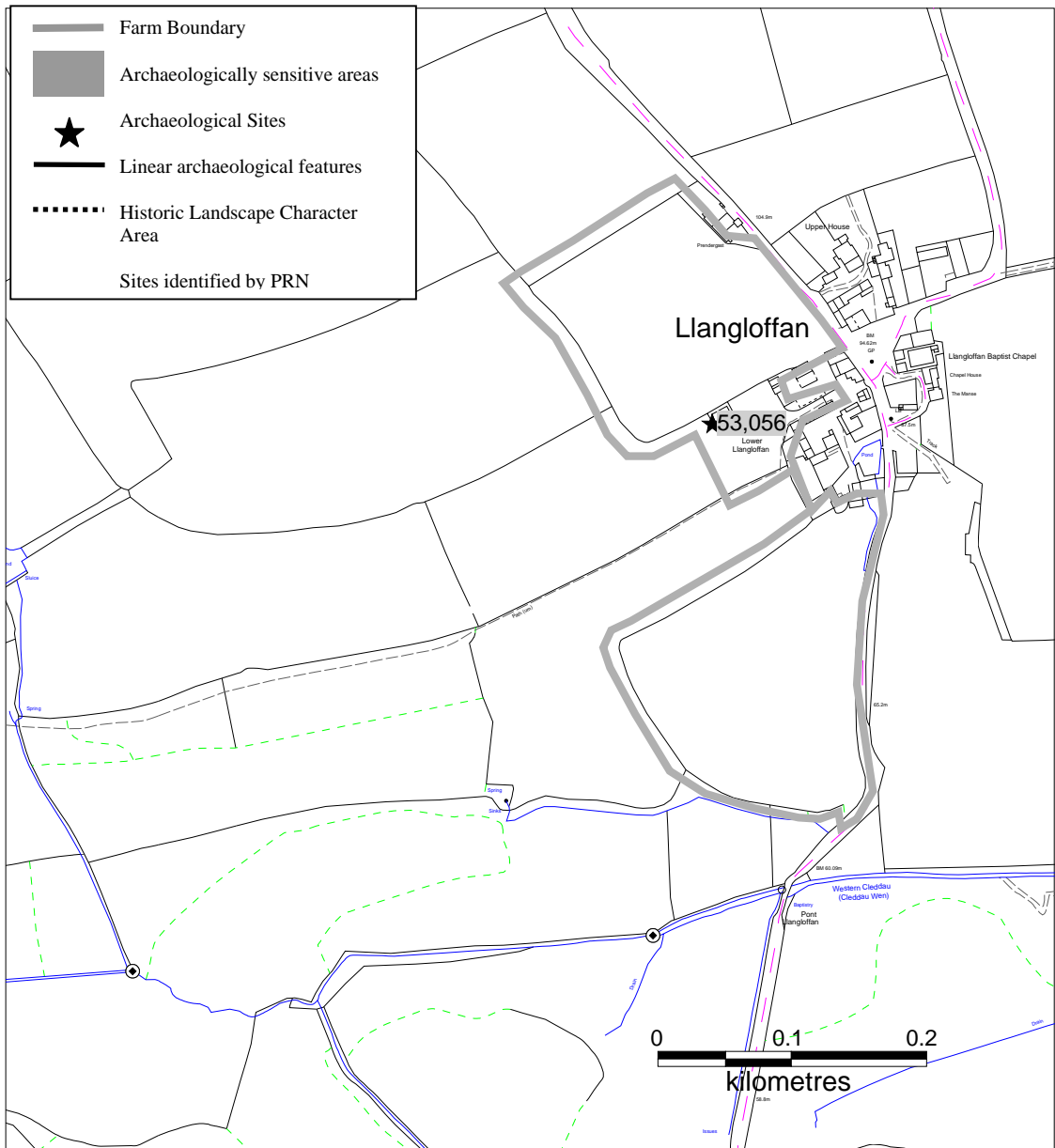
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## Trenewydd Farm W/13/4305/d



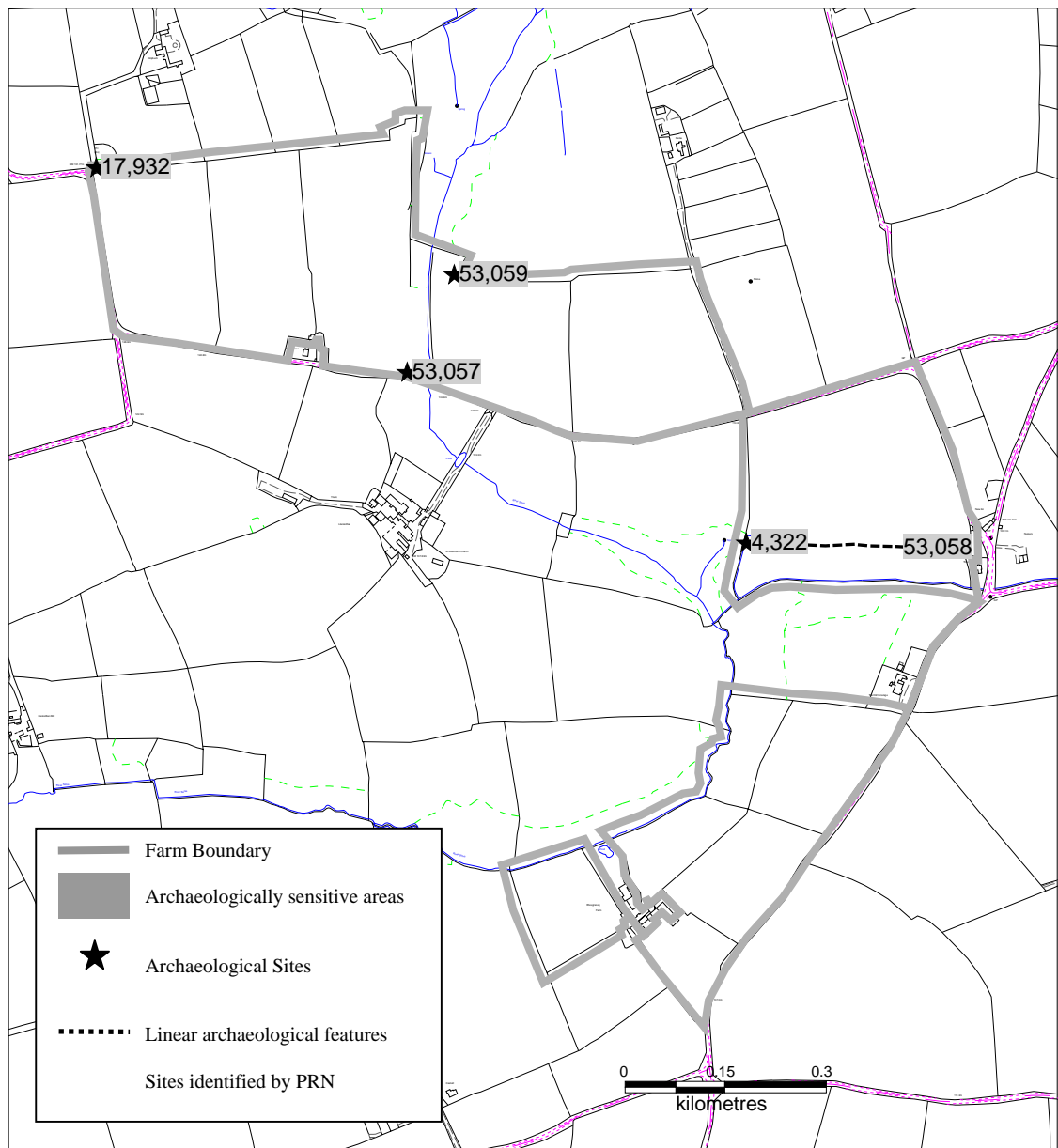
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# Trenwydd Farm W/13/4305/e



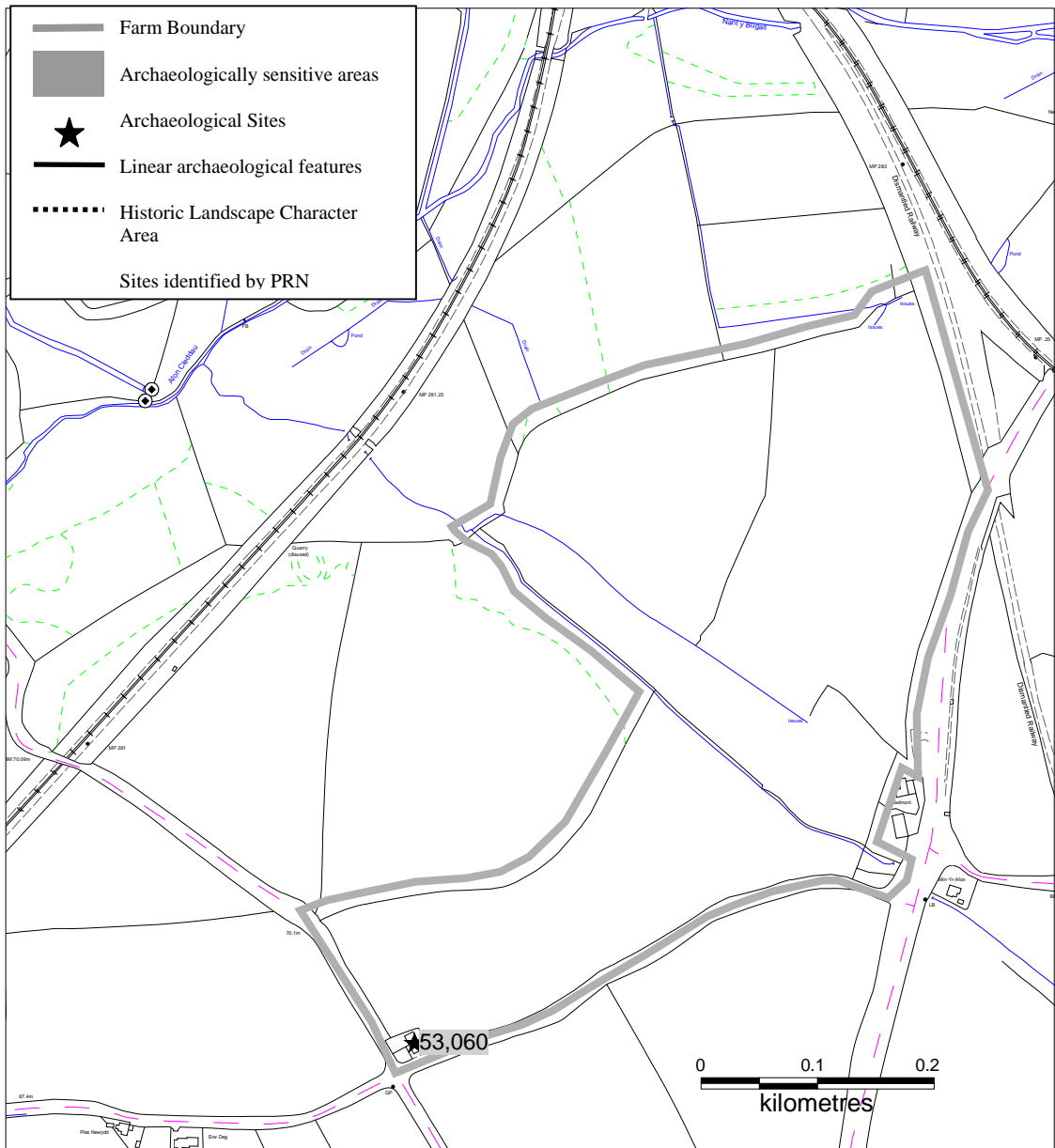
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## Trenewydd Farm W/13/4305/f



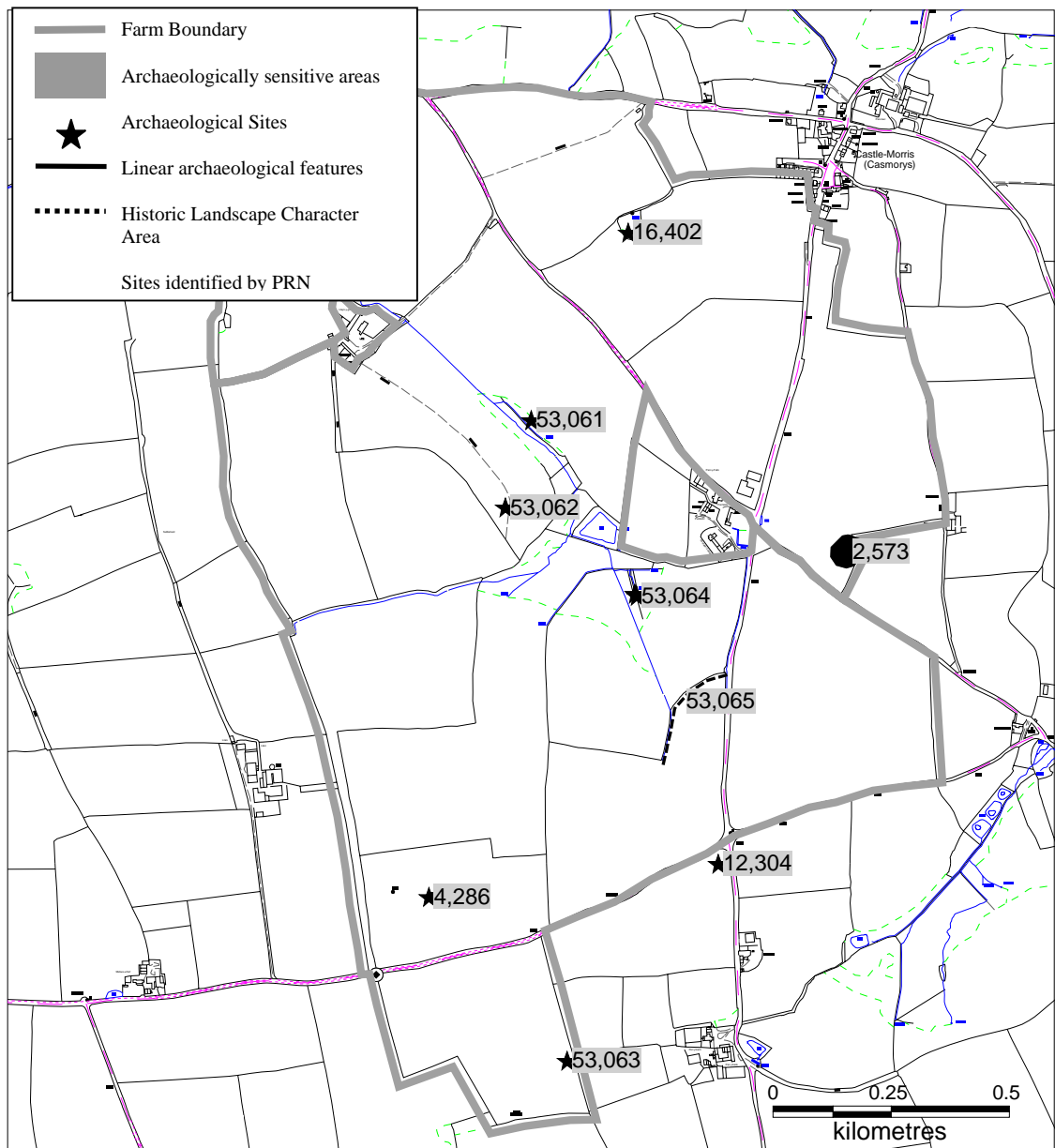
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