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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Treddiog Fawr**



Facing east towards standing stone PRN 94446.

**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/13/7645**

**DAT Report No. 2009/13
Project Record No. 65005**

Prepared by Will Steele

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

The farm comprises several adjoining land parcels lying within the communities of Mathry and Hayscastle, Pembrokeshire.

The farmstead is centred on NGR SM88972872 towards the southern end of the land holdings. The surrounding landscape is undulating and of fairly open character, divided into a pattern of irregular medium sized fields by banks of earth and stone, or of earth occasionally topped by low and windswept hedges. Woodland is not a common component of this landscape. The general settlement pattern comprises scattered farms and cottages.

The landscape character of this area is rooted in patterns of native land tenure, variously adapted through Anglo-Norman influence. Many of the farmsteads are based on medieval villas that were associated with common land and open field systems, which were later enclosed. Treddiog itself is mentioned in documents of 1281 (Treffdyauc) and may have such foundations.

Archaeological and Historic Content

The archaeological content of the farm is diverse, spanning a period of some 5000 years or more. A Neolithic chambered tomb (PRN 4289) and several standing stones (PRNs 48324, 48325; 94446) provide evidence of ritual and funerary activity whilst the site of a possible Neolithic axe factory (PRN 2771) evidenced by a scatter of large stone flakes is recorded in a field to the west of the farmstead. Several of these sites are today scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs PE 063; 507, 508, 510) in recognition of their national importance. Additionally, a large Bronze flat axe of Bronze Age date was found by Mr. T.J. Harris, a previous occupant, when sowing corn in 1958. The axe has since been donated to Pembroke Museum.

The origins of Treddiog-fawr itself are not well documented although there is a record of Treffdyauc dating to 1291 (medieval settlement PRN 12343). The name translates as Duog's Farm and it is suggested that Duog is a derivative of du "black, dark" (Charles 1992, 329). In 1833 Daniel Davies of Foxhill and Lettice his wife gave a lease of Tredduog (136 acres) to George Harris of Tredduog for the lessee's life. In 1984 the farm was sold with 211 acres, outhouses and farm buildings by Col. and Mrs. Chaldecot. Mrs. Chaldecot had inherited the estate from her mother, Mrs. Thomas, heiress of the Trehale estate (Jones 1996, 204). Trehale House, the former seat, lies some 500m to the southwest of Treddiog-fawr, surrounded on three sides by its farmland.

Treddiog-fawr farmstead is a planned 19th century farmstead, recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) with the house lying to the northwest of an L-plan arrangement of farm buildings. This arrangement now only survives in part with the long eastwest range at the head (north) of the yard now gone and a stables,

cow house range on the west side of the yard now in a derelict and deteriorating condition.

Key Objective

The priority is the sensitive management of the important prehistoric remains on the farm (chambered tomb PRN4289; standing stones PRNs48324, 48325, 94446). See detailed management recommendations below.

B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

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

These are divided into three types:

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

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

General requirements

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

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

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
1	TRE HOWELL (4289)	Neolithic?	SM8914728815	A SAM PE063	Specific chambered tomb?

The very ruinous remains of a probable burial chamber lie in a hedge, approximately 100m east of Treddiog-fawr farmstead. The area is very overgrown with scrub, and any proper description of the remains would only be possible after clearance. Two massive stones, one seemingly upright, certainly are visible (after Rees 1981).

A round concrete water trough is located 3m to the north west of the stones in the hedgebank (on the edge of or possibly outside of the scheduled area). The field appears to be routinely ploughed; the ploughing headland stands 1.5m east of the stones. The field to the west is outside of the scheduled area.

At the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit, the field was under pasture, previously grazed by cattle and now heavily poached due to excessively wet conditions. A water filled erosion hollow with a radius of approximately 2.5m now surrounds the concrete trough extending to the edge of the stones.



Facing south towards the site of the chambered tomb.



The remains of the chambered tomb seen from the southeast.

2 TREHALE ([48324](#)) Bronze Age SM8815929208 A SAM PE508 Specific standing stone

This standing stone is located within an enclosed field on a south facing slope. It is 1.25m tall, 1.1m wide and 0.8m deep. It is oriented northwest-southeast and tapers to a point. The stone has many quartz inclusions.

The standing stone is believed to be of religious or ceremonial significance and to date to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC). This example is recognised for its group value as the middle component of an alignment of three standing stones. The monument is likely to retain significant archaeological deposits and enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ritual practices. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is circular and measures 6m in diameter.

At the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit the field in which the stone stands was under pasture. There is some light poaching in the area of the stone but the grass cover remains largely intact. No specific management concerns noted.



The standing stone, seen from the southeast.

3 BLAEN-LLYN ([48325](#)) Bronze Age SM8788329332 A SAM PE507 Specific

standing stone

The following description is provided by Cadw:

This fine standing stone is located on a south-facing slope. It measures 1.3m tall, 1.1m wide and 0.8m deep. It is oriented N-S and has a bluntly pointed top. The stone is noted for its very pitted appearance and quartz inclusions. The standing stone is believed to be of religious or ceremonial significance and to date to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC).

This example possesses important group value as it is the northwest component of an alignment of three standing stones. The monument is likely to retain archaeological deposits and enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ritual practices.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is circular and measures 6m in diameter.

The surrounding field was under pasture at the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. Surrounding the stone is a shallow erosion ring where the grass cover is broken, approximately 0.5m wide. No specific management concerns noted.



Facing the standing stone from the west.

4	<u>(94446)</u>	Bronze Age standing stone	SM88493007 A SAM PE510 Specific
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The following description is provided by Cadw:

This large and squat standing stone is situated on the NW shoulder of a hill. It measures 1.3m tall, 1.0m wide, 0.8m deep and 2.8m in circumference. The monument leans slightly to the NW and has a rounded top. Strumble Head and St George's Channel are visible to the N.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is circular and measures 6m in diameter.

The field in which the stone stands was down to a root crop at the time of the Tir Gofal visit, cultivated to within two metres of the base of the stone.



The standing stone, seen from the south.

- 5 **TREHALE** ([94448](#)) **Post Medieval** **SM88252916** **B** **Specific**
 hollow way

A redundant hollow way leading north from Tre-howell, recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889).

The hollow way is approximately seven metres wide with a high earth and stone bank on either side and relict hedges on the banks. The hollow way runs along one side of a pasture field. A section of the hollow way, approximately 40m long was destroyed to make way for a shale quarry in recent years. Other sections of the hollow way remains substantially intact, grazed within a pasture field although overgrown in areas.



Facing north along the redundant hollow way.

- TRE-DDIOG** ([2771](#)) **Neolithic stone axe** **SM88852868** **U** **Generic**
 factory?

A scatter of large stone flakes, which 'had the appearance of having been worked' (OS Card SM82 NE12). An examination of the stone by H N Savoury revealed a similarity to waste material recorded on an axe production site in North Wales (OS card SM82 NE12). The stone was a metamorphic ash of Group VIII type. NAP 2004 This site was not visited at the time of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit.

- TRE-DDIOG** ([2774](#)) **Bronze Age** **SM88832873** **D** **Generic**
 standing stone

Site of a former standing stone, 2.8m x 1.1m x 0.7m, knocked down by a tractor in the 1960s and moved to its current location at SM88782875 at the side of the field.

Not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit.

OLD QUARRY ([17945](#)) **Post-Medieval** **SM88022919** **C** **Generic**
quarry

A quarry identified on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map (1905). Marked as disused by the time of the 1964 edition.

Not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit. According to the owner this site has since been filled in and returned to pasture.

PEN-LAN ([94291](#)) **Post Medieval** **SM89142974** **B** **Generic**
cottage

Former cottage site. Identified as Pen-lan on OS 1st edition (1889).

The site is today in the corner of an improved pasture field and there are no visible signs that a dwelling once stood here. Field boundaries have been grubbed out and the cottage has been levelled. Stone in the vicinity may be building debris or field clearance material. No specific management recommendations.



The former cottage site, seen from the southeast.

([94292](#)) **Post Medieval** **SM89182964** **B** **Generic**
cottage

Former cottage site recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889), situated approximately 100m south of Pen-lan.

No surface traces of the cottage remain since the cottage and enclosure boundaries were removed. The site today has the appearance of a flat pasture field.

PEN-LAN-OLEU ([94293](#)) **Post Medieval** **SM89412928** **B** **Generic**
cottage

A ruinous cottage, situated in the corner of an improved pasture field. Today a stone shell. Identified as Pen-lan-oleu on the OS 1st edition (1889).

The cottage is stone built of two storeys with a central doorway and symmetrical façade including opposing end chimneys. Lean-to kitchen to rear and single storey shed adjoining the west gable wall. To the south, the remains of a circular well (PRN 94294). No specific management threats identified.



The cottage is today a stone shell. View from E.

PEN-LAN-OLEU ([94294](#)) **Post Medieval well** **SM89422926** **B** **Generic**

A former well associated with the abandoned cottage of Pen-lan-oleu (PRN 94293). Recorded on the OS 1st edition map (1889). Formerly a deep bore well, now infilled, with the circular stone lined head still visible in the top 0.3m.

The site is today in an improved pasture field. No specific management threats identified.

TRE-DDIOG ([94295](#)) **Post Medieval farmstead** **SM88982873** **B** **Generic**

Farmstead recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) with the house in the north-west and an L-plan arrangement of farm buildings on two sides of a rectangular yard. The complex has been modified with the layout shown on the 1st edition map (1889) now surviving only in part: the long eastwest range at the head (north) of the yard is now gone and a northsouth stables, cow house range on the west side of the yard is now in a derelict and deteriorating condition.

TRE-DDIOG ([94296](#)) **Post Medieval well** **SM88962865** **B** **Generic**

A well to the south of Tre-ddiog farmstead, recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889). Not seen during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit.

([94447](#)) **Bronze Age standing stone** **SM88162888** **A** **Generic**

An unscheduled standing stone located within an enclosed pasture field on a gentle south facing slope. The stone is a smooth upright slab approximately 1.2m high triangular in profile tapering to a point. The stone is one of a large number of stones in the vicinity (eg. PRNs 48324, 48325, 94446) but differs from the others in not having a pitted appearance or quartz inclusions.

The stone lies within a field which although cultivated in the past is now under permanent pasture. There is slight erosion ring around the base through livestock poaching. No management threats otherwise.



The standing stone, seen from the east.

TREHALE ([94449](#))

**Post Medieval
pond**

SM88232910 B

Generic

A pond recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) to the northwest of Tre-howell. Now destroyed.

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

TRE HOWELL ([4289](#))

SM8914728815

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended. Advice is provided in consultation with the Cadw Field Monument Warden.

Pe063, Tre Howell Burial Chamber.

Current Condition: The condition of the monument has deteriorated since the previous Cadw Field Monument Warden visit (L. Mees, 22/01/2004). The recent Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit reports that the hedge is overgrown and the area around the drinking trough is badly poached.

Recommendations for Management within the Tir Gofal Scheme:

The scheduled area is situated within a field of pasture. The aim of the management should be to retain a good grass cover within the scheduled area. Scrub should be cut annually. The drinking trough should be removed from the scheduled area. The ground surface may require repair, by infilling the area with inert material, reseeding and protecting to allow the grass cover to re-establish (scheduled monument consent is required).

The surviving stones of the burial chamber lie within the hedge on the western side of the scheduled area. The stones are obscured by the overgrown gorse. The gorse should be cut back and trimmed annually. TG hedge restoration is not recommended, as this would require fencing within the scheduled area and would result in the development of a dense hedge which would obscure the stones.

Tir Gofal General Requirements and Historic Environment Objectives should be applied to the site.

Site 2 on MAP 1

TREHALE ([48324](#))

SM8815929208

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended. Advice is provided in consultation with the Cadw Field Monument Warden.

Pe507, Standing Stone 100m ENE of Blaen-Llyn.

Condition when scheduled (J.Berry, 17/05/2005): at the time of the visit the field was under permanent pasture, grazed by sheep and cattle. There was some erosion around the base of the stone on the east and north sides. The stone showed some signs of rubbing, although good lichen growth remained on the top third of the stone. The stone was in a good condition and there were no obvious threats to the monument.

Current Condition: The recent Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit reports that the field is still under pasture. There is some light poaching in the area of the stone, but the grass cover remains largely intact. The DAT TG visit also reports that the field is managed in rotation and cultivated periodically.

Recommendations for Management within the Tir Gofal Scheme: The aim of the management should be to retain a good grass cover at the base of the stone and within the scheduled area (a 6m diameter circle centred on the stone). Scrub should be cut annually. Ploughing should avoid the scheduled area.

If the erosion ring at the base of the stone worsens, causing an erosion hollow, this should be infilled, reseeded and protected to allow the grass cover to re-establish (scheduled monument consent is required).

is required). Tir Gofal General Requirements and Historic Environment Objectives should be applied to the site.

Site 3 on MAP 1

BLAEN-LLYN [\(48325\)](#)

SM8788329332

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

Pe508, Standing Stone 270m NW of Trehale House.

Condition when scheduled (J. Berry, 17/05/2005): The standing stone was situated within a field of permanent pasture, which had recently been ploughed and reseeded. A circular platform of undisturbed soil around the stone, approximately 2.5m in diameter, had been avoided by the plough.

Current Condition: The recent Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit reports that the field is currently under permanent pasture and there is a slight erosion ring at the base of the stone.

Recommendations for Management within the Tir Gofal Scheme: The stone is situated within a field of pasture. The aim of the management should be to retain a good grass cover at the base of the stone and within the scheduled area (a diameter circle centred on the stone). Scrub should be cut annually. Ploughing should avoid the scheduled area.

If the erosion ring at the base of the stone worsens, causing an erosion hollow, this should be infilled, reseeded and protected to allow the grass cover to re-establish (scheduled monument consent is required). Tir Gofal General Requirements and Historic Environment Objectives should be applied to the site.

Site 4 on MAP 1

[\(94446\)](#)

SM88493007

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

Pe510, Standing Stone 400m NE of Pen-lan-Mabws

Condition when scheduled (J. Berry, 17/05/2005): The standing stone was situated in an area of enclosed permanent pasture. There was some animal erosion on all sides around the base of the stone, encompassing an area of 2.5m in radius (centred on the stone). Lichen was growing over some of the surface of the stone. The stone was in a good condition and there were no obvious threats to the monument.

Current Condition: The recent Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit reports that the field is managed in rotation. It has been cultivated recently and is currently under a root crop. The cultivation has been taken to within 2m of the base of the stone.

Recommendations for Management within the Tir Gofal Scheme: The aim of the management should be to retain a good grass cover at the base of the stone and within the scheduled area (a 6m diameter circle centred on the stone). Scrub should be cut annually. Ploughing should avoid the scheduled area.

If the erosion ring at the base of the stone worsens, causing an erosion hollow, this should be infilled, reseeded and protected to allow the grass cover to re-establish (scheduled monument consent is required).

Tir Gofal General Requirements and Historic Environment Objectives should be applied to the site.

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

The quarry will be filled in and the surrounding field reinstated before the farm joins the Tir Gofal scheme.

- Ensure that the surviving sections of the hollow way are not damaged by heavy machinery during the infilling of the quarry.
- Consider reinstating lost sections of the hollow way. Contact the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for further advice if this option is taken up.

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
1	TRE-DDIOG (94445)	Post Medieval stable; cow house	SM88992870	B	Specific
<p>A derelict stone and slate roofed stable and cow house range sited across-the-slope on the western side of the farmyard at Treddiog Fawr. The range was subject to alterations in the early 20th century when a door with two flanking windows in the upper (north) end of the west wall was blocked and a wide door and three wide windows inserted in the east wall. A roofless stone lean-to cow house against the rear wall was added in the later 19th or earlier 20th century (OS 1889, 1907). Later modifications have seen the interior features removed and a wide opening inserted in the south gable wall for vehicular access.</p> <p>The upper stable part of the range has a doorway flanked by two wide windows and a further wide window to the left, with wooden lintels, facing onto the yard. None of the original stall partitions, hayracks or mangers survive inside to indicate the pattern of tethering. The windows are modern in origin, of “hopper” type in two sections with four fixed lower lights and four upper lights hinged on metal brackets. An earlier doorway and two smaller flanking windows with stone lintels in the rear wall are now blocked.</p> <p>Two doorways with stone lintels facing onto the yard in the downslope end indicate a former cow house. The lower door forms a through passage with a doorway with stone lintel in the rear wall suggesting transverse tethering. The only other openings are two narrow ventilation slits in the rear wall. Sawn off joist slots indicate that at least part of the cow house was formerly lofted.</p> <p>The lean-to cow house abuts the middle part of the range to the rear. A lengthways stalling platform and the positions of the doorways in either end wall suggest an arrangement where cattle were stalled in a long line facing the front wall (ie east wall of main range) with a drainage passage behind. There are two enlarged square window openings with concrete lintels in the rear (west) wall and an arrangement of door then small window mirrored in each end wall. Abutting the northern end of the cow house is a modern garage of breeze block construction. The cow house was modified when the front wall was built up with two courses of breeze blocks.</p> <p>The stables cow house range is currently in a derelict and deteriorating condition with little of the roof surviving but walls which remain substantially intact. Surviving trusses within the stables, cow house part are of king post truss construction with raking struts on wooden wall plates. No trace of the lean-to cow house roof survives and the original historic covering (slate or corrugated tin) is not known.</p>					



Facing north towards the interior of the cow house/ stables

Evaluation of Significance

Despite modifications the building remains an important part of the farmstead group, contributing to the slate and stone character of the farmstead as a whole whilst serving to define the west side of an historic farmyard recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889.

There is no direct evidence to indicate its date of construction although its status as part of a formally planned farmstead group, and the proportions and pattern of openings suggest 19th century origins.

In short it is a key element of the group, worthy of restoration. Its loss would be to the detriment of the farmstead as a whole; the historic farmyard would cease to exist and the house would lose its meaning as a farmhouse, the centrepiece to a traditional planned farmstead group.

TRE-DDIOG ([94295](#))

**Post Medieval
farmstead**

SM88982873 B

Generic

Farmstead recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1889) with the house in the north-west and an L-plan arrangement of farm buildings on two sides of a rectangular yard. The complex has been modified with the layout shown on the 1st edition map (1889) now surviving only in part: the long eastwest range at the head (north) of the yard is now gone and a northsouth stables, cow house range on the west side of the yard is now in a derelict and deteriorating condition.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

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

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

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2

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

Specific Management Requirements for individual Traditional Buildings:

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

Site 1 on MAP 1

TRE-DDIOG ([94445](#))

SM88992870

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

The possibility of restoring the building, which is currently derelict was discussed as a potential Tir Gofal capital works option. The intention is to return the building to a stable and weatherproof condition, thereby ensuring its continued future use.

The farmer has suggested some modifications, which he states will enhance the usefulness of the building within his farming practices.

The proposed modifications entail widening openings in the front wall so Land Rovers can be stored inside. It is suggested that three arched entrances will be inserted and would involve modifications to both the original cow house part of the building and the modernised stable part. The given justification by him for choosing arches is that these are a more historically sympathetic method of creating wide openings.

Tir Gofal Management Recommendations

The Tir Gofal aim is to return the building to a weatherproof and useable condition without compromising its traditional character.

Tir Gofal guidelines state that those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction. They also state that characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings must not be removed. The following scenarios are suggested:

Re-roofing the building.

- Repair the gabled roof on the main cow house/ stables range. Take care to retain the original detail of the roof such as ceramic ridge tiles and keep the same method of slating.
- Repair original roof trusses where possible. Where replacement or reinstatement is required take care to match the original style of construction: in this instance king post truss construction with raking struts on wooden wall plates.
- Replace the missing lean-to roof. This is a single pitch roof which was raised in the past when the front wall was built up by two courses with breeze blocks. Remove breeze blocks to reinstate the original pitch.
- The original roof covering of the lean-to is no longer known but its later 19th century construction indicates that slate or corrugated iron could have been used. Either material would be acceptable. If corrugated iron is used it should be of a curved corrugated profile as used historically, painted a matt black, red or green colour which is historically appropriate.

Repairs to walls.

- Rebuilding the missing south gable end of the main cow house/ stables range taking care to match the type of stone and method of laying found elsewhere.

- Re-point the walls where necessary. As a general rule re-pointing is premature until existing pointing has weathered back as far as the joint width. A nearly flush finish to pointing is appropriate here.

Suggested modifications to front (east) wall.

The suggested alterations proposed by the farmer entail inserting three wide arched openings in the front wall to enable Land Rovers and other vehicles to be stored inside the building. The work would require changes to both the original cow house part of the building and the modernised stable part.

Option 1: Preferred option: Retain the present pattern of openings in the restoration works.

Despite modifications to the building the current pattern of openings enables the former use of the building to still be understood. Removing some of these openings would confuse the future interpretation of the building.

Option 2: Compromise:

A possible compromise would be to allow two arched openings to be inserted in the upper stable part of the building only, keeping the cow house part unchanged. The historic pattern of openings was altered in the early 20th century when a doorway and three windows were inserted. The windows are of "hopper" type in two sections with four fixed lower lights and four upper lights hinged on metal brackets and suggest that these changes were modern, carried out in the first or second quarter of the 20th century.

These openings are not of traditional character and therefore the historic appearance of this part of the building has already been damaged. The following recommendations apply:

- No new openings be inserted in the cow house part of the building.
- The positions of the two new arched openings in the stable part of the building should be designed to affect as few of the current openings as possible.
- New openings should be of stone or brick arched construction, although a wide wooden lintel would also be acceptable. See attached photos of traditional examples for reference.

Building Interior

Plastering the interior walls of the building has been suggested by the farmer. Close examination of the interior walls suggests that they were whitewashed (limewash) originally.

- Plastering the inside of the building is a non-traditional characteristic. It is recommended that the interior of the building should be limewashed. Suitable surfaces should be brushed down and existing layers of loose limewash removed. It should not be necessary to remove all previous layers of limewash before applying new coats.

Inserting a loft above the stable part of the building has also been suggested. There is no evidence that this part of the building was lofted originally however.

- No loft should be added in this part of the building. The lower cow house end does show evidence of having been lofted however in the form of sawn off joists. Consider adding a loft in this part of the building taking care to replicate its original height and length based on the surviving evidence.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record for the application area

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

Sources consulted:

Historic Environment Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire
Charles, B.G. 1992 The Place-Names of Pembrokeshire. The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth

Jones, F. 1996 Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and their Families. Brawdy Books, Pembrokeshire

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 15.04, 25"

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1907 Pembrokeshire Sheet 15.04, 25"

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 Pembrokeshire Sheet 15.08, 25"

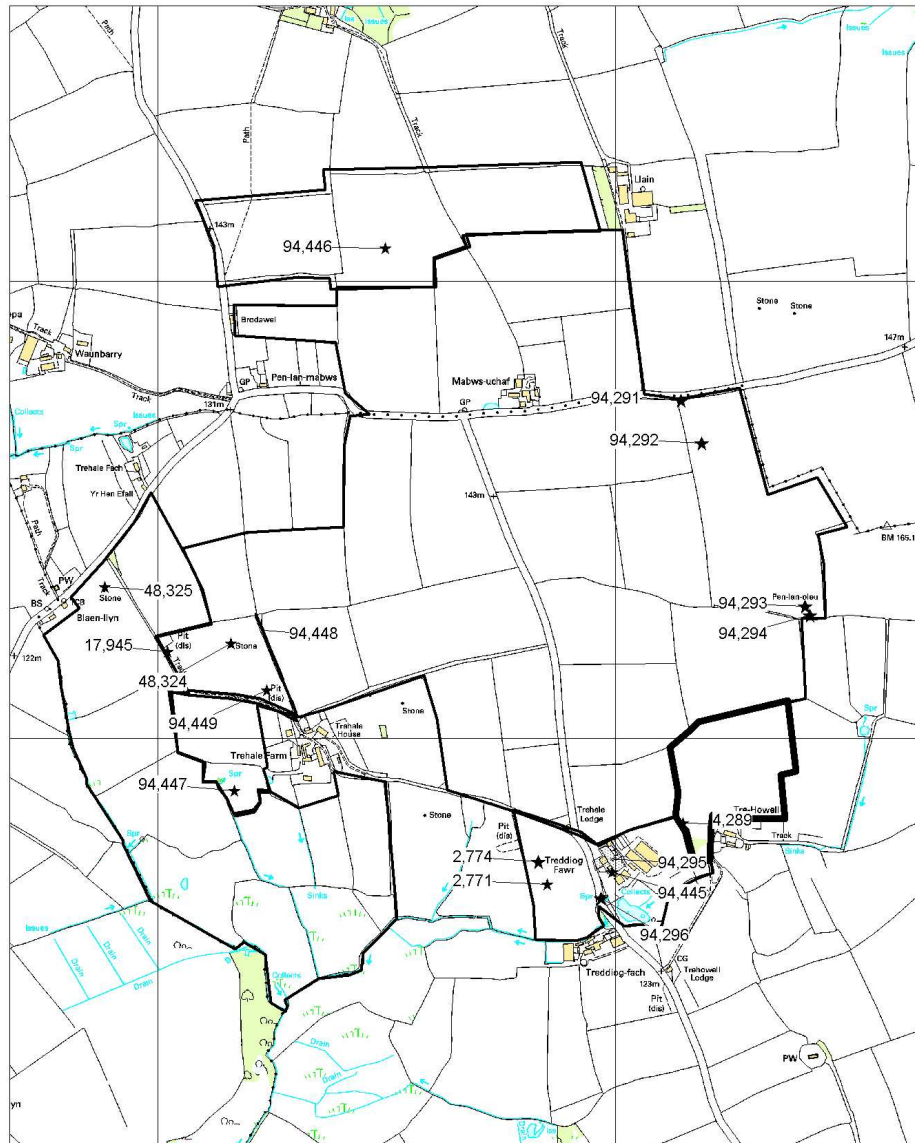
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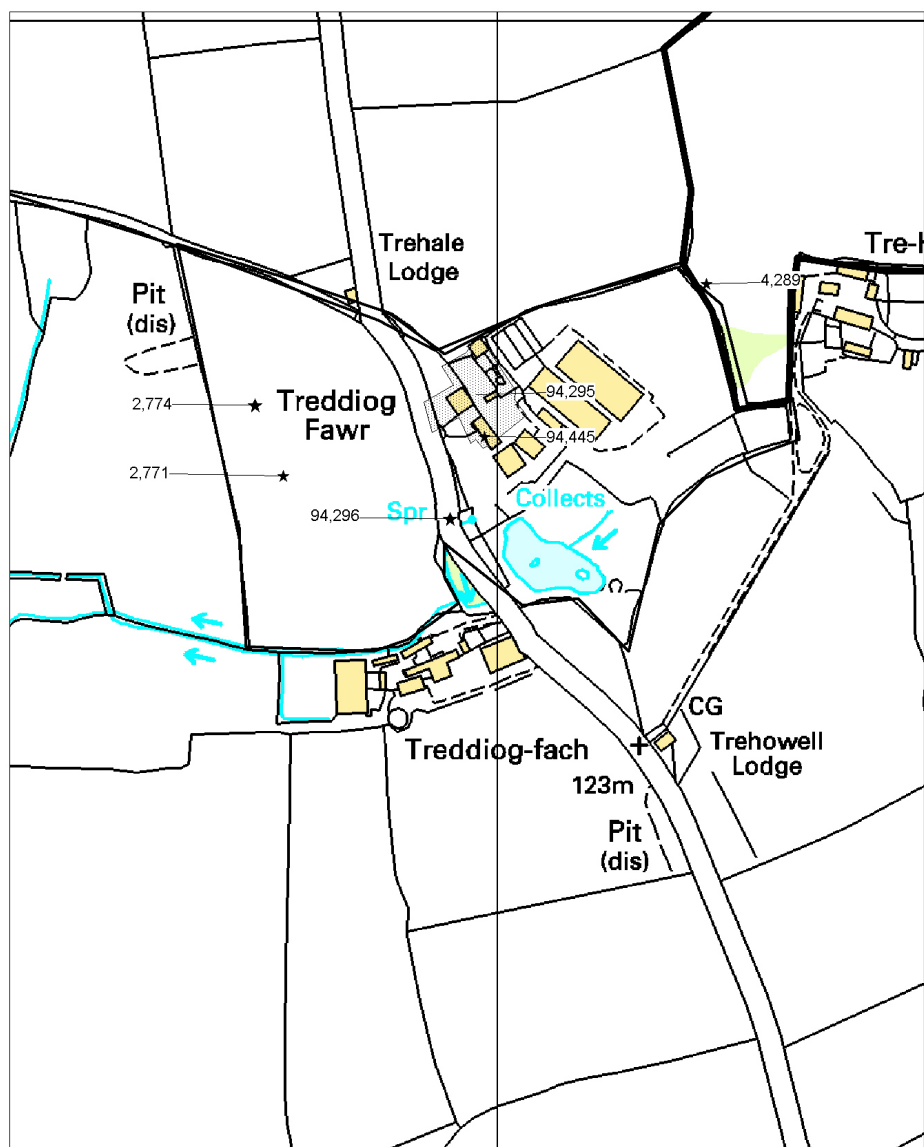
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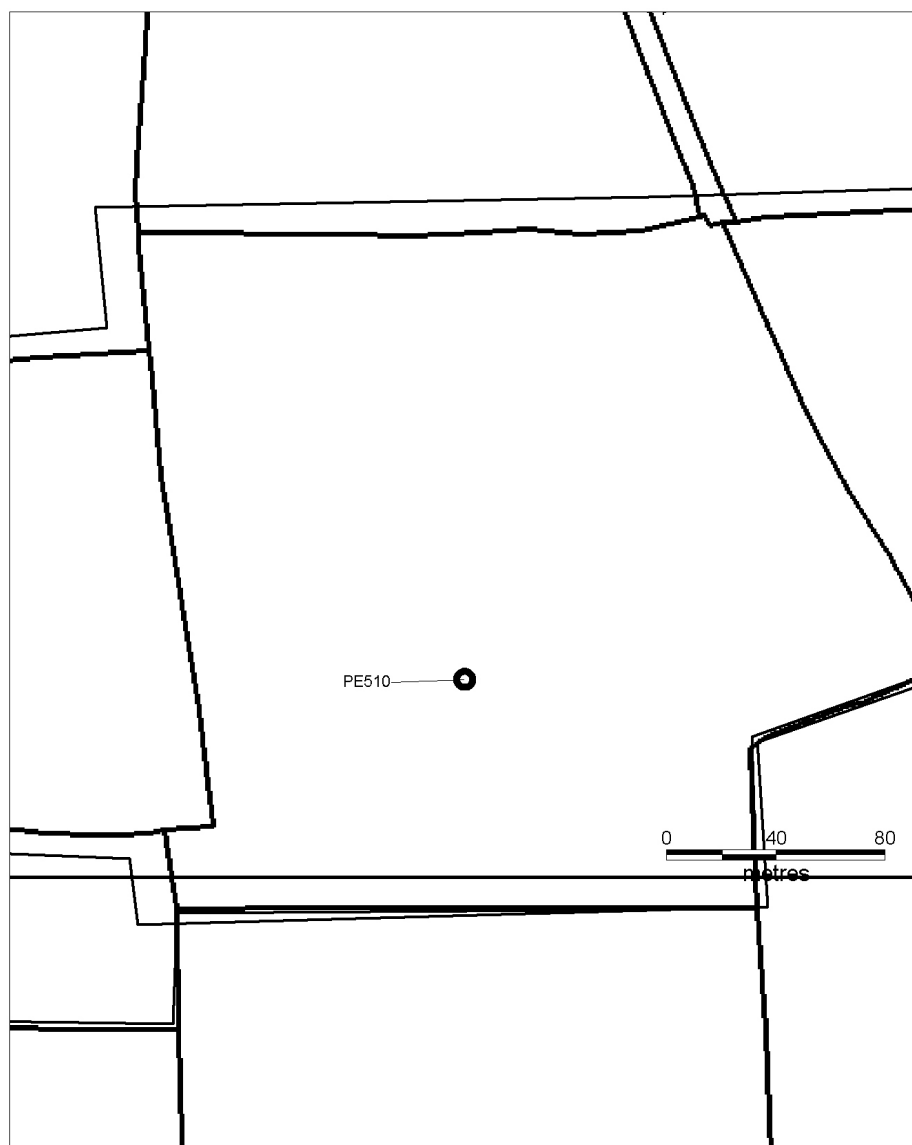


— Farm Boundary Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (by PRN)
 ★ Archaeological Sites (by PRN)

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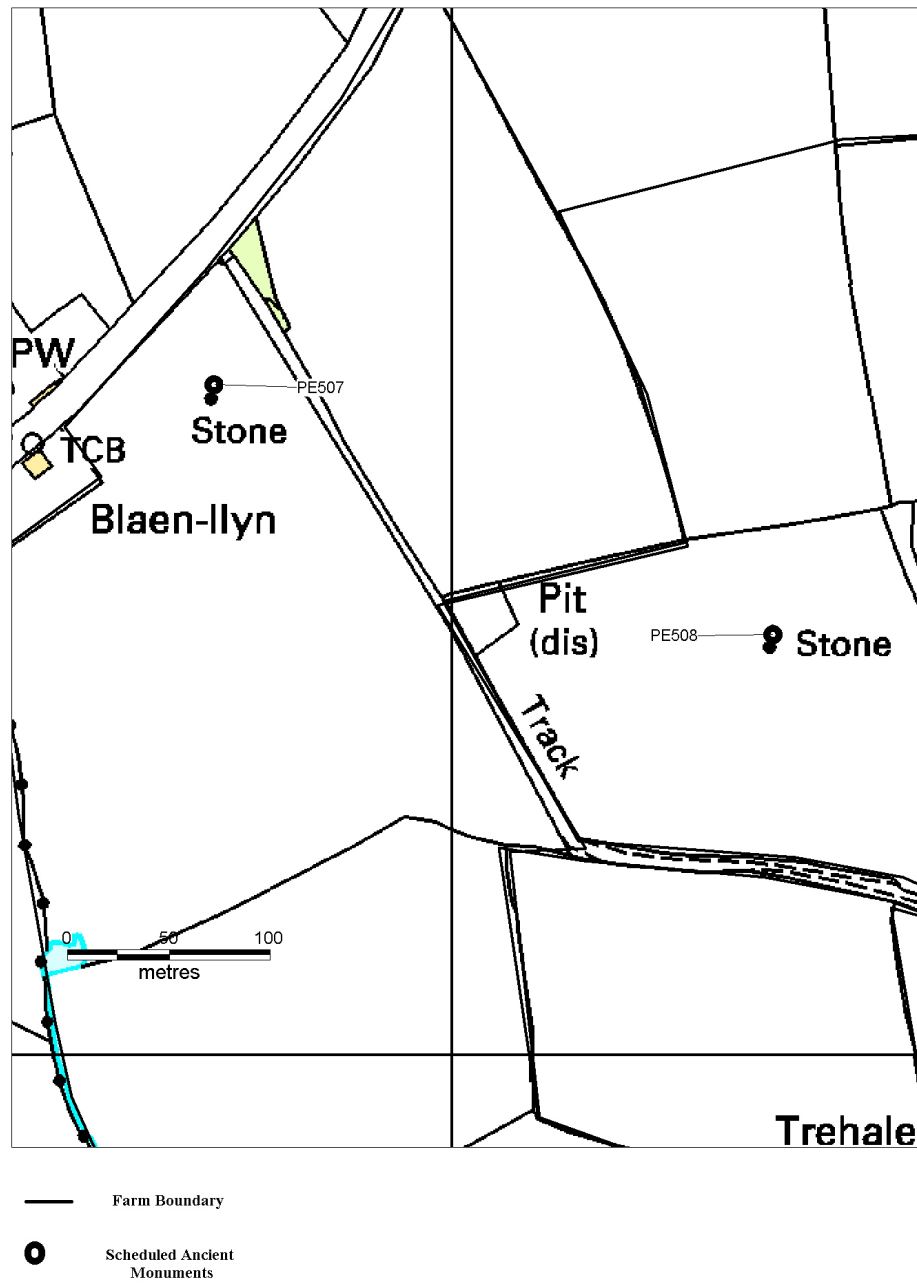


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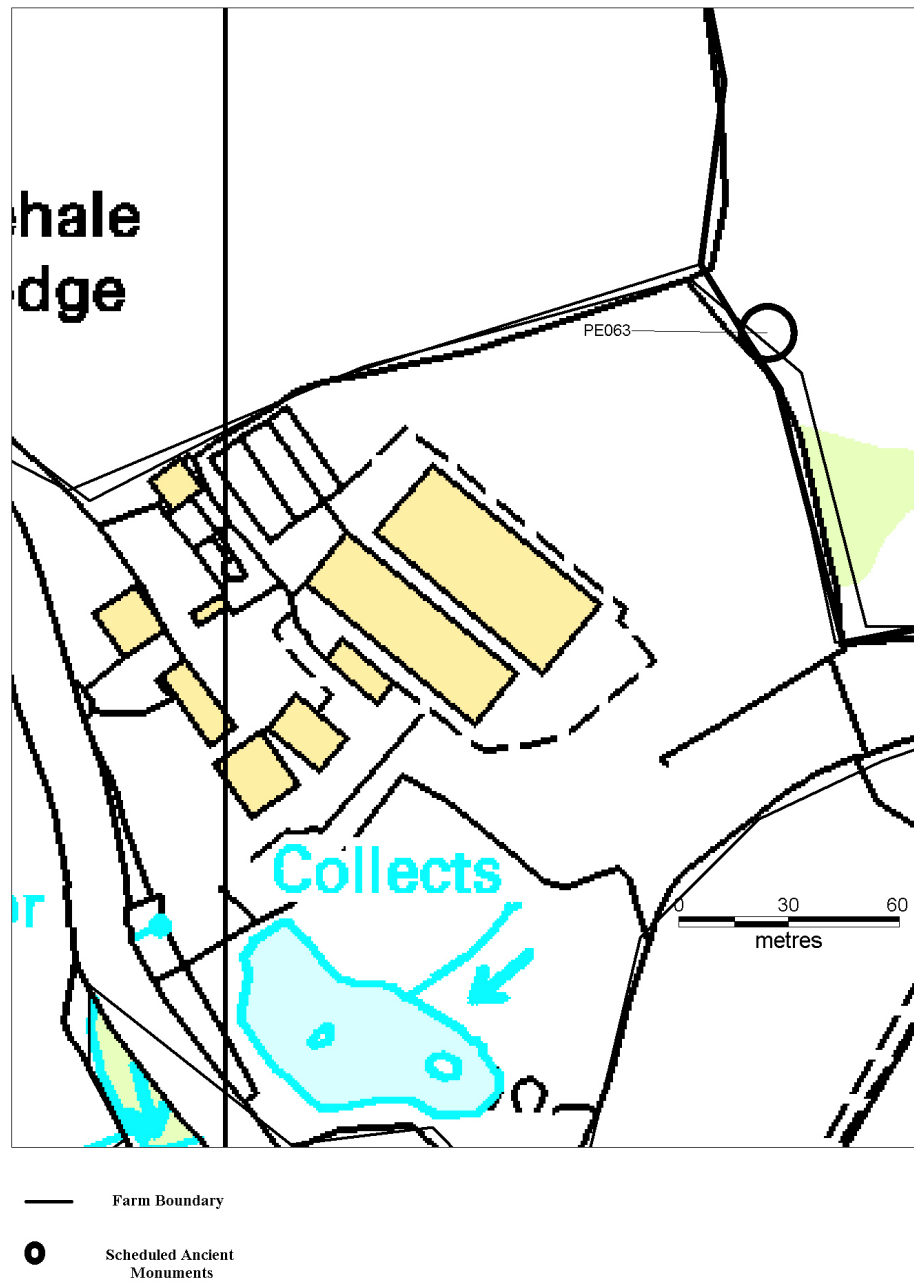


- Farm Boundary
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments

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