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# **Marloes Court Farm W/13/3283**

## **Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report**



**Little Marloes Farmstead**

Report No. 2002/99

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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Marloes Court Farm  
Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

Polly Groom

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ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA  
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf  
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF  
Ffôn: Ymholiadau Cyflfredinol 01558 823121  
Adran Rheoli Trefladaeth 01558 823131  
Ffacs: 01558 823133  
Ebost: cambria@acadat.com Gwefan: www.acadat.com

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY  
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited  
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF  
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121  
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131  
Fax: 01558 823133  
Email: cambria@acadat.com Website: www.acadat.com

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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 Systems 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

Marloes Court Farm consists of three holdings. Due to time constraints only the main holding was visited, and this report addresses the archaeology present on that land parcel.

The main land holding for Marloes Court Farm lies on the Pembrokeshire coast, just outside the village of Marloes. The landscape is mostly flat and open, though it is cut by a steep valley which carries a small stream, and provides the only easily accessible route to the beach at Marloes Sands. Elsewhere the land drops sharply down steep cliffs to the sea. Part of the Pembrokeshire Coast Path follows the course of the cliffs around the edge of the holding.

There are two farmsteads in this holding – Marloes Court and Little Marloes. Both appear to be approximately the same age and are seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1818, and both are substantial farmsteads with some good examples of 19<sup>th</sup> century architecture. Evidence from historic maps suggests that Little Marloes underwent substantial re-building in the latter half of the nineteenth century. On the tithe map (1843) the farmhouse is shown as a cruciform building with the long-axis orientated east-west. The farmyard is seen to be partially walled, and two outbuildings are pictured to the south. By 1887, when the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition was published, an L-shaped range of farm buildings (PRNs 47021, 47022, 47023) had been added, to the west of the house, and the house (PRN 47020) appears to have become much smaller. The cartshed (PRN 47019) was also built at this time. The regular, planned shape of the new farmyard, and the deliberate separation of the house from the working farmyard implies that Little Marloes was a farm of some social standing at this time. The farmstead is no longer inhabited, and some of the buildings have fallen out of use.

The situation at Marloes Court Farm largely mirrors that of Little Marloes, though the re-building was much less extensive. The only surviving buildings from those depicted on the tithe map are the house (PRN 12492) and the cowshed (47026). The other buildings (PRNs 47025 and 47018) were constructed between 1843 and 1908. The cartshed is very similar in style and construction to that at Little Marloes.

Most of the field boundaries in this holding are large earth and stone banks. Running south-east from Little Marloes is a significant trackway, bordered with fine examples of these field boundaries. The stile (PRN 47024) is also typical of this region, and the old gatepost used in one of its steps may well have come from this farm, as a number of heavy stone gateposts are present along the trackway.

The archaeology to the south-east of the holding is very different, and consists of the remains of a World War II airfield, RNAS Dale. All in all, 59 structures survive over RNAS Dale, (Thomas, R:1993) of which 5 are in this holding. In addition to the buildings, stretches of road and runway and the concrete bases for now-demolished hangers are also within this farm. Mr. Morgan informed us that much of the airfield had been bulldozed after the war and the piles of rubble around the airfield probably date from this time. The buildings which do survive are of great significance, all the more so since they are not in isolation but part of a large area, encompassing the whole of the former airfield. Two of these buildings (PRNs 28611 and 28610) are of unknown types. Since military buildings were normally built to specific and identifiable plans, the rarity value

of these two buildings increases their significance further. The military buildings (PRNs 28611, 28610 and 28609) are in poor condition, and information about both structure and design is in danger of being lost.

Overall, the landscape at Marloes Court Farm has been shaped by two main periods of change. The re-building of the farmsteads at Little Marloes and, to a lesser degree, Marloes Court in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century has resulted in both farmsteads exhibiting a mix of buildings from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and probably also the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The orderly and planned construction of RNAS Dale is superimposed over this agricultural landscape, and forms a discrete area of great historical significance.

## **MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

There are two main areas of concern at Marloes Court Farm. The first of these is the farmstead at Little Marloes which is currently in fair condition, though largely unused. The other includes the military remains at RNAS Dale.

### **PRN 47023 Agricultural Building**

This is probably the oldest farm building at Little Marloes and as such provides a glimpse of the farmstead prior to the re-building that took place in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The building is now derelict. However it should be maintained in a stable condition where possible. Any vegetation encroaching into the building should be cut back, and if roots have penetrated the stonework they should be treated to prevent re-growth.

### **PRN 47020 Farmhouse**

This building is no longer inhabited, but still appears to be in fair condition. Ideally this building should be brought back into use before any structural damage is caused by weather and disuse. If this is not possible, the building should be maintained in a stable and weatherproof condition, and any future repairs carried out using appropriate traditional materials.

Other buildings within the farmstead should be maintained in a stable condition. Ideally the buildings would be brought back into use before significant structural damage occurs through weather and disuse.

### **RNAS Dale (PRNs 28611, 28610, 28609, 28608, 28607)**

It is important that this area is also considered as a whole, and not as a collection of disparate buildings. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path passes through this area, and these military sites are all visible from the route of the path. This would be a good opportunity to provide interpretative boards along the route of the path, explaining the history and significance of both the visible buildings and the airfield as a whole. There is considerable public interest in military history, and the provision of some interpretation would greatly add to the character of this section of the coastal path.

Ideally an archaeological survey should be carried out across the whole of RNAS Dale (if other land-owners are agreeable) or across the land which falls within Marloes Court Farm. This should be done before further deterioration obscures those details visible at present.

### **PRN 28611 Military Building**

There is little that can be done to redress the structural deterioration of the building. However, any encroaching vegetation should be cleared, and the area kept clear around the building. The building should be recorded in the near future before its detailed structure is obscured completely.

### **PRN 28610 Military Building**

Ideally, the building should be re-roofed to protect the walls and surviving interior features. It could then be brought back into use for agricultural purposes. If restoration works are not possible, then the building should be maintained in as stable a condition as possible and a record made before the structural damage proceeds any further.

## GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

<b>PRN</b>	47012	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM77820842
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

### Description

Cottage seen on tithe map, but now surviving only as very slight earthwork including a sunken platform and the possible edge of an enclosure.

### Recommendations

There is potential for buried archaeology to survive in this location. At present the site is under pasture and appears to be stable. No intrusive groundworks should be undertaken in this area.

**Site Category** D

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<b>PRN</b>	47013	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM77860831
<b>Site Type</b>	WALL	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL	<b>Site status</b>	

### Description

Mortared stone wall around 15m long and standing to approximately 1m. On historic maps the trackway makes a sharp bend at this point. Behind the undergrowth at the field edge the wall makes a right angle turn and continues along the field boundary to the north. Although the boundaries in this area are earth and stone, they are not often walled. This may be a retaining wall, supporting a sharp turn in the boundary, or could be the remains of a building, later incorporated into the boundary.

### Recommendations

Maintain as existing.

**Site Category** D

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<b>PRN</b>	47014	<b>Site Name</b>	SANDY LANE	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM78290781
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

**Description**

Late 19<sup>th</sup> century cottage. One storey, stone built, now with cement tile roof. In good condition, though not inhabited but used for agricultural storage. A small garden or enclosure is around the cottage, marked with low stone and turf walls to the east and west, and a field boundary on the north side.

**Recommendations**

Maintain in current condition. Any future repairs to the building should be carried out using appropriate traditional materials and techniques.

**Site Category** C



**Plate 1: PRN 47014 Sandy Lane Cottage**

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<b>PRN</b>	47015	<b>Site Name</b>	CANTS COTTAGE	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM78640780
<b>Site Type</b>	COTTAGE	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

### Description

Cottage site seen on the tithe map for Marloes Parish (1843). Now ruined, and heavily overgrown. Approximately 5m north-south and 9m east-west. The end walls stand to gable height, with a stack at the west end. The other walls are largely collapsed, though two windows can be seen on the south side. To the north some traces of the original enclosure can be seen in the form of a slight curved earthwork, and a hedge line.

The cottage lies in a hollow, and is largely hidden by the vegetation. In addition, the lower parts of the collapsed walls are becoming overgrown, and vegetation is damaging the upstanding parts of the cottage. Although the area is fenced off there are recent signs of cattle being inside the enclosure. The ground is very wet, and livestock have the potential to cause serious erosion.

### Recommendations

This cottage is already ruined, and all that can be hoped for is to slow the rate of decay and preserve what remains in a stable condition as a visible historic landscape feature.

Vegetation should be cut back throughout the enclosure and around the cottage and any branches which touch the stonework should be removed, though roots which penetrate the stonework should be left in place. The removal of cuttings and waste should only be undertaken in dry weather, since the ground is prone to waterlogging.

Some controlled grazing by sheep will keep the undergrowth low, but animals should be excluded during very wet weather.

**Site Category** C



**Plate 2: PRN 47015 Cants Cottage. The bushy vegetation behind it marks the original enclosure.**

<b>PRN</b>	47016	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM78910758
<b>Site Type</b>	EARTHWORK	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

#### **Description**

Gently curving earthwork, around 60m in length, and formed of a shallow depression between two slightly raised banks. Follows the line of the field boundary to the south-west. It may be a trackway, or a relic field boundary.

#### **Recommendations**

Maintain in current condition. Intrusive groundworks should not be undertaken on this feature.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	28562	<b>Site Name</b>	RNAS DALE	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM80950790
<b>Site Type</b>	AIRFIELD	<b>Period</b>	MODERN		

#### **Description**

Airfield constructed between 1941 and 1947, and used to allow Wellington bombers to attack submarines in the Atlantic. Dale was also used as a research and training centre. Three concrete runways survive as well as sections of roads, gateways and building sites. Built in two distinct phases 1941-42 (by the Royal Air Force) and 1944-45 (by the Royal Navy). Dale Airfield is a Historic Landscape Character Area (no.315) and part of a Registered Historic Landscape of Wales: Milford Haven Waterway (HLW [D] 3). The airfield covers 173 hectares.

#### **Recommendations**

If the area is to retain its character it is important that the roads and runways are not removed, or completely obscured by vegetation. Ideally an archaeological survey should be carried out across the whole of RNAS Dale (if other land-owners are agreeable) or at least across the land which falls within Marloes Court Farm.

**Site Category** B

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<b>PRN</b>	28608	<b>Site Name</b>	RNAS DALE	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM79160722
<b>Site Type</b>	BOMB FUZING POINT	<b>Period</b>	MODERN		

**Description**

Bomb fuzing point built per Air Ministry Drawing 4778/42. Formed of rectangular earth revetment with entrance/exit in north-west, south-east walls (Thomas, R: 1993). It survives as an earthwork comprising of two parallel, open-ended banks, with no visible trace of the building remaining. Generally in good condition. There is some building rubble between the banks at the south-east end. It is unknown if this dates from the demolition of the building, or is the result of recent dumping.

**Recommendations**

Maintain in current condition. If the rubble is from recent dumping it should be removed. If it is demolition rubble, it should be left in place as it will contain elements of the building's structure.

**Site Category** B

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<b>PRN</b>	28607	<b>Site Name</b>	RNAS DALE	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM79130728
<b>Site Type</b>	BOMB FUZING POINT	<b>Period</b>	MODERN		

### Description

Bomb fuzing point, now derelict. Built per air Ministry Drawing 4778/42. Formed of rectangular earth revetment with entrance/exit in north-west, south-east walls (Thomas, R: 1993). Survives as an earthwork around 20m x 6m. Though the building has been demolished, a concrete flooring and brick wall are still visible at the north-east end of the earthwork.

There is some erosion of the bank by the roadway, and a fence line has been cut through both banks.

### Recommendations

Maintain a smooth turf covering over the earthworks, and monitor for erosion. If the erosion becomes significant, the site should be recorded before the shape of the bank is lost. This site should not be disturbed further, and future fencing should be put in at least 5 metres away from the site. The remains of the building should be kept clear of any vegetation.

**Site Category** B



**Plate 3: PRN 28607 Bomb Fuzing Point with fence line cutting across the earthworks.**



<b>PRN</b>	28610	<b>Site Name</b>	RNAS DALE	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM79460738
<b>Site Type</b>	MILITARY BUILDING	<b>Period</b>	MODERN		

### Description

Military building constructed between 1944 and 1947. Building type unknown. Single storey, 19 bay main range, 6 bay rear range, type "standard 24" hut. Main range, eight 9 light standard steel windows and two doorways in south elevation, corrugated asbestos pitched gable roof. Rear range, four blocked windows in west and east elevations, corrugated zinc pitched gable roof. Wooden louvred ventilator in north gable of rear range. Hut originally associated with three hangers located to the north. (Thomas, R:1993).

The building is in poor condition. The west end of the main range is no longer roofed, and both end walls of this range are lost. Some internal features, and traces of a dividing wall built of hollow ceramic blocks can still be seen, but these are beginning to break up and form piles of rubble. Approximately half of the windows still contain some glass. The building seems to be used by cattle for shelter.

### Recommendations

Since military buildings were normally built to specific and identifiable plans, the rarity value of this building, whose type is unknown, further increases its significance. Ideally, the building should be re-roofed to protect the walls and surviving interior features. If restoration works are not possible, then the building should be maintained in as stable a condition as possible and a record made before the structural damage proceeds any further.

Although the use of the building as a cattle shelter is not an immediate problem, the surviving interior features should be protected from livestock.

**Site Category** B



**Plate 4: PRN 28610. This interior feature – possibly a workbench – is made of hollow ceramic blocks topped with stone slabs.**

<b>PRN</b>	28611	<b>Site Name</b>	RNAS DALE	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM79410738
<b>Site Type</b>	MILITARY BUILDING	<b>Period</b>	MODERN		

#### **Description**

Military building, constructed between 1944 and 1947. Building type unknown, now derelict. 1.22m high, rectangular brick walled structure, internally sub-divided by cross walls. Roofed over by wooden beams covered with roughly poured mass concrete, which extends beyond the south wall at 45 degrees as if poured against an earth bank which has since been removed. (Thomas, R:1993).

The building is in poor condition. The wooden beams are rotted, some have collapsed into the interior of the building, and the brickwork is beginning to crumble in places. Cracks in the concrete coating are also a cause for concern. There is some vegetation growth on the roof and the north side of the building.

#### **Recommendations**

Since military buildings were normally built to specific and identifiable plans, the rarity value of this building, whose type is unknown, further increases its significance. There is little that can be done to redress the structural degradation of the building. However, any encroaching vegetation should be cleared, and the area kept clear around the building. The building should be recorded in the near future before its detailed structure becomes invisible.

**Site Category** B

<b>PRN</b>	28609	<b>Site Name</b>	RNAS DALE	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM79370738
<b>Site Type</b>	MILITARY BUILDING	<b>Period</b>	MODERN		

#### **Description**

Transformer plinth or kiosk, now derelict. Small rectangular 1.83m high open brick walled enclosure with concrete floor. Broken glass set in cement on crest of wall. Blast wall protected in east wall (Thomas, R:1993). There are cracks appearing in the corners of this building, and it is becoming overgrown with woody vegetation. The interior of the building has been used to store discarded fencing material.

#### **Recommendations**

The wiring and fence posts inside the building should be removed, and the vegetation cut back. If the cracks become significant, the building should be recorded before any structural damage is done.

**Site Category** B

<b>PRN</b>	47019	<b>Site Name</b>	LITTLE MARLOES	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM79100736
<b>Site Type</b>	CART SHED	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

### Description

A fine stone-built coach house with two arched bays and an upstairs granary, reached by external steps at the north end of the building. Built between 1843 and 1887. The building is in good condition, and used for agricultural storage.

The farmstead underwent substantial rebuilding in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and it seems that a deliberate separation was created between the farmhouse and coach house, and the working farm yard. Together with the high quality of the coach-house and the large size of the farmhouse, this indicates that Little Marloes was probably a farm of some social standing at the end of the nineteenth century.

### Recommendations

Maintain in current condition. Any future repairs to the building should be carried out using appropriate traditional materials.

**Site Category** C



**Plate 5: PRN 47019 Cartshed, Little Marloes.**



<b>PRN</b>	47020	<b>Site Name</b>	LITTLE MARLOES	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM79080737
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMHOUSE	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

### **Description**

Substantial farmhouse, stone built and cement rendered. No longer inhabited. The building is in fair condition, with a slate roof which appears sound and no clear structural problems. Several phases of building are represented in additions to the house.

The farmyard lies to the west of the house, and though the cow-shed (PRN 47021) and house are separated by a gap of several metres and a stone wall, there is a possibility that the two were once linked. The stone wall shows clear signs of having been in-filled or re-built at this point. The farmstead underwent substantial rebuilding in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and it seems that a deliberate separation was created between the farmhouse and coach house, and the working farm yard. Together with the high quality of the coach-house and the large size of the farmhouse, this indicates that Little Marloes was probably a farm of some social standing at the end of the nineteenth century.

### **Recommendations**

Ideally this building should be brought back into use to secure its long term maintenance, and before any structural damage is caused by weather and disuse. If this is not possible, the building should be maintained in a stable and weatherproof condition, and any future repairs carried out using appropriate traditional materials.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	47021	<b>Site Name</b>	LITTLE MARLOES	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM79050738
<b>Site Type</b>	COWSHED	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

### **Description**

Cowshed built as part of the re-modelling of the farmstead between 1843 and 1887. The building is stone built and cement rendered. One storey at west end and 2 storeys at east end. The upper storey may have been used as a grain or feed store. Animal stalls are visible inside the lower storey, but it is unknown if they are original. The building is at least partly in use as a cattle shed. It is possible that this building was once attached to the farmhouse (PRN 47020). The building is in fair condition, though some of the exterior doors have been lost.

### **Recommendations**

Maintain in a stable condition. Any future repairs should be carried out using out appropriate traditional materials. Exterior doors should be replaced to retain the character of the building.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	47022	<b>Site Name</b>	LITTLE MARLOES	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM79040740
<b>Site Type</b>	STABLES	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

### Description

Two-door stable block probably built as part of the re-modelling of the farmstead between 1843 and 1887. Three fair sized windows and the lack of a central feeding passage suggest this building's use as stables rather than a cow-shed. The building is in a fair condition and the slate roof seems weatherproof, though the building appears to be unused. There has been significant erosion of the ground in front of this building, and the erosion may begin to undercut its footings.

### Recommendations

The building should be maintained in a stable and weatherproof condition using appropriate materials. The erosion in front of the building prevents it being used as an animal shelter, but ideally it should be brought back into use to secure its long term future.

The building should be monitored for any cracks or structural damage resulting from the ground erosion.

**Site Category** C



**Plate 6: PRN 47022 Little Marloes stables.**

<b>PRN</b>	47023	<b>Site Name</b>	LITTLE MARLOES	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM79040738
<b>Site Type</b>	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

### Description

Stone built agricultural building, now derelict. The building backs onto the original farmyard wall and appears to be constructed in the same manner and of the same stone. It probably pre-dates the other buildings in the farmyard, and is early nineteenth century, or earlier. Its original use or design is unknown, but it originally had one entrance formed of a large archway. Later this was filled in and a rectangular, stone lintelled door inserted. A further door and two windows were inserted to the north, probably at the same time. Perhaps used as a cow-shed or other animal shelter. The building is roofless, and the interior is filled with building rubble and rubbish.

### Recommendations

Any accessible modern rubbish inside the building should be removed and no further dumping should take place. The building rubble can be left in situ as removing it is potentially damaging to the structure. Little can be done to protect the building from the weather, however it should be maintained in a stable condition where possible, as a visible historic feature. Any vegetation encroaching from the rear of the building should be cut back, and if roots have penetrated the stonework they should be treated to prevent re-growth. Ideally the wall tops and areas of eroded pointing should be consolidated. Capping the walls should also be considered to prevent water penetrating further into the stonework.

**Site Category** C



Plate 7: PRN 47023 Arched entrance and later doorway to the building.

<b>PRN</b>	47024	<b>Site Name</b>	LITTLE MARLOES	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM79090733
<b>Site Type</b>	STILE	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

**Description**

Stile comprised of four stones forming steps, set into the earth and stone field boundary. One of the stones is probably a re-used gatepost showing the small circular hole made for a gate hinge. The steps appear to be stable and in good condition.

**Recommendations**

Maintain in current condition. Care should be taken to ensure that vegetation from the field boundary does not grow over and obscure the steps.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	47017	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM79040761
<b>Site Type</b>	POND	<b>Period</b>	MODERN		

**Description**

A large roughly rectangular pond surrounded by earth banks. A drainage ditch or channel runs south-east towards the house at Little Marloes (PRN 47020). To the west, a dyked watercourse runs into the pond. On historic maps this area has always been shown as marshy ground, but the pond and associated watercourses date to the first half of the twentieth century.

**Recommendations**

Maintain in current condition.

**Site Category** C

<b>PRN</b>	12492	<b>Site Name</b>	MARLOES COURT	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM78670820
<b>Site Type</b>	COURT HOUSE; MANOR HOUSE	<b>Period</b>	MEDIEVAL		

**Description**

Site of a Medieval court house or manor house, indicated by documentary sources.

**Recommendations**

No specific management recommendations apply.

**Site Category** D

<b>PRN</b>	47152	<b>Site Name</b>	MARLOES COURT	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM78670820
<b>Site Type</b>	FARMHOUSE	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

#### **Description**

Jones, F (Historic House of Pembrokeshire and their Families) claims a medieval date for the origins of the house is likely, but the farm has passed through a large number of families. It is in good condition and lived in.

#### **Recommendations**

Since the house is inhabited as a dwelling it lies outside the Tir Gofal Scheme.

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<b>PRN</b>	47025	<b>Site Name</b>	MARLOES COURT	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM78640824
<b>Site Type</b>	CARTSHED	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

#### **Description**

A stone-built, 3-bay cartshed with granary above, reached by external steps on the west side and constructed between 1887 and 1908. The arched bays take up half the lower storey, the other half has two doors and square windows. The building is very similar in style and date to the cartshed at Little Marloes (PRN 47019), though the position of the stairway is different. A further building was clearly once attached to the south wall of the coach-house, but is no longer present. The coach house is in use, and in good condition.

#### **Recommendations**

Maintain in current condition. Future repairs should be carried out using appropriate traditional materials. There are a number of modern buildings and sheds in the farmyard, and if more are to be constructed, some consideration should be given to preserving the visibility of this striking building.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	47018	<b>Site Name</b>	MARLOES COURT	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM78640821
<b>Site Type</b>	AGRICULTURAL BUILDING	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

### **Description**

This is a two storey stone building with an external staircase at the north end, built between 1887 and 1908. A further building probably once stood between the north wall of this building and the south end of the cartshed/granary (PRN:47025). In design, the building resembles a granary, but it is unlikely that any farmsteads save for the very largest would need two granaries. May have been used for worker's accommodation.

The building is in good to fair condition, and in use.

### **Recommendations**

Maintain in current condition, and carry out future repairs using appropriate traditional materials.

**Site Category** C

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<b>PRN</b>	47026	<b>Site Name</b>	MARLOES COURT	<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM78620821
<b>Site Type</b>	COWSHED	<b>Period</b>	POST-MEDIEVAL		

### Description

This cowshed is probably the oldest building which survives in the farmyard, and is seen on the tithe map of 1843. An early date is also indicated by the lack of a loft or upper storey. The building is a long, low, stone built cow shed with asbestos roofing. A central feeding passage runs the length of the building with doors either end, and there are openings for livestock along the length of the building. It is now used for stabling horses at the west end, and as a cow house at the east end. Some modernisation has taken place around it, with concrete drainage channels emptying the central passage and some windows blocked up with breeze-blocks. Generally in good condition.

### Recommendations

Maintain in current condition, and carry out future repairs using appropriate traditional materials. Where the stonework butts or rests on concrete it should be monitored for any problems caused by damp. The building is a good example of a typical Welsh animal shed, and some consideration should be given to its future if further modernisation is to take place around it.

**Site Category** C



**Plate 8: PRN 47026 Cowshed.**



<b>PRN</b>	2948	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM784076
<b>Site Type</b>	FINDS	<b>Period</b>	MESOLITHIC		

**Description**

Mesolithic and Neolithic flint tools found approximately at this location.

**Recommendations**

It was not possible to precisely locate this site. Please notify Cambria Archaeology if any further finds are made.

**Site Category** D

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<b>PRN</b>	2945	<b>Site Name</b>		<b>Grid Reference</b>	SM79710793
<b>Site Type</b>	BURNT MOUND	<b>Period</b>	BRONZE AGE		

**Description**

A burnt mound was recorded in 1911, and some flint tools exposed by ploughing in the immediate vicinity. It is uncertain if the Tir Gofal field visit identified the correct site, but a possible slight mound was observed immediately outside the farm boundary.

**Recommendations**

If the burnt mound is outside the farm land, then the site is not included within this Tir Gofal agreement. However, there is likely to be buried archaeology surrounding the mound, and this is likely to extend into this land holding. If the field is to remain in arable use then ploughing should not take place within five metres of the edge of the site.

**Site Category** D

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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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Marloes Court Farm  
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation  
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/1  
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45667  
 National Grid Reference SM78900780

- Farm Boundary
- Historic Landscape Character

#### 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

#### 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 site no physical definition

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**Marloes Court Farm W/13/3283**

**HE2**

**REPORT NUMBER 2002/99**

**December 2002**

This report has been prepared by: Polly Groom

Position: Heritage Management Assistant

Signature P. Groom Date 02/02/2003

This report has been checked and approved by Gwilym Hughes on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position: Trust Director

Signature G. Hughes Date 02/02/03

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