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Trewarren Farm

W/13/3817

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



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CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

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INTRODUCTION

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

Method Statement

The farm visit consisted of two phases:

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

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

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FARM

Trewarren Farm lies in the parish of St Ishmaels, at grid reference SM82930794. It was visited on 14th May 2003. The farm consists of two land parcels – W/13/3817 and W/13/3817/a. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path passes through the southern edge of both land parcels. The landscape surrounding Trewarren is largely arable in nature, with field boundaries which range from earth and stone banks to grown-out hedges. Many of these are now supplemented with wire fencing.

The farm itself is situated at the north end of a valley in land parcel W/13/3817. The valley carries a stream south, down to the sea at Monk Haven. Its sloping sides and flattened base contain the remains of extensive 19th century pleasure gardens, while a simple park of the same date surrounds Trewarren house (PRN 35855). The gardens and park are included in the *“Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales: Part 1 Parks and Gardens”* (Cadw and ICOMOS UK:2000:p.318 – 321). They have been evaluated as being of an importance equivalent to Grade II listing, and the boundaries are shown on the attached maps. Small areas to the south and east of the gardens are designated as “Essential Settings”. The essential setting is a concept which was developed to highlight areas without which the gardens lose significance. These frequently include deliberately designed views, and backgrounds which the gardens are designed to harmonise with.

These pleasure grounds are notable not only for their preservation, but also for their uniformity of date and style. The 1882 Ordnance Survey map gives a good picture of how the grounds were laid out, and most of the main features are still clearly identifiable on the ground. A walled trackway (PRN 47831) runs from just west of Moor Farm (PRN 47829) and directs the visitor through a picturesque woodland walk, with views across a large ornamental pond (PRN 47823) just to the east. Although the pond is now silted up and overgrown, it is still visible, and traces of the associated planting scheme remain in the form of mature bamboo clumps, rhododendrons and magnolia. Continuing south, the trackway arrives at the northwest corner of an eight-sided walled kitchen garden (PRN 47824). Internal paths and some kind of central feature are still discernible within this garden, and to the east is a small derelict cottage, probably the gardener’s cottage (PRN 47825). Immediately south is an area which is depicted on the 1882 map as formal garden, with a network of paths crossing it. This is now covered with a large modern pond (PRN 47826) which was apparently built in the 1950s for irrigation. However, the naturalistic style of the pond blends in with the surrounding garden, and it does not detract from the overall visual impact of the pleasure grounds, nor look out of place or intrusive.

At the very south of the valley the pleasure grounds open out onto the beach at Monk Haven. It is here that the most dramatic landscaping has taken place, with a large, partly crenellated sea wall (PRN 34759) marking the edge of the Trewarren land. It also partially sheltered the valley from salt spray, allowing a greater variety of plants to flourish, and provided a mooring point for boats. A pathway leads east from the sea wall, and winds its way up to an elegant cliff-top folly – the Malakov Tower. This striking feature (PRN 34464) is perched on the very edge of the cliff, and would have given views out to sea, as well as over the neighbouring bay of Loose Haven. The upper floor of the folly is now completely lost and the building is roofless, but three of the walls stand to full height. The gothic arches of the doorway and windows and the unusual shape of the

folly, as well as its dramatic siting, make it a local landmark, and a significant feature of the skyline (see front cover illustration). Another garden building (PRN 47827) survives in the northeast corner of the garden.

The whole garden was laid out within a very short space of time. On the Ordnance Survey Old Series map (1818) only Moor Farm (PRN 47829) is seen. By the time of the tithe map (1839) Trewarren Farm is seen as a medium sized holding of mixed arable and pasture, and there is no sign of the garden. However, on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map the full garden layout is seen, and the landscaping of the valley seems to be completed. The name of the folly – the Malakov Tower – suggests a date of around 1855 for its completion, and this may imply that much of the garden was finished at about the same time. This short time span gives a remarkable coherence to the surviving features, and the consistent use of red sandstone rubble as a building material gives a pleasing uniformity to the house, farm-buildings and grounds.

The gardens were quite short lived – Trewarren was requisitioned during World War II, and bought by the present owner's family shortly afterwards. This gives a timespan of less than a hundred years for the gardens to be laid out, used and to fall into disrepair. Consequently they are less complicated to interpret than many gardens which underwent modifications over long periods of time. Effectively they provide a 'snapshot' of a mid 19th century pleasure ground and are consequently of great significance. This is recognised in the Grade II listings which have been awarded to Trewarren House (PRN 20968), the sea wall (PRN 34759) and the folly (PRN 34464).

Another important monument in this land parcel is the standing stone (PRN 3023), which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM - Pe113). The stone itself is a large slab of red sandstone, leaning at an angle of around 25°. Standing stones are generally thought to be Bronze Age in date (c2000 - 500BC) and may have been sites for ritual or religious activity. They may also have served as landscape markers. Sites such as these survived over very long periods of time and, therefore, were probably put to many different uses.

Land parcel W/13/3817/a also contains very significant archaeology – the hillfort at Little Castle Head (PRN 3024) is a SAM, as is the hillfort at Great Castle Head (PRN 3006) which partially falls into Trewarren land. Both of these promontory forts are in stable conditions, and are similar in design. Both have banks and ditches which cut across the neck of the promontory, with the ditches more pronounced on the landward side. However, Little Castle Head is a much scaled down and simplified version of the fort at Great Castle Head.

Overall, Trewarren Farm contains a density and variety of archaeological features which is seldom seen within such a contained area. The pleasure gardens and mansion house provide a coherent snapshot of a 19th century landscape, whilst time depth is provided by two hillforts and at least one standing stone.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Gardens – PRN 35855

It is important that the garden is viewed as one coherent landscape rather than as a collection of disparate features. Many of the garden features survive, and, critically, the relationships between them can still be made out. Combined with the detailed map evidence available, this means that there is a good deal of knowledge about the original landscaping of these gardens. Consequently they would make an ideal candidate for restoration works, and for interpretation, especially since a public footpath already runs through part of the valley.

In the short term, it is important that some vegetation control is carried out at key points to ensure that all the garden features remain visible. This is especially important around the ornamental pond (PRN 47823), the garden building (PRN 47827) and along the trackway (PRN 47831). Vegetation should always be cut at ground level and removed. It should not be dug or dragged out since this can cause damage to buried archaeology.

Certain features within the gardens are immediately vulnerable, and need to be prioritised. These include the ruined garden building (PRN 47827) and the folly (PRN 34464).

Garden Building – PRN 47827

This building is in the same style as the folly (PRN 34464), constructed in red sandstone with crenellations and gothic style windows. The upper floor of this building would have given views across the pleasure gardens, directly overlooking the area of the valley which is now occupied by a large irrigation pond (PRN 47826). The building is now heavily overgrown.

A sapling growing in the south of the building should be cut back, and treated to prevent re-growth. Any future vegetation growth should be treated in the same way.

The ivy growth on the exterior walls needs to be addressed before the roots cause the stonework to crumble. Ivy should be cut flush with the wall, and the roots treated. Some re-pointing of cleared areas may be necessary, and this should be carried out using materials which match the original construction.

Ideally, the path up to the building should also be cleared. This would enable the original approach to the building to be seen, and would ensure that the building itself remained accessible

Folly – PRN 34464

This crenellated, cliff-top folly is now roofless and largely ruined. It is, though, an ideal candidate for restoration and interpretation – ideally as part of Trewarren gardens, although it would also stand alone if necessary. This would entail large-scale consolidation of the walls and potentially some re-building of the south wall. Any significant works are to be welcomed, but should be carried out in consultation with Cambria Archaeology and Cadw.

In the short term, there are smaller works which can be undertaken. The steps are becoming covered in turf, and this should be removed before the steps are completely obscured. Vegetation growing inside the building should be cleared, and a sapling which has established itself against the east wall needs to be cut back and treated to prevent re-growth.

In the long term, serious consideration needs to be given to the future of this unusual and elegant building. It is an integral part of the Trewarren pleasure grounds, and a local landmark.

Standing Stone – PRN 3023. Scheduled Ancient Monument Pe113.

This monument is a very impressive and highly visible feature of the landscape. However, it has suffered in the past from some plough damage, and from ploughing operations coming within less than 0.5m of the base. The plough margin is now greater, but is still less than 1m on one side. Continued close ploughing will de-stabilise the stone's footings, and could eventually cause it to fall. A grass margin should be left for 5m around the stone in all directions. This margin should be routinely cut back or grazed to prevent the incursion of scrub.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS – HOLDING W/13/3817

PRN 2993 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SM82690693

Site Type BURNT MOUND **Period** BRONZE
AGE?

Description

A burnt mound identified in 1911. The site could not be identified on this field visit.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations apply.

Site Category D

PRN 2998 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SM82800760

Site Type STANDING STONE **Period** BRONZE
AGE **Site status** SAM –
Pe113

Description

A large standing stone, designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. It is a large red sandstone slab which leans at an angle of around 25 degrees. The slab is very narrow, and the appearance of the stone differs according to the direction it is viewed from. There is some damage to the stone on the southeast side, which was probably caused by ploughing. It is clear that ploughing operations have come within 0.5 m on the south and east sides, but the margin is now significantly greater. To the northeast the plough margin is probably still less than a meter.

This monument is a very impressive and highly visible feature of the landscape. Continued close ploughing will eventually de-stabilise the stone's footings, and could eventually cause it to fall.

Recommendations

A grass margin should be left for 5m around the stone in all directions. The margin should be routinely cut back or grazed to prevent the incursion of scrub.

Site Category A



Plate 8 (above): Standing stone (PRN 2998). The narrow plough margin around the stone can be seen as a paler green. In the forefront of the picture, a larger margin has been left this year.

Plate 9 (below): The appearance of the stone depends on the angle from which it is viewed (above, viewed from the south, below, from the northeast).



PRN	5398	Site Name	LONGSTONE	Grid Reference	SM82990730
Site Type	STANDING STONE?	Period	PREHISTORIC?		
Description					
The possible site of a standing stone, indicated by the field name 'Longstone'. No sign of a stone was observed on this field visit.					
Recommendations					
No specific management recommendations apply.					
Site Category	D				

PRN	7449	Site Name		Grid Reference	SM82600729
Site Type	FINDSPOT	Period	NEOLITHIC?		

Description

The findspot of a worked flint, thought to be Neolithic. The site was not visited on this occasion.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations apply, but any future finds should be reported to Cambria Archaeology.

Site Category D

PRN	13312	Site Name		Grid Reference	SM81910720
Site Type	ROUND BARROW?	Period	BRONZE AGE?		

Description

The possible site of a round barrow, noted from aerial photographs. There is some debate as to whether this site is artificially constructed, or of natural origin. The site was not visited on this occasion.

Recommendations

Cambria Archaeology would appreciate any information about this site. In order to protect any associated buried archaeology future ploughing should not go any deeper than it has done in previous years.

Site Category D

PRN	20968	Site Name	TREWARREN HOUSE	Grid Reference	SM82930794
Site Type	MANSION	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site status	LISTED BUILDING: GRADE II

Description

Trewaren House is a mansion built in 1845 for Gilbert Warren-Davis. The present house has changed little since the late 19th century, and lies on the site of an earlier building. It was requisitioned by the army during World War Two, and bought by the present owning family in the 1950s.

Recommendations

The house is inhabited as a private dwelling and is therefore not included in the Tir Gofal scheme.

Site Category B

PRN	23852	Site Name	MUSSELWICK	Grid Reference	SM82450630
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	POST MEDIEVAL		

Description

A large quarry identified on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map. The site was not visited on this occasion.

Recommendations

In general, quarries should be left as visible historic landscape features. They should not be infilled, and spoil tips should not be removed.

Site D

Category

PRN	34463	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82820647
Site Type	BOAT HOUSE?	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM). Grade II.

Description

A building is recorded on the 1882 map in this location. Cadw and ICOMOS suggest this may have been a boat house. The site was not identified on this visit, and no standing building was observed.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations apply.

Site Category D

PRN	34464	Site Name	MALAKOV TOWER	Grid Reference	SM82920635
Site Type	FOLLY	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site status	LISTED BUILDING GRADE II; PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM).

Description

A two storey crenellated folly in a cliff-top position. The tower gives views out to sea and across the bay at Loose Haven. The folly is now largely ruined: it is roofless and the upper storey has gone. The east and west walls have gothic style arched windows, and a similar shaped door is in the north wall. The south wall has almost completely collapsed. A set of dog leg steps outside gave access to the upper storey. The name of the folly – the Malakov Tower – suggests that it was probably constructed around 1855 since a tower of that name was taken in September 1855 in the Crimean War.

The folly is a well-known local site, and a significant feature on the skyline. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs past the site.

Recommendations

The folly is another candidate for restoration and interpretation, especially since there is already public access to the site. This would entail large-scale consolidation of the walls and potentially some re-building of the south wall. Any significant works are to be welcomed, but should be carried out in consultation with Cambria Archaeology and Cadw.

In the short term, there are smaller works which can be undertaken. The steps are becoming covered in turf, and this should be cleared before the steps are completely obscured. Vegetation growing inside the building should be cleared, and a sapling which has established itself against the east wall needs to be cut back and treated to prevent re-growth.

In the long term, serious consideration needs to be given to the future of this unusual and elegant building. It is an integral part of the Trewarren pleasure grounds, and a local landmark. It is also Grade II listed and therefore protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990.

Site Category B



Plate 7: The Malakov Tower – a mid 19th century cliff-top folly (PRN 34464). The dog leg steps which gave access to the upper storey can be seen in front of the tower. These are now becoming very overgrown and are in danger of being lost. The folly is a recognisable feature on the skyline.

PRN	34759	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82830465
Site Type	SEA WALL	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site status	LISTED BUILDING: GRADE II. PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM).

Description

A massive, partly crenellated sea wall built of red sandstone rubble. A wide gap in the centre allows access to the beach, and a culvert at the east side carries the stream from the valley out to the sea. The culvert now has a concrete lintel. On the seaward side of the wall, iron rings indicate that it may also have been used to moor boats.

The central parts of the wall stand to around 4.5m with the outer ends reaching 6m. Generally, it is in good condition although some of the crenellations on the western portion of the wall have now gone, and parts of the far western end are becoming overgrown. The central gap was apparently repaired by a Manpower Services team (Cadw and ICOMOS UK:2002:p.320) who have partially re-pointed it with cement, and have also skimmed the exposed width of the wall with cement. Originally, this wall spanned the whole width of the foot of the valley. However, the easternmost part of the wall does not now join up with the valley edge, which implies that a part of the wall has been lost.

This sea-wall would have served several purposes. It delimited the extent of the private grounds at Trewarren, and allowed boats to be tied up safely in the bay at Monk Haven. It also would protect the pleasure gardens from salt spray, allowing a wider selection of plants to flourish.

Recommendations

The sea-wall is generally in good condition, though slightly overgrown at the west end. The top of the wall has some grasses and moss growing, and these should be removed. Ideally the wall should be capped, in order to prevent water penetrating the stonework. Where it is becoming overgrown, vegetation should be cut back and, if necessary, treated to prevent re-growth. Any future capping or re-pointing should use materials which match the original construction.

Site Category B



Plate 6: The west section of the sea wall (PRN 34759). The cement render on the surface at the forefront of the picture was applied by a Manpower Services team, when they repaired the central gap in the wall.

PRN	34760	Site Name	MUSSELWICK	Grid Reference	SM82120632
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	POST MEDIEVAL/ MODERN		

Description

A quarry recorded in 1997 following a field visit by Cambria Archaeology. It was described as being heavily overgrown. The site was not visited on this occasion.

Recommendations

In general, quarries should be left as visible historic landscape features. They should not be infilled, and spoil tips should not be removed.

Site D

Category

PRN	35855	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82960692
Site Type	GARDEN	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM). Grade II

Description

A 19th century garden laid out along a small valley running north-south. Trewarren House (PRN 20968) lies at the north of the valley, with pleasure gardens stretching down to the sea.

The whole garden was laid out within a very short space of time. On the Ordnance Survey Old Series map (1818) only Moor Farm (PRN 47829) is seen. However, on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map the full garden layout is seen, and the landscaping of the valley seems to be completed. A folly overlooking Loose Haven bay (PRN 34464) is known as the Malakov Tower which suggests a date of around 1855 for its completion since a tower of that name was taken in the Crimean war in September 1855. This may imply that much of the garden was finished at about the same time. This short time span gives a remarkable coherence to the surviving features, and the consistent use of red sandstone rubble as a building material gives a pleasing uniformity to the house, farm-buildings and grounds.

Recommendations

Recommendations for individual features are given where appropriate. However, it is important that the garden is viewed as one coherent landscape rather than as a collection of disparate features. Many of the garden features survive, and, critically, the relationships between them can still be made out. Combined with the detailed map evidence available, this means that there is a good deal of knowledge about the original landscaping of these gardens. Consequently they would make an ideal candidate for restoration works, and for interpretation, especially since a public footpath already runs through part of the valley.

In the short term, it is important that some vegetation control is carried out at key points to ensure that all the garden features remain visible. This is especially important around the ornamental pond (PRN 47823), the garden building (PRN 47827) and along the trackway (PRN 47831). Vegetation should always be cut at ground level and removed. It should not be dug or dragged out since this can cause damage to buried archaeology.

Certain features within the gardens are immediately vulnerable, and need to be prioritised. These include the ruined garden building (PRN 47827) and the folly (PRN 34464).

Site Category B

PRN	47817	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82890704
Site Type	WALLED GARDEN	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site status	PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM). Grade II.

Description

A walled garden is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, immediately to the west of Trewarren House. Red sandstone walls surround the garden, and these survive to their full height. The interior of the garden was not visited on this occasion, but Cadw and ICOMOS UK state that traces of terracing and original planting are still visible within the garden (Cadw and ICOMOS UK:2000:p.320).

Recommendations

The garden is still in use as a private garden, and is therefore not included in the Tir Gofal scheme.

Site Category B

PRN	47818	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82980707
Site Type	GARDEN	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM). Grade II.

Description

An informally laid out garden to the east of Trewarren house. A curved driveway sweeps through the garden, manufacturing a dramatic view of the house at the end. Some traces of what may be original planting still remain in the form of woodland underplanted with magnolia and rhododendrons.

Recommendations

The garden is still in use as a private garden, and is therefore not included in Tir Gofal.

Site Category B



Plate 1: The garden (right, PRN 47818) is cut by a sweeping driveway (front of picture) which manufactures a dramatic view of the house.

PRN	47819	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82930708
Site Type	COURTYARD	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM). Grade II.

Description

A small service court immediately north of Trewarren House. The courtyard walls are made of red sandstone rubble, and stand to their full height. Access to the court is through large archways in the east, west and south walls. The east archway has been partly restored with red brick. At the north end of the court is a building (PRN 47820) which may originally have been the servants quarters.

Generally the walls are in good to fair condition, though moss is beginning to colonise the tops of the east and west walls. The owners have already capped parts of the walls to prevent water penetrating the core of the stonework.

Recommendations

Vegetation and moss should be cleared from the tops of these walls, and uncapped walls should be capped using appropriate matching materials. A key feature of this farm is its uniformity of building materials, with almost all walling being constructed of red sandstone rubble. It is essential that this uniformity is maintained in future repair work, and great care should be taken that materials are selected which match the original construction as closely as possible.

Site Category B



Plate 2: The arched gateway in the east side of the service court (PRN 47819)

PRN	47820	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82930709
Site Type	BUILDING	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM). Grade II.

Description

A building at the north end of the service court (PRN 47819) north of Trewarren house. This building may originally have been used as servant's quarters. It has been modernised, and now has plastic windows and a cement render. The building is very symmetrical in style, matching the architecture of the main house. It is now used for storage.

Recommendations

In order to preserve the historic character of the service court (PRN 47819) and the area around the house, it should be ensured that all future repairs on this building are carried out using appropriate traditional building materials and techniques.

Site Category B

PRN	47821	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82830704
Site Type	CARTSHED	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM). Grade II.

Description

A cartshed with granary over, built in red sandstone rubble. Two small windows in the upper storey have been blocked in with red bricks, and a brick arch added above one door. However, these bricks appear to be weathered and of some age, and it is unclear when this work was carried out. At the west end of the cartshed, a further single storey building has been added which shows at least two phases of construction. The whole length of the building is now roofed with asbestos.

Recommendations

The building is in good condition, and in use for storage. Future repairs should utilise appropriate traditional materials and techniques in order to maintain the character of the building.

Site Category C

PRN 47822 **Site Name** TREWARREN **Grid** SM82830699
Reference

Site Type AGRICULTURAL **Period** MODERN
BUILDING

Description

An agricultural building of uncertain purpose, possibly a cow house. A long building range is shown in this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. It has been replaced by the present modern, concrete faced building, which is separated into stall-like partitions.

The rear wall of the building is of white washed stone rubble construction, and is probably the remaining part of the original building.

The building is in a stable condition. Parts of it are disused, and parts are used for storage.

Recommendations

Any future repairs or modifications to this building should ensure that the rear, stone-built wall is not damaged.

Site Category C

PRN	47823	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82870682
Site Type	POND	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM). Grade II.

Description

A decorative pond, about 40m north-south and 20m east-west. It was part of the ornamental pleasure grounds at Trewarren. The pond is now silted up and overgrown, but the banks are still clearly visible. At its south end the pond is contained by an earth bank about 5m high which still stands to its full height. Traces of ornamental planting survive in the area immediately to the south, at the base of this bank. These include rhododendrons and magnolias, and large clumps of bamboo.

The pond was clearly intended to be a visible feature, viewed from the walled trackway (PRN 47831) which runs down the west side of the pleasure grounds. At this point the walling on the east side of the trackway stops, to allow views across the pond and into the woodland on its east side.

Recommendations

Ideally, some restoration works would be carried out on this pond, since the banks are still clearly visible. If restoration is to be considered, it should be ensured that any machinery used does not cause damage to the banks, and that no material is removed from them. It is important to retain the original profile of the pond – partly in order to retain the designed appearance, and partly in order that any original linings or water control mechanisms are not damaged. Restoration works should be carried out under archaeological supervision – please consult with Cambria Archaeology in advance.

Even if restoration is not considered, some vegetation control will be necessary to ensure that this feature is not completely obscured. Larger trees growing around the edges of the pond need to be routinely cut back, and most of the overhanging branches should be removed. Not only will this maintain the accessibility of the pond, but it will also help to slow the rate of silt accumulation.

Site Category B

PRN	47824	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82900668
Site Type	KITCHEN GARDEN	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM). Grade II.

Description

The walled kitchen garden, part of the Trewarren pleasure grounds. The garden is an irregular, eight-sided shape, bounded by red sandstone walls which stand to their full height of around 3m. The 1882 Ordnance Survey map shows a simple pattern of paths in the garden, leading to a central feature of some description. The whole garden is now very overgrown, but traces of raised brick paths are easily made out, and it is likely that the rest of the paths survive under the vegetation. The central feature can only be made out as a small, sunken area with a stone or brick surround, roughly rectangular but with rounded corners. It may have been a pool or fountain. The southern part of the kitchen garden was inaccessible due to the undergrowth.

The main access to the garden is through a doorway in the east part of the north wall. This appears to have been enlarged and a brick surround added. Another door, unmodified, is in the west part of the wall.

A small modern brick building stands in the east part of the garden. This may have been connected with the irrigation works in the 1950s (Cadw and ICOMOS UK: 2002:p.321).

Recommendations

Generally, this garden is in a stable condition. The walls, whilst overgrown, still stand to their full height and many of the paths probably also survive. However the whole garden is choked with vegetation, and the south part of it is inaccessible. Much of the vegetation ideally should be cleared, but several mature trees and shrub clumps may represent remnants of the original planting and should be left in place. To protect the walls and remaining paths, clearance should be carried out by hand – at least initially – in order to establish the pattern of surviving paths and features.

The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs past the kitchen garden. It would be a logical place to open for public or educational access if any restoration works were carried out in this valley. It may be possible to carry out much of this work with the aid of volunteers, and this is a possibility which should be raised with the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (PCNP) authority. Discussions between PCNP, Cadw and Cambria Archaeology would allow a suitable work programme to be drawn up.

Site Category B



Plate 4: The remains of brick-built raised paths, like this one, are visible under the vegetation in the walled kitchen garden (PRN 47824)

PRN	47825	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82920670
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM). Grade II.

Description

A ruined cottage lying just outside the walled kitchen garden (PRN 47824), to the east. The only access into the cottage came from a doorway - now blocked - which led through the wall from the garden. The cottage is now roofless, and the walls stand to around 3/4 height. In the east gable is a fireplace with a red sandstone lintel.

The cottage was probably a two-storied gardener's cottage, and is seen on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map.

Recommendations

The cottage is already derelict and the best that can be hoped for is to slow the rate of decay. Generally, it is in a stable condition and the only real concern is that the site should not become completely overgrown. The undergrowth growing around the walls and inside the cottage should be routinely cut back before it has a chance to penetrate the stonework.

Site Category B

PRN	47826	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82860661
Site Type	POND	Period	MODERN		

Description

A large pond which covers the valley floor south of the kitchen garden. This pond was not part of the original garden layout, and was apparently created in the 1950s for irrigation (Cadw and ICOMOS UK: 2002: p.320). It covers an area of formal planting and walkways depicted on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map. A large earth dam at the south side contains the water, and seems to run along the line of a wall depicted on the earlier map. At the east end of this dam is a small sluice which carries water back into the stream. A footpath runs across the dam, and a footbridge crosses the sluice.

Recommendations

Although this pond is a modern addition to the gardens, in style and appearance it blends in very well. It should be maintained as a visible feature, and prevented from becoming completely overgrown or obscured.

Site Category C



Plate 5: This modern irrigation pond (PRN 47826) blends in very well with the naturalistic style of the original 19th century gardens.

PRN	47827	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82930660
Site Type	GARDEN BUILDING	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site status	PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM). Grade II.

Description

A derelict garden building of uncertain purpose. The building is in the same style as the Malakov Tower folly (PRN 34464), constructed in red sandstone with crenellations and gothic style windows. The building was originally two storey, with a small tower at the north end, and three rooms on the ground floor. Some of the internal walls still have plaster on them. The upper floor of this building would have given views across the pleasure gardens, directly overlooking the area of the valley which is now occupied by a large irrigation pond (PRN 47826).

The building is reached by a now-overgrown path which runs through the woodland on the east side of the pleasure gardens. Part of the path is flanked with mature beech trees, and a low rubble wall runs alongside it in other places.

The building is very overgrown, and ivy roots have penetrated deeply into the stonework, especially at the north end of the site. It is roofless, and although most of the walls stand more or less to full height, there have been several small-scale collapses. At present the vegetation has not encroached far into the interior, but one large sapling is growing in the south part of the building and is beginning to lean against one of the walls.

Recommendations

The sapling in the south of the building should be cut back, and treated to prevent re-growth. Any future vegetation growth should be treated in the same way. The ivy growth on the exterior walls needs to be addressed before the roots cause the stonework to crumble. Ivy should be cut flush with the wall, and the roots treated. Some re-pointing of cleared areas may be necessary, and this should be carried out using materials which match the original construction.

Ideally, the path up to the building should also be cleared. This would enable the original approach to the building to be seen, and would ensure that the building itself remained accessible.

Site Category B

PRN	47828	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82830651
Site Type	POND	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM). Grade II.

Description

The remains of an ornamental pond which was depicted on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map. Only an area of boggy ground remains, and the banks of the pond are not clear.

Recommendations

Ground disturbance in this area should be avoided in order to protect any remains of the pond which may presently be obscured under vegetation.

Site Category B

PRN	47829	Site Name	MOOR FARM	Grid Reference	SM82800707
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	POST MEDIEVAL		

Description

A small farmstead which is seen on the tithe map of 1839 and the Ordnance Survey Old Series map of 1818. Moor Farm probably acted as the home farm for Trewarren. The buildings are now converted to private dwellings, and are therefore not included in the Tir Gofal scheme.

Recommendations

No management recommendations apply.

Site Category C

PRN	47830	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82910672
Site Type	TERRACE GARDEN	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM). Grade II.

Description

An area of garden terracing up the hillside. One of the terraces carries a path which leads to the garden building (PRN 47827). Others were probably used for planting. All of the terraces are now very overgrown.

Recommendations

In order to protect surviving earthworks, no ground intrusive activities should be carried out in this area. Some vegetation clearance should be undertaken to prevent the area from becoming completely obscured by thick undergrowth.

Site Category B

PRN	47831	Site Name	TREWARREN	Grid Reference	SM82048604
Site Type	TRACKWAY	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 65 (PEM). Grade II.

Description

A walled trackway or walkway running down the west side of the pleasure grounds to the beach at Monk Haven. The trackway is flanked on the east side with red sandstone walls which are of the same construction as those which enclose the whole estate and the farmstead itself.

On the west side, an earth and stone bank runs along most of the length of the walkway. The condition of the wall varies along the length of the track. In places it stands to its full height – around 1.7m – but there are areas where it has almost completely collapsed. A large proportion of the wall is ivy covered and overgrown.

The track runs through designed woodland which is visible to the west, over the low bank. This woodland was probably underplanted with flowers, and still has a wide variety of floral species flourishing in it. To the east, the wall stops to allow a clear view as the track passes a decorative pond (PRN 47823).

The whole trackway is quite overgrown, but traces of a cobbled surface can be made out underneath the grass.

Recommendations

A priority for this feature is to ensure that the wall on the east side is not allowed to fall into disrepair. Areas of heavy ivy and vegetation cover should be cleared, with the ivy being cut flush with the wall and the roots treated to prevent re-growth. Some re-pointing may be necessary in these areas, and this should be carried out using materials which match the construction of the wall. In places, the wall has already crumbled, and these areas need to be either consolidated or, ideally, re-built. Often the original stone is still present, and could be used for re-building. In other places, a suitable, matching material would need to be sourced. If re-building is not to take place, then the wall should be capped to prevent water penetrating the core of the stonework.

The uniformity of building materials and styles used throughout the gardens is a key feature of Trewarren, and it is essential that future work also uses matching materials and techniques in order to maintain this uniformity.

It is unknown whether this track is ever used for vehicular access. Its use in wet weather should be avoided, in order to prevent damaging what remains of the original surface through erosion.

Site Category B



Plate 3: The walled trackway (PRN 47831) which leads down the west side of the pleasure garden. Underneath the heavy ivy growth, the wall is of the same red sandstone rubble construction as the other garden features and buildings.

HOLDING W/13/3817/a

PRN	3006	Site Name	GREAT CASTLE HEAD	Grid Reference	SM84820603
Site Type	HILLFORT	Period	IRON AGE	Site status	SAM Pe416

Description

A large defended promontory fort, with a series of banks and ditches on the north side. These vary in condition from good to poor. The site has had a complicated history in recent years, with various banks and structures being erected during World War II as part of the sea-defences. A large bank at the north of the site was removed during the 1980s and the present low bank, which demarcates the extent of land owned by Trewarren, was put up only a few years ago.

The site has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Most of this hillfort lies outside the boundary of Trewarren Farm, and so is not included in this agreement. However, the bank which acts as a boundary marker is not the extent of the Scheduled Area, and a strip of the Scheduled Area, just north of this bank, is owned by Trewarren (see attached map). At present this strip of land is regularly ploughed.

It is proposed that the field north of this hillfort be opened up for public access as part of the Tir Gofal scheme.

Recommendations

The original extent of this hillfort is unknown, and the Scheduled Area is designed to protect buried archaeological remains associated with the site. An unploughed margin of at least 7m should be left along the northern side of the bank, and the vegetation within it should be routinely cut to prevent the incursion of scrub.

Use of the field to the north for public access should have no negative impact on the hillfort since the main footpath clearly runs to one side of the banks, and not over them. However, since the site is to be used for area access, the banks should be monitored for erosion.

Site Category A

PRN	3023	Site Name	LONGSTONE	Grid Reference	SM85000700
Site Type	STANDING STONE?	Period	PREHISTORIC?		

Description

The possible site of a standing stone, as indicated by the field name "Longstone". No visible trace of a standing stone exists in this location, however the Tir Gofal project officer commented that a large stone was found in the hedgerow of a field to the south, which looked as though it may have been moved.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations apply since the original site of the stone is not known.

Site Category D

PRN	3024	Site Name	LITTLE CASTLE HEAD	Grid Reference	SM85450649
Site Type	HILLFORT	Period	IRON AGE	Site status	SAM – Pe408

Description

A small promontory fort set on a narrow peninsula. The neck of the peninsula is cut by a large bank (up to 3m high in the centre) with ditches on both the landward and seaward sides. On the landward side the ditch is clearly v-shaped, and cut into the rock. The seaward ditch is less severe, and is more overgrown. No internal features can be made out within the fort, though these may be obscured by the thick, tussocky grass. The whole site is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The site lies in an area of unmanaged and ungrazed grassland, at the edge of what is presently an arable field. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs past the site, and some footpath erosion has been caused at the east end of the bank by walkers crossing the defences into the hillfort.

Recommendations

The site would benefit from being lightly grazed, to control the incursion of scrub, and to maintain a low coastal vegetation cover. Some gorse is growing within the site, and this should be cut at ground level and removed – do not burn on site. Work should only be carried out when the ground is dry, to prevent damage to buried archaeological remains.

The footpath erosion also needs to be addressed before it becomes more severe. Ideally, the monument should be temporarily fenced off and the areas re-seeded. Once the vegetation cover is established, a light grazing regime would keep it stable. If the path continues to erode, either through use by animals or people, it may become necessary to infill scars using inert shale and soil. Please contact Cambria Archaeology if the erosion continues to be a problem.

Site Category A



Plate 10: The bank of the hillfort at Little Castle Head (PRN 3024), viewed from the landward side. The footpath runs through the ditch, and then crosses the bank at the east side (visible on the left in this picture) where it is causing some erosion to the earthworks.

PRN 34763 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SM84650646

Site Type BATTERY **Period** MODERN

Description

An anti-aircraft battery was recorded in this location. However, subsequent field visits have failed to locate it, and it is thought that the site may have been dismantled after the war.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations apply.

Site Category D

PRN 44703 **Site Name** LONGOAR BAY **Grid Reference** SM84950631

Site Type CIST CEMETERY **Period** EARLY MEDIEVAL?

Description

A cist cemetery was observed eroding out of the cliff face at this location in 2001. The site was not found on this visit.

Several slab-lined graves were seen, and these are reported to be very like those found at St Brides Bay, in a cemetery in a similar location (PRN 7606). St Brides cemetery contained both cist graves and dug graves (without the stone slab lining). A radiocarbon date from a cist grave at St Brides was obtained, and this gave a date of around 950AD (James, H:1988:p.75). 1918-7

Rubble on the beach below the graves in Longoar Bar may indicate that an associated structure or building has also been eroding out of this cliff face.

The Pembrokeshire coast path passes close to the cemetery.

Recommendations

This site is potentially very significant, and is also very vulnerable. One of the problems is that the extent of the site is unknown, and it may prove to be a large cemetery, or only a few burials.

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park authority are responsible for the upkeep of the coast path, and for vegetation clearance along the path. They already have a policy of using only hand tools to clear this area, and not bringing vehicles across the site, in order to avoid damage to the buried remains.

At present, the field above the site has been planted with young conifers. Ideally, these would be removed, since their roots will quickly penetrate to the depth of the graves and will cause severe damage to the buried archaeology. If this is not possible, then the area nearest to the cliff should be cleared of trees, and no further planting should take place in this area. Trees should be cut at ground level and removed.

When the conifers are harvested it should be ensured that the minimum of ground disturbance takes place, and that no heavy machinery is brought within 25m of the site.

Coastal erosion will continue to expose more and more of this site, and eventually to destroy it.

Annual monitoring and photography of the site should be undertaken, in order to decide whether rescue excavation is necessary or appropriate at some point in the future.

Site Category D

PRN	47832	Site Name	GREAT CASTLE	Grid Reference	SM84670625
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	POST MEDIEVAL		

Description

A farmstead recorded on historic maps including the Ordnance Survey Old Series map of 1818. No standing buildings were observed in the field, but a full search for remains of the farmstead was not undertaken due to time constraints.

Recommendations

Any above ground remains should be maintained in a stable condition, and not allowed to become completely swallowed by vegetation. Ground intrusive activities should not be undertaken in this area, in order to protect buried archaeological remains.

Site Category D

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

Cadw and ICOMOS UK: 2002: *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales Part 1: Parks and Gardens* p.318 – 321

James, H.: 1988: *Excavations at Caer, Bayvil*: Archaeologia Cambrensis, Vol. CXXXVI: p.51 – 76 1987

Ordnance Survey Old Series 1818, sheet 38

Ordnance Survey 1882 Pembrokeshire XXXII.15 (1" to 1 mile)




Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire XXXII.SE

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park: 2001: Photograph taken of cemetery (PRN 44703)





Tithe map 1839 St Ishmaels Parish

Tithe apportionment 1839 St Ishmaels Parish


Trewarren
Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3817
Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45841
National Grid Reference SM82800706

-  Farm Boundary
-  Area included in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
-  Area designated as Essential Setting


Site Category A - National Importance

-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings
-  Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation
-  Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest


Site Category B - Regional Importance

-  Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings

Site Category C - Local Importance

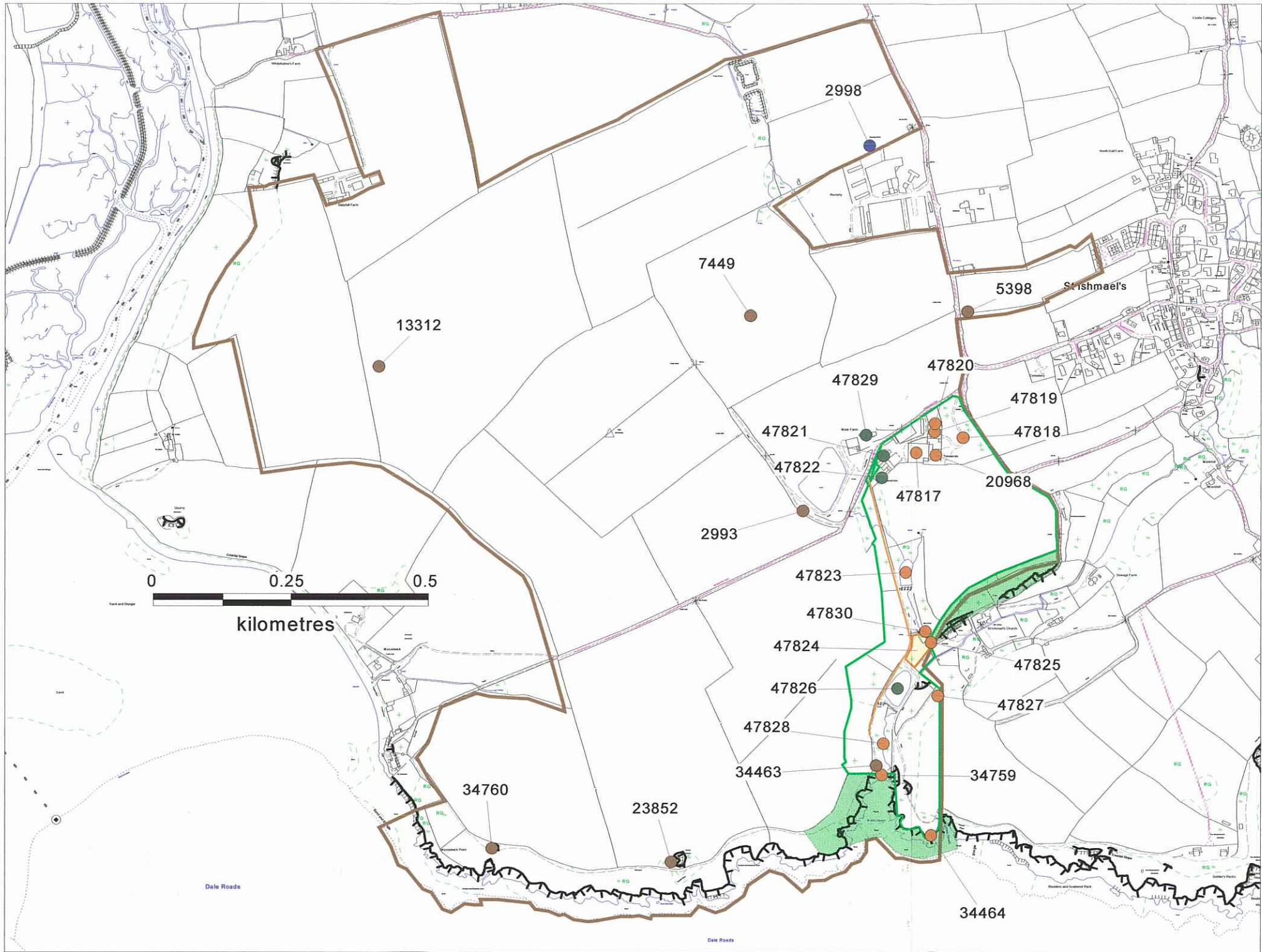
-  Sites and buildings of Local Importance

Site Category D – Unknown Importance




-  Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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Detailed map of Trewarren Gardens (PRN 35855)
 Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3817
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45841

-  Farm Boundary
-  Area included in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
-  Area designated as "Essential Setting"


Site Category A - National Importance

-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  Grade 1 and Grade 2* Listed Buildings
-  Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation
-  Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest


Site Category B - Regional Importance

-  Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings

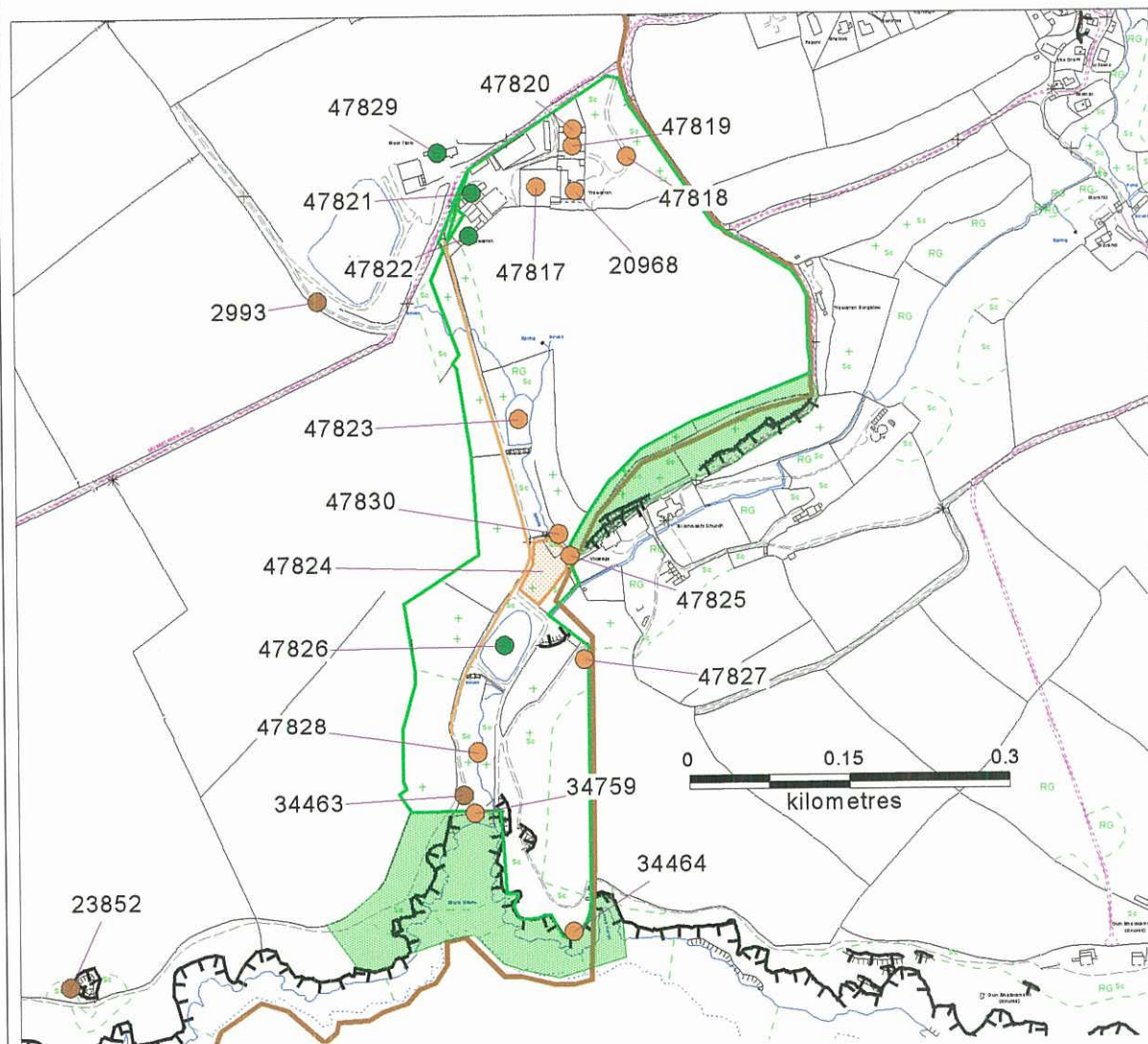
Site Category C - Local Importance

-  Sites and buildings of Local Importance

Site Category D - Unknown Importance


-  Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3817/a
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45841
 National Grid Reference 82800706


Site Category A - National Importance

 Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation

Site Category B - Regional Importance

Site Category C - Local Importance

Site Category D – Unknown Importance

 Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no physical definition

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**Trewarren Farm
Tir Gofal Historic Environment Report**

REPORT NUMBER 2003/58

June 2003

This report has been prepared by Polly Groom

Position: Heritage Management Assistant

Signature P. Groom Date 9th July 2003

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

Position: Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

Signature L. Austin Date 09/07/03

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