

UPPER EASTERN ARM CAUSEWAY, STACKPOLE, PEMBROKESHIRE: (SR 9784 9622)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
for Bob Haycock, Countryside Council for
Wales



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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2011/12

RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 100556 and 100557

Mawrth 2011

March 2011

UPPER EASTERN ARM CAUSEWAY, STACKPOLE, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION

Gan / By

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SUMMARY

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services were appointed by Bob Haycock of Countryside Council for Wales to undertake a scheme of archaeological survey and investigation of a possible causeway feature crossing the Upper Eastern Arm of the lakes at Stackpole Court site, Pembrokeshire. This document presents the results of this scheme of survey and recording.

The possible causeway feature was identified by Bob Haycock (CCW) during works within the Upper Eastern Arm of the lakes at Stackpole. The feature was evident as a solid based structure with an iron railing situated within the silted up area of the lake. It was considered that further survey and investigation of this feature would provide useful information in future management of the area. The information from the survey would aim to determine the date and function of the feature and provide any further information on its form and construction.

The regional Historic Environment Record notes that local oral tradition indicates a former Causeway crossed the lake in this area, although no clear evidence for it had ever been recorded. Early maps of the Stackpole Court Estate and the lakes do show a potential feature crossing the lake in the location of this feature, although no information on its survival, form or function is provided. It is possibly recorded on the 1782 estate map of Stackpole, shown as a line crossing the lake, although this does not correspond well with the identified feature. It is shown on later Ordnance Survey maps, merely marked as a boundary crossing the lake.

An initial site visit and survey identified the presence of iron railings marking the line of the causeway from the western bank of the lake, although no clear access to the causeway was discernible. At the eastern bank the railings were again identified, although very much deeper buried in the silts of the lake. Again no access points were identified in this area. Further survey of the surrounding area indicated the presence of a footpath leading from Stackpole village to the east running along the side of a large boundary wall.

A small trench was excavated over the top of the feature in an attempt to provide more information on the construction of the causeway. Unfortunately the trench filled with water almost immediately on excavation and it was not possible to see the feature. It was possible to determine the width of the feature, the height of the railings and the depth of the top of the causeway.

The survey and investigation has provided information on the location and route the causeway takes across the lake. The width and depth of the causeway beneath the silt were confirmed, as was the construction of the metal railings that run along its northern edge. It also confirmed a number of possible associated features on the eastern bank of the lake.

The causeway may well date from the original construction of the lakes prior to 1782, the form of the railings would also fit in with this date. It may have provided direct access for workers from Stackpole village across the lake to work at the Stackpole Court mansion house. The metal fence is likely to have served as both a hand rail and also a stock proof fence, a gate being present through the railings at the western end.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 The archaeological survey and investigation of the Causeway crossing the Upper Eastern Arm of the lakes at Stackpole Court has been commissioned from Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services by Bob Haycock of the Countryside Council for Wales.
- 1.1.2 The site was identified by Bob Haycock during ground works within the silted-up head of the Eastern Arm of the lakes and was highlighted as something about which more information was needed. This part of the lake is the subject of possible future vegetation and silt clearance, so it was considered necessary that further information on the route, form and depth of the feature would be needed as part of ongoing management planning for the area for the area, in order to avoid accidental damage to the feature if further management works are undertaken.
- 1.1.3 An initial visit was undertaken on 27th September 2010 to the site by James Meek of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services with Bob Haycock. The scope of the survey and evaluation was determined from the results of this initial visit.

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The causeway feature on the Upper Eastern Arm of the lake is located directly to the east of the former site of Stackpole Court, Stackpole, Pembrokeshire (NGR SR 9784 9622; Figure 1). The site is recorded as a causeway on the regional Historic Environment Record (PRN 46685).
- 1.2.2 The HER record, which includes information from a survey in 2002, states that 'Oral tradition reports a former causeway linking the east and west shores of the Fish Pond. The site of this causeway may possibly be marked on the 1861 and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey map. Little survives apart from limestone blocks on the banks of the lily ponds.' (PRN 46685)
- 1.2.3 The causeway is situated directly east of the northeastern corner of the former Stackpole mansion within the silted up lake, and is visible in parts as an exposed line of iron railings (Figure 2). The railings appear to be continuous across the lake, but have been covered in silt in the middle of the lake. They are just visible close to the eastern bank.

1.3 Scope of the Project

- 1.3.1 The project is designed to record the existing route of the causeway and provide further information on its date, function and construction through a combination of Total Station survey, historic research, small scale intrusive investigation, along with site notes, scale drawings and photographs

1.4 Report Outline

- 1.4.1 This report describes the location of the site, its archaeological and historical background, before summarising the results of the archaeological survey and investigation and the conclusions based on those results.

1.5 Abbreviations

- 1.5.1 Regional Historic Environment Record – HER; Primary Record Number – PRN; National Grid Reference – NGR; Scheduled Ancient Monument – SAM; Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services – DAT-FS; Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI.
- 1.5.2 Due to the regular use of compass directions and locations the following are abbreviated in the main body of the report: northeast – NE; southeast – SE; northwest – NW; southwest – SW; north-northeast – NNE; south-southeast – SSE; west-northwest – WNW etc.

1.6 Illustrations

- 1.6.1 Record photographs are included throughout the text. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale and are illustrative only.



Figure 1: Location plan of Stackpole Court site and lakes

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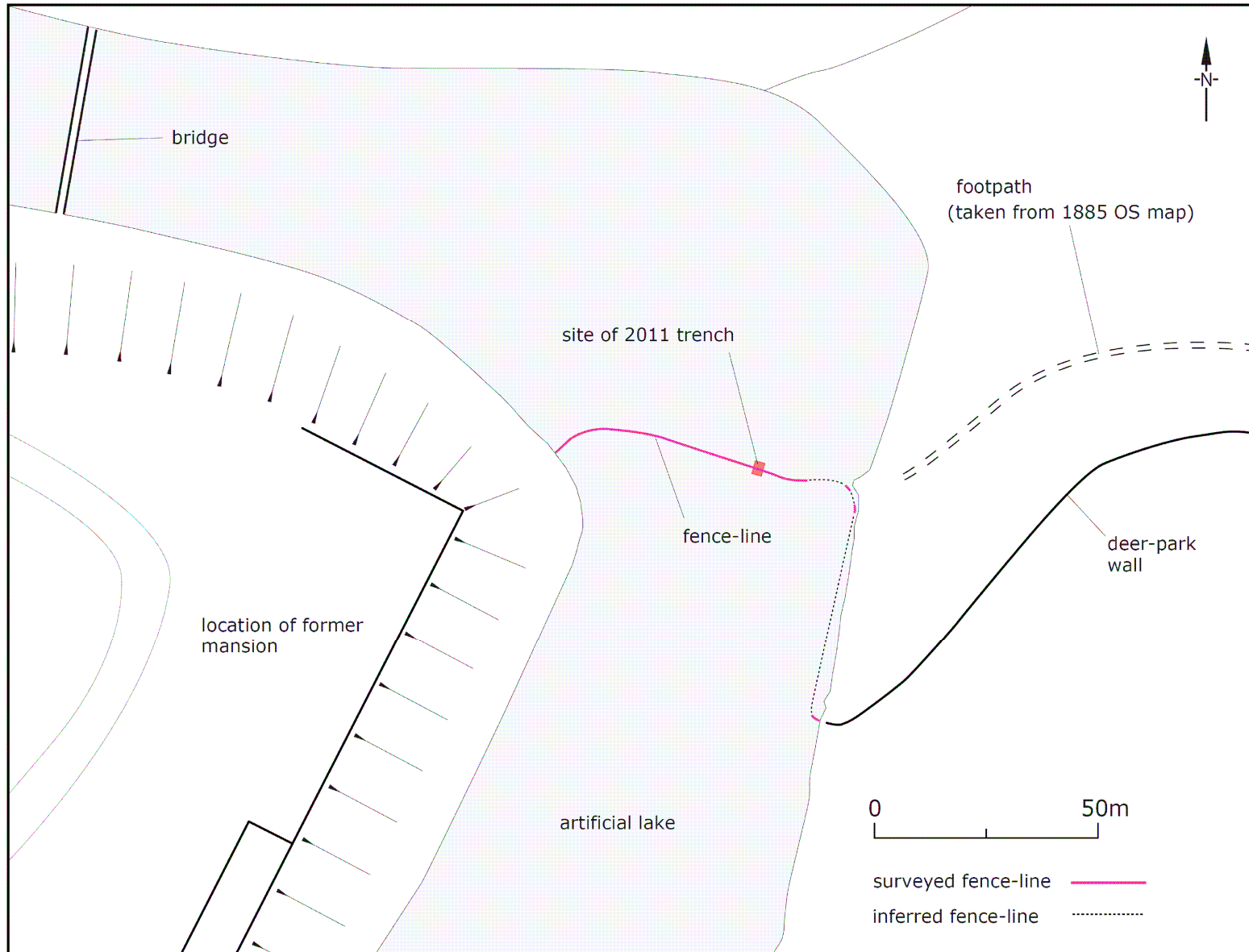


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location Plan showing alignment of surveyed causeway feature, investigation trench and other features referred to in the text

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SUMMARY

- 2.1 The HER record, which includes information from a survey in 2002, states that 'Oral tradition reports a former causeway linking the east and west shores of the Fish Pond. The site of this Causeway may possibly be marked on the 1861 and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey map. Little survives apart from limestone blocks on the banks of the lily ponds' (PRN 46685). The railings of the causeway were not visible at the time of the 2002 survey, probably as a result of them being obscured by vegetation.
- 2.2 A study of the available map evidence for Stackpole provides an indication that a causeway was present crossing the lake from at least 1782. The estate map of this date shows a blurred feature crossing the lake from east to west with a slight kink towards its western end (Figure 3). The feature is not clearly defined and is certainly not as clear as the roadway shown crossing the lake to the NW. Although the alignment starts and ends at the same points as that surveyed, the route between the two is slightly different. The accuracy of the map is questionable as a number of wall lines and features do not accurately correspond with features still extant today.



Figure 3: Extract of 1782 Estate map showing possible blurred alignment of walkway feature

- 2.3 The 1861 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4) of the lake and the area to the east of it (Stackpole village) clearly shows a feature crossing the lake in the same location as that surveyed. The feature is indicated as a boundary as opposed to a recognised footpath. The map does show a footpath heading towards the lake from the east curving down towards the boundary across the lake. A small projection into the lake is noted on the eastern bank in a similar area to that where the footpath meets the lake. There is no indication as to what the projection is for. To the south of this projection is a large boundary marking the edge of the woodland recorded on some early mapping as a deer park wall.

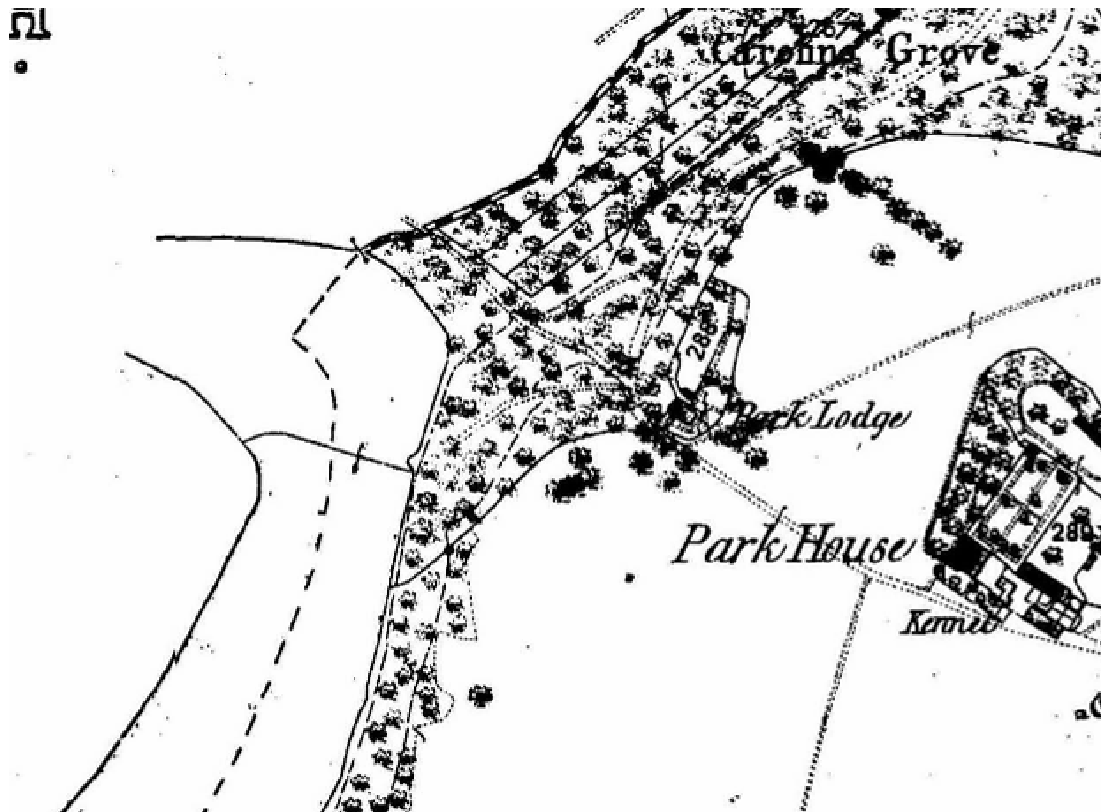


Figure 4: Extract of 1861 Ordnance Survey map of Stackpole showing the lake, land to the east and the causeway feature

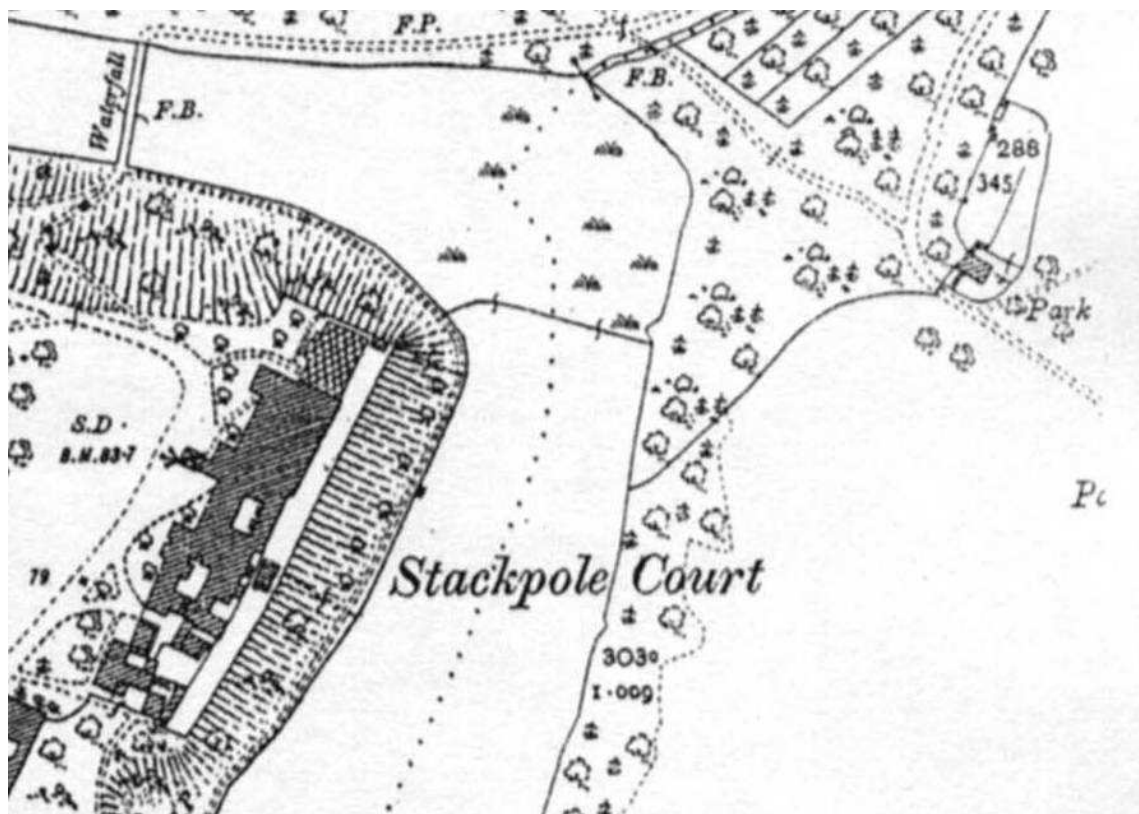


Figure 5: Extract of 1908 Ordnance Survey map showing former Stackpole Court, lake and causeway feature

- 2.4 The 1908 ordnance Survey map again shows the boundary crossing the lake. By this time the footpath leading to the river bank next to this boundary is no longer shown. The small projection of land into the lake is still indicated. The possible deer park boundary wall is also still shown on this map, where it clearly shows a marked difference between the woodland on the lower slopes of the lake and the grassland on the upper parts.
- 2.5 Both the projection of land into the lake and the possible deer park boundary wall still survive on the site today. The small projection of land is not clearly defined and no indication of what it was used for was visible during the survey works. The possible deer park boundary wall survives as a substantial stone wall along the majority of its length, although a number of areas of collapse are also present. The wall is in a poor state of preservation and deteriorating.
- 2.6 A number of surviving causeways and bridges cross the lakes at Stackpole. Many of these were built to provide aesthetic qualities to the views from them or to them. This is clearly the case with the walkway to the NW of the site area, where the 'hidden bridge' is located (PRN 46642). This has been built at a slightly lower level than the lake to the west, and a weir just in front of the bridge allows the water to drop underneath the causeway through arches to the lake beyond (within which the surveyed causeway lies). Other more basic causeways lie much further to the SW. In contrast to the surveyed causeway, these are all shown clearly as route-ways on earlier mapping, and are still in use today.
- 2.7 The area of Stackpole Court Park and Gardens is considered to be a historically significant area and has been subject to a Historic Landscape Characterisation study (Appendix 1). The study provides information on the date and development of Stackpole Court, indicating its medieval origins, with a number of rebuilds and redesign of the manor house until the 18th century. At this point major landscaping works are undertaken to create the parkland visible today, including the damming of rivers and streams to create the layout of lakes as evident today. The Eastern Arm of the lake system had been created by 1782, as shown on the above estate map (Figure 3).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The following sources have been used to provide information regarding the historical background of the causeway:
- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record;
 - Walkover and photographic surveys of the causeway (undertaken September and November 2010); and
 - Other background material (various internet sources).
- 3.2 The archaeological investigation included the following elements:
- Topographic survey - 3-D survey of the feature itself and its surroundings, to locate it accurately within its setting and in relation to the other bridges and pathways;
 - Photographic record;
 - Written descriptions.
 - Excavation of a small trench across the width of the causeway using an amphibious "Truxor" supplied by CCW (a tracked vehicle, capable of operating in open water or on boggy/silted up areas, fitted with a mechanical digging arm and flat bladed bucket;
 - Scaled drawn elevations and plans;
 - An assessment of the significance of the feature; and
 - Provision of a basic brief report on the causeway, identifying key information sources (historic maps, HER search) and discussing any obvious chronology or other features of interest revealed.
- 3.3 The survey undertaken for this report used a Trimble Total Station EDM, which has provided an accurate location for the causeway.

4. RESULTS OF SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION (Figure 2 and 6)

4.1 Initial Site Visit



Photo 1: Iron railings of causeway visible through undergrowth

- 4.1.1 The initial site visit was undertaken in September 2010 which identified the start of the railings for the causeway on the western side of the lake (Photo 1). It was not possible to determine where they joined the pathway on the western bank. It is likely that any such join had been removed or covered when the mansion house was demolished.
- 4.1.2 The iron railings survived to a maximum height of just around 0.90m from the top of water level (as seen in Photo 1) to the top of the four rail fence. The fence was constructed of spun iron railings supported through holes in two single flat piece iron upright posts, with larger fixing posts at the ends. These larger posts were constructed of a single flat strip of metal curved into an arch allowing the spun metal railings on either side to be passed through holes in the upright and bolted at the ends. This is shown in more detail on Figure 6.
- 4.1.3 A gate was present in the railings close to the western bank (Photo 2). This was mostly covered by silt, but the upper parts were still visible. The gate was of simple construction and similar in design to the rest of the fence being of spun iron railings bolted on both sides of flat metal strips at either end. The metal strips on the outer parts of the gate were longer than those in the centre, and had been curved over to form a simple decorative scroll (Photo 3). The dimensions of the gates were roughly 1.2m in width, forming an total entrance of c.2.4m.
- 4.1.4 The gates were supported to a round upright iron post at either end, through the use of a bolted on strip of metal that had been looped and passed over the metal upright, forming a simple pin and eye hinge (Photo

4). The metal upright was attached by a similar strip of metal curved to form a loop over the metal upright, and bolted to the adjacent single fence upright.



Photo 2: Part of gate exposed in western end of railings



Photo 3: Detail of decorated scroll on end of gate



Photo 4: Gate hinge in railings supported on separate metal post

4.2 Topographic Survey

- 4.2.1 The topographic survey was carried out in November 2010 using a Trimble Total Station set up over stations on either side of the lake. The survey station on the western side of the bank was located on the site of the former Stackpole Court and tied in to the exposed boundary walls and other topographic features recorded on Ordnance Survey maps. Once this point was established, a point on the eastern bank was then set up in a location that was both visible from the western station, and where it was possible to see the iron railings of the causeway.
- 4.2.2 The majority of the length of the causeway was surveyed from the western side of the lake, where the highest vantage point provided the least restriction to visibility from vegetation. An archaeologist walked out across the silt following the line of the iron railings and points were surveyed intermittently along its route using the survey pole. The process was repeated from the eastern bank.
- 4.2.3 It was possible to follow the route of the iron railings across the majority of the lake, although they were not fully visible on the eastern side as they had been covered by silt. An approximation of the full route of the railings is shown on Figure 2.
- 4.2.4 The railings crossed from the known point on the western side of the lake heading NE, before turning in an ESE direction some 20m from the western bank. The line of the railings then crossed the majority of the lake in the same direction before turning towards the east near the eastern bank and very close to the still surviving projection of land into the lake. From small patches of railings just visible above the silts, the fence line then curved towards the SSE, running along the inside edge of the lake and meeting the bank directly opposite the deer park boundary wall

noted on earlier maps, which is still extant. The line of the two features appeared to correspond.

- 4.2.5 At no point during the survey work was the surface of the causeway exposed, only the line of the upper parts of the railings.
- 4.2.6 On the eastern bank of the lake a large wall was noted lying close to the end of the exposed railings where it appeared to meet the bank. This wall corresponds with a possible deer park boundary noted on earlier maps. On the bank to the north of this wall was a small area of levelled ground. Potentially a structure may have been present here although no upstanding walls were identified.

4.3 Trial Trench Investigation

- 4.3.1 In February 2011 a single trench was excavated across the line of the causeway feature (Photo 5). The trench was located on the eastern half of the causeway route and excavated using the "Truxor" machine described briefly in section 3.2.

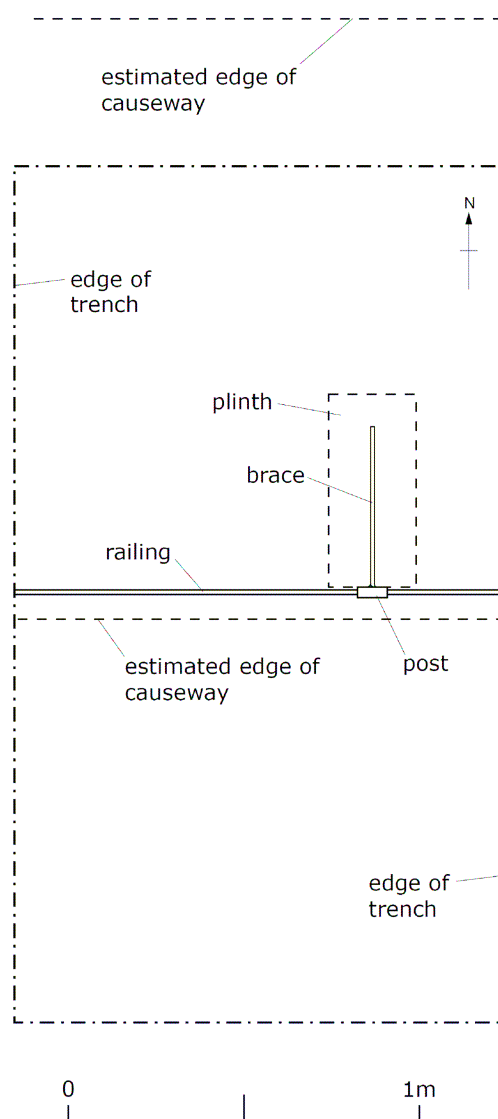


Figure 6: Plan of excavated trench

- 4.3.2 As the trench was excavated, unfortunately it immediately filled with water almost to its top and it was not possible to see anything in the silty water.



Photo 5: Excavating the trench



Photo 6: The excavated trench showing the fence line from the NW

- 4.3.3 The trench measured roughly 1.3m x 2.4m in size, with the railings approximately central to the excavated area (Figure 6) (Photo 6).
- 4.3.4 It was apparent that the railings ran along the northern edge of the causeway. They were of the same construction as those seen on the western side of the causeway, with no gateway apparent in the exposed area.
- 4.3.5 Through a combination of excavation, probing with poles and feeling the surface of the causeway beneath the water level it was possible to construct a profile through the trench (Figure 7). This indicated that the causeway was c.1.75m in width, the top of which lay some 0.7m below the top of the accumulation of silt. Through excavation with the "Truxor" the depth of the causeway was at least 1.2m, although it was not possible to confirm what it was constructed of, nor whether any arches or other features were visible beneath it.
- 4.3.6 Additional information that could be gleaned from this trench was that the uprights for the railings were supported on a plinth of either stone or concrete, and that metal braces were also connected to the bottom parts of these uprights and secured into the same underlying plinth, although the detail of the fixings was not visible.

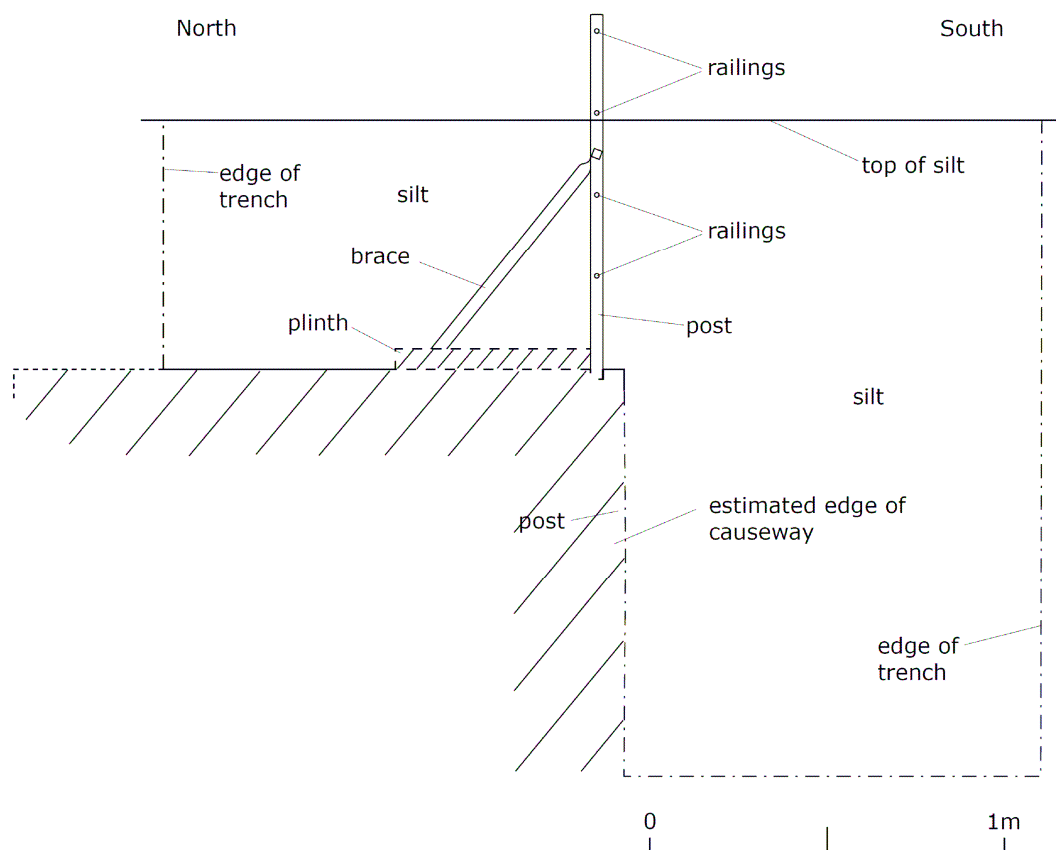


Figure 7: Profile through trench showing excavated depth of trench, edge of causeway and layout of fence and brace

- 4.3.7 The section of the fence exposed within the trench was drawn (Figure 8) showing details of the arched metal fixing post, with the bolted railings (Photos 7 & 8). The flat strip of iron used for the brace was fixed by a looped eye to a pin bolted across the width of the fixing post (Photo 8). The iron railings were badly corroded in this area, one of which had broken through.

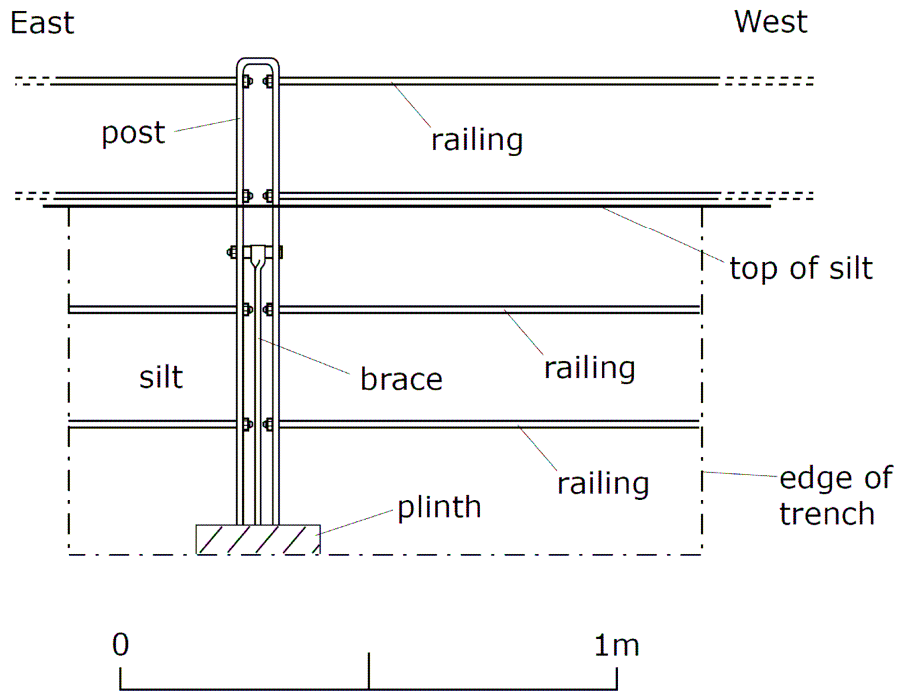


Figure 8: Section showing layout of railings



Photo 7: View of trench from NE showing railings



Photo 8: Detail of fixing metal post and brace

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The survey and investigation of the causeway feature crossing the Upper Eastern Arm of the lakes at Stackpole Court site has confirmed the alignment of the feature. It has also demonstrated that an iron railing ran along the northern edge of the causeway, presumably for its entire length.
- 5.2 Due to the waterlogged conditions, it was not possible to ascertain the construction of the causeway itself or conclusively determine its function.
- 5.3 From a mixture of excavation, probing and touch the causeway was recorded as being approximately 1.75m in width. The length of the railing was c.125m in total. The alignment of the railing follows closely with boundaries marked on earlier Ordnance Survey maps, although is different at the very eastern end where it turns to the south before reaching the bank in line with a large wall, which possibly marks the edge of a former deer park.
- 5.4 The fencing on top of the causeway was constructed of iron. No welding was used on the fence, with all fixings and attachments being made through the use of bolts and forged metal. The construction technique and lack of welding may indicate an earlier date for the iron fencing, and could easily date to the 18th century.
- 5.5 The function of the feature is unclear as it appears to serve two functions. Firstly it runs along the northern edge of the causeway and would thus have been a hand rail for people crossing the lake. Secondly the fence has four rails and also at least one gate through it, suggesting that it would have been used as a field boundary to keep livestock in, but allow movement through it. The position of the one identified gate close to the western bank may suggest that it was possible to cross the boundary in this area, possibly seasonally with dry weather. This would imply that the lake was already silting up by the time the causeway and fence was erected, that the gate was inserted later (although unlikely as the fixings all appear contemporary) or that this part of the lake was never open water. The line of the causeway is indicated as a field boundary on earlier Ordnance Survey maps as opposed to a functioning walkway.
- 5.5 The lakes at Stackpole Court had been created by 1782, and it is considered probable that the causeway and fence were constructed at the same time as the lakes. The line of the causeway would appear to link a path leading directly from Stackpole village to the east, towards the northern end of the Stackpole Court mansion house. This would be the most direct link between the two, and would logically be the route that workers would take from the village. The alignment on earlier Ordnance Survey maps shows the feature reaching the eastern bank at the same point as the projection of land into the lake and it is probable that this is the point at which the causeway reaches the eastern bank, which led to the footpath shown on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map (but which had gone out of use by 1910). It would seem most likely that at this point the railings and the causeway separate, although this is merely conjecture.
- 5.6 The line of the causeway and its probable use as a field boundary may reflect fossilisation of an earlier boundary predating the creation of the lakes. The fact that the line of fencing curves around the inside of the eastern bank to join up with the possible deer park boundary on the eastern edge of the lake may support this.

- 5.7 The area of levelled ground to the north of this wall may indicate the position of a former structure, although the lack of any standing walls would suggest that if one had been present it has either been demolished, or was of an insubstantial type, possibly a timber built summer house or shelter with a view across the lake.

6. SOURCES

1782 Estate Map

Ordnance Survey 1861 1:2500 scale map

Ordnance Survey 1885 1:2500 scale map

Ordnance Survey 1910 1:2500 scale map

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Landscape Characterisation Information

APPENDIX 1: HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION INFORMATION

Stackpole Court Park and Gardens

Grid Reference: SR 975953

Area In Hectares: 367

Historic Background

A small area of modern Pembrokeshire comprising Stackpole Court park and gardens. This character area lies within the parish of Stackpole Elidor which, during the medieval period, was a manor comprising 4-5 knights fees held of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, re-organised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The name Stackpole may be of Scandinavian origin, derived from 'stack' or rock, indicating that the area was known – and perhaps even settled – by Norse seafarers during the early medieval period. The name is shared by neighbouring Bosherton, which was originally called Stackpole Bosh. The 'Elidor' suffix – first used in c.1200 and also seen in the joint dedication of Stackpole parish church – could derive from the personal name of an individual mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, as 'Elidyr of Stackpole', thought by some authors to be an early lord. However, the name occurs in association with a semi-fictional parable. And while it is interesting that a 'William son of Elidur' granted an unidentified area of land to Slebech Commandery, in all likelihood the 'Elidor' element, and the dedication, are derived from 'Eliud', a hypocoristic form of St Teilo's name. Philip de Stackpole was recorded as being possessed of 4 knight's fees in 1247, while Richard de Stackpole held 5 fees at Stackpole in 1324. Their residence may have been fortified – the name 'Stackpole' appears in a list of 19 'ancient castles' in Pembrokeshire, compiled by George Owen in 1599. However, there is no indication of what form this 'ancient castle' took, or whether it occupied the site of the later mansion. The church, with its Teilo dedication, may be a pre-Conquest foundation. It lies in a nucleation, Cheriton, 700m north of the village of Stackpole itself, which appears to have been a secondary nucleation established around a cross-roads during the post-Conquest period. It appears to have been primarily and agricultural vill, but the presence of a medieval village cross suggests that a market or fair was held in the village, and indeed Rees' 1932 map shows the it as the site of a possible fair. The estate passed through an heiress from the Stackpole family to the Vernon family of Haddon Hall, Derbyshire. George Lort, the Stackpole family steward, was left in charge of Stackpole. By the mid 16th century Lort had purchased the estate from the Vernons. In 1698, the estate passed to Elizabeth Lort, who married St Alexander Campbell of Cawdor. She died in 1714, and thus the estate passed to the Campbells. The Campbells transformed the house, gardens and estate. An engraving of 1758 shows a massive square house. By 1782 lakes had been formed by throwing dams across the valleys below the house, and pleasure gardens, a walled garden and New Deer Park were created, in addition to the Old Deer Park. The southern half of Stackpole village was removed during the construction of this new park, leaving the medieval village cross stranded within parkland. Summerhouses and grottos were also built, and at its height Stackpole rivalled the best gardens in Britain. Enlargements and improvements were made to the mansion and associated buildings by Sir John Wyattville, the King's architect, and Henry Ashton in the 1820s. Stackpole became one of the great estates of south Wales, covering over 17,700 acres by 1900. In 1962, the contents of the house were sold and the property demolished soon after. The National Trust now own most of the gardens and parkland.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Stackpole Court Park and Gardens historic landscape character area is virtually coterminous with the park and garden included in the Register of Parks and Gardens for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire. The Register contains a full description of the site. This is an estate landscape and comprises several narrow valleys that converge at the coast at Broad Haven, and pockets of level ground above the valleys at about 30m – 35m above sea level. The whole has been landscaped into parks and gardens: the valleys dammed to create lakes and the level ground moulded into parkland and gardens. At the core of this area are several interlocking, long narrow ornamental lakes or lily ponds, the longest arm of which runs inland from Broad Haven for over 2km. Paths and tracks link several stone bridges or causeways that cross the lakes. These paths are much frequented by tourists. Deciduous woodland cloaks the steep valley sides above the lakes. Stackpole Park, characterised by pasture divided by wire fences, clumps of trees and shelterbelts lies to the east of the area. To the north most of the old park is heavily wooded with some open pasture. The ornamental gardens and pleasure grounds lay to the west of Stackpole Court mansion, which was demolished in the 1960s. The pleasure grounds are now heavily wooded. The built aspects are overwhelmingly estate dominated and date mainly to the late 18th and 19th centuries. They range include the bridges and causeways already mentioned, as well as a walled garden, a gardener's cottage, a stable block, service buildings to the south of the old mansion, summerhouses and grottos. The large Georgian farmhouse of the Home Farm with its very extensive range of formally arranged, limestone-built farm buildings (converted to offices, workshops and a residential centre) are included in this area, as are Stackpole

Quay and the nearby early 19th century estate farm and fine range of outbuildings set around a courtyard (converted to holiday accommodation). Many of these buildings and structures are listed. Mortared limestone walls are the main boundary type - a clear estate signature - but occasional dry-stone walls and boundary banks are present. Most recorded archaeology is associated with the estate, park and gardens, such as the fine limekiln at Stackpole Quay. Also recorded are numerous limestone quarries and a hillfort, known as Fishpond Camp, on a spur between the lakes.

Stackpole Court is a very distinctive and important parkland landscape. It contrasts with the adjoining agricultural landscapes to the north, east and west and with the blown-sand of Stackpole Warren to the south.

Sources: Bosherton Parish tithe map 1839; Cadw 2002; Davies 1946; Lloyd 1989; NLW Vol 87 1782; NMR Cawdor Map Book 1787; Owen 1897; Owen 1918; Rees 1932; Stackpole Elidor parish tithe map 1839 ; St Petrox parish tithe map 1839; Thorpe 1978; Walker 1950

UPPER EASTERN ARM CAUSEWAY, STACKPOLE, PEMBROKESHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2011/13

RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 100556 and 100557

Mawrth 2011

March 2011

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Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

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