

Caldey Island

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



View from the western tip of Caldey across to St Catherine's Island. The beach and causeway may have been a focus for Medieval activity.

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Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

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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 (PRN 48305)

Caldey Island lies about 2/3 of a mile off the mainland, and encompasses an area of approximately 550 acres. A 'spine' of settlement runs across the centre of the island, with the abbey itself at the heart of Caldey Village, in the middle of the island. At Caldey's southern tip, the lighthouse (PRN 9778) and keeper's cottage (PRN 7288) overlook the Bristol Channel.

Caldey has a long and varied history, and its archaeology is particularly rich and diverse. Evidence of the earliest occupation of the island is to be found in the large number of cave sites scattered around the fringes of the island. These have yielded artefacts and bones from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic through to Medieval and post-Medieval eras. Three of these caves – Nanna's Cave (PRN 13073), Potter's Cave (PRN 13072) and Daylight Rock (PRN 3445) – have been designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments because of the richness of their archaeological deposits and the high potential for there to be substantial undisturbed occupation sequences either in or close to the caves.

Human remains were recovered from both Potter's and Nanna's caves, though it is not clear to which period the individuals belonged. As well as evidence for the human occupation of Caldey, Daylight Rock produced an exceptional assemblage of Pleistocene fauna including cave lion, hyena, bear, fox, ox or bison, giant deer, reindeer, mammoth, woolly rhinoceros and horse. This helps to shed light on conditions which prevailed at this time, and aids with environmental reconstruction.

There seem to be few prehistoric monuments on Caldey. A number of possible Bronze Age barrows have been identified in the past (PRNs 8391, 4181, 3832, 4275, 4276, 4277) but all of these are far from certain. However, there is one upstanding round barrow (PRN 3829) on the high ground at the southwest of the island, and this has commanding views across the island's interior. There are also Bronze Age finds recorded from a number of cave sites (see Appendix A).

Caldey was probably a monastic site prior to the Norman Conquest and was granted again to a monastic order in 1115. A small monastic community then remained on the island until the Dissolution in 1536 (James, H:1999:p.1). This period of Caldey's history has left an important mark on the island. The Grade I listed Priory buildings (PRN 4278) have been heavily altered and renovated but still contain Medieval fabric, and the ponds (PRNs 4279, 48306, 48307) which were incorporated into the 19th century walled garden (PRN 48304) probably also originated in the Medieval period. A possible cemetery (PRN 48308) – maybe of pre-conquest origins – is reputed to lie within the grounds of Priory Farm (PRN 48315) (James, H:1999:p.4). Further Medieval remains may be represented by a hollow way (PRN 9777) and midden (PRN 4312) next to the causeway which links Caldey to St Margaret's Island.

Post-dissolution, Caldey passed through a number of hands and was leased for farming land. The coastal fringes were separated from the arable land in the interior of the island, but the present-day field pattern probably did not take shape until the 18th and early 19th centuries. By 1811 Sir Thomas Cullum, a visitor to Caldey, noted that rabbits were the chief production of the island, and that they were confined to the open country around the island's edges by high stone walls (James, H:1999:p.6). These field walls are an essential and distinctive part of Caldey's character,

and later field boundaries have been added in the same style. The walls are built of large limestone blocks and capped with slate. There are a number of substantial gateways evident and although these are mostly ruined, with only a single pier remaining, they give a local distinctiveness and an air of grandeur to the farmland. The walls themselves are also partly ruinous, especially in the west part of the island.

In 1798 Caldey entered another phase of significant change when it was bought by Thomas Kynaston of Pembroke. He bought the island primarily for its minerals, and was responsible for a dramatic expansion to the quarrying and limeburning activities which were taking place there. High Cliff quarry (PRN 48270) is now a dramatic feature of the northeast part of the coast, and there are several surviving sites which are associated with Kynaston's industrial expansion. Notable are the island's two limekilns, one of which (PRN 7297) is of a highly unusual design. It is square with a pair of opposing drawing arches, and is possibly unique within Pembrokeshire. The other (PRN 48269) is Grade II listed, and bears the marks of repair and restoration across the years. Further east, the hoppers (PRN 48301) and landing stage (PRN 48302) date from the early 20th century, and are remnants of the final phase of quarrying at High Cliff.

Kynaston also had a major impact on the centre of the island, around the site of the old Priory (PRN 4278). It was here that he built his mansion – Caldey House (PRN 48303) – and laid out the ornamental garden (PRN 48304) which runs down a small valley towards Caldey Village. The gardens are included in the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw/ICOMOS 2002). Their layout is well recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887, which shows a walled garden divided into several sections. Most of the sections have a central decorative feature – a sundial (PRN 48313), fountain (PRN 48310) or pond (PRNs 4279, 48306, 48307) and peripheral walkways are recorded around some of the lawns. A folly (PRN 48312) and a garden building (PRN 48634) were also constructed as part of the reorganisation of the gardens. The garden utilised features which already existed in the valley – the ponds were probably Medieval creations, and one of the compartments contains the ruins of a mill (PRN 20803) which is also reputed to have early origins.

The gardens are now heavily overgrown, though all the structural elements seem to survive. The mansion has fared less well – all that can now be seen of it are wall footings and foundations just north of the priory. However the survival of these foundations indicates that there is exceptionally high archaeological potential in this area.

Despite the strong impact of Kynaston's ownership of the island, it was to be fairly short lived. In 1867 James Hawkesley purchased Caldey from the Kynaston family and invested heavily in market gardening. The construction of the garden itself (PRN 48647) and several glasshouses (PRNs 48648, 48649, 48650 and 48651) left its mark on the landscape, but the venture was ultimately unprofitable. Sold again in 1897, Caldey Island passed through several more hands before being purchased by the present owners – the reformed Cistercian Order – in 1925. In 1928 it was decided that a daughter house of the Order should be established on Caldey (James, H:1999:p.2). The Abbey is now autonomous, and owns the island through the Trustee of the Caldey Island Estate, a registered charity.

The present appearance of Caldey Island is a result of complex and changing land-use over a long period. Several phases of use have left especially strong marks on the physical landscape. Notable amongst these are the Medieval phase, which is visible through the Priory and fishponds, the post-Medieval organisation of the field boundaries and the 19th century development both of the mansion and gardens, and of High Cliff quarry and the lime industry.

Much archaeological and historical work has been carried out on the island through the years, and a large number of sites have been recorded. This survey attempts to address principally those sites that will be affected by the Tir Gofal agri-environmental scheme and those which have visible, physical remains. Sites are marked on the attached maps, and details of the sites and management recommendations for them are provided in the following gazetteer. Appendix A contains details of other information which is recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record. Most of this information relates to findspots, which have little or no physical trace. However, their locations and the nature of the finds have been recorded, where known, in order that a coherent picture of the archaeological resource on Caldey can be built up. It is important that any future finds are also reported to Cambria Archaeology, in order to allow areas of archaeological sensitivity to be identified.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Detailed recommendations for each site are provided in the following gazetteer. However, there are several main areas of concern which have been identified. Positive management could dramatically improve the condition of each of these, and it is to be hoped that the Tir Gofal scheme may provide an opportunity for this active management to be carried out.

Priory (PRN 4278) and Garden (PRN 48304)

The priory is a grade I listed building, and is therefore protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The garden is included within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Wales. Although the register is advisory only, it has evaluated Caldey Priory gardens as being of equivalent importance to a grade II listing.

The priory and gardens are an important focal point for the tens of thousands of people who visit the island each year. The high potential they offer as visitor attractions, and educational resources is currently unfulfilled. The provision of interpretation panels, and potential for educational access should be considered carefully. This is particularly true of the garden which currently incorporates a 'nature trail'. Restoration works would open up a much larger area of the gardens and historical information could then be incorporated into the pre-existing trail. The ruined garden building (PRN 48634) also has potential to be utilised as a bird hide or wildlife observatory.

Priory

The Grade I Listed priory is one of the finest medieval and post medieval building assemblages in the region. It is currently in a poor state of repair and a programme of repair works is necessary to ensure its survival in the long term. It is an important focal point for the tens of thousands of people who visit the island each year, and the high potential it offers as a visitor attraction, and as an educational resource is currently unfulfilled. The provision of an interpretation panel, and potential for educational access should be considered carefully. Repairs to the fabric and roof of the complex are long overdue. Missing roof slates should be replaced and damaged elements of the roof structure repaired. The ivy growth on the east elevation of the eastern range should be cut back, spot treated to prevent re-growth, allowed to die and then removed. Damaged areas should be consolidated using materials faithful to those of its original construction. This should be followed up by a programme of more general masonry consolidation in areas of the building with weakened masonry bonds. Missing windows should be replaced in order to bring the building back into a weatherproof condition. Ideally the cobbles on the northern interior of the gate passage should be replaced and consolidated. Any repair works should be in consultation with Cadw and the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority building conservation officer.

Garden

The gardens are very overgrown, but the majority of the structural elements within them are still surviving. Evidence for the layout of beds, paths etc can be found on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map, and some of the paths are still in use today. Vegetation control and, ideally, the restoration of the garden's original layout, would greatly benefit the site. Some consolidation is also needed

on the structural elements of the garden including the walls and decorative features. Detailed recommendations for individual features are made in the gazetteer of sites and monuments. Any restoration works should be agreed in advance with Cambria Archaeology and Cadw.

Limekiln (PRN 7297)

This site is very unusual, architecturally, and is heavily overgrown and in a poor condition. The heavy vegetation cover – both over the drawing arches and over the external masonry – needs to be tackled before extensive structural damage is done by the roots. Ivy will need to be treated to kill it and then cut back flush with the wall. Pulling the roots out of the masonry should be avoided since this will bring out the mortar. Inevitably, with this density of ivy coverage, some mortar will be lost during the removal of dead plant material, and re-pointing will need to be carried out in conjunction with the process of ivy removal. Re-pointing should be done in a material which is compatible with those used in the original construction of the kiln.

The state of the kiln dictates that any works carried out will have to be fairly large-scale.

However, the kiln has significant architectural value since it is of a very unusual design, and restoration and consolidation works would be well-worth carrying out.

No future development of the electricity sub-station should take place, as this will have a strongly adverse effect on the kiln.

Since the condition of the site is steadily worsening, a full photographic survey of the site should be carried out, and deposited in the Sites and Monuments Record. Please contact Cambria Archaeology for further information.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN	3445	Site Name	DAYLIGHT ROCK	Grid Reference	SS14969663
Site Type	OCCUPATION SITE	Period	MESOLITHIC	Site Status	SAM Pe424

Description

The open site at Daylight Rock, Small Ord Point occupies the most easterly promontory of Caldey Island. The site incorporates a flat area of headland, which drops away steeply to the north for approximately 25 yards to a raised beach. The rock here is heavily shattered and many openings and fissures are visible. The site derives its name from an angular arch, which cuts through the eastern extremity of the headland in a northerly direction (Lacaille & Grimes 1955, p.131). Approximately 15 yards to the west of the arch, and a little over a metre above the raised beach is a small cave, approximately one metre in diameter and opening northwards. The interior opens out into a small chamber with an earth floor, approximately 1.5 metres long and up to a metre at its widest point. An even spread of animal bones, relating to small animals or birds were identified in the cave interior, although these may be of a recent date.

The archaeological potential of the area was first realised in 1951 by a Brother Jaques of Caldey Monastery, who recovered some worked flints from its entrance. The cave was excavated “until its possibilities were exhausted” (Lacaille & Grimes 1955, p.132), and digging continued to its northwest on the raised beach to the extent that it “ceased eventually to produce anything” (*ibid*). A prolific assemblage of flint and flaked stone were recovered, which have been assigned an early Mesolithic date. Few such assemblages relating to this period have been identified in Wales, and the importance of the site has been recognised by its designation as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The bones of a child and adult, together with a perforated bead (PRN 7342) were also recovered from the interior of the cave, although are of an unknown date. Excavations of a small cave running northwestwards from the interior of the arch revealed the bones of several mammals from the Pleistocene period, including cave lion, hyena, bear, fox, ox or bison, giant deer, reindeer, mammoth, woolly rhinoceros and horse (PRN 7343). However, no direct evidence of human occupation was identified for the Mesolithic period (Lacaille and Grimes, 1961, 62-3). Above this layer was evidence for Neolithic occupation of the cave, with scanty human remains and Neolithic “Peterborough” ware being recovered (PRN 7341). A small number of patinated flints were also found, and these may be of a Mesolithic date (PRN 3571).

Further work in 1988 (David 1988) identified that although much material had been lost from the early excavations, the site still retained considerable archaeological potential, and additional material relating to the early Mesolithic was recovered from the top of the headland.

The scheduled area incorporates approximately 1000 square metres, including part of the headland summit, the raised beach and the cave. The wider area of the promontory, which incorporates the site is currently fenced off and appears to be excluded from agricultural practice. The top of the headland currently lies under a low covering of scrub vegetation and grass. Large numbers of sea birds were nesting here during the archaeological farm visit. The area of the raised beach is under a more piecemeal scrub covering and the bedrock is exposed in places. The cave

itself is devoid of vegetation with the exception of some ferns growing on the interior walls. The earth and bone deposits on the interior do not appear to have been disturbed recently. The site lies at the eastern end of the monastery enclosure, and access for visitors to this part of the island is prohibited. No evidence of any recent disturbance was identified either within the scheduled area or its immediate surroundings.

Recommendations

Daylight Rock is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and as such is protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The following management recommendations were made in consultation with Cadw.

The ground surface within the scheduled area should not be disturbed. The rough grassland and scrub should be maintained under the current management regime. Access to the site should not be encouraged.

Site Category A



Plate 1. *looking towards the cave opening (PRN 3445) at Daylight Rock*

PRN	3446	Site Name	DAYLIGHT ROCK	Grid Reference	SS14939663
Site Type	UNKNOWN	Period	UNKNOWN		

Description

“Two oblong, artificial hollows ... at most 18 inches deep, as uniformly turf covered as their surroundings” were identified by Lacaille and Grimes (1955) during fieldwork at Daylight Rock in the early 1950s. Flint (PRN 3446), medieval pottery (PRN 7320) and some seventeenth century tobacco pipe stems (PRN 3447) were recovered during excavation. A visit to the site by the Ordnance Survey in 1965 identified no additional archaeological material at this location. The large number of nesting sea birds on the promontory prevented investigation of the site during the archaeological farm visit and the current condition of these earthworks is not known.

Recommendations

No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 15 metres of the edge of these earthworks.

Site Category D

PRN 3829 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SS13239623

Site Type ROUND
BARROW **Period** BRONZE
AGE

Description

The site of a large round barrow. The barrow is about 20m in diameter and has a height of around 2m in its centre. It has an even, symmetrical circular shape, but the edges are not clearly defined. At present, the site seems to be in a good condition – it is under pasture, and has a stable turf cover.

The barrow occupies one of the two highest points on the island (Lacaille & Grimes 1961,p.32) and gives commanding views across much of the island.

Recommendations

The present management regime seems to be suiting this site very well, and should be continued. Grazing should be controlled in wet weather to prevent erosion of the turf covering over the site.

Site Category B



Plate 2. *A substantial round barrow (PRN 3829). It is in a stable condition and the current management regime should be continued.*

PRN 3832 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SS13149626

Site Type EARTHWORK? **Period** UNKNOWN

Description

This feature has been described as a possible round barrow (Lacaille & Grimes 1961,p.32), but a later site visit identified it as a long mound of unknown origin.

No discrete mound was located on this field visit, but the area does have a number of gentle undulations. These seem to be natural in origin, but there is a possibility that they are the remains of artificially created earthworks.

The area is under pasture, adjacent to a large barrow (PRN 3829).

Recommendations

The area should be kept under pasture and grazed. This will ensure that any buried remains associated with this site, or with the nearby barrow (PRN 3829) are protected.

Site Category D

PRN 4181 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SS13839609

Site Type ROUND BARROW? **Period** UNKNOWN

Description

The possible site of a round barrow. As with PRN 8391, it is uncertain whether the site is a barrow or if it is natural in origin. It appears on the ground as a slight mound, covered in thick gorse and around 10m in diameter. Under the gorse it can be seen that the ground is roughly level – the appearance of a raised mound is only produced by the vegetation. It seems likely that the feature is natural.

Recommendations

Please consult Cambria Archaeology before carrying out any works which will affect this site.

Site Category D

PRN	4275	Site Name		Grid Reference	SS12689717
Site Type	ROUND BARROW?	Period	UNKNOWN		

Description

The possible site of a round barrow. Lacaille and Grimes suggest that there are three earthwork features in this area (PRNs 4275, 4276, 4277), known as ‘the three mounds’ (1961,p.33). There have also been a number of finds made in this area, including animal bone, marine mollusc shells, and a possible fragment of human skull.

This field visit, however, could find no sign of circular mounds. A survey conducted by Lampeter University in 1997 similarly did not locate the features. In fact, this survey suggested that the name ‘the three mounds’ was actually derived from the earthworks around the hollow way (PRN 9777) which lies just to the east of these sites.

This area is one with high archaeological potential. The hollow way (PRN 9777) and midden (PRN 4312) near St Margarets causeway indicate that this eastern tip of the island was used as a landing-place, possibly in the Medieval period. It may be that the earthworks and finds (PRNs 4183, 4312) which Lacaille and Grimes mention were actually associated with the Medieval occupation of the site rather than being Bronze Age monuments.

Recommendations

In order to protect buried archaeology – of any period – this area should be maintained under pasture, as it is at present. Light grazing will help to keep a low vegetation cover, but the grazing should be controlled in wet weather in order to prevent erosion of the turf cover.

Site Category D

PRN	4276	Site Name		Grid Reference	SS12719717
Site Type	ROUND BARROW?	Period	UNKNOWN		

Description

The possible site of a round barrow. Lacaille and Grimes suggest that there are three earthwork features in this area (PRNs 4275, 4276, 4277), known as ‘the three mounds’ (1961,p.33). There have also been a number of finds made in this area, including animal bone, marine mollusc shells, and a possible fragment of human skull.

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Site Category D

PRN	4277	Site Name		Grid	SS12749717
				Reference	
Site Type	ROUND BARROW?	Period	UNKNOWN		

Description

The possible site of a round barrow. Lacaille and Grimes suggest that there are three earthwork features in this area (PRNs 4275, 4276, 4277), known as ‘the three mounds’ (1961,p.33). There have also been a number of finds made in this area, including animal bone, marine mollusc shells, and a possible fragment of human skull.

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Site Category D

PRN	4278	Site Name	ST MARY'S PRIORY	Grid Reference	SS14089630
Site Type	PRIORY	Period	MEDIEVAL; POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	LB 1

Description

The priory ruins, now Grade I Listed, lie roughly in the centre of Caldey Island. The complex comprises several buildings arranged around an irregular square courtyard, with the remains of a separate building of uncertain date to the north. The priory church, comprising a vaulted chancel, monastic squire and a small tower with spire, forms the south side of the courtyard. A long range of buildings, with a heavily built square crenellated tower at its north end defines the east side. A shorter range to the west incorporates the two storey gate house, with a wide entrance arch at its southern end, the upper wall of which incorporates a pigeon loft. A detailed standing building survey, record and structural analysis of Caldey Priory (PRN 43253) was commissioned in advance of a "major programme of consolidation work upon the complex." This and a discussion of its history and development is provided in Ludlow, N. (1994). Despite this, the proposed works were not completed and the priory complex remains in a poor state of repair.

The pitched roof of the eastern range is in need of attention. Many of the roof slates are loose and several are missing, particularly from the eastern pitch of the roof. Of particular concern is the heavy ivy growth over the eastern elevation of the complex, which is penetrating under the eaves and may be damaging the roof structure. The ivy growth may also be eroding the lime mortar masonry bonds. Some of the masonry at the foot of the interior elevation was found to be crumbling and unstable at the time of the archaeological farm visit.

Structural weakness has been identified on the northern interior of the gate passage. A large crack projects up the wall from a door arch up to the first floor level. Windows in the interior of the west range are in poor condition, partly rotten and having lost the glass. Water ingress through these openings is a concern as it may be promoting rot and weakness in the floor joists, which provide an important binding influence to the structure. The cobbled floor in the chamber to the north of the entrance passage was found to be eroded and breaking up.

Added to the specific concerns relating to distinct areas of the complex is the weathered nature of limestone mortar masonry bonds on many of the walls. This is particularly acute on the interior and north elevations of the east range.

The building to the north of the west range was observed as a roofless ruin, which was heavily overgrown with ivy at the time of the archaeological farm visit.

Time constraints during the archaeological farm visit meant that recording of the condition of the priory buildings was necessarily brief and only a cursory investigation was possible. Additional structural concerns may come to light during any future investigation.

The complex has been a key element of the history of the island from the medieval period onwards, and is now an important focal point for the tens of thousands of people who visit the island each year. Tourism is an important industry to the island and the priory is surely an

important source of income in this sense.

“The priory complex that we see today is the result of 700 years of almost continuous building, rebuilding and alteration. Each phase represents a stage in the development and changing function of a complex, that remained in continuous use until the early years of the present century. Little medieval fabric survives in an unaltered form. From a religious establishment, the complex became a private dwelling, a farm, and returned to being in part a private dwelling again before its abandonment. During its later post-Reformation history, moreover, the old priory buildings became just a part of a much larger complex of farm and mansion buildings” (Ludlow 1994,p.51).

Recommendations

The Grade I Listed priory is one of the finest medieval and post medieval building assemblages in the region. It is currently in a poor state of repair and a programme of repair works is necessary to ensure its survival in the long term. It is an important focal point for the tens of thousands of people who visit the island each year, and the high potential it offers as a visitor attraction, and as an educational resource is currently unfulfilled. The provision of an interpretation panel, and potential for educational access should be considered carefully.

Repairs to the fabric and roof of the complex are long overdue. Missing roof slates should be replaced and damaged elements of the roof structure repaired. The ivy growth on the east elevation of the eastern range should be cut back, spot treated to prevent re-growth, allowed to die and then removed. Damaged areas should be consolidated using materials faithful to those of its original construction. This should be followed up by a programme of more general masonry consolidation in areas of the building with weakened masonry bonds. Missing windows should be replaced in order to bring the building back into a weatherproof condition. Ideally the cobbles on the northern interior of the gate passage should be replaced and consolidated. Any repair works should be in consultation with Cadw and the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority building conservation officer.

Site Category A



Plate 3. (left) *The priory (PRN 4278) viewed from the south. Compare this façade with plate 4.*
Plate 4. (right) *The east side of the priory complex. Vegetation has almost completely swamped this site and is causing structural damage.*

PRN	4279	Site Name	CALDEY PRIORY	Grid	SS14129632
Site Type	POND	Period	MEDIEVAL?; POST MEDIEVAL?	Reference	
				Site Status	PGW (Dy) 60 (PEM)

Description

This pond lies immediately to the east of the Caldey Priory (PRN 4278) and walled garden (PRN 48309). It is rectangular and measures approximately 50 by 30 metres on an east-west alignment. It retains its stone edging, with an overflow in the north-east corner. A modern concrete dam has been added separating the west end from the rest of the pond. The pond is currently silted up, although it continues to hold water. Additional ponds (PRN 48306, 48307) are located further down the valley to the north.

The pond may be of medieval origin, originally associated with the priory (PRN 4278) to the west (Cadw/ ICOMOS 2002, p.170), although it has since been incorporated into the gardens (PRN 48304) built by Thomas Kynaston at the start of the nineteenth century.

Recommendations

The pond is an important historic element of both the priory complex and nineteenth century garden layout and should be retained. It is heavily silted and should ideally be dredged in order to ensure its long-term survival. Any restoration works should be in consultation with Cambria Archaeology and Cadw. Care should be taken not to damage the original pond lining or stone edging.

Site Category A



Plate 11. *View west from pond (PRN 4279) towards Caldey Priory (PRN 4278)*

PRN	4312	Site Name		Grid Reference	SS12649717
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Site Type	MIDDEN	Period	MEDIEVAL?; POST-MEDIEVAL?
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Description

A possible midden site recorded at the end of a hollow way (PRN 9777) which leads to St Margarets causeway. The site could not be visited on this occasion due to large numbers of nesting sea-birds.

Finds, including pottery and bone (mostly horse), were recorded from this site in 1965.

Recommendations

The site should not be disturbed. Any future finds should be reported to Cambria Archaeology. Ideally, a further visit should be carried out later in the year to locate and photograph this site, and assess the extent of any damage by coastal erosion.

Site Category D

PRN	7288	Site Name		Grid Reference	SS14339594
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Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	POST MEDIEVAL?
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Description

A small cottage which probably belonged to the lighthouse keeper. The cottage is in good condition and inhabited as a private dwelling.

It is seen on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map.

Recommendations

Since the cottage is inhabited as a dwelling it falls outside the Tir Gofal scheme.

Site Category C

PRN	7297	Site Name		Grid Reference	SS14149699
Site Type	LIMEKILN	Period	POST MEDIEVAL		

Description

A large limekiln with two drawing arches, set into a stone-lined recess in a quarry face, behind a modern electricity sub-station. The north drawing hole is broken away, with only the spring for the arch remaining. The south drawing hole survives, but has little faced stone around it – this has mostly fallen into a rubble pile at the base of the arch. The kiln eye at the rear of this arch is also still visible. The kiln is first seen on a map of 1853 (Aldridge 1853).

The kilns are contained within a massive, square, stone-built structure which extends from the quarry face. On the north side, a flight of steps runs up by the side of the wall and gives access both to the parapaets of the kilns and to a small path which runs up the cliff.

The site is very overgrown, and is almost invisible when viewed from the south. It has also clearly been deteriorating over the last few years. A survey done in 1997 described the southern arch as *‘intact, with a cambered stone voussoired head but difficult to see, due to obstruction by electricity sub-station’* (Brown 1997, kiln no. 92). This drawing arch now has little or no faced stone, as discussed previously, and would no longer be described as ‘intact’.

Recommendations

The problems of this site clearly need to be addressed before the site is lost. The heavy vegetation cover – both over the drawing arches and over the external masonry – needs to be tackled before extensive structural damage is done by the roots. Ivy will need to be treated to kill it and then cut back flush with the wall. Pulling the roots out of the masonry should be avoided since this will bring out the mortar. Inevitably, with this density of ivy coverage, some mortar will be lost during the removal of dead plant material, and re-pointing will need to be carried out in conjunction with the process of ivy removal. Re-pointing should be done in a material, which is compatible with those used in the original construction of the kiln.

The state of the kiln dictates that any works carried out will have to be fairly large-scale.

However, the kiln has significant architectural value since it is of a very unusual design, and restoration and consolidation works would be well-worth carrying out.

No future development of the electricity sub-station should take place, as this will have a strongly adverse effect on the kiln.

Since the condition of the site is steadily worsening, a full photographic survey of the site should be carried out, and deposited in the Sites and Monuments Record. Please contact Cambria Archaeology for further information.

Site Category B

PRN 8390 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SS133965

Site Type EARTHWORK? **Period** UNKNOWN

Description

The possible site of an earthwork, originally identified from aerial photographs. However, nothing was observed in this location on the field visit.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations apply.

Site Category D

PRN 8391 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SS143958

Site Type ROUND
BARROW? **Period** UNKNOWN

Description

A possible round barrow was recorded in this area, but the exact location is not clear. No mound was observed on the field visit, or from aerial photographs. However, the area is heavily overgrown with gorse and tussocky grass and this may be obscuring the feature.

The site was noted as a mound in 1961 (Lacaille & Grimes 1961,p.33) but at this stage was described as either being a barrow, reduced by ploughing, or a natural feature.

Recommendations

Please consult Cambria Archaeology before carrying out any works which will affect this site.

Site Category D

PRN	9777	Site Name		Grid Reference	SS12669716
Site Type	HOLLOW WAY	Period	MEDIEVAL?; POST MEDIEVAL?		

Description

A curving hollow way, leading up from a secluded beach. The track is clearly defined, between 2 and 3m wide and with banks either side. It runs only a short distance up from the beach before splitting into two tracks which run parallel to each other, with a bank between them. These two later rejoin. Overall, this hollow way is visible for around 70-80m.

On the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, a trackway is shown which runs along the north side of the island. This hollow way follows the westernmost part of the route shown on this map, and leads to a causeway which, at low tide, connected Caldey with St Margarets Island. A survey by Lampeter University suggested that this hollow way may be Medieval or immediately post-Medieval in origin. Settlement on St Margarets Island may have Medieval origins, suggested by a small priory cell (Johnson 1997,p.8-9).

The track had clearly fallen out of use by the time of the 1908 Ordnance Survey maps as it not seen on this, or later, map editions.

The site is in a good condition, and is under pasture.

Recommendations

The current management regime of light grazing suits this site and should be continued. Grazing should be controlled in wet weather in order to ensure that the turf cover is not eroded.

Site Category B



Plate 5. *The hollow way (PRN 9777) can be seen in the middle of the picture, leading towards the causeway which connects Caldey with St Margarets Island.*

PRN	13072	Site Name	POTTERS CAVE	Grid Reference	SS14359707
Site Type	CAVE; OCCUPATION SITE	Period	VARIOUS	Site status	SAM PE424

Description

Potters cave is situated immediately to the west of the former quarry site at High Cliff (PRN 48270). The site comprises two north facing cave entrances, a little over ten metres apart on a weak terrace, approximately 40 metres above sea level. The entrance to the west cave is approximately 1 metre wide and 2 metres high, whilst that to the east is larger. The archaeological potential of the caves was first recognised by Frere Jacques of Caldey Monastery in 1950, who undertook the first excavations of the site.

Excavation of the east entrance revealed late Bronze Age-Iron Age pottery (PRN 4258), early Bronze Age (PRN 4257) (Beaker) pottery and Neolithic (PRN 4256) pottery in mixed upper layers, whilst some small Mesolithic implements (PRN 4255) were recovered from the basal layer. Cemented within and beneath stalagmite were flint and human bone but no further details were given. Fragments of medieval pottery were also recovered (PRN 4259) (Ford 1989; Lacaille & Grimes 1955,p.120-130). Excavations continued outside the east cave entrance in 1973, moving to the west entrance and interior in 1974. Sherds of beaker pottery were recovered from within the stalagmite layer. A large number of finds were recovered from the sandy layer above. These included the bones of two individuals, many animal bones, four pieces of copper or bronze wire and flat pot sherds without markings, which may be of a Romano-British date (PRN 11995). Extinct mammal fauna including hyena, rhinoceros and horse, with one worked into the form of a scraper, were recovered from the basal layers, deep beneath the stalagmite (Nederveelde & Davies 1975, p.39). This, together with the finds of a blunted back flint blade by Brother James from the same context suggests Upper Palaeolithic activity (PRN 11994) at the site. Continued excavations in the west entrance and passageway recovered forty eight blue glass beads of an Iron Age first or second millennium BC date and two human burials (PRN 5006) (Nederveelde & Davies 1977,p.25). Due the volume of archaeological material recovered from these caves, from the Palaeolithic to the Medieval period, these caves are considered to be of national importance, and as such were designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument in 1986.

The Scheduled Area covers approximately 1000 square metres, and incorporates the shallow terrace in front of the caves, the caves themselves, and part of the headland above them to the south. The site lies under a low covering of scrub vegetation and grass. Some seabirds were nesting here at the time of the archaeological farm visit. The interior of the caves was not seen during the archaeological farm visit. The mouth of the east cave was heavily overgrown, whilst that of the west cave was open and accessible. Neither showed any signs of any man made or natural disturbance.

Recommendations

Potters Cave is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and as such is protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The following management recommendations were made in consultation with Cadw.

Potters cave is not easily accessible. At present, the opening to the east cave is overgrown with scrub. Nearby caves are open and appear to have been visited by members of the public. Potters cave appears not to have been disturbed due to the growth of vegetation outside the entrance. The ground surface within the scheduled area should not be disturbed. The rough grassland should be maintained under the current management regime. Access to the site should not be encouraged.

Site Category A

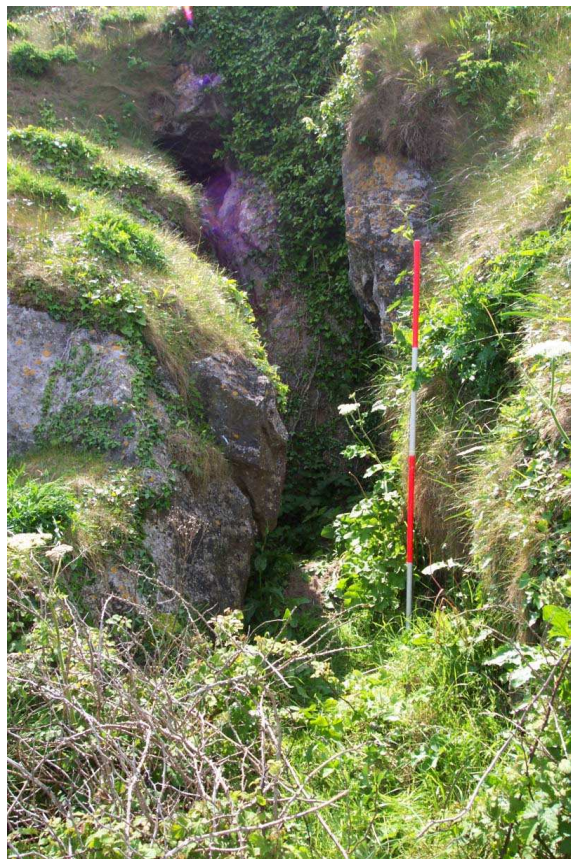


Plate 6. *The western mouth of Potters cave (PRN 13072)*

PRN	13073	Site Name	NANNAS CAVE	Grid Reference	SN14579697
Site Type	CAVE; OCCUPATION SITE	Period	VARIOUS	Site status	SAM PE425

Description

Nannas Cave is situated about 20 metres above sea level, to the southeast of Den Point on the north coast of Caldey Island. It is rectangular, 3 metres wide, 3.5 metres high and 5 metres deep, with an east facing entrance. A steep slope in front of the cave drops down to a raised beach approximately nine metres above sea level.

The history of excavation here is long and complex, dating back to 1911, when the cave was partly excavated by Clark and Coates-Carter. "Pot sherds, animal bones, red deer antlers ground to a point... fish bones, and quantities of shells of seashore molluscs (and)... undeterminable human bones... were also found" (PRNs 11981) Of particular interest were the human bones recovered consisting of "the imperfect skull of an adult female and various bones of two individuals, the whole cemented together by stalagmite" (PRN 11982) (Lacaille & Grimes 1955,p. 97). Few details on the nature of the excavation or relationship between finds during these early excavations were given. Excavations again took place in 1950 under Frere Jacques of Caldey Monastery. Flint artefacts recovered from the basal layer are believed to be of a Palaeolithic (PRN 4894) and Mesolithic date (PRN 4249). Round bottomed Neolithic bowls (PRN 4250) were recovered together with pottery from the Bronze Age and Bronze Age/ Iron Age tradition (PRN 4251). The Romano-British period was also represented by pottery (PRN 4252) of the 3rd-4th centuries A.D., and two spindle whorls (PRNs 4253). Fragments of medieval pottery (PRN 4254) were also recovered.

The most recent period of excavation took place between 1973 and 1986 under Van Nedervelde and Davies. A patinated flint microlith and two patinated flint blades (PRN 11996), possibly relating to the Upper Palaeolithic Creswellian period were excavated from a platform outside the cave entrance in 1976. Further work in the interior of cave in 1976 and 1977 revealed further fragmentary human bones and the bones of several post-glacial mammals.

The several periods of excavation here have demonstrated the high archaeological potential of the site, with activity from the Palaeolithic to the medieval period represented. The high archaeological sensitivity of the site, and the possibility that further archaeological deposits may remain undisturbed here led to the designation of the site as a Scheduled Ancient Monument in 1986.

The scheduled area incorporates an area of approximately 1400 square metres, including the raised beach, the cave and the headland above.

Recommendations

Nannas Cave is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and as such is protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The following management recommendations were made in consultation with Cadw.

The ground surface within the scheduled area should not be disturbed. The rough grassland and scrub should be maintained under the current management regime. Access to the site should not be encouraged.

Site Category A

PRN	20803	Site Name	CALDEY PRIORY	Grid Reference	SS14129647
Site Type	MILL	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 60 (PEM)

Description

This ruinous, rectangular corn mill is aligned east-west and measures approximately 10 metres by 4 metres. The wheel pit adjoins the building to the west. It is of uncoursed stone rubble construction with roughly squared quoins. It is now roofless and only the south lateral wall and west gable end survive to full height. Two mill stones remain in the interior of the building. No distinctive structural features were identified and the mill is likely to be of an 18th or 19th century date (Ludlow 1994,p.12). The mill adjoins the dam wall of pond (PRN 48306), which provided the water necessary to drive the milling machinery. A mill race (PRN 48314) carries water down the valley to the north of the mill. The mill has been incorporated into the nineteenth century garden complex (PRN 48304) established by Thomas Kynaston to complement the mansion (PRN 48303) he built after buying Caldey Island in 1798 (Cadw/ ICOMOS UK 2002,p.170; Johnson 1997,p.12).

The building is currently overgrown and in a poor condition, with walls obscured by heavy ivy growth.

Recommendations

The ivy should be cut back, spot treated to prevent re-growth, allowed to die, and then removed. This should then be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation using materials faithful to those of its original construction.

Site Category A

PRN 48265 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SS14199627

Site Type BARN **Period** POST
MEDIEVAL

Description

A small stone-built field barn or shelter, around 8m x 3m and orientated east-west. The building is in good condition, with wooden ventilation slats in the west gable end. It is now roofed with asbestos sheeting. The barn is first shown on the 1908 six inch to a mile Ordnance Survey map and is of an early twentieth century date.

Recommendations

The building is in good condition, and seems to be in use. It should be ensured that future maintenance and repair works are carried out using materials and techniques which are sympathetic to the original construction of the building.

Site Category C



Plate 7. *A small, stone-built field barn (PRN 48265).*

PRN 48266 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SS13319654

Site Type POND **Period** POST
MEDIEVAL

Description

A pond seen on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map and later maps. It is roughly circular and around 30m in diameter. The edges are quite heavily trampled by cattle, but are discernible.

Recommendations

The pond should be maintained as a visible feature. Please contact Cambria Archaeology if there are any works proposed which will affect this site.

Site Category C

PRN 48267 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SS13299653

Site Type POND **Period** POST
MEDIEVAL

Description

A roughly semi-circular pond, which was seen on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. The pond is now mostly infilled. It survives as a boggy patch of ground, but the edges are not clear due to cattle trampling around the area.

On the 1891 map it seems that the pond is cut through by one of the fence lines which encloses the agricultural land in the centre of the island. This implies that the pond pre-dates the enclosure of this land, which probably took place in the mid 18th century (James 1999,p.2 – 3).

Recommendations

Ideally, the pond should be considered for clearance and restoration. Restricting grazing in this area and allowing the very poached and wet ground to dry out may enable the line of the original pond banks to be seen more clearly. This, together with the historic map evidence could inform pond restoration works. Please contact Cambria Archaeology if any works are proposed for this site since archaeological supervision may be appropriate.

Site Category C

PRN 48268 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SS12749701

Site Type BLOW HOLES;
QUARRIES? **Period** UNKNOWN

Description

A set of three almost perfectly circular holes. These are deep, vertical sided ‘shafts’ which are probably blow holes. The north side of Caldey Island is formed of limestone, which can be eroded into dramatic shapes by the action of the sea. The holes are marked on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map as rock features.

A survey by Lampeter University suggested that the holes may be quarries (Johnson 1997,p.20, nos. 141 and 142). However, there do not seem to be any associated features – no trackways or spoil tips are visible, for example – and the ‘shafts’ are very narrow and deep.

In at least two of these holes, the remains of some metal structures can be seen. These may be ‘lids’ which have been put in place to try and make the holes safe.

Recommendations

It seems unlikely that these features are quarries, and Cambria Archaeology would appreciate any further information about them. They should not be filled in, and the metal structures in them should not be removed.

The holes may need to be made safe, for both people and livestock. The ideal solution would be a metal grille which covers the openings. This would ensure that the open character of the landscape is not altered through the construction of more fencing. It is especially important as these sites are on high ground, and any additional fencing would be clearly visible from all over this side of the island.

Site Category D

PRN	48269	Site Name		Grid Reference	SS14029680
Site Type	LIMEKILN	Period	POST - MEDIEVAL	Site status	LB II

Description

A large limekiln built into a slope next to the driveway to St. Filomena's guest house. The kiln has two back to back drawing arches. Later wooden lintels have been inserted above the drawing arches, and the crucible has been filled in. There is much evidence of repair and restoration, and some cracks on the east side have been filled in with cement (Brown 1997, kiln no. 93).

The site was not visited on this occasion.

Recommendations

This kiln is a listed building (Grade II) and is therefore protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Future maintenance should ensure that materials are used which are compatible with the kiln's original construction. Any repair works should be agreed in consultation with Cadw and the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park buildings conservation officer.

Site Category D

PRN	48270	Site Name	HIGH CLIFF	Grid Reference	SS14229708
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL; MODERN		

Description

A large quarry with very high, sheer rock faces and a flattened working floor.

When Thomas Kynaston purchased the island in 1798, one of his primary objectives was the exploitation of Caldey's limestone reserves. Kynaston developed the workings at High Cliff quarry so that eventually 20,000 tons of limestone per year were being produced. (Ludlow 1994,p.6). Whilst most of this was exported, some was burnt in the island's two limekilns (PRNs 48269, 7297).

The quarry today is a prominent feature of this part of the island. At its east end are a number of structures associated with the latest phase of quarrying (PRNs 48301, 48302) and a large limekiln (PRN 7297) is set back within one of the quarry faces. At the west end of the quarry the rock faces are heavily overgrown.

Recommendations

The quarry should be maintained as a visible feature and spoil tips should not be removed.

Site Category C

PRN	48301	Site Name	HIGH CLIFF	Grid Reference	SS14419704
Site Type	HOPPER	Period	MODERN		

Description

These hoppers or storage bins are set into the steep quarry face (PRN 48270) at High Cliff on a rock cut platform, slightly above the high water mark. It follows an east-west alignment and measures approximately 18 by 10 metres. The bulk of the structure is of a heavy limestone rubble build, although the north wall is more substantial than the others, perhaps a metre thick. It is divided into three equal sized bins, which would have stored different grades of crushed limestone before loading for export at the landing stage (PRN 48302) to the east. The concrete interior of each bin slopes towards the north elevation of the structure and the chute openings, which are of heavy concrete construction, are approximately a metre squared.

These hoppers may date to the most recent period of quarrying at High Cliff, between 1912 and 1921 (James 1999,p.3). They are currently in a ruinous condition and are heavily overgrown, particularly over the south and west elevations.

Recommendations

Ideally, the heavy vegetation growth should be cut back, allowed to die and then removed. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation where necessary in order to bring the structure back into a stable condition necessary for its long term survival. Any materials used should be compatible with those used in its original construction.

Site Category B



Plate 8. Looking east from High Cliff quarry (PRN 48270) to the hoppers (PRN 48301).

PRN	48302	Site Name	HIGHCLIFF	Grid Reference	SS14509703
Site Type	LANDING STAGE	Period	MODERN		

Description

Several concrete bollards and upright wooden posts to the east side of High Cliff may indicate the site of a landing stage for ships exporting limestone stored in the hoppers (PRN 48301) nearby. Successive years of tidal action have meant that remains are ruinous and fragmentary, and further interpretation is not possible. These remains are likely to date to the latest period of quarrying on the island between 1912 and 1921, when Dom Aelred brought the quarries at High Cliff back into production. Its constructional details are not known, although a black and white photograph survives which was taken when the landing stage was in use. In this picture, five pairs of evenly spaced thick wooden posts are shown to support the wooden landing stage.

Recommendations

Surviving elements of the landing stage should be retained as evidence of the limestone industry, which was an important part of the economy of the island from the early nineteenth century onwards.

Site Category B



Plate 9. *Looking northeast towards the remains of the landing stage (PRN 48302) at High Cliff.*

PRN	48303	Site Name	CALDEY HOUSE	Grid Reference	SS14079632
Site Type	MANSION	Period	POST MEDIEVAL		

Description

This mansion, situated on the north side of Caldey Priory (PRN 4278), was a substantial two storey building built in the classical style. In 1954, the mansion was damaged by a storm and after becoming increasingly unsafe, was eventually demolished in 1970 (James 1999,p.9). Its former layout is visible today by the wall footings and foundations which survive. A verandah facing onto the garden (PRN 48304) to the north was identified during the Caldey Priory Landscape Survey in 1994. Only the southern wall footings of the mansion were seen during the archaeological farm visit, the area to the north now heavily overgrown. The 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map indicates that the mansion was roughly L-shaped in plan, with the southern arm extending into the courtyard of the priory to the south. The remnant walls of the mansion house were surveyed by Cambria Archaeology in 1994 as part of the Caldey Island Landscape Survey (PRN 43253).

The mansion was built by Thomas Kynaston in 1800 soon after he had bought the Island. Gardens were created to accompany the mansion, immediately to the north and in the narrow valley to the north and east (PRN 48304).

Recommendations

The mansion lies within an archaeologically sensitive area, which incorporates elements of both the present and former priory to the south and west, and nineteenth century garden features to the north. The remnant wall footings indicate the considerable potential for below ground archaeological remains relating to the mansion itself. In order to protect buried archaeological remains, no ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 30 metres of the site.

Site Category A



Plate 10. *Although demolished in 1970, the wall footings of Caldey House (PRN 48303) remain visible today.*

PRN	48304	Site Name	CALDEY PRIORY	Grid Reference	SS14119636
Site Type	WALLED GARDEN	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 60 (PEM)

Description

This garden occupies the narrow valley to the north and east of the Priory (PRN 4278) and Caldey House (PRN 48303). It was built at the start of the nineteenth century by Thomas Kynaston to complement Caldey House, his newly built classical mansion. It is divided into seven compartments. Six of these are aligned north-south in the narrow valley area, and the seventh, roughly rectangular, compartment lies to the west, immediately in front of Caldey House. The compartments, which make up the garden are separated by earth banks and stone walls. Many existing features within the valley were retained and incorporated into the new garden layout. The garden is included in the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales and is given a Grade II status (Cadw/ICOMOS 2002).

Immediately to the north of Caldey House (PRN 48303) is a roughly rectangular area, bounded on all but the north side by rubble stone walls. Its north end is defined by an inward curving ha ha (PRN 48311), which would have allowed unbroken views from the manor across farmland and Caldey Roads to the north. The layout of the garden is shown on the 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, with splayed lawns and peripheral walkways. A central sundial (PRN 48313), and a shell grotto (PRN 48312) are also shown. This compartment of the garden was heavily overgrown during the archaeological farm visit and further investigation was not possible, although the sundial is reported to survive (Cadw/ ICOMOS 2002,p.170).

Moving east, into the valley, the first compartment of the garden lies immediately to the east of the priory and is almost entirely filled by a pond (PRN 4279). The pond may have its origins in the medieval period. The enclosure is bounded on the south, east and west sides by a low stone wall. A slight earth bank on the north side drops down to a lower enclosure to the north.

Within this second enclosure is a central fountain, which was shown on the 1887 1:2500 map, and survives today (PRN 48310). It was originally set in the centre of four paths which radiated out to the four corners of this compartment. This enclosure is bounded to the south, east and west by earth banks, and a high rubble stone wall to the north, approximately two metres high. Entry to the neighbouring garden enclosure to the north is by an arched entrance.

The next enclosure is dominated by an overgrown dried up pond (PRN 48306). It is defined by an earth bank on the east side and a stone wall to the west. The stone revetted dam wall forms its northern boundary.

Moving further north, the neighbouring enclosure is at a slightly lower level and incorporates a mill (PRN 20803) to the south and mill race (PRN 48314), running away from it in a northnorthwesterly direction. This enclosure is bounded on all sides by rubble stone walls.

The fifth of the compartments within the valley is also lined on all sides by rubble stone walls.

Long, rectangular concrete lined ponds are on either side of the west wall, and were used from the early twentieth century until recently for the cultivation of water cress (PRN 48633).

The final and most northerly enclosure contains a small pond (PRN 48307) in its southwest corner. The tail race of the mill continues in a northerly direction, past a small garden building (PRN48634) which is now ruined.

Although many parts of this garden are neglected and overgrown, it remains in reasonable condition. Much of its horticultural value has been lost. Nevertheless, the original features and structural elements shown on the 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map remain, although in varying stages of neglect. The walls are heavily overgrown with ivy and other vegetation in places and this may be damaging masonry bonds. Detailed information on the condition of specific garden features mentioned is available in the gazetteer of sites and monuments. The garden is included in the Register of Parks and Gardens in Wales and is considered to be of national importance.

Recommendations

The garden presents an excellent heritage management opportunity. Although the layout of beds, lawns and paths has been lost, the basic infrastructure (incorporating the walls, earthbanks and individual garden features) survives. It is because of this that restoration is considered to be a worthwhile and practical objective. The 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map provides information on the original layout, down to the arrangement of lawns, beds and paths. Some of these paths remain in use today, whilst others are disused and heavily overgrown. Restoration of the layout including these lawns and paths, primarily through the control of intrusive vegetation growth would ensure its long-term survival.

Active management is also required on some structural elements of the garden, which are suffering from natural decay. Ideally vegetation growth on the garden walls should be cut back, allowed to die and then removed. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation using materials compatible with those of its original construction. Detailed recommendations on the individual features within the walled garden are available in the gazetteer of sites and monuments.

The garden is currently a popular recreational resource with visitors to the island, and incorporates a 'nature trail'. However, little information detailing the historic significance of this area is given. The provision of interpretation panels should be considered carefully. Vegetation control and the restoration of paths and walkways would open up a much larger area of the gardens and historical information could then be incorporated into the pre-existing 'nature trail'. Clearance and restoration works would enhance the visual impact of the gardens, and the visitors experience of them. It is clear that restoration would not only ensure the long-term survival of the garden, but also benefit the large number of visitors to the island who use this area as a recreational facility. Any restoration works should be agreed in advance with Cambria Archaeology and Cadw.

Site Category A

PRN	48306	Site Name	CALDEY PRIORY	Grid Reference	SS14129639
Site Type	POND	Period	MEDIEVAL?; POST MEDIEVAL?	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 60 (PEM)

Description

This pond lies within the garden area (PRN 48304) to the northeast of Caldey Priory (PRN 4278) between ponds (PRNs 4279, 48307). It is D-shaped in form, the straight side formed by an earth dam along its north side. It no longer holds water and is now an overgrown, boggy area. Some willow trees have become established in the centre.

It may have its origins in the medieval period, originally associated with the priory (Cadw/ ICOMOS 2002,p.170), although it has also served as a millpond for the mill (PRN 20803) which lies approximately five metres to the north. In the early nineteenth century, it was incorporated into the gardens established by Thomas Kynaston to complement his new mansion (PRN 48303).

Recommendations

The pond is currently neglected and overgrown. The trees, which have become established in and around the pond may be removing much of its moisture. Ideally these should be cut down and the pond dredged in order to restore it as a water feature and ensure its survival in the long-term. Any restoration works should be in consultation with Cambria Archaeology and Cadw.

Site Category A

PRN	48307	Site Name	CALDEY PRIORY	Grid Reference	SS14119647
Site Type	POND	Period	MEDIEVAL?; POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 60 (PEM)

Description

This is the northernmost and smallest of the three ponds (together with PRNs 4279, 48306) in the small valley and garden area (PRN 48304) to the north and east of Caldey Priory. It is broadly rectangular in form, with rounded edges. A modern concrete dam has been added to the southwest. The pond, is now heavily overgrown, and some trees have become established around the edges. It is almost completely dried up now, although retained a shallow area of water in its centre at the time of the archaeological farm visit.

The pond may have its origins in the medieval period (Cadw/ ICOMOS UK 2002,p.170), although in the early nineteenth century, it was incorporated into the gardens established by Thomas Kynaston to complement his new mansion. In the 20th century, it was used as a water source for the cress beds to the south.

Recommendations

The pond is currently neglected and overgrown. The trees, which have become established in and around the pond may be removing much of its moisture. Ideally these should be cut down and the pond dredged in order to restore it as a water feature and ensure its survival in the long-term. Any restoration works should be in consultation with Cambria Archaeology and Cadw.

Site Category A

PRN	48308	Site Name	ST MARY'S PRIORY	Grid Reference	SS14099629
Site Type	CEMETARY	Period	MEDIEVAL		

Description

The medieval priory cemetery is recorded as lying to the south of the priory church where it was recorded that "bones are still to be found in plenty" at the start of the century (Bushell 1908,p. 255). Further details on its location and extent are not specified. The area specified lies beneath the area currently occupied by the concrete yard and buildings of Priory farm.

Recommendations

There is high potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains in the area of the concrete yard and farm buildings to the south of the Priory complex. No ground intrusive works should be undertaken in this area.

Site Category D

PRN	48309	Site Name	ST MARY'S PRIORY	Grid Reference	SS14099631
Site Type	WALLED GARDEN	Period	POST MEDIEVAL		

Description

This walled garden abuts the east wall of Caldey Priory (PRN 4278). It is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 18 by 10 metres, on a general north-south alignment. The stone rubble walls stand to 2.5 metres on the north, south and east sides. Brick arched entrances provide access in the centre of both the south and north walls. The walled garden was added as a kitchen garden in the early nineteenth century, when some of the priory buildings were used as service rooms for the mansion complex (Ludlow 1994,p.51).

The rubble walls stand to their original height and are in a stable condition although they are now heavily overgrown with ivy in places. The interior of the walled garden was heavily overgrown during the archaeological farm visit and further observation was not possible. Any restoration works should be in consultation with Cambria Archaeology and Cadw.

Recommendations

The heavy vegetation growth on the garden walls is potentially damaging to masonry bonds. Ideally the vegetation should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die and then removed. It should be spot treated to prevent re-growth. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation where necessary using materials faithful to those of its original construction.

Site Category A

PRN	48310	Site Name	CALDEY PRIORY	Grid Reference	SS14119636
Site Type	FOUNTAIN	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 60 (PEM)

Description

This fountain lies to the northeast of Caldey Priory (PRN 4278) in a valley between ponds (PRNs 4279, 48306). A dry stone wall, approximately 0.5m high encircles a sunken concrete lined pool, approximately 3m in diameter. At its centre is a squared stone pillar, approximately 1.8 metres high. The pool no longer holds water and the fountain is currently obscured by vegetation growth. All elements of the fountain were in a stable condition during the archaeological farm visit.

The fountain is just one element of the nineteenth century gardens (PRN 48303) established by Thomas Kynaston at the start of the nineteenth century (Cadw/ ICOMOS UK 2002).

Recommendations

The fountain is an important element of the early nineteenth century garden, which was established to accompany Caldey House. The heavy vegetation growth should be cleared in order to restore it as a visible garden feature. Restoring it to its original purpose as a water feature would be welcomed. Restoration works should be in consultation with Cambria Archaeology and Cadw.

Site Category A

PRN	48311	Site Name	CALDEY PRIORY	Grid Reference	SS14069636
Site Type	HA-HA	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 60 (PEM)

Description

This ha-ha defines the north end of the walled garden compartment (PRN 48304) in front of Caldey House (PRN 48303). It is approximately 50 metres long and curves inwards slightly. It is first shown, in outline on the 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, although is likely to have been built at the start of the nineteenth century by Thomas Kynaston to accompany his newly built mansion. The area was heavily overgrown at the time of the archaeological farm visit and the ha-ha was not seen, although it is reported to survive (Cadw/ ICOMOS 2003,p.170). No details on the nature of its construction are provided.

Recommendations

The ha-ha was not seen during the archaeological farm visit and its current condition is not known. Any surviving traces of it should be retained as an important feature within the garden layout.

Site Category A

PRN	48312	Site Name	CALDEY PRIORY	Grid Reference	SS14089638
Site Type	SHELL GROTTTO	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 60 (PEM)

Description

This shell grotto is first shown on the 1887 1:2500 map to the northeast corner of the splayed lawns, which accompany the early nineteenth century mansion. The area, which lies to the north and northeast of the manor house was heavily overgrown during the archaeological farm visit and the folly was not seen. A recent description is given in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (2002).

“The rubble stone walls stand up to 2.5 metres high. On the east side are two small square windows with stone surrounds, flanked by upright ceramic pipes. Around them are shells set in concrete. Above are three large stones- two of water-worn limestone, one of quartz- and lumps of quartz. The entrance on the south side is flanked by an upright pipe on the west; that on the east side has gone. The interior is lined with shells set in concrete” (Cadw/ ICOMOS:2002,p.170). Its present condition is not known.

Recommendations

The folly was not seen during the archaeological farm visit and its current condition is not known. It should be maintained as an important element of the nineteenth century gardens.

Site Category A

PRN	48313	Site Name	CALDEY PRIORY	Grid Reference	SS14079635
Site Type	SUNDIAL	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 60 (PEM)

Description

This sundial is first shown on the 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map in the centre of the splayed lawns to the north of Thomas Kynaston’s early nineteenth century manor house (PRN 48303). The former lawn area was heavily overgrown during the archaeological farm visit and the site was not seen. A recent description of the sundial is given in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (2002): “...is built of stone, with a square base and a square-sectioned pedestal” and was described as fallen” (Cadw/ ICOMOS 2002,p.170). It is not known if its condition has changed from that described above.

Recommendations

The sundial should be retained as an important element of the nineteenth century garden. If possible it should be repositioned and re-erected. This should be in consultation with Cambria Archaeology and Cadw.

Site Category A

PRN	48314	Site Name	CALDEY PRIORY	Grid Reference	SS14119644
Site Type	MILLRACE	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 60 (PEM)

Description

This tailrace is situated to the north of mill (PRN 20803), within the nineteenth century garden area (PRN 48304) to the north and east of the priory (PRN 4278). The mill race, which was not seen during the archaeological farm visit is recorded as “a stone lined channel” in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw/ ICOMOS 2002,p.170). Its path was recorded as part of the Caldey Priory Landscape Survey (Ludlow 1994), where is it shown to run north from the mill towards pond (PRN 48307) after which it continues northwards again, following the line of the west garden wall on the inside.

Recommendations

The mill race should be retained as a visible historic landscape feature. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 5 metres of the edge of the mill race.

Site Category A

PRN	48315	Site Name	PRIORY FARM	Grid Reference	SS14159629
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	POST MEDIEVAL		

Description

The present farm enclosure and buildings at Priory Farm date from the early nineteenth century at the same time as Thomas Kynaston built his large classical mansion. The farmstead comprises two distinctive phases of building and these, together with a detailed plan of the farmstead are detailed in “A Structural Analysis of Caldey Priory, Dyfed” (Ludlow, N. 1994).

Immediately to the west of the Priory Complex (PRN 4278) is a rectangular farmyard, measuring approximately 40 by 40 metres. A continuous range of agricultural buildings including several cow sheds respect the north, south and west walls of this yard. These are first shown on the 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, and are believed to be of an early nineteenth century date (Ludlow 1994,p.11). The layout shown on these early maps appears unchanged today. These buildings were not examined in detail during the archaeological farm visit. They are currently redundant, but in a reasonable condition.

To the south of the rectangular building range is a complex of farm buildings dating to the later nineteenth century. These buildings were not seen during the archaeological farm visit and the nature of their construction and current condition is not known. Approximately seven buildings are shown on the 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, all following an east-west alignment. Those immediately to the south of the early nineteenth century buildings are shown to be arranged around a rectangular yard, measuring approximately 20 by 17 metres, with an additional building in the centre. Several larger rectangular buildings are shown to be abutting these to the west. Four smaller buildings are shown to the east of the yard. The layout shown on the early maps appears to be largely intact today, although some of the smaller buildings have since been demolished, and some modern buildings have been added. These buildings continue to be used for agricultural purposes. The 1887 Ordnance Survey map shows the greenhouses (PRNs 48648, 48649, 48650, 48651) and market garden plots (PRN 48647) of John Hawkesley, immediately to the south of these buildings.

A scaling down of agricultural activity has meant that many of the farm buildings are no longer used, and although they are presently in a stable condition, are at risk of neglect. James (1999) proposed the need for a survey of these buildings, and this should be considered.

Recommendations

The buildings at Priory Farm are an integral part of the history of the island and should be preserved. These buildings should be maintained in a weatherproof condition using materials and techniques faithful to those of their original construction. If at all possible, they should be brought back into agricultural use.

Site Category C

PRN	48633	Site Name	CALDEY PRIORY	Grid Reference	SS14129644
Site Type	WATERCRESS BED	Period	MODERN	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 60 (PEM)

Description

A cement lined rectangular pond, used until recently for growing watercress. A flight of concrete steps at the north end gave access into the pond. Water was probably supplied from one of the ponds in the garden just to the north (PRN 48304). The cress bed is in good condition, though overgrown. The steps are still clearly visible and the lining to the pond appears to be sound.

This pond was not part of the ornamental layout of the gardens, but belongs to a later phase of the island's history. It may have originated at the same time as the market gardens (PRN 48647) although it has clearly been modified later.

Recommendations

The pond should be maintained as a visible feature. Some vegetation clearance around the edges of the cress bed would benefit the site and would help to prevent damage to the lining of the pond.

Site Category C

PRN	48634	Site Name	CALDEY PRIORY	Grid Reference	SS14109650
Site Type	GARDEN BUILDING	Period	POST MEDIEVAL	Site Status	PGW (Dy) 60 (PEM)

Description

The ruins of a garden building. The east gable is an integral part of the wall which runs around the ornamental gardens (PRN 48304), and the rest of the building projects about 10m out to the west. Both gables stand to full height but are very overgrown. The interior of the building was not accessible due to very heavy vegetation, and it is not clear if the side walls survive beneath the undergrowth or if they are lost. A doorway and a window are visible in the garden wall/east gable.

Recommendations

Heavy vegetation is de-stabilising the remains of this building. It is important that it is removed, especially that which is growing on the exposed tops of the walls. Vegetation should be cut back flush to the wall and then removed. Some re-pointing and consolidation will also be necessary, using materials which match the original construction of the building.

The building's relative isolation and its disuse are factors which are contributing strongly to its decay. With its views over the ponds to the east and farmland and coast to the west, it may be worth considering incorporating the remaining, stabilised structure into the 'nature trail' which leads through the garden, perhaps as a bird hide or wildlife observatory.

Site Category A



Plate 12. *The ruins of a garden building (PRN 4634), now heavily covered in vegetation.*

PRN	48647	Site Name	PRIORY FARM	Grid Reference	SS14089622
Site Type	MARKET GARDEN	Period	POST MEDIEVAL		

Description

This area of market garden plots is situated immediately to the south of the farmstead of Priory Farm (PRN 48315). It was developed after James Hawkesley, an ambitious young entrepreneur from Birmingham, bought the island in 1867. During this time, he changed the focus of agriculture on the island from livestock rearing to market gardening. A detailed plan of the plots showing a co-axial arrangements of rectangular beds, within an area of perhaps half an acre, is shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map. Several greenhouses (PRNs 48548, 48549, 48560, 48651) were incorporated into the market garden at this time. These are situated to the north and west of the garden plots. The site of the market garden was not seen during the archaeological farm visit and its current condition is not known.

Recommendations

The current condition of the market garden is not known. It may preserve extant or buried evidence of the arrangement shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map. No ground intrusive activity should be undertaken within the walled area of the market garden.

Site Category C

PRN	48648	Site Name	PRIORY FARM	Grid Reference	SS14079625
Site Type	GLASS HOUSE	Period	POST MEDIEVAL		

Description

This is the largest of four glass houses (including PRNs 48649, 48650, 48651) shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map to the south of the buildings of Priory Farm (PRN 48315). It is shown to measure approximately 40 by 6 metres on an east-west alignment, and lies within the market garden (PRN 48647). The site of the glass house was not seen during the archaeological farm visit, although it is reported to have been lost (Cadw/ ICOMOS 1992,p.170).

This was developed as part of James Hawkesleys market gardening enterprise after he bought the island in 1867. Water was pumped by a steam engine up to a boiler house by the lighthouse. It then returned back down to the farm and greenhouses by gravity (Shepherd n.d.,p.6).

Recommendations

The glass house lies within the market garden (PRN 48647). Although it has since been lost, there is potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activity should be undertaken within the walled area of the market garden.

Site Category C

PRN	48649	Site Name	PRIORY FARM	Grid Reference	SS14119625
Site Type	GLASS HOUSE	Period	POST MEDIEVAL		

Description

This is one of four glass houses (including PRNs 48648, 48650, 48651) shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map to the south of the farmstead of Priory Farm (PRN 48315). It is situated immediately to the east of glasshouse (PRN 48648) and may have measured approximately 30 by 6 metres on an east-west alignment. The site of the glass house was not seen during the archaeological farm visit, although it is reported have been demolished.

Recommendations

Although the glasshouse has since been lost, there is potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 5 metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category C

PRN	48650	Site Name	PRIORY FARM	Grid Reference	SS14069624
Site Type	GLASS HOUSE	Period	POST MEDIEVAL		

Description

This is the smallest of four glass houses built by James Hawkesley (including PRNs 48648, 48649, 48651) shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map to the south of the buildings of Priory Farm (PRN 48315). It is situated immediately to the south of glasshouse (PRN 48648), within the market garden (PRN 48647) and may have measured approximately 6 by 4 metres on an east-west alignment. The site of the glass house was not seen during the archaeological farm visit, and it is reported have been demolished.

Recommendations

The glass house lies within the market garden (PRN 48647). Although it has since been lost, there is potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activity should be undertaken within the walled area of the market garden.

Site Category C

PRN	48651	Site Name	PRIORY FARM	Grid Reference	SS14049622
Site Type	GLASS HOUSE	Period	POST MEDIEVAL		

Description

This is one of four glass houses built by James Hawkesley (including PRNs 48648, 48649, 48650) shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map to the south of the buildings of Priory Farm (PRN 48315). It is situated approximately 20 metres to the south of glasshouse (PRN 48648) and may have measured approximately 6 by 4 metres on an east-west alignment. The site of the glass house was not seen during the archaeological farm visit, although it is reported have been demolished.

Recommendations

Although the glasshouse has since been lost, there is potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains here. No ground intrusive activities should be undertaken within 5 metres of the edge of the site.

Site Category C

PRN	48652	Site Name	JONES BAY	Grid Reference	SS14729672
Site Type	OBELISK	Period	POST MEDIEVAL		

Description

This obelisk lies to the east of Caldey Island, at the head of the cliff above Jones Bay. It stands on a rectangular plinth, incorporated into a stone field boundary wall. The plinth measures approximately 3 metres by 2 metres on a general northsouth alignment and is approximately a metre high. The obelisk itself measures about 1 metre by 3 metres, along a similar alignment to the plinth. Both are of roughly faced stone rubble construction, with lime mortar bonds. The obelisk tapers inwards slightly before rounding off to a flat top at approximately 4 metres. In all, the feature stands approximately 5 metres above ground level. The surface of the obelisk is currently overgrown with ivy, and is not known if it stands at original height. Where visible the masonry appears to be in a stable condition. The origins of the obelisk are not known, and no inscription was visible on the monument itself. It is first shown on a Chart of Tenby and Caldey Roads dating to 1853 (Aldridge 1853).

Recommendations

The ivy, which currently masks the obelisk is potentially damaging to masonry bonds. Ideally, the ivy should be cut off at the roots, allowed to die, and then removed. This should be followed up by a programme of masonry consolidation where necessary.

Site Category B



Plate 13. *The obelisk (PRN 48652), now heavily overgrown. It is not known who built this monument, or why.*

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.

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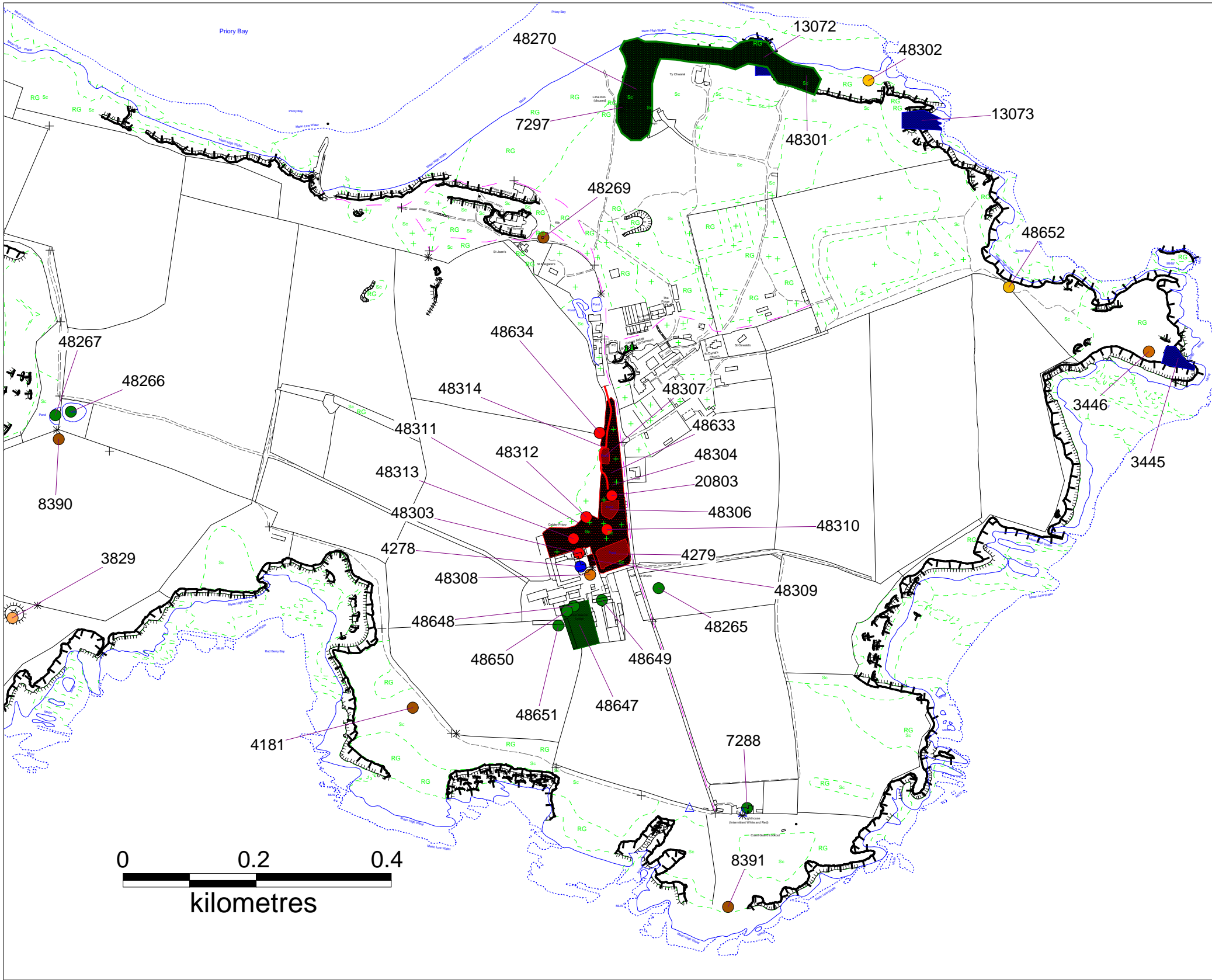
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Caldey Island – East
Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/2140
Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN39860
National Grid Reference SS14139633







-  Farm Boundary
- Site Category A - National Importance
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 -  Sites and Buildings of National Importance without a statutory designation
 -  Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
 -  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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Caldey Island – West
Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/2140
Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN39860
National Grid Reference SS13309654

-  Farm Boundary
- 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 Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
 -  Registered Landscapes of Historic Interest

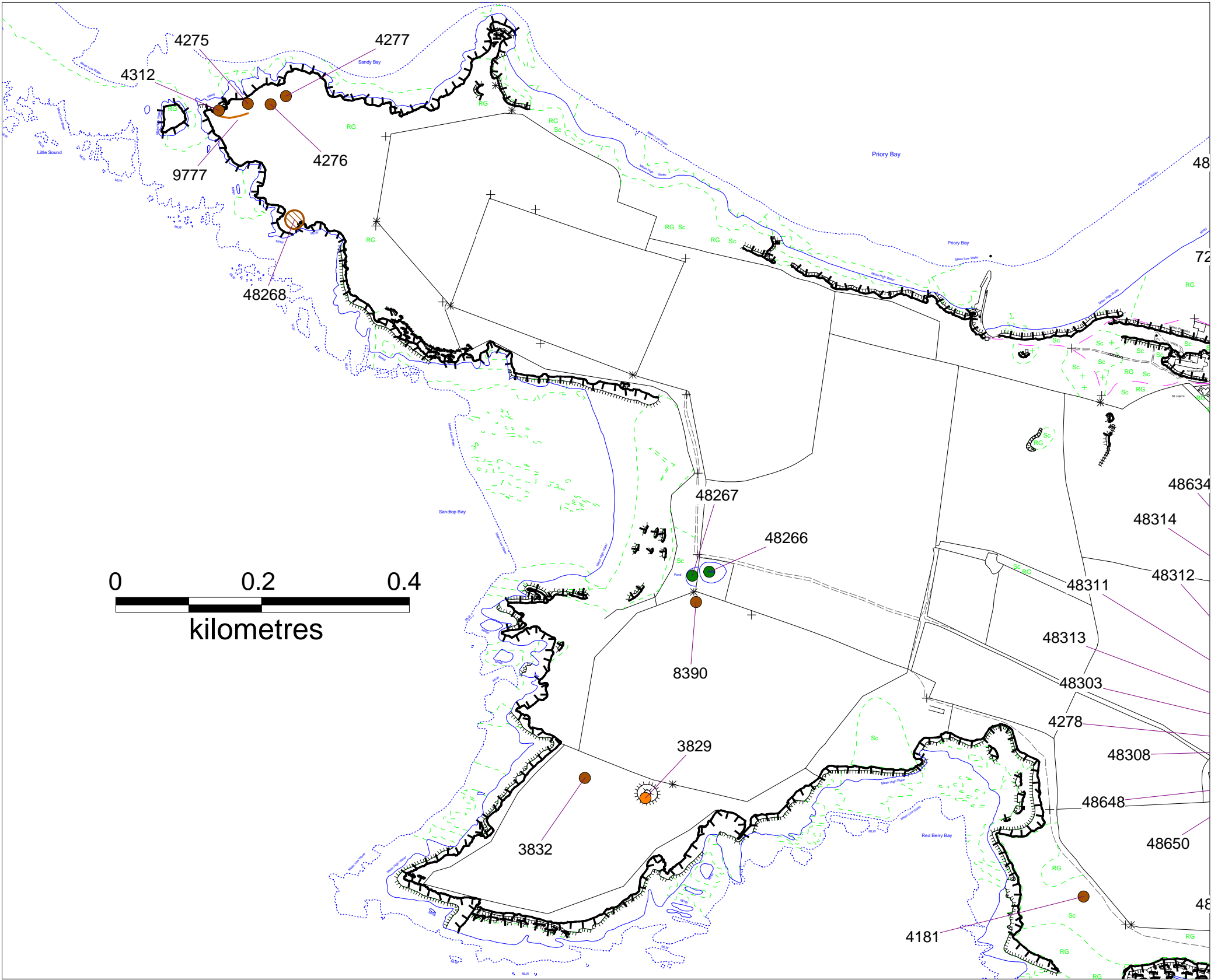
- Site Category B - Regional Importance
-  Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings

- 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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Caldey Island – Garden and Priory
Tir Gofal Historic Environment Consultation
Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/2140
Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN39860
National Grid Reference SS14129639

-  Farm Boundary
- 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 Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest
 -  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
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APPENDIX A

The following table contains a list of sites which are recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record. These sites are mostly records of single finds, or finds from different periods which are located in the cave sites. The majority of them have little or no physical trace. These sites were not visited on this occasion. They are recorded on the attached map.

Management Recommendations

Most of this information relates to findspots, which leave little or no physical trace. It is important that any future finds are reported to Cambria Archaeology, in order to allow areas of archaeological sensitivity to be identified. Please inform Cambria Archaeology if any ground intrusive activities or cultivation are to be undertaken on the island in future.

Different layers within cave sites with known archaeological content should not be disturbed. The archaeological potential of many of the cave sites on the island is known. Past fieldwork has centred on individual sites and no assessment of the cave sites as a whole has been undertaken. Further assessment of these sites is required in order to determine their archaeological potential, and inform best management.

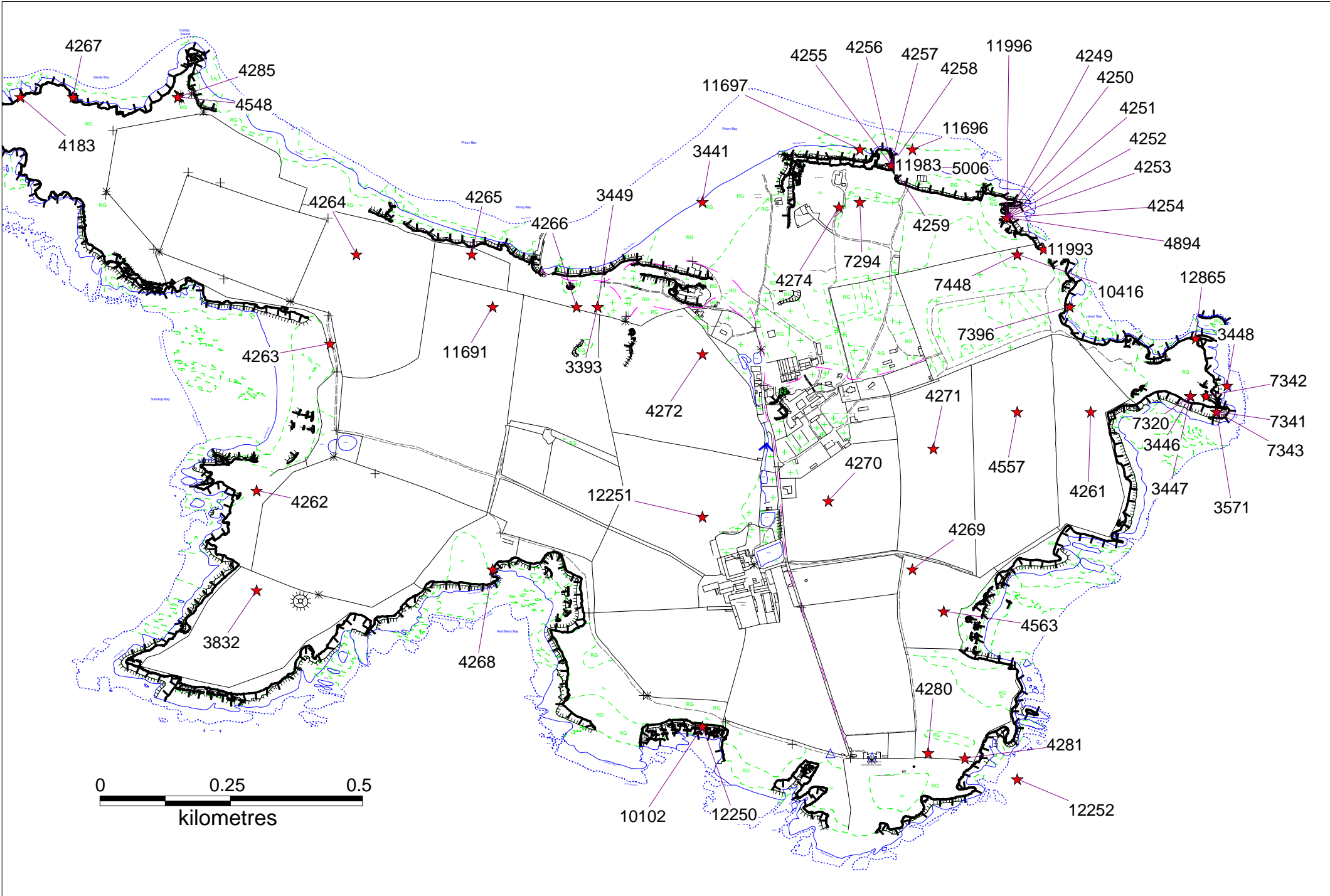
PRN	SITE NAME	GRID REFERENCE	SITE TYPE	PERIOD
3393	CALDEY ISLAND	SS138968	FLINTWORKING FLOOR?	Mesolithic;Neolithic
3441	CALDEY ISLAND;HIGH CLIFF QUARRY	SS1497	CAVE	Unknown
3446	DAYLIGHT ROCK	SS14939663	UNKNOWN	Unknown
3447	DAYLIGHT ROCK	SS14939663	FINDS	Post Med
3448	DAYLIGHT ROCK	SS15009665	FINDS	Neolithic
3449	DAYLIGHT ROCK	SS138968	SETTLEMENT?	Roman
3571	DAYLIGHT ROCK CAVE	SS14989660	CAVE	Mesolithic?
3832	WEST BEACON POINT	SS13159626	UNKNOWN	Unknown
4183	STAR CLIFF	SS127972	FINDS	Bronze Age
4249	NANNA'S CAVE	SS14589697	CAVE	Mesolithic
4250	NANNA'S CAVE	SS14589697	CAVE	Neolithic
4251	NANNA'S CAVE	SS14589697	CAVE	Bronze Age;Iron Age

4252	NANNA'S CAVE	SS14589697	CAVE	Iron Age?;Roman?
4253	NANNA'S CAVE	SS14589697	CAVE	Roman
4254	NANNA'S CAVE	SS14589697	CAVE	Medieval
4255	POTTER'S CAVE	SS14369707	CAVE	Mesolithic
4256	POTTER'S CAVE	SS14369707	CAVE	Neolithic
4257	POTTER'S CAVE	SS14369707	CAVE	Bronze Age
4258	POTTER'S CAVE	SS14369707	CAVE	Bronze Age;Iron Age
4259	POTTER'S CAVE	SS14369707	CAVE	Medieval
4261	BULLUM'S BAY	SS14749660	FINDS	Mesolithic;Neolithic
4262	SANDTOP BAY	SS13159645	FINDS	Mesolithic;Neolithic
4263	SANDTOP BAY	SS13299673	FINDS	Mesolithic;Neolithic
4264	RUBBISHY CORNER	SS13349690	FINDS	Mesolithic;Neolithic
4265	RUBBISHY CORNER	SS13569690	FINDS	Mesolithic;Neolithic
4266	RUBBISHY CORNER	SS13769680	FINDS	Mesolithic;Neolithic
4267	SANDY BAY	SS128972	OCCUPATION SITE	Mesolithic;Neolithic
4268	RED BERRY BAY	SS136963	FINDS	Mesolithic;Neolithic
4269	DRINKIM	SS144963	INHUMATION?	Unknown
4270	MONASTERY FIELD	SS14249643	FINDS	Neolithic
4271	POULTRY FIELD	SS14449653	FLINTWORKING FLOOR	Mesolithic;Neolithic
4272	ABBAY FIELD	SS14009671	FIELD SYSTEM	Unknown
4274	TY CHWAREL	SS14269699	FINDS	Palaeolithic
4280	VALLEY FIELD	SS14439595	FLINTWORKING FLOOR	Mesolithic
4281	VALLEY FIELD	SS14509594	FLINTWORKING FLOOR	Mesolithic
4285	CALDEY CAVES;EEL POINT	SS130972	CAVE	Unknown
4548	EEL POINT	SS130972	CAVE	Palaeolithic?
4557	CALDEY	SS146966	FINDS	Mesolithic;Neolithic

	ISLAND			
4563	DRINKIM	SS14469622	FINDS	Mesolithic
4894	NANNA'S CAVE	SS14589697	CAVE	Palaeolithic
5006	POTTER'S CAVE	SS14369707	CAVE	Iron Age
7294	HIGH CLIFF QUARRY	SS143970	FINDS	Medieval
7320	DAYLIGHT ROCK CAVE	SS14939663	FINDS	Medieval?
7341	DAYLIGHT ROCK CAVE	SS14989660	OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
7342	DAYLIGHT ROCK	SS14969663	FINDS	Unknown
7343	DAYLIGHT ROCK CAVE	SS14989660	CAVE	Palaeolithic
7396	SKULL CAVE	SS147968	CAVE	Neolithic
7448	OGOF-YR-YCHEN	SS146969	CAVE	Palaeolithic
10102	ST DAVID'S ORCHARD	SS140960	FINDS	Mesolithic
10416	OGOF-YR-YCHEN	SS146969	CAVE	Mesolithic
11691	PRIORY BAY	SS136968	FINDS	Mesolithic
11696	ST.SAMPSON S	SS144971	CAVE	General
11697	STALACTITE CAVE	SS143971	CAVE	General
11983	POTTERS CAVE	SS14369707	OCCUPATION SITE;FINDS	Unknown
11992	OX CAVE	SS14659691	CAVE	Palaeolithic
11993	OX CAVE	SS14659691	CAVE	Unknown
11994	POTTERS CAVE	SS14369707	CAVE	Palaeolithic
11995	POTTER'S CAVE	SS14369707	CAVE	Iron Age?;Roman?
11996	NANNA'S CAVE	SS14589697	CAVE	Palaeolithic
12250	ST DAVID'S CHURCH	SS1496	FINDS	Mesolithic
12251	CALDEY ISLAND PRIORY	SS140964	FINDS	Mesolithic
12252	VALLEY FIELD	SS146959	FINDS	Mesolithic
12865	SMALL ORD POINT	SS14949674	RAISED BEACH	Palaeolithic

Appendix A

★ Findspots and cave sites recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record.
No specific management recommendations are given for these sites in this report but general guidelines are provided in Appendix A.



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**CALDEY ISLAND
W/13/2140**

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This report has been prepared by William Steele

Position: Heritage Management Archaeologist

Signature Date

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

Position: Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

Signature Date.....

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