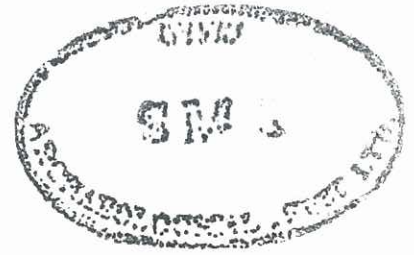


SEPT 2003



Knowles Farm W/13/3844

Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report



Gateway into the walled garden (PRN 32573).

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Knowles Farm Tir Gofal Farm Visit Historic Environment Report

By

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INTRODUCTION

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

Method Statement

The farm visit consisted of two phases:

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

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

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF FARM

Knowles Farm encompasses a large area in the community of Martletwy, and includes the settlement of Lawrenny. The farmland runs from the mudflats of Garron Pill and the Cresswell Estuary to fertile arable and pasture fields with frequent stands of woodland. The area has a long settlement history, with the name 'Lawrenny' being in use as early as 1200, in the form 'Leurrenni' (SPARC:1992). St Caradoc's church (PRN 3463), with its 13th century origins, is another glimpse at the Medieval history of the area.

The early land history at Knowles Farm is not known, but it is certain that the Lawrenny Estate has long played a central role in the development of this landscape. The estate had been in the hands of the Barlow family from the early 1600s and, in 1670, was assessed at nine hearths which would have made it one of the largest mansions in the county. In 1767 Elizabeth Lort, daughter of Dorothy Barlow, married George Phillips, M.P. of Haverfordwest and their descendents, the Lort-Phillips family, are still the owners of the estate (Jones,F:1996:p.104). The settlement of Lawrenny itself grew up due, in part, to the Lawrenny estate. Cottages were built to house estate workers and officials, and the 1891 Census returns showed that two gardeners, two labourers, a first and second whip, three coachmen, six grooms, a horseman, a huntsman and a gamekeeper all lived in Lawrenny and worked at the mansion house – Lawrenny Castle (PRN 20987) (SPARC:1992). As well as this, a substantial number of domestic staff would have been accommodated at the house.

Despite the longevity of the estate, the first known house on the current site was built in the 18th century. The house (PRN 15212) stood on a terrace (PRN 32576) with stunning views over the Cresswell and Carew estuary. It was described by Fenton as *'the charming seat of Hugh Barlow Esq. ... he boasts a park well stocked with venison, extensive and well managed hot-houses, and has the command of fish. The house, though of that unpicturesque species of building peculiar to this county about a century ago, a tall cube, and in its external form not much entitled to admiration, yet is within disposed of with much taste and convenience, and is well connected with its offices; and from the breakfasting room you walk into a neat conservatory well furnished with rare plants.'* (Pub.1918: p.137). The house was also associated with a layout of parkland and formal gardens (PRN 32574), the most striking feature of which was a large avenue of trees (PRN 32577) known as 'The Long Walk'.

Regardless of Lawrenny's splendour, the house was in ruins by 1833 and was finally demolished in 1849. It was replaced, in 1856, by Lawrenny Castle (PRN 20987) which stood in the same place. A new garden was also constructed (PRN 32575) which almost totally disregarded the earlier garden. The only feature to be retained from the 18th century landscape was a large walled garden (PRN 32573) which still survives in good condition today. Of the 19th century garden layout there are many very striking remains, and a number of excellent documentary sources. The house itself was demolished in the 1950s.

One of the most striking surviving elements of the garden is the walled terrace (PRN 32576) which faces southeast, across the confluence of the Cresswell and Carew rivers. At its south end are the fragmentary remains of a sunken garden (PRN 48637) which held several tiers of beds and paths arranged around a central pond (Lort-Phillips,D:2003:pers.comm.). The internal features of the garden are now invisible, but a slate-slab water cistern and section of piping survives in one of the

walls – this was probably to feed the central pond. Leading away from the north end of the terrace was a tree-lined driveway (PRN 49132) which led straight to St. Caradoc's church. The drive was flanked by a set of iron palings which still survive.

Behind the house, to the northwest, was an area of informal woodland planting, interspersed with a network of looped paths and driveways (PRN 49130). Many of these pathways are still visible and still in use today, though the wooded area has become much more dense than was originally planted and is quite overgrown in places. This whole area is enclosed, on the west side, by a wall and ditch (PRN 32572) which separates the garden area from the deer-park (PRN 48639) and runs from the sunken garden in the south up to the southwest corner of the walled garden (PRN 32573). This boundary has survived remarkably well. It acts as a ha-ha, visible only from the deer-park side, with a broad ditch acting to exaggerate the height of a well-made stone wall designed to keep the deer out of the garden. From the garden side, it was designed not to impede the views, and to allow the extent of the gently rolling deer-park to be seen. The landscape would have been bounded only by Lawrenny woods (PRN 49131) which were again, criss-crossed with footpaths.

At the north end of the boundary the walled garden (PRN 32573) is a remarkable survival from the 18th century. Once divided into compartments by grid-like paths, the only internal features surviving today are the possible footings of a set of glasshouses (PRN 48634) and a few battens for fruit trees still visible on the north wall. However, the walls themselves survive in good condition, mostly to their full height, and in some areas still with slate coping finishing them. Rosehill Cottage (PRN 34736) is just west of this garden, set inside a walled compartment of its own. Rosehill was originally the gardener's cottage, but in the years between the demolition of old Lawrenny and the building of Lawrenny Castle it was extended, and used as the residence of the Lort-Phillips family (Cadw/ICOMOS:2002:p.248). East of the walled garden is another, later, compartment housing cold frames and glasshouses (PRN 48635). This is now very overgrown, but traces of buildings still survive.

The gardens at Lawrenny are a magnificent example of 19th century landscaping. Although they are now very overgrown in places, many of the individual elements survive, and there is also high potential for further buried archaeology to remain. Several of the garden elements may be worthy of listing and statutory protection in their own right – most notably the terrace wall, the wall-and-ditch boundary and the walled garden. Much of the area of Lawrenny gardens has been included in the Cadw/ICOMOS register of Parks and Gardens (2002) and evaluated as being of an importance equivalent to Grade II listing (PGW [Dy] 36 [Pen]).

North of Lawrenny, on the north side of Garron Pill, is a 19th century landscape of a very different nature. Garron Quarries (PRN 16691) is a group of limestone workings which appear on the 1863-4 maps, but are shown as disused by 1908. The complex here consists of a number of small, tidal inlets leading off Garron Pill. Limestone quarries at the heads of the inlets (for example PRNs 38760, 38761) were accessed by canalised water channels (for example PRNs 38757, 38762). These are dug from the natural tidal channels – the centres of the channels are dug out to be deeper and straighter in order that boats could easily access the quarries at high tide. Small, simple docks were built up near the quarry faces, parallel with the channels. Only one dock survives in good condition (PRN 38758) with the remains of a slipway and loading platform still seen, as well

as a large bank which probably served as a quay. This dock was later re-used during an abortive attempt at 20th century shellfish farming.

The 19th century lime industry was tremendously important in this part of Pembrokeshire, and the Carew and Cresswell estuaries boast some of the largest lime working complexes in the area. The extensive West Williamston quarries (PRN 8821), just south of Garron, were worked in the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries and, like Garron, were accessed by canalised tidal channels which allowed boats to be loaded at the quarry face. This made the quarries more efficient and more profitable - stone did not have to be transported overland at all, but could be sent straight up the coast immediately after quarrying.

Although the Garron Pill group of quarries was both smaller and shorter lived, it would have served the same market as West Williamston – namely north Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire. These have no limestone sources, and relied on limestone brought from the south of the county. Initially this was transported overland, but transport by ship became increasingly common from the late 18th century onwards. Limestone was carried up the coast of Wales by small vessels which were mostly share-owned, with farmers being the predominant share-holders. Once the limestone and culm was dropped to its destination, the ships could return with farm products to sell on (Brown,J:1997:p.6).

Despite the regional importance of these lime complexes, their remains are often slight. Without regular maintenance the channels and docks silt up, and quarry faces become coated in vegetation. Slight earthworks and heaps of roughly uniform sized limestone pieces, ready for burning, are often the only clues that remain, but the importance of the industry should not be under-estimated.

MAIN MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The priority for Knowles Farm is the management of Lawrenny Gardens. Guidelines for individual features are given below, but the management of the whole garden should perhaps be addressed in three overall stages:

i. Vegetation control and stabilisation.

Parts of the garden are severely overgrown, and are in danger of being obscured. The most urgent phase of works should address immediate problems, and aim to stabilise and improve the physical condition of existing structures. Of particular importance are the walled garden (PRN 32573), and the terrace (PRN 32576). Both of these are generally in good condition, but would benefit from some repair works and continuous, routine maintenance. If repairs are carried out, and a maintenance programme established, it will prevent these features from needing expensive restoration in the future. Vegetation control on both sites should be carried out, and some repairs to the garden wall are also recommended. The terrace wall is generally in excellent condition, but sections of it are being hidden by brambles and scrub which should be cut back. Some consolidation of the steps at the southwest end would also prevent an expensive and time-consuming job in the future.

ii. Interpretation and public access.

The landowner has expressed an interest in allowing permissive access to part of the garden around the terrace and the house site. This is something to be encouraged, and consideration should also be given to the possible interpretation of this landscape, through leaflets or an interpretation panel. This site seems an ideal opportunity for public access, especially since it is easily accessible from the village of Lawrenny, and is also passed by the long distance 'Landsker Borderlands Trail' walking route.

The terrace has, in the past, been managed as a picnic area and the re-instatement of this management is a medium-term option which should be considered within the Tir Gofal scheme. If the site is to be managed in this way it is important that regular checks are made on the condition of the terrace and associated features, and that routine maintenance is carried out. The existing network of trackways (PRN 49130) in the wooded area behind the terrace is very close in layout to the 19th century garden, and these tracks should continue in use. The establishment of new footpaths and tracks should be avoided.

iii. Restoration.

In the long term, the landowner has declared an intention to carry out large-scale restoration works on the gardens, and to re-instate a building on the site of Lawrenny Castle (PRN 20987). It is beyond the scope of this assessment to comment in detail on these proposals, and any plans should be discussed with Cambria Archaeology at an early stage in their development.

In 1996 a desk-top assessment of Lawrenny Castle was carried out, and the author concluded that: *'...in this case the archaeological significance of the site comes from the survival of the whole garden, so the site is as vulnerable as its most vulnerable element.'* (Page,N:1996:p.8, my emphasis).

This is the principal which should guide all future restoration projects. What is remarkable about Lawrenny is not only the survival of the diverse above-ground remains, but the archaeological potential exhibited by areas like the terrace and the sunken garden (PRN 48637). If restoration is sympathetically thought through and carried out, it would very much enhance the site and ensure its future survival.

MANAGEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL FEATURES

The Walled Garden – PRN 32573

The garden walls are the most striking and obvious features, and although they are generally in good condition, they would repay some attention. The east wall is partially collapsed in places, and has, in other places, lost the top courses of the walling. These sections of wall should be repaired using, wherever possible, the original stone (which is often still present as fallen blocks).

Additional stone should be carefully sourced to match the original as closely as possible, and it should be ensured that both the mortar and the construction methods used are also matched to the original construction of the walls.

Most of the slate coping remains on the south and west walls, and this provides a model to copy in order to replace the coping on the other walls and fill in gaps in the existing layer on the south and west walls. Some vegetation control should also be carried out on the overgrown parts of all the walls. Ivy and other climbing plants should be cut off flush with the wall and the roots not dragged out. Large roots will need to be treated to prevent re-growth, and some re-pointing of the wall may need to be carried out in conjunction with vegetation removal. Care should be taken when working on the west or north walls that existing battens are not accidentally damaged or removed. In general, the interior of the walled garden is quite overgrown. Regular light grazing would help to control scrub incursion and would not damage buried archaeology. The brambles in the northeast of the garden should be cut back to ground level and removed, and new shoots could then be controlled by grazing. Due to the potential for the survival of wall footings and foundations, this area should be monitored for erosion in wet weather.

The Terrace – PRN 32576

The main terrace wall is in good condition and should be maintained using materials appropriate to the original construction. It is overgrown by brambles on the park side in a few places, and these should be cut back to ground level and removed. These fields are currently in use for grazing, and continued grazing will help to control new shoots.

The terrace (including the site of Lawrenny Castle (PRN 20987) and the sunken garden (PRN 48637) as well as the lawn area by the terrace wall and the planting on the east side) is currently quite overgrown and would benefit from some vegetation control. In the short term, or if public access is not to be considered for this area, then light grazing would be the easiest way to control vegetation without causing damage to buried features. Temporary electric fencing erected around the edge of the terrace would allow all of these features to be grazed without livestock escaping into the surrounding woodland.

The encouragement of access to the site would be a favourable option within the Tir Gofal scheme. A permissive footpath already passes just in front of the terrace (on the east, estuary, side) and another footpath could pass along the driveway to the west of the terrace (which runs along the route of one of the original footpaths, PRN 49130). Signage would then grant permissive access to the terrace. Provision of seating and some form of interpretation panel and/or leaflet should also be considered to explain the significance of the site, and to demonstrate how carefully designed and landscaped this area is.

HaHa – PRN 32572

Ideally, the management of this feature should address two different aspects of it – its structure (the wall and ditch) and its function (to serve as a barrier and to provide uninterrupted views). Structurally, the feature is in a stable condition. Although there are some mature trees growing along the top of the wall the roots do not appear, at present, to be posing a significant threat to the wall. This should be periodically checked, and if tree-roots begin to penetrate the stonework then the trees may have to be felled, and the stumps treated to prevent re-growth. Most of the stonework is in a good condition, but in places the wall has become very overgrown. Removal of ivy and other climbing vegetation may be necessary, and this should be carried out in tandem with re-pointing and/or consolidating these areas. Some clearance of the dead leaves and debris from the ditch would also benefit the site, but this should be carried out by hand in order to prevent damage to the bank or the wall. At present, the site is largely obscured by vegetation on both the garden side and the park side. Occasional clear places give views across the former deer-park and these still give a strong sense of the 19th century designed landscape. Thinning of the trees on both sides would enhance these views, and would restore one of the original functions of the boundary. The 1908 Ordnance Survey map shows the garden area as being lightly wooded, but having an unplanted belt to the west of the path (the most westerly of the footpaths PRN 49130) which would give clear views across the boundary and the deer-park, out to Lawrenny Woods (PRN 49131). The conifer plantation at the north end of the boundary should ideally be left to return to pasture after the trees are harvested. It should be ensured that no damage is caused to the wall and ditch during thinning or clearing, and during the harvesting of the plantation.

GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

PRN 3459 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN01920877

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

Description

A burnt mound first recognised by Cantrill in 1911 in the side of a ditch next to a hedge. The site was not found on this field visit.

A burnt mound is an accumulation of burnt (fire-crazed) stones, ash and charcoal, usually sited next to a stream, river or lake. They often have some form of trough or basin capable of holding water either within the mound or adjacent to it. Size varies greatly from small examples under 0.5m high and less than 10m across to larger sites which exceed 3m in height and 35m across.

Burnt mounds are found widely scattered over the Midlands, southern England, and Wales, although examples are also known in Scotland and Ireland. They are frequently interpreted as sauna baths of some kind, although an alternative explanation is that they have been used as cooking sites.

Currently available dates suggest that the tradition of building and using burnt mounds spans most of the early, middle and late Bronze Age, a period of perhaps 1000 years.

Recommendations

No ground intrusive works should be carried out in this location.

Site Category D

PRN 3463 **Site Name** ST CARADOC'S **Grid Reference** SN01640689

Site Type CHURCH **Period** MEDIEVAL; POST-MEDIEVAL **Site status** LB2*

Description

St Caradoc's church has probable 13th century origins, and still stands today in good condition. It had close links with the Lawrenny Estate, and a private driveway (PRN 49132) led from Lawrenny Castle (PRN 20987) to the church.

It is still in use and is therefore not included in this Tir Gofal application.

Recommendations

No management recommendations apply.

Site Category A

PRN	15212	Site Name	LAWRENNY PARK	Grid Reference	SN01490671
Site Type	MANSION	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

The site of an 18th century mansion, which was apparently in ruins by 1840. Lawrenny Park was demolished in 1849 and replaced by Lawrenny Castle (PRN 20987) in 1856, the later house being built on the same site (Page,N:1996:p.5)

In the early 19th century Fenton described Lawrenny Park as '*the charming seat of Hugh Barlow Esq.... he boasts a park well stocked with venison, extensive and well managed hot-houses, and has the command of fish. The house, though of that unpicturesque species of building peculiar to this county about a century ago ago, a tall cube, and in its external form not much entitled to admiration, yet is within disposed of with much taste and convenience, and is well connected with its offices; and from the breakfasting room you walk into a neat conservatory well furnished with rare plants.*' (Pub.1918: p.137)

Recommendations

In the short term, no specific management recommendations apply. If any future development is considered for the site then appropriate archaeological investigation should be carried out to establish whether anything remains of this 18th century house.

Site Category D

PRN 20987 Site Name LAWRENNY CASTLE Grid Reference SN01490671
 Site Type MANSION Period POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A large 19th century mansion, pulled down in the 1950s. Lawrenny Castle replaced an earlier house, Lawrenny Park (PRN 15212), which stood on the same site. The building of Lawrenny Castle apparently took seven years, cost £70,000 and was never fully completed (Cadw/ICOMOS:2002:p.245). It stood on a terrace (PRN 32576) with fine estuary views over the junction of the Cresswell and Carew rivers. During its construction the family moved into Rosehill Cottage (PRN 34736), previously the gardener's cottage, which underwent modifications and enlargements to make it a more suitable gentleman's residence. Extensive re-modelling of the gardens (PRN 32575) was also associated with the building of Lawrenny Castle, and very few elements of the 18th century gardens (PRN 32574) survived. In 1941 764 Squadron of the Fleet Air Arm were forced to move from Lee-on-Solent, Hampshire, and a base was constructed for them at Lawrenny Ferry where they were to be housed for two years, training seaplane pilots. Lawrenny Castle was used as the officers mess during this time (Hale, M: n.d.:p.5) but was eventually demolished. Some intact masonry was showing through the turf in 1996. This is assumed to be the tops of the cellars, which were probably infilled with masonry and rubble and then covered when the house was demolished (Page, N: 1996: p.5). No masonry was visible when the site was visited, but the area was very overgrown which could obscure the remains. A distinct flattened area was observed which is probably the house platform.

Recommendations

There is clearly a large amount of buried archaeology surviving and this needs to be protected. No ground-intrusive works should take place in this area, and no further tree-planting should be carried out. If any future development is considered for the site then appropriate archaeological investigation should be incorporated into the plans, following discussion with Cambria Archaeology. The site and the surrounding area is currently quite overgrown and would benefit from some vegetation control. If public access is not to be considered for this area then light grazing would be the easiest way to control vegetation without causing damage to buried features. Temporary electric fencing erected around the edge of the terrace would allow the house site (PRN 20987), the sunken garden (PRN 48637) and the terrace itself (PRN 32576) to be grazed without livestock escaping into the surrounding woodland. The site was managed in the past as a picnic area and viewpoint. The option of restoring public access to this important site should be considered, along with the possibility of providing some form of interpretation. See management recommendations for the terrace (PRN 32576).

Site Category D



Plate 1. Looking northeast across the terrace (PRN 32576) which housed Lawrenny Castle (PRN 20987). Some of the mature trees may be original plantings.

PRN	23675	Site Name	SOUTHERNPITS	Grid Reference	SN01740819
Site Type	HOUSE	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

The ruins of a stone farmhouse at Southernpits Farm (PRN 48646). Only one gable end and short lengths of the side walls survive. The building remains are very ivy-covered, but the gable stands to full height (two storeys) and has a substantial chimney. The house remains are located in a heavily overgrown area of semi-woodland.

Map evidence suggests that Southernpits may have fallen out of use between 1863-4 and 1908, and was substantially re-built in the 20th century. It is not clear whether this house was a survival from the earlier farmstead or whether it is more recent.

Recommendations

There is little that can easily be done to stabilise this structure. The ivy growth is so thick that the roots are likely to have penetrated deep into the mortar and without an extensive consolidation programme, vegetation removal will probably do more harm than good. Overhanging tree branches could be removed in order to prevent them de-stabilising the stonework, and clearance of saplings growing up in and around the walls would also benefit the site.

Site Category C

PRN	32572	Site Name	LAWRENNY	Grid Reference	SN01380675
Site Type	HAHA	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL	Site status	PGW (Dy) 36 (PEM)

Description

A large wall and ditch which enclose the south-west part of Lawrenny gardens. This boundary was created during the 19th century re-modelling of the gardens, and is not seen on the parish tithe map. The wall and ditch separate the garden (east) from the deer park (west) and survive in good condition for most of their length. For the most part the wall acts as a ha-ha, stopping at the ground level of the garden. This would make the boundary invisible when viewed from the garden, giving the impression of uninterrupted rolling countryside, bounded only by the woods which marked the extent of Lawrenny's grounds. Since the parkland was used for a deer park, the ditch was necessary to prevent the deer from being able to jump out of the park and enter the garden. In a few places, the wall stands just proud of the garden (around 25 – 40cm). It is not clear if this was deliberate or is a result of changing ground levels.

At its most northerly end, the ditch terminates only a few metres away from the southwest corner of the walled garden (PRN 32573), though the wall is shown on the 1908 map as continuous, linking with the garden wall. A track or driveway originally led through this gap – presumably through a now-lost gateway – and up to Rosehill Cottage (PRN 34736). The ditch terminus still survives, as does a path which follows the line of the track/drive but the most northern part of the wall has been lost.

In general, the condition of this part of the boundary is very good. The ditch is still quite clear, and the wall survives to its full height and seems to have been re-pointed in relatively recent years. Further to the south the ditch profile is less clear, and fallen leaves and debris have partially filled it. The wall is also more overgrown with ivy and undergrowth in the southern part. Trees line the parapet of the wall at intervals, although the feature is stable and visible for the whole of its length. At its southernmost end, nearest to the sunken garden (PRN 48637), this boundary is heavily overgrown though the structure seems to be stable. Iron railings run along the top of the wall here, though it is not clear whether these are part of the original structure or are a later addition. The ditch is crossed by a driveway in the southwest (SN01400667) and, close to the southeast terminal, a set of stone steps leads from the terrace (PRN 32576) through the ditch and out into the deer park (PRN 48639).

At the north end of the wall, views out across the deer park are obscured by a strip of conifer plantation which runs immediately west of the boundary. Further south the landscape of the deer park is still very open, though trees and undergrowth on both the garden and the deer-park side of the wall and ditch obscure the carefully designed views.

Recommendations

Ideally, the management of this feature should address two different aspects of it – its structure (the wall and ditch) and its function (to serve as a barrier and to provide uninterrupted views). Structurally, the feature is in a stable condition. Although there are some mature trees growing along the top of the wall the roots do not appear, at present, to be posing a significant threat to the wall. This should be periodically checked, and if tree-roots begin to penetrate the stonework then the trees may have to be felled, and the stumps treated to prevent re-growth. Most of the stonework is in a good condition, but in places the wall has become very overgrown.

Removal of ivy and other climbing vegetation may be necessary, and this should be carried out in tandem with re-pointing and/or consolidating these areas.

Some clearance of the dead leaves and debris from the ditch would also benefit the site, but this should be carried out by hand in order to prevent damage to the bank or the wall.

At present, the site is largely obscured by vegetation on both the garden side and the park side. Occasional clear places give views across the former deer-park and these still give a strong sense of the 19th century designed landscape. Thinning of the trees on both sides would enhance these views, and would restore one of the original functions of the boundary. The 1908 Ordnance Survey map shows the garden area as being lightly wooded, but having an unplanted belt to the west of the path (the most westerly of the footpaths PRN 49130) which would give clear views across the boundary and the deer-park, out to Lawrenny Woods (PRN 49131).

The conifer plantation at the north end of the boundary should ideally be left to return to pasture after the trees are harvested. It should be ensured that no damage is caused to the wall and ditch during thinning or clearing, and during the harvesting of the plantation.

Site Category B



Plate 2. *Looking southwest along a very well-preserved section of the wall and ditch boundary which separated the garden from the deer park (PRN 48639).*

PRN	32573	Site Name	LAWRENNY	Grid Reference	SN01530694
Site Type	WALLED GARDEN	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL	Site status	PGW (Dy) 36 (PEM)

Description

A large walled garden, one of the only surviving elements of the 18th century garden at Lawrenny (PRN 32574) which was later incorporated into the 19th century layout (PRN 32575). On the Lawrenny parish tithe map (1843) a land-parcel approximately the same as the one seen today is labelled 'The Garden'.

The garden walls vary in condition, but are generally good. The rubble-built north wall stands to around 3m in height, and this was probably the original height of all the walls. However the slate coping on this wall has been lost, and parts of the wall are overgrown. The east wall is substantially overgrown, and is partly fallen in places but the south and west walls are both in good condition, and retain the slate coping which originally would have been present on all four walls. The present-day access to Rosehill Cottage (PRN 34736) is along a track which runs through the walled garden, parallel with the west wall.

It is interesting to note that fruit trees are still grown along the west wall of the garden and the north wall still has battens attached, for fruit supports. Growing fruit against brick or stone walls is advantageous since the walls provide support and shelter for the trees and help the fruits to ripen by trapping heat around them. Fruit trees were also planted for their decorative blossom.

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1863-4 and 1908) show the walled garden divided into grid-like compartments by a series of paths. The 1908 map also shows three glasshouses or cold frames in the northeast of the garden (PRN 48634).

The interior of the garden is now somewhat overgrown, except for a cultivated strip along the north edge. No internal features – paths or planting – are immediately recognisable in the garden but a large patch of brambles seems to correspond to the location of the glasshouses/cold frames in the northeast. There is a distinct rise in the ground surface here, and the ground is also firmer, which may indicate that the wall footings and/or foundations are still present immediately below the topsoil.

This site is a remarkable survival of a large 18th century walled kitchen garden. It is all the more important since it is one of the only early elements which survived the early 19th century re-modelling of the gardens.

Recommendations

The garden walls are the most striking and obvious features, and although they are generally in good condition, they would repay some attention. The east wall is partially collapsed in places, and has, in other places, lost the top courses of the walling. These sections of wall should be repaired using, wherever possible, the original stone which is often still present as fallen blocks. Additional stone should be carefully sourced to match the original as closely as possible, and it should be ensured that both the mortar and the construction methods used are also matched to the original construction of the walls.

Most of the slate coping remains on the south and west walls, and this provides a model to copy in order to replace the coping on the other walls and fill in gaps in the existing layer on the south and west walls. Some vegetation control should also be carried out on the overgrown parts of all the walls. Ivy and other climbing plants should be cut off flush with the wall and the roots not dragged

out. Large roots will need to be treated to prevent re-growth, and some re-pointing of the wall may need to be carried out in conjunction with vegetation removal. Care should be taken when working on the west or north walls that existing battens are not accidentally damaged or removed. In general, the interior of the walled garden is quite overgrown. Regular light grazing would help to control scrub incursion and would not damage buried archaeology. The brambles in the northeast of the garden should be cut back to ground level and removed, and new shoots could then be controlled by grazing. Due to the potential for the survival of wall footings and foundations, this area should be monitored for erosion in wet weather.

Site Category B



Plate 3. *The interior of the west garden wall, looking south, along the track leading away from Rosehill Cottage (PRN 34736). This wall is still used for growing fruit trees. The rest of the garden continues to the left of this picture.*

PRN	32576	Site Name	LAWRENNY	Grid Reference	SN01500666
Site Type	TERRACE	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL	Site status	PGW (Dy) 36 (PEM)

Description

A large garden terrace surrounding the now-demolished grand houses of Lawrenny Park (PRN 15212) and Lawrenny Castle (PRN 20987). The terrace is walled on its southwest side and gives good estuary views.

From the house side (northwest) the terrace wall appears to be some 0.40m tall, and a castellated effect is contrived by removing intermittent blocks from the top course and replacing them with stones which slope away from the house. The walling visible from this side is all of dressed stone, very well constructed and decorative. From the park side (the southeast) the wall can be seen to stand up to 1.5m in places. The upper, dressed stone courses are separated from the lower courses by a simple moulding, and the lower part of the wall, although well-built, is more irregular.

The wall is in very good condition, though overgrown in places, and is still clearly visible from the terrace, as was the original intent.

On its southwest and west side the terrace is bounded by a wall and ditch (PRN 32572) which separates the garden from the deer-park (PRN 48639), and to the east it is edged by woodland, and a boundary wall, seen on the 1908 map. A few of the extant trees may be original plantings, others were planted by the landowner in the 1950s and 60s (D.Lort-Phillips:2003:pers.comm.). To the north, the terrace would have been edged by the house itself (PRN 20987, now demolished) and by a walled sunken garden (PRN 48637). All of these features serve to direct the eye across to the southeast and the spectacular estuary views. This has been recognised by Cadw/ICOMOS as a 'significant view' in their 2002 Register of Parks and Gardens.

Parts of the east boundary wall still stand, but the majority of the top courses have fallen and the stone is lying in a heavily wooded area which contains the remains of several buildings (PRN 48638).

It is difficult to over-estimate the local and regional significance of this terrace and its associated features. It is the heart of the designed landscape which surrounded Lawrenny Castle as well as being the seat of the house itself. Much of the extant village of Lawrenny exists because of its association with the estate – many of the cottages were built for estate workers, and the 1891 census shows how the estate provided work for farm labourers, grooms, coachmen and domestic staff, among many others (SPARC:1992).

Recommendations

The main terrace wall is in good condition and should be maintained using materials appropriate to the original construction. It is overgrown by brambles on the park side in a few places, and these should be cut back to ground level and removed. These fields are currently in use for grazing, and continued grazing will help to control new shoots.

The terrace (including the site of Lawrenny Castle (PRN 20987) and the sunken garden (PRN 48637) as well as the lawn area by the terrace wall and the planting on the east side) is currently quite overgrown and would benefit from some vegetation control. In the short term, or if public access is not to be considered for this area, then light grazing would be the easiest way to control vegetation without causing damage to buried features. Temporary electric fencing erected around the edge of the terrace would allow all of these features to be grazed without livestock escaping

into the surrounding woodland.

Consideration should also be given to the long-term future of this important site. It has been managed in the past as a picnic site and viewpoint, due to its fine views and its accessible location. It is a short walk from St Caradoc's Church (PRN 3463) and is close to National Trust woodland (just to the west). It is also passed by the Landsker Borderlands Trail and would be therefore be easily accessible for a wide range of people, including local residents and casual tourists as well as walkers.

The encouragement of access to the site would be a favourable option within the Tir Gofal scheme. A permissive footpath already passes just in front of the terrace (on the east, estuary, side) and another footpath could pass along the driveway to the west of the terrace (which runs along the route of one of the original footpaths, PRN 49130). Signage would then grant permissive access to the terrace. Provision of seating and some form of interpretation panel and/or leaflet should also be considered to explain the significance of the site, and to demonstrate how carefully designed and landscaped this area is. Since a large amount of research has already been carried out on this area, and the documentary evidence for the garden's layout is very strong, then the provision of interpretative materials would require relatively little new work to be undertaken.

Site Category B



Plate 4 (above) *The terrace (PRN 32576) gives spectacular views across the confluence of the Cresswell and Carew Rivers.*

Plate 5 (below) *The terrace wall as it appears from the meadow beneath the house site.*



PRN	32577	Site Name	LAWRENNY	Grid Reference	SN01340684
Site Type	TREE AVENUE	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL	Site status	PGW (Dy) 36 (PEM)

Description

A planted avenue of trees known as 'The Long Walk'. It is associated with the 18th century garden (PRN 32574) and is seen on the parish tithe map (1843) but no trace of the walk is now visible. Much of the area through which the walk passed is currently either under woodland or under conifer plantation, so the likelihood of there being surviving archaeology (tree-holes or traces of paving or pathway) is much reduced.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations apply.

Site Category D

PRN	34736	Site Name	ROSEHILL COTTAGE	Grid Reference	SN01460701
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

Rosehill Cottage was built at some point between 1843 and 1863-4. It was originally the gardener's cottage, but was then enlarged for the Lort-Phillips family to live in for the seven years whilst Lawrenny Castle (PRN 20987) was under construction (Cadw/ICOMOS:2002:p.248). The cottage is extant and in good condition. It is still inhabited by the Lort-Phillips family.

Recommendations

Since the cottage is inhabited as a private dwelling, it is not included in this Tir Gofal application.

Site Category B

PRN	37277	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN03180675
Site Type	LIMEKILN	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A limekiln marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, but not on subsequent editions. The site was not visited on this occasion.

Recommendations

Any above-ground remains of the site should be maintained in a stable and visible condition. Cambria Archaeology would appreciate any information about the site.

Site Category D

PRN	37282	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN01000767
Site Type	OYSTER FARM	Period	MODERN		

Description

The site of the now-abandoned Garron Pill oyster farm. At low tide, the oyster farm is exposed. It covers circa 200m square and comprises a series of wooden-slat rectangular frames covered with some form of medium size plastic mesh which presumably kept the growing oysters securely in place.

The site was not visited on this occasion.

Recommendations

Eventually, the site will be lost to the sea. Ideally, a photographic record should be made of the site at low-tide whilst it is still relatively visible.

Site Category D

PRN 38757 **Site Name** GARRON PILL **Grid Reference** SN01690777

Site Type WATER CHANNEL **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A canalised water channel leading to limestone quarry (PRN 38760) and dock (PRN 38758). The channel is steep sided and has (probably modern) wooden stakes marking it out along its length.

Recommendations

The site is currently stable and should be left in its current condition.

Site Category B



Plate 6. *Entrance to the canalised water channel (PRN 38757) seen at low tide.*

PRN 38758 **Site Name** GARRON PILL **Grid Reference** SN01700785

Site Type DOCK **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A dock marked on the 1863-4 Ordnance Survey map. This dock is within a limestone quarry (PRN 38760) at the head of an inlet, and is reached by a canalised water channel (PRN 38757). It survives as a flattened platform on the southwest side of the inlet with a slipway leading down to the water. There are frequent small dumps of limestone pieces around the platform. Directly opposite the platform, on the northeast side of the inlet, is a large bank. This is probably the remains of a quay, projecting out of the quarry face. A large pipe in a degraded wooden surround runs through the bank, but it is unknown whether this is part of the original structure or a later addition.

A newer slipway lies just south of the dock, leading up to farmland. Scattered remains of equipment and shells indicate the use of this dock for a later attempt at shellfish farming. The site is generally in a stable condition and is still quite strongly visible.

Recommendations

Although the site is currently stable, it will eventually be lost to the sea, and to silt accumulation. It should be ensured that this process is not accelerated through the disturbance of the site or its surroundings. The site should be maintained in its existing condition.

Site Category B



Plate 7. *A large bank, probably the remains of a quay, part of the dock (PRN 38758). The wooden stakes at the base surround a large water-pipe.*

PRN	38759	Site Name	GARRON PILL	Grid Reference	SN01490791
Site Type	DOCK	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A dock marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but not on subsequent maps. It is associated with a limestone quarry (PRN 38761) but no visible evidence of dock structures was found on this field visit.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations apply.

Site Category D

PRN	38760	Site Name	GARRON PILL	Grid Reference	SN01670790
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

A large limestone quarry reached by a canalised water channel (PRN 38757). The quarry is formed of a number of smaller faces cut back into the natural slopes. It is now very overgrown but some sheer rock sides are still visible. Piles of small limestone pieces are visible near the dock (PRN 38758). These would have been ready to be shipped. Limestone needs to be broken into roughly uniform sized pieces before it can be fired and the size of the pieces makes a substantial difference to the length of time for which the lime must be burned. The optimum size pieces were apparently around 4 inches in diameter (Brown, J:1997:p.8). Limestone from the quarries in this area was often shipped to north Pembrokeshire, ready to be burned in limekilns found scattered around the coves and harbours there.

Recommendations

Maintain as existing. Disturbance to the quarry should be avoided in order to prevent damage to the features within it – the water channel (PRN 38757) and the dock (PRN 38758).

Site Category B

PRN	38761	Site Name	GARRON PILL	Grid Reference	SN01490795
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

Limestone quarry on the north side of a water channel in Garron Pill. The site is overgrown, but stable, and is smaller than most of the other quarries nearby (for eg. PRNs 38760 and 40317).

Recommendations

Maintain as existing.

Site Category B

PRN	38762	Site Name	GARRON PILL	Grid Reference	SN01380809
Site Type	WATER CHANNEL	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A canalised water channel leading to a limestone quarry (PRN 38763). The line of the channel is marked by upright wooden stakes which are clearly visible at low tide. At high tide, only the westernmost of them are visible.

Recommendations

The site should be left in its current condition.

Site Category B

PRN	38763	Site Name	GARRON PILL	Grid Reference	SN01450815
Site Type	QUARRY	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A large and overgrown limestone quarry which was accessed by a canalised water channel (PRN 38762) and served by a now-lost dock (PRN 38764). The quarry encompasses the whole of the head of an inlet and is almost sheer-sided with some exposed rock faces.

A number of fallen trees are starting to block the base of the quarry and the water channel (PRN 38762).

Recommendations

Ideally, the fallen wood should be removed to avoid silt accumulation around it. Otherwise, the site should be maintained as existing.

Site Category B

PRN	38764	Site Name	GARRON PILL	Grid Reference	SN01420811
Site Type	DOCK	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A dock marked on the 1863-4 Ordnance Survey map, but not on the 1908 edition. It was accessed by a water channel (PRN 38762) and served a limestone quarry (PRN 38763) which is now heavily overgrown and largely inaccessible. No remains of the dock were located on this field visit.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations apply.

Site Category B

PRN 40315 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN02010772

Site Type FORD **Period** MODERN

Description

A ford shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map. It is now a metalled, single-width track, and no traces survive of an earlier structure.

Recommendations

No specific management recommendations apply.

Site Category C

PRN 40316 **Site Name** **Grid Reference** SN01870758

Site Type EARTHWORK –
FLOOD
DEFENCE? **Period** MODERN

Description

A triangular piece of land marked out by a substantial bank running parallel with the road, and two smaller banks forming the other sides of the triangle. Curved lines on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps show the route of a small stream which feeds back into Garron Pill. The site is marked as 'saltings' on the 1908 map.

The exact function of these earthworks is unknown, but it seems likely that they served as flood defences, trapping flood-water on the west side of the track (away from the pill) and releasing it back into the pill in a controlled manner (via the stream). This would help to prevent the track from being underwater for long periods of time.

Recommendations

Maintain in existing condition. Do not disturb the earthworks.

Site Category C

PRN 40317 **Site Name** GARRON PILL **Grid Reference** SN01800782

Site Type QUARRY **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

An overgrown limestone quarry with mature trees surrounding it. A number of small heaps of limestone blocks litter the quarry floor. A flattened platform (PRN 48645) on the east side of the quarry may be the remains of a dock, accessed by a water channel (PRN 48644) which was probably canalised.

The quarry seems to be stable, but a number of fallen trees are starting to block the base of the quarry and the water channel (PRN 48644).

Recommendations

Ideally, the fallen wood should be removed to avoid silt accumulation around it. Otherwise, the site should be maintained as existing.

Site Category B

PRN 48634 **Site Name** LAWRENNY **Grid Reference** SN01590700

Site Type GLASSHOUSES **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL **Site status** PGW (Dy) 36 (PEM)

Description

The 1908 Ordnance Survey map shows three glasshouses or cold frames in the northeast of the walled garden (PRN 32573). The buildings are no longer visible, but a large bramble patch may conceal surviving wall footings or foundations. There is a distinct rise in the ground surface here, and the ground is also firmer, which may indicate that traces of the buildings are still present immediately below the topsoil.

Recommendations

The brambles which cover the site should be cut back to ground level and removed. The whole interior of the walled garden is quite overgrown and would benefit from light grazing; this would also control new shoots on the site of the glasshouses. Due to the potential for the survival of wall footings and foundations, this area should be monitored for erosion in wet weather.

Site Category D

PRN	48635	Site Name	LAWRENNY	Grid Reference	SN01620698
Site Type	GLASSHOUSES	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL	Site status	PGW (Dy) 36 (PEM)

Description

A walled compartment containing three glasshouses, accessed from a gate through the east wall of the main walled garden (PRN 32573). This section is seen on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. It is clearly later than the main part of the walled garden since the wall surrounding the compartment butts up against the garden wall, and is not keyed into it.

The compartment is heavily overgrown, but parallel lines of raised ground are just visible and may conceal surviving wall footings under the brambles. A small gateway in the northwest corner of the compartment leads out onto a track which runs east-west, from Lawrenny Village to Rosehill Cottage (PRN 34736).

There is a high potential for the survival of buried archaeology in this area. Remains of the glasshouses are the most likely to survive, but the Cadw/ICOMOS register of Parks and Gardens in Wales suggests that the remains of a domestic building survive in the very south of this compartment (2002: p.248). On this occasion the undergrowth and brambles were too high for the building to be seen. Although Rosehill Cottage was originally the gardeners cottage it was extended and used by the Lort-Phillips family in the mid 19th century. It is possible that this newer cottage was constructed to replace Rosehill as the gardener's cottage during this time.

This compartment is an integral part of the layout of the 19th century gardens, showing the more functional aspect of the walled garden with glasshouses and, probably, cold frames for cultivating vegetables and delicate plants. It is currently very overgrown, and is in danger of becoming an invisible 'addition' to Lawrenny gardens, but it is important that it is not allowed to happen.

There is high potential for the survival of both above-ground and below-ground building remains in this compartment, as well as for more ephemeral buried archaeological remains such as plant beds and paths.

Recommendations

The first priority for this area is clearance of the heavy vegetation cover which is currently obscuring the glasshouses and other buildings. Undergrowth and brambles should be cut at ground level and removed. Care should be taken that the roots are not dug or dragged out, as this will have a damaging impact on buried remains. Parts of the walls are heavily ivy covered and this should be removed by cutting the ivy flush with the wall, and treating the roots to prevent re-growth. Since the ivy covering is heavy, its removal may damage the mortar, so a programme of re-pointing and consolidation of the wall may need to be carried out alongside ivy removal. It should be ensured that any materials used in these works match the original construction as closely as possible.

It is not possible at this time to give detailed advice on consolidation or conservation of any surviving structures since they were not visible when the site was visited. A second phase of works may need to be agreed once the vegetation is cleared. Any proposed works should be discussed with Cambria Archaeology and with Cadw before they are carried out.

Site Category B

PRN	48636	Site Name	LAWRENNY	Grid Reference	SN01630700
Site Type	GARDEN BUILDING	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL	Site status	PGW (Dy) 36 (PEM)

Description

A small stone building whose south wall is formed of the exterior of the garden wall. On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map a continuous range of buildings is seen here, but by 1908 only this one remains.

The large doorway and windows are all finished with brick arches which may have been added when the rest of the row was demolished. The building does not appear to be domestic, and is probably associated with the kitchen garden – the Cadw/ICOMOS register of Parks and Gardens refer to it as an ‘apple store’.

The exterior of the building is in good condition, and the building appears to still be in use. The condition of the interior is unknown.

Recommendations

The building should continue to be maintained in good condition. Future repairs should be carried out using materials which match the original construction.

Site Category B



Plate 8. *This garden building (PRN 48636) is all that survives of a continuous range of buildings seen on the 1863-4 Ordnance Survey maps.*

PRN	48637	Site Name	LAWRENNY	Grid Reference	SN01460666
Site Type	SUNKEN GARDEN	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL	Site status	PGW (Dy) 36 (PEM)

Description

A series of stone walls and structures which partially surround the area of a sunken garden. The land-owner recalls a central lily pond and four rose-gardens surviving in the garden, but comments that a large amount of earth was later dumped within the site of the garden, covering its internal features (D.Lort-Phillips:2003:pers.comm.).

The Cadw/ICOMOS Parks and Gardens Register describes the internal layout of the sunken garden in some detail, with a number of tiered beds and paths surrounding a central raised bed. The whole was encased in walling standing up to 3m high, with an arched entrance in the southwest corner (Cadw/ICOMOS:2002:p.246). No signs of these features were observed on this field visit.

What does survive today still hints at the garden's former glory. Small sections of the walling stand to about three-quarter height, whilst in other sections only a few courses survive. It is interesting to note that the walling is not uniform in construction, which probably suggests several phases of development. The northerly sections of wall seem to have a rubble core and a fine, dressed stone façade (facing into the garden) whilst the southern sections use smaller stones and are more rough-coursed.

It is known that the garden was remodelled after 1871, when the central bed was changed to the lily pond which the current land-owner remembers, and some alterations may have also been carried out to the walling at this time. Cadw/ICOMOS suggest that stone from the older house (PRN 15212) may have been incorporated into the modified garden walls when the 'new house', Lawrenny Castle (PRN 20987) was built.

Two very interesting features survive within the walls. One is a small alcove on the west side, still in good condition, and facing roughly east. This probably originally held a seat of some description and would have given superb views across the river. No trace remains of the seat, or of any other features within the alcove.

The second interesting feature is a slate-slab water tank, built into the same section of wall. A pipe leads from the tank through the wall itself and emerges lower down, on the garden side of the wall. This cistern apparently linked to a system of pipes which fed the central pond. The tank is in good condition, but is in danger of becoming completely obscured by ivy.

As with the terrace (PRN 48637), everything contrives to train the eye in certain directions – the alcove, for example, forces the visitor to look across the estuary views, whilst the dressed stone wall façade and the height of the walls indicate that the garden was supposed to be viewed from the inside.

In general, this area is overgrown, and littered with fallen masonry including dressed stone and rougher building rubble.

Recommendations

In the short term, the most pressing problem for the sunken garden is that of vegetation control. Young saplings are growing up within and immediately around the garden, and these should be cut down at ground level and removed. Ivy covering parts of the walls and the cistern should also be cut flush with the masonry and large roots may need to be treated to prevent re-growth. The

walls, at present, look to be quite stable but some re-pointing and/or consolidation may be needed following vegetation control. It is important that any materials used match those of the original construction as closely as possible.

It is recommended that, at present, the piles of building rubble and masonry are not removed from the site or disturbed during vegetation clearance. The land-owner has expressed an interest in restoration of this garden in the future and, if this goes ahead, a programme of archaeological investigation will need to be incorporated into the plans. The positioning and type of the building remains may provide important information at that stage, and it may also be possible for materials to be re-used in the restoration process.

Site Category B



Plate 9. *A small slate-slab water cistern set into the walls of the sunken garden (PRN 48637). The water ran through a system of pipes to feed a central pond.*

PRN	48638	Site Name	LAWRENNY	Grid Reference	SN01530672
Site Type	GARDEN BUILDING? MILITARY BUILDING?	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL; MODERN?	Site status	PGW (Dy) 36 (PEM)

Description

The remains of at least 3 small buildings, located in woodland just northeast of the terrace (PRN 32576). The buildings are not shown on historic maps, although the wood itself is part of the layout of the 19th century gardens at Lawrenny.

The remains consist of a few wall footings, and some sections of wall standing up to 0.8m. Piles of dressed stone and stone wall footings probably represent garden buildings associated with Lawrenny Estate. However, one of the buildings was constructed of red-brick, and appears to be modern. This may also be a garden building, but it does not correspond to the rest of the estate buildings, all of which seem to be of well-dressed stone. Another possibility is that the brick structure relates to the army's occupation of Lawrenny Castle (PRN 20987).

The whole area of this woodland is littered with building rubble. Some of this may be coursed, or be the remains of foundations, but the dense undergrowth makes it impossible to determine a detailed plan of the remaining structures. Some of the dressed stone has fallen from the east boundary wall of the terrace.

Recommendations

It is impossible to make long-term recommendations for these sites unless some clearance of undergrowth is carried out to allow the extent and nature of the building remains to be clarified.

Ivy and brambles should be cleared by hand to avoid damage to extant remains and any associated buried archaeology.

Saplings growing against the east boundary wall should be cut at ground level and removed in order to prevent future damage to the walling. Ivy and climbing plants should also be cleared, and the wall should ideally be capped to prevent water penetrating into the core of the structure.

At present, it is recommended that building material is not removed from the site. If any future restoration is to be carried out, it may be possible to re-use this material. A priority for restoration would be the east terrace boundary wall.

Site Category D

PRN	48639	Site Name	LAWRENNY PARK	Grid Reference	SN01440716
Site Type	DEER PARK	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL	Site status	PGW (Dy) 36 (PEM)

Description

The extent of the deer-park as seen on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map. The deer-park was bounded by a wall and ditch (PRN 32572) on its east side (closes to the house and gardens) and by Lawrenny woods (PRN 49131) to the west. In general, the 1908 map shows the deer-park as an open area, with a few stretches of trees – some of these may be grown-out hedgerows, and roughly correspond with the field boundaries seen on the 1843 tithe map.

A strip of conifers has been planted outside the southwest wall and a further area just west of the terrace (PRN 32576), otherwise the parkland is still generally open, and is mostly in arable use.

Recommendations

No further tree-planting should take place within the deer-park area. Further sub-division of fields or erection of new fencing should also be avoided, in order to retain the open views which were designed in the 19th century.

Site Category B

PRN	48640	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN02530874
Site Type	CHAPEL	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

This site is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as 'Wes. M. Chapel (in ruins)' [Wesleyan Methodist Chapel].

John Wesley first preached in South Wales at 4p.m. on Monday 15th October 1739 at Devauden, three miles outside Chepstow, to an audience of three or four hundred. Wesleyan Methodism quickly became popular in Wales and by 1798 the Haverfordwest circuit boasted 3 ministers (Halls, E: u.d.). Throughout the 19th century the nonconformist chapels continued to grow in popularity, and attendance rates were very high.

It is not known why the chapel fell out of use during this period of popularity. No above-ground remains of the building were immediately visible, but the site was not accessible due to a bull in the field on the day of the visit!

Recommendations

No ground-intrusive activities should take place within a 10m radius of the site.

Site Category D

PRN	48641	Site Name	MEAD	Grid Reference	SN02180782
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

A deserted farmstead consisting of the remains of two buildings with walls standing up to 1m high in places.

Both buildings measure around 6m x 15m and are aligned roughly northeast – southwest. The northernmost of them is marginally the smaller, and may have originated as two buildings which were later joined. The walls survive to only around 0.5 – 0.6m at the east end, and up to 1.4m at the west end. Mature tree roots and branches have penetrated completely through the masonry. This building is rubble-built and bound with lime mortar. The southeast and northeast walls of the southern building survive to a greater height, and one original entrance can be discerned in the southeast wall. The other two walls can only be made out as footings, and are very overgrown. A mature tree is growing inside the building and leaning on the northeast gable. The building is very well made, a mixture of rubble construction and rough-coursed stone. Traces of internal plaster are still visible in a few places, but all other internal details or divisions have been lost.

It is no longer possible to establish the type or function of either of these buildings. However, their positions do seem to correspond roughly with those of the buildings seen on the tithe map, so they date to at least 1843.

Mead farmstead is located within a small enclosure made of earth and stone banks. Most of the banks remain, and the enclosure is still very much as it appeared on the 1863-4 Ordnance Survey map. A sunken trackway (PRN 48643) leads up to the farmstead and past the buildings before exiting through a gap in the enclosure banks which still has one stone gate-pier surviving. The condition of the site is generally stable. The farmstead lies at the edge of a pasture field and seems to be occasionally grazed.

Recommendations

Eventually, these buildings will be lost and the best that can be hoped for is to slow the rate of decay. Where mature tree-roots or branches have taken hold through the masonry there is little that can be done, but the careful removal of new saplings growing against the masonry will help to prevent further damage being caused. Branches which are rubbing against the masonry could also be removed, but care should be taken that this process does not damage the stonework. Ideally, the site should be grazed to control the young shoots and undergrowth which are starting to take hold within the 'farmyard'. Thinning of a few of the trees in this area, and making it more accessible, may encourage cattle to use the woodland surrounding the farmstead for shelter. The trackway (PRN 48643) which leads to the farm is currently blocked by a fallen holly tree – the removal of this tree would also open the site out.

Grazing should be monitored in the wet weather, and restricted if the site begins to suffer from serious erosion or poaching.

The banks which surround the farmstead should be left in place.

Site Category C

PRN 48642 **Site Name** MEAD **Grid Reference** SN02140780

Site Type POND **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A pond seen on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, and associated with Mead Farmstead. The pond still exists, but is fenced off within the field, in its own enclosure.

Recommendations

Maintain as existing.

Site Category C

PRN 48643 **Site Name** MEAD **Grid Reference** SN02170785

Site Type TRACKWAY **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A clearly defined sunken trackway leading northwest-southeast from the road to Mead farm (PRN 48641). The trackway passes north of the buildings and then through a gap in the banks which surround the farm. One stone gate-pier survives at this point.

This track is flanked by substantial earth and stone banks which are topped with mature trees – probably a grown-out hedgerow. It is generally in good condition but is blocked, around three-quarters of the way down its length, by a holly tree. The site is at the edge of a pasture field, and appears to be grazed.

Recommendations

The current management regime of light grazing should be continued. The holly tree which blocks it should be removed in order to allow access to the southeast end of the trackway, and from there into the now-ruined Mead farmstead (PRN 48641). To avoid damage to the banks, the roots of the tree should not be dug or dragged out.

Site Category C

PRN 48644 **Site Name** GARRON PILL **Grid Reference** SN01760776

Site Type WATER CHANNEL **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A narrow water channel, probably canalised, that gave access to the quarry (PRN 40317) and terminated at a feature which is probably the remains of a dock (PRN 48645). Degraded upright wooden posts are just visible above the silt at low tide.

Recommendations

The site should be left in its current condition. Wherever possible, boats should be kept clear to avoid causing wash and disturbance.

Site Category B

PRN 48645 **Site Name** GARRON PILL **Grid Reference** SN01780779

Site Type DOCK? **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A slight flattened area located just above the current high water mark. This may be the remains of a small dock which served the limestone quarry (PRN 40317).

Recommendations

The remains of this site are very slight. In order to maintain what survives, any disturbance in this area should be avoided.

Site Category B

PRN 48646 **Site Name** SOUTHERNPITS **Grid Reference** SN01780820

Site Type FARMSTEAD **Period** POST-MEDIEVAL

Description

A farmstead seen on the parish tithe map (1843) and later Ordnance Survey maps. Map evidence suggests that Southernpits may have fallen out of use between 1863-4 and 1908, and was substantially re-built in the 20th century. There are now few traces of the earlier farmstead, but the ruins of a stone farmhouse (PRN 23675) survive in a heavily overgrown and wooded area just west of the current farmstead.

Recommendations

Management recommendations have been provided separately for the ruined house (PRN 23675). Future repair of the farm buildings should utilise materials and techniques which are sympathetic to the buildings. Due to the potential for surviving buried archaeology in the farmyard area, relating to the earlier buildings, ground intrusive works should be avoided when possible. Any substantial works should be discussed with Cambria Archaeology prior to being carried out.

Site Category C

PRN	49126	Site Name	LAWRENNY WELLS	Grid Reference	SN03140673
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL	Site status	

Description

A small cottage seen on the parish tithe map and named on the Ordnance Survey 1863-4 map. It is not seen on the 1908 map. The site was not visited on this occasion.

Recommendations

Any above-ground remains of the site should be maintained in a stable and visible condition. Ground intrusive works should be avoided. Cambria Archaeology would appreciate any information about the site.

Site Category D

PRN	49127	Site Name	LAWRENNY NEWTON	Grid Reference	SN03210732
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

A farmstead marked on the tithe map as consisting of only two buildings. On later Ordnance Survey maps the farmstead had expanded along the north side of the road. The name 'Newton' is interesting, since it often implies that a place had deliberately planned origins, rather than developing from an older settlement.

Due to time constraints, the site was not visited on this occasion.

Recommendations

Any building restoration works should be discussed with Cambria Archaeology prior to the work being carried out. Routine repair and maintenance works should always be carried out using materials and techniques which match the original construction of the buildings.

Site Category D

PRN	49128	Site Name	KNOWLES FARM	Grid Reference	SN02230840
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

A large farmstead seen on historic maps. On the parish tithe map, the farm consists of only one roughly cruciform building, and this appears to have remained the core of the farmstead to the present day. Knowles Farm became home to the Lort-Phillips family after the demolition of Lawrenny Castle (PRN 20987).

Due to time constraints, the site was not visited on this occasion.

Recommendations

Any building restoration works should be discussed with Cambria Archaeology prior to the work being carried out. Routine repair and maintenance works should always be carried out using materials and techniques which match the original construction of the buildings.

Site Category D

PRN	49129	Site Name		Grid Reference	SN02100707
Site Type	BUILDING	Period	MODERN		

Description

A small building marked on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map. The only surviving trace is a collapsed structure of corrugated iron and wood. This small building consists of a central wooden partition with a corrugated iron covering or roof, forming an A-shape from the top of the partition down to ground level on either side. However, the original shape of the building is not clear – a substantial amount of wood and corrugated iron litters the site, as well as modern farm rubbish which has been dumped there.

Corrugated iron has now been in use for over 100 years, and has claims as a traditional building material. It is very likely that many of these buildings were constructed at the edges of fields, as shelters for livestock, as feed sheds and as coverings for hay-racks or drinking troughs. The vast majority of them are small and ephemeral structures which have not survived – it is comparatively rare to find a structure like this.

Recommendations

It is unlikely that the structure which is seen today is the original buildings which was constructed. However, it does stand in the same position, and has probably re-used original elements of the building, and is therefore a historic landscape feature. Ideally, the structure should continue in use, probably being re-built using the same materials.

Site Category C

PRN	49130	Site Name	LAWRENNY	Grid Reference	SN01480679
Site Type	FOOTPATHS; TRACKWAYS	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL	Site status	PGW (Dy) 36 (PEM)

Description

A set of linked routeways, part of the layout of the 19th century gardens at Lawrenny (PRN 32575). There is a good degree of survival of these tracks, and the majority of them are still in use.

Recommendations

The everyday use of these routes is probably the best way to keep them clear and to ensure their continued survival. If public access is to be permitted onto the terrace (PRN 32576) then paths should be opened up which follow original routes wherever possible.

Site Category B

PRN	49131	Site Name	LAWRENNY WOODS	Grid Reference	SN011100730
Site Type	WOODS	Period	POST- MEDIEVAL		

Description

An area of woodland depicted on historic maps as being crossed by grid-like walks. Although the woodland is now reduced in size from what is seen on the 1908 map, it still forms the westernmost part of Lawrenny Castle's grounds. It is an integral part of the 19th century layout of the gardens since it 'frames' the view of the deer-park (PRN 48639).

The southern part of the wood is now controlled by the National Trust and has footpaths running through it.

Recommendations

Future woodland management should ensure that the character of the woodland is retained. Large-scale felling or planting should be avoided in order to preserve the appearance of mature woodland.

Site Category B

PRN	49132	Site Name	LAWRENNY	Grid Reference	SN01590680
Site Type	DRIVEWAY	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL	Site status	PGW (Dy) 36 (PEM)

Description

A tree-lined driveway leading from Lawrenny Castle (PRN 20987) to St Caradocs church (PRN 3463). This is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. A boundary of iron palings runs parallel with the drive on the southeast side, but although these still survive the driveway itself is harder to trace.

Recommendations

Future woodland management plans should incorporate proposals to preserve and manage any original planting which still survives. Any trees or saplings which are leaning on the iron palings should be cut at ground level and removed, and the railings should not be allowed to become completely overgrown.

The ideal long-term management of the site would be the re-instatement of this driveway and its avenue. Some thinning of the existing woodland would be necessary in order to emphasize the tree-avenue.

Site Category B



Plate 10. *The iron palings which ran parallel with a driveway (PRN 49132) leading from Lawrenny Castle (PRN 20987) to St Caradoc's Church (PRN 3463).*

PRN	49133	Site Name	MOITHAN	Grid Reference	SN02020869
Site Type	FARMSTEAD	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

A site marked on the tithe map as 'House and land'. By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, Moithan seems to have grown into a small farmstead. However, by 1908, it appears to have been abandoned and no clear remains of buildings were seen on this field visit. The surrounding woodland does contain a number of relict field boundaries, and these were probably associated with Moithan farm.

Recommendations

No ground intrusive works should take place in this location. Occasional light grazing of the woodland will help to ensure that the relict field boundaries remain visible features of the landscape.

Site Category C

PRN	49134	Site Name	COPYBUSH	Grid Reference	SN02760911
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

A cottage seen on historic maps including the 1843 parish tithe map. The cottage still stands and appears to be in good condition. It is privately inhabited, and is therefore outside the scope of the Tir Gofal scheme.

Recommendations

No management recommendations apply.

Site Category C

PRN	49135	Site Name	FLYGATE	Grid Reference	SN02190706
Site Type	COTTAGE	Period	POST-MEDIEVAL		

Description

A cottage which was not recorded on the 1843 tithe map, but is seen on the 1863-4 and 1908 Ordnance Survey maps. The cottage still stands and appears to be in good condition. It is privately inhabited, and is therefore outside the scope of the Tir Gofal scheme.

Recommendations

No management recommendations apply.

Site Category C

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.

Knowles Farm

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Report
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3844
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 45864
 National Grid Reference SN02210840

— Farm Boundary

Site Category A - National Importance

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

— Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest

Site Category B - Regional Importance

- Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance
 including Grade 2 Listed Buildings

■ Area of the deer park

■ Area of Lawrenny woods

Site Category C - Local Importance

- Sites and Buildings of Local Importance

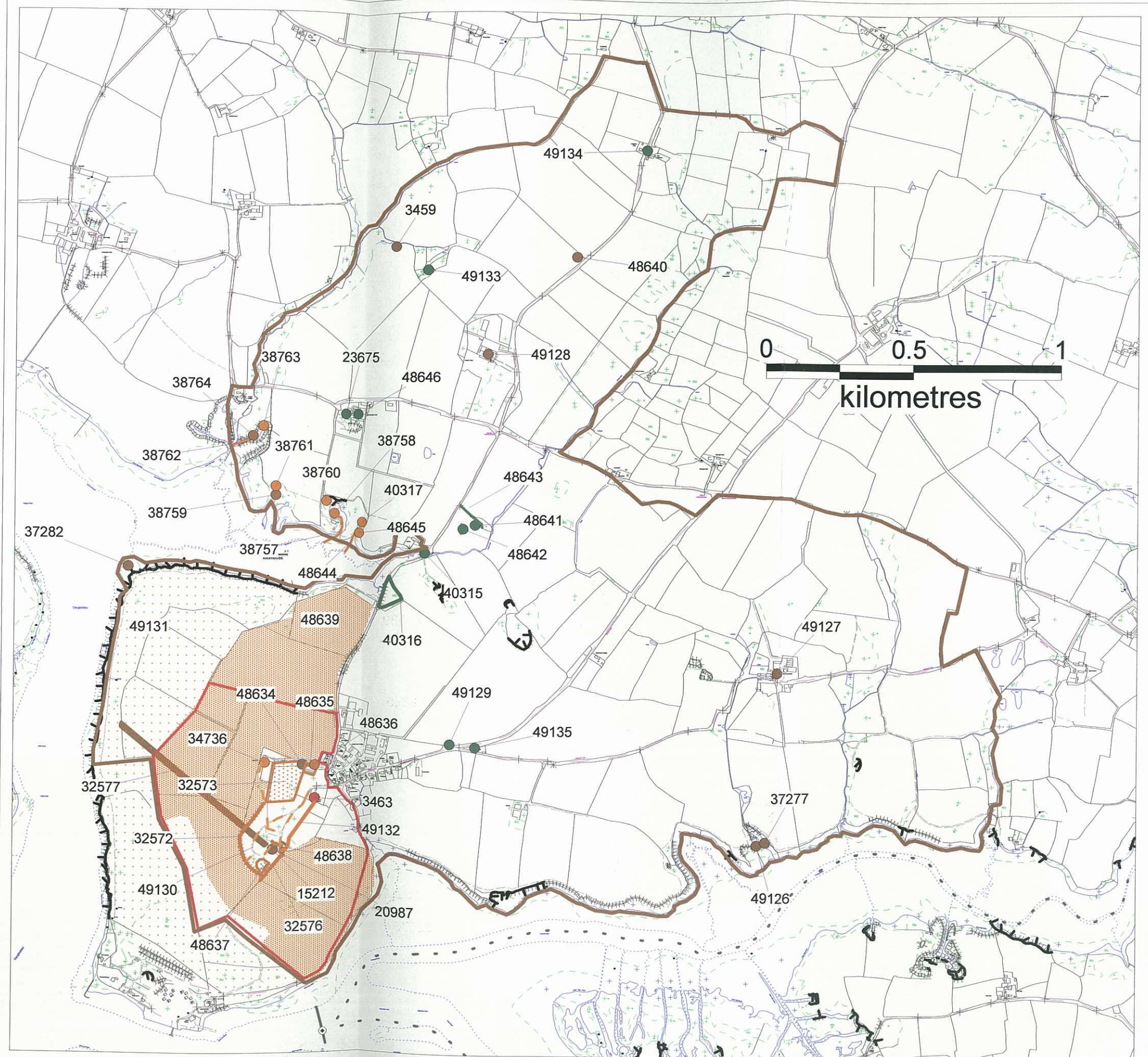
Site Category D - Unknown Importance

- Sites requiring further investigation and sites with no
 physical definition

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Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire XXXIV.NE
Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire XXXIV.SW
Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire XXXIV.SE
Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire XXXIV.10 - 25" to 1 mile
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Tithe apportionment 1842 Lawrenny Parish

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Knowles Farm

Tir Gofal Historic Environment Report
Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3844
Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN 45864
National Grid Reference SN02210840

— Farm Boundary

Site Category A - National Importance

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

Site Category B - Regional Importance

- Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance
including Grade 2 Listed Buildings

■ Area of the deer park

■ Area of Lawrenny woods

Site Category C - Local Importance

- Sites and Buildings of Local Importance

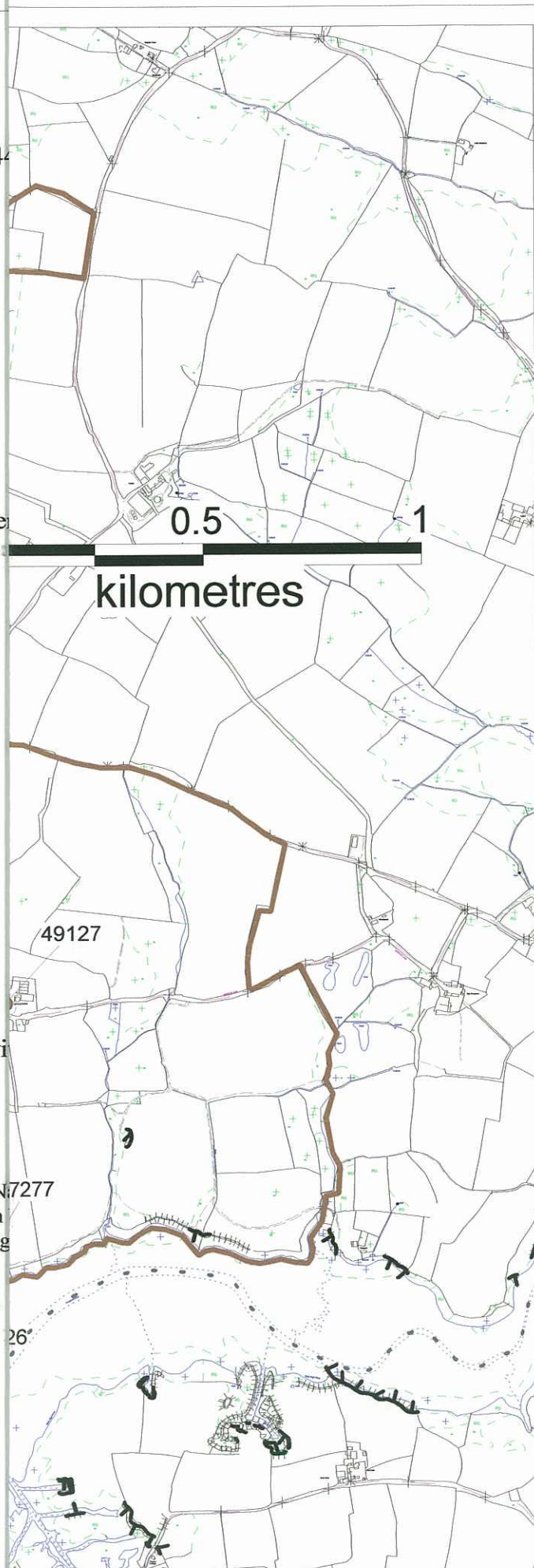
Site Category D - Unknown Importance

- Sites requiring further investigation and sites with
physical definition

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Knowles Farm – Garron quarries
 Countryside Council for Wales Reference W/13/3844
 Cambria Archaeology Reference PRN45864
 National Grid Reference SN01600791

 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 Landscapes of Historic Interest


Site Category B - Regional Importance

 Sites and Buildings of Regional Importance including Grade 2 listed buildings

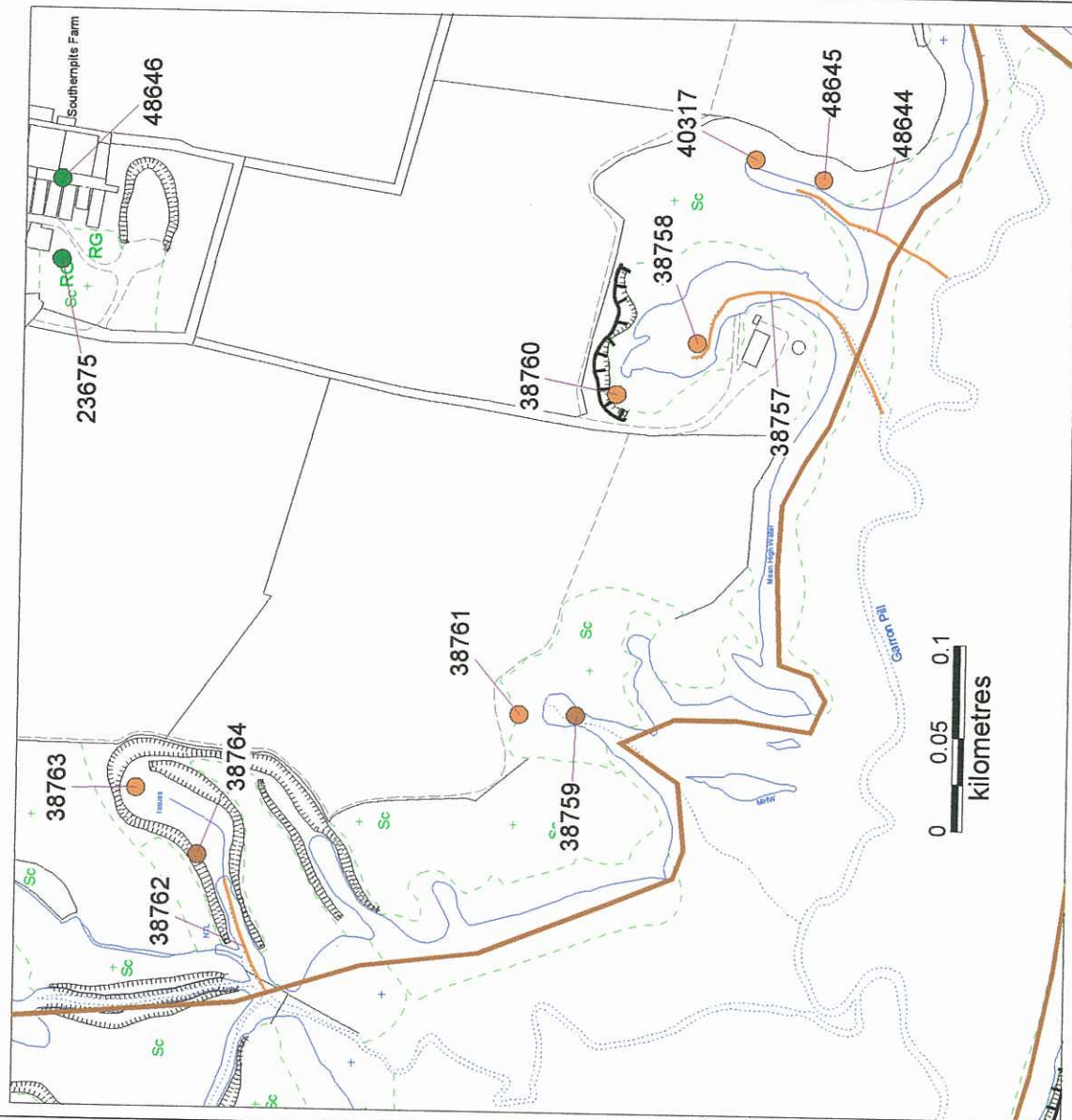
Site Category C - Local Importance

 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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**KNOWLES FARM
W/13/3844**

REPORT NUMBER 2003/97

SEPTEMBER 2003

This report has been prepared by Polly Groom

Position: Heritage Management Archaeologist

Signature P. Groom Date 16/12/03

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

Position: Principal Archaeologist (Curatorial)

Signature Louise Aust Date 16/12/03

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have
on the content or presentation of this report