

THE BISHOP'S PARK, ABERGWILI HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

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SUMMARY

Cambria Archaeology was commissioned by Carmarthenshire Museums Service (Carmarthenshire County Council) to undertake an environmental and historic landscape analysis of the former Bishops Park at Abergwili, Carmarthenshire, to inform future proposals to develop the grounds for greater public use and enjoyment. The eventual outcome of these proposals will be a fully accessible community garden under sustainable stewardship, for use as an educational and recreational resource for all.

The Bishop's Park (NGR SN 441 209) now comprises some 3.75ha of land, under various ownerships. It was in the hands of the Bishops of St Davids from at least the 1280s until 1972. It originated as a college of canons. An episcopal residence of some form was probably present on the site. Either this, or the collegiate buildings, were converted into the present Bishop's Palace/County Museum when the college was transferred to Brecon in 1541.

The college or its precinct may have been established over or close to the line of the Tywi Valley Roman Road. The precinct appears to have been roughly coterminous with the later Bishop's Park; it may have been divided into three components, or contained three built enclosures/groups of buildings.

The present Palace building appears to have been converted from the medieval college or Episcopal buildings between 1581 and 1627. There is no direct evidence that the curtilage was laid out as a park until the late 18th or early 19th century, but there may have been earlier campaigns of landscaping and formal enclosure including a possible 17th century Bowling Green. The later park was possibly described as the 'Best Court' in 1713, and as the 'Pleasure Grounds' in 1796.

*The creation of the present park appears to belong to four main phases –
Phase 1 – the late 18th century, with the 'Pleasure Grounds' and a garden.
Phase 2 – the creation of a 'Romantic' landscaped park by Bishop Murray (1801-1803).
Phase 3 – the creation of the present landscape by Bishop Jenkinson between 1829 and 1840.
Phase 4 – the division of the park into its present components, with the construction of the New Bishop's Palace in the 1970s.*

Elements of Murray's landscape survive – the lawns east of the Palace with a stone-walled ha-ha to the south, the paths through the wooded slopes to the east, while the walled Kitchen Garden has its origins in the 18th century. Jenkinson laid out the main carriage drive to the Palace, and built the present lodge. The two oaks in the meadow (south of the park) were established by the mid 19th century.

There was little subsequent change until the early 1970s. However some of the formal beds in Zone 2 were converted into lawns c.1900. Rhododendrons and laurel had been planted, but appear not to have become the dense stands of today until after the 1950s; they were not present in the Palace drive in 1955. Fruit trees were planted in the Kitchen Garden, which was in use until after the 1950s, when the lawns east of the Palace were still being maintained.

The new Bishop's Palace ('LLys Esgob') and Diocesan Offices were built in the early 1970s, when the Palace was converted into the County Museum. The park was split by the introduction of a new hard boundary between the two. The subsequent landscape history has chiefly been that of the spread of self-seeded

tress, especially to the east, and of rhododendrons and laurel, particularly to the south. The former vistas have largely been lost, and the sense of spatial connection between the various elements of the park.

The Bishop's Park is not registered as part of the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw/ICOMOS 2002), and contains no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). However it contains three Listed Buildings, all Grade II listed - The Bishop's Palace itself, the kitchen garden walls, and the Lodge. There are six other historic buildings in the park, currently undesignated, and the remains of four others. The park also contains a SSSI - the Bishop's Pond.

Resistance survey revealed a number of high and low resistance area and linear anomalies. Several amorphous areas of high resistance and short linear anomalies cannot be interpreted with confidence, however, it is likely that these anomalies relate to ground make up or structural debris. Anomalies within the walled garden can be associated with a pathway, linear earthwork and former greenhouse. The survey is likely to have been influenced by soil moisture variation caused by mature trees and shrubs within the survey areas.

It is not known when the oldest trees were planted (eg. the large Cedar of Lebanon, London Planes, Common Limes, Evergreen Oaks, Copper Beeches, Cut-leaved Beech and some other Beeches), but it is likely that they were all planted at about the same time, maybe 150 – 200 years ago. 'Wild' plants of interest recorded within the garden during the survey include

- Kraus's Clubmoss (Selaginella krausiana)*
- numerous plants of Keel-fruited Cornsalad (Valerianella carinata)*
- Small-fruited Prickly-sedge (Carex muricata subsp. lamprocarpa).*

Summary of recommendations

Chief among the recommendations in this report are -

- the restoration of the park's integrity as a unit, and of the views to and from the Palace, and across to the Great Meadow. This can be achieved chiefly by the thinning and removal of much of the post 1950s vegetation. A number of trees are worthy of retention including the two large oaks in the Great Meadow and the 'enormous cedar tree' in Zone 1 mentioned in c.1900*
- The re-instatement of the walled Kitchen Garden (Zone 5). There is a need for integrated management plan of the walled garden to firstly remove overgrown vegetation, and then to reintroduce kitchen garden beds whilst retaining the fruit trees. Commission an expert survey of the fruit trees in the walled garden.*
- The walled Kitchen Garden could be opened up from both the Palace and the churchyard, with a continuous link along the line of pathway shown on historic maps.*
- Carry out urgent management of the Bishop's Pond (Zone 7).*

Other recommendations include -

- The restoration of the walks shown on the historic maps to their original courses and forms.*
- The restoration of the two original entries and steps from the park (Zone 1) onto the Great Meadow (Zone 7).*
- The fabric of the ha-ha (Zone 1) should be surveyed and consolidated, whilst removing existing dense vegetation to re-instate the view out of the garden.*

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- *Commission an expert to identify the non-ponticum Rhododendrons and Azaleas.*
- *Consideration should be given to the future presentation and interpretation of the park.*

Further options for consideration include -

- *The present raised beds north of the Palace (Zone 2) may be moved and the area restored as a formal garden.*
- *The west wall of this former garden should be retained, subjected to a fabric analysis, a condition survey, and opened up for view.*
- *The cottage ornée could be consolidated.*
- *The late 19th century summerhouse southeast of the Palace could be reinstated.*
- *Consideration could be given to the acquisition (if necessary) and restoration of the Home Farm buildings*
- *In the longer term, seek to re-plant parkland trees on the floodplain south of the garden (the Great Meadow).*

There is the need for a Protected Species survey prior to the commencement of any management works. All works should bear due regard to the necessity to avoid the bird breeding season and not to disturb protected species. Any management plan must take into account the potential buried archaeology in the area of the Hay Yard and southeast of the Palace. Work on any Listed Buildings must only be undertaken after consultation with the Conservation Officer and Cadw.

INTRODUCTION

Abergwili Bishop's Park lies around the former Bishop's Palace at Abergwili, now the County Museum. It centres on NGR SN 441 209, on a terrace flanking the Tywi floodplain, sloping from 10m OD at the north to 5m OD at the south. Much of area is still a parkland landscape with lawns, and ornamental trees and shrubs, but areas, particularly to the east, have become somewhat overgrown with self-seeded trees and other vegetation. The park itself comprises 3.75 ha but the study area has been defined, for this project, as the whole of the former Bishop's Palace curtilage, plus the Great Meadow and Bishop's Pond, totalling over 10ha (see Fig. 1). This is now under multiple ownership, mainly between Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC) and the Representative Body of the Church in Wales (RBCinW).

For the purposes of this report, the study area has been divided into seven zones, which roughly correlate with historic divisions (see Fig. 1) -

Zone 1 (NGR SN 442 210) - a triangular parcel of land east and south of the Palace/Museum (and the building itself), corresponding to the Old Palace park and landscaped grounds, including the Palace itself and the park to the east. It comprises 2ha and is under CCC ownership.

Zone 2 (NGR SN 4405 2100) - an area to the north of the Palace, comprising 0.27ha, which now partly occupied by the car park but was formerly the site of formal gardens, under CCC ownership

Zone 3 (NGR SN 4401 2098) - the drive from the entry to the Palace, and the Lodge. It comprises 0.5ha and is also under CCC ownership.

Zone 4 (NGR SN 4398 2096) - an enclosure adjoining to the west, comprising 0.64ha and occupied by the New Bishop's Palace ('Llys Esgob') and Diocesan Offices, and also the former stable block. Under RBCinW ownership.

Zone 5 (NGR SN 4401 2088) - the walled kitchen garden to the south of Zone 4. This comprises 0.27ha and is also under RBCinW ownership.

Zone 6 (SN 4394 2098) - the RBCinW also has tenancy of the former Home Farm, immediately west of the former park. This comprises 0.22ha.

latter

Zone 7 (SN 442 209) - a large open field, 'the Great Meadow', comprising over 6ha and formerly part of the Palace demesne, stretching south towards the Tywi, and the 'Bishop's Pond'. This area appears to be tenanted by the church from the University of Wales.

The site as a whole was in the hands of the Bishops of St Davids from at least the 1280s until 1972. It was the site of a collegiate church from the 1280s until 1541, when the present Palace was first built; they may occupy the same site. The Palace was variously altered and rebuilt during the post-medieval period, and the park appears to have been first formally landscaped in 1801-1803.

The Bishop's Park is not registered as part of the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw/ICOMOS 2002). It does however lie within the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, Register No. HLW (D) 5 (Cadw/ICOMOS 1998, 25-29). The Register is non-Statutory and is advisory only.

The park contains three Listed Buildings, all Grade II listed -

- The Bishop's Palace itself, and service yard and outbuildings to the northwest (Ref: AB; Rec. No: 9383)
- The walls of the kitchen garden, in Zone 5 at NGR SN 24403 22087 (Ref: AD; Rec. No: 81930)
- The Lodge in Zone 3 on the north side of the park (Ref: AC; Rec. No: 81932)

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There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs).

There are six other historic buildings in the park, currently undesignated -

- the Stable Block in Zone 4, at NGR SN 4394 2099
- the three other buildings belonging to the Home Farm, in Zone 6, at NGR SN 4393 2099 (outside ownership?)
- the 'cottage ornée' in Zone 4 at NGR SN 4398 2090
- the bridge/causeway over the Bishop's Pond (Zone 7) at NGR SN 4433 2098

In addition there are the remains of two hothouses (NGR SN 4400 2090; SN 4403 2090) and two glasshouses (NGR SN 4399 2089) in the Kitchen Garden (Zone 5)

The park also contains a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - the Bishop's Pond (Zone 7). There is no information on other statutory constraints to the natural environment - Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) etc.

It is not known when the oldest trees were planted (eg. the large Cedar of Lebanon, London Planes, Common Limes, Evergreen Oaks, Copper Beeches, Cut-leaved Beech and some other Beeches), but it is likely that they were all planted at about the same time, maybe 150 – 200 years ago.

'Wild' plants of interest recorded within the garden during the survey include

- Kraus's Clubmoss (*Selaginella krausiana*), a non-native, non-flowering plant, naturalised in a damp, humid, north-facing corner of the Bishop's Palace (see figure 1),
- numerous plants of Keel-fruited Cornsalad (*Valerianella carinata*), a small annual weed which has considerably increased in abundance nationally in the last few years and resorded in the lawns around the main entrance to the Palace, and
- Small-fruited Prickly-sedge (*Carex muricata* subsp. *lamprocarpa*), a quite widespread but uncommon sedge in the Carmarthenshire, several plants of which occur by the path in a small glade at the eastern end of the main garden.

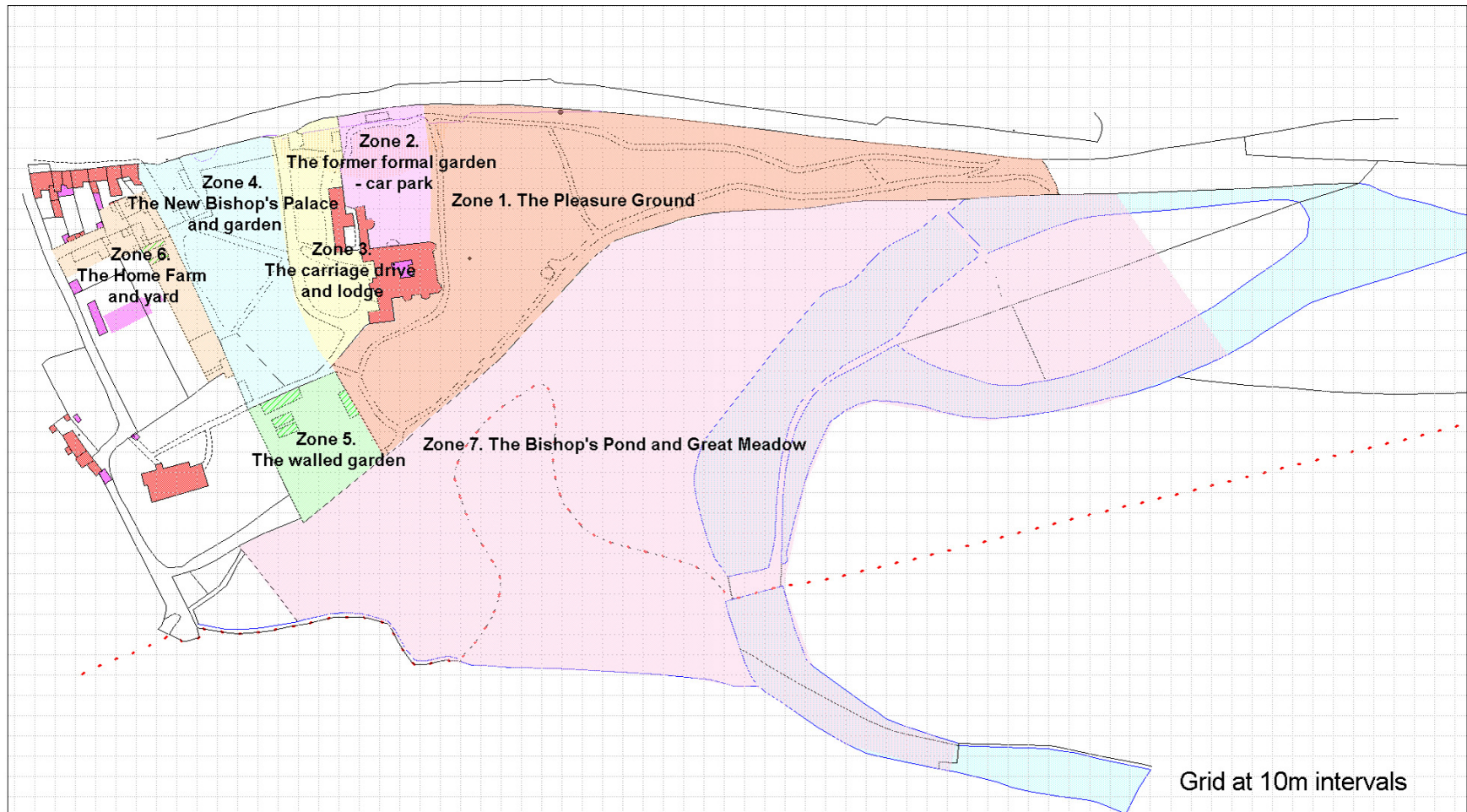
Other abbreviations in this report -

PRN = Primary Record Number in SMR

SMR = Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire

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Fig. 1 - Plan of study area showing zones



SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The immediate objective of the project was to produce an assessment of the history, archaeology, garden history, vegetation and ecology of the Bishop's Park. The assessment report will be the foundation for informing future proposals to develop the grounds for greater public use and enjoyment. The eventual outcome of these proposals will be a fully accessible community garden under sustainable stewardship, for use as an educational and recreational resource for all.

The project comprised three components –

- A documentary study
- An ecological study
- Selected geophysical survey

The results of the documentary study and ecological survey are summarised and discussed as Part 1 of this written report. The results of the geophysical survey are summarised as Part 2.

The main product of the project is a series of GIS tables which will be submitted separately from the written report. An introduction to the GIS, and data directory, is given below.

Introduction to the GIS

Much of the supporting data for the written report is contained in the GIS. MapInfo is the GIS software.

The MapInfo tables are contained in 11 directories. Each directory contains one or more MapInfo tables, and some contain supporting data. Below is an index to each directory:

ECOLOGY

This directory contains three main files:

Individual species
Species in target notes
Target notes

It also contains map tables reproduced elsewhere below and notes on species hot-linked to the above tables

ESTATE MAP 1796

This directory contains several tables of the digitised 1796 map

ESTATE MAP 1811

This directory contains several tables of the digitised 1811 map

ESTATE MAP 1843

This directory contains several tables of the digitised 1843? Map

GEOPHYSICAL DATA

This directory contains several tables relating to the geophysical data

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

This directory contains a table of HER data

IMAGES

This directory contains a table (index) of modern photographs as well as the photographs

MODERN

This directory contains tables of data digitised from modern maps

ORDNANCE SURVEY 1889

This directory contains several tables digitised from the 1889 map

ORDNANCE SURVEY 1906

This directory contains several tables digitised from the 1906 map

SKETCHED MODERN LOCATIONS

This contains a table showing locations of features sketched during fieldwork

The documentary study

The objectives of the study were to collate all known documentary, pictorial and cartographic evidence which identifies and describes all the component features and structures within the original Bishop's Park, to identify its changing layout and developmental history. The information collated has informed the archaeological and garden surveys, and contributed to the recommendations that are made within this report. It will form part of the database.

Consultation with the Museum Service established that the information held therein was also housed with the Sites and Monuments Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire. This list of material held with the National Monuments Record, RCAHM(W), Crown Buildings, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth was also consulted.

The Bishop's Park has not attracted the academic attention that its importance would warrant. It has not, hitherto, been subject to any comprehensive study; it is not registered as part of the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, and no preliminary data gathering was undertaken during the compilation of the Register (Jane Stokes, *pers. comm.*). However, the history of Abergwili College and Bishop's Palace has been discussed at length by Terry James, in a paper around which this account is largely based (James 1981).

However much of the information contained in this report has come from new research of both published sources, and from records held at the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth (NLW). The published sources are good for the medieval period, but less reliable for the post-medieval history of the park. The post-medieval section has been chiefly reliant on historic maps and pictures: all of those held at the NLW and the local Record Office have been seen, and are reproduced within this report. The earliest detailed map is from 1796. However this information has been supplemented by a comprehensive inventory of the park dated 1713, descriptions by contemporary travellers, a good eyewitness account of the park and garden from c.1900, and aerial photographs. Within the scope of the project it was not possible to go through all Church in Wales records at the NLW – as noted by the then curator of these records, J. Conway Davies, they contain over 2,000,000 items (Davies 1945, 21). However the St Davids schedule, in 10 volumes, was looked through for references to Abergwili Palace (see Appendix 4 for schedule).

The ecological survey

A survey of the trees and shrubs within the 'public' part of the garden (the museum grounds), the walled garden and the Bishop's private garden was undertaken during the summer of 2005. All trees and shrubs, whether planted, naturalised or native colonists, were located as accurately as possible, in the field, on an aerial photograph (dated approximately 2000). These results were transferred to the most recent Ordnance Survey 1:2500 base plan and a Mapinfo GIS layer was constructed. A plan was also prepared showing the trees which were judged to be the most important in the context of the garden and its setting. These trees are therefore considered to be the most worthy of retention should management plans seek to re-instate the garden to its former more open nature but are not necessarily those which are of the greatest ecological value.

The geophysical survey

The objective of the survey was to use resistivity to locate geophysical anomalies that may be archaeological in origin so that they may be assessed as part of the environmental and historic landscape analysis and used to inform future proposals to develop the grounds for greater public use and enjoyment.

The survey was conducted within three areas, Area 1 is situated to the south of the former Bishop's Palace, now the Carmarthenshire County Museum, Area 2 to the east of the museum and Area 3 within the walled garden that lies to the west of the museum within the grounds of the Bishop's residence, Llys Esgob. The total coverage of survey within these three areas was approximately 0.5ha.

Acknowledgements

The project was coordinated by Cambria Archaeology. Ken Murphy of Cambria undertook project management, the fieldwork element and the compilation of the GIS tables. Neil Ludlow of Cambria undertook the documentary research and reporting, and the final report production.

The ecological study was undertaken by Pryce Consultant Ecologists (Trevethin, School Road, Pwll, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, SA15 4AL). The geophysical survey was undertaken by David Sabin and Kerry Donaldson of Archaeological Surveys (2 Westway Close, Castle Combe, Wiltshire, SN14 7QZ).

PART 1 – THE DOCUMENTARY STUDY

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD (c.1290-1541)

The connection between the Bishop's Park site and the Bishops of St Davids began in the late 13th century, when a collegiate church was established here. It appears to have been succeeded by the episcopal residence which was established in the mid 16th century.

In the early 14th century, Abergwili was described as a manor of Carmarthenshire (PRN 12610), comprising at least 600 acres (Welsh Church Commission, 1944), with eight persons on the manorial jury, selected from the freeholders (Willis-Bund 1902, xxvii, 241-51). It was a possession of the bishops and much of it was held directly as episcopal demesne. Unfortunately, we do not know for how long Abergwili had then been an episcopal possession. The parish church of St David (PRN 17407) appears to have been in episcopal hands by 1222 when Abergwili was 'restored' to the cathedral (Davies 1946, 353 No. D. 455), and it may already have been parochial. It had been established by the late 12th century, at least, when it was mentioned in Gwynfardd Brycheiniog's eulogy *Canu y Dewi* or 'Song for St David' (Lewis 1931, 43-52), suggesting that its link with the bishopric was long-established; it may even be a pre-Conquest foundation. However, it was not listed in Pope Nicholas' *Taxatio* of 1291, which is not immediately explicable, as a number of other churches belonging to bishopric, including Llangadog (Carms.) and Llanddewi Brefi (Cer.), were listed (Record Commission 1802, 272). A 'portion of the church', including its temporalities, had been granted to Carmarthen Priory in 1269 (Phillips 1869, No. 36; Roberts 1920, 73), but this would not necessarily preclude its inclusion.

Llanddewi Brefi and Llangadog were also among the five leading Dewi churches mentioned by Gwynfardd Brycheiniog and, as James points out, they, like Abergwili, occupied episcopal land and were later to become colleges (James 1980, n.5).

The College (PRN 2761)

There is no clear evidence of Abergwili's status relative to other episcopal holdings, such as Llanddewi Brefi and Llangadog, during the 13th century. Nevertheless, a collegiate church was established at Abergwili by Bishop Thomas Bek (1280-93) during the late 13th century, one of two colleges established by that great prelate, the other being at Llanddewi Brefi. The traditional view is it was initially established at Llangadog in 1283, but was later transferred to Abergwili - due to the misbehaviour of one of the canons, according to John Leland, writing in the 1530s (Smith 1906, 58). The original founding charter of Abergwili College does not exist (only later confirmations), and date of the move is unknown - Willis-Bund suggested that it occurred in 1284 (Willis-Bund 1902, liii) - the date of the confirmation charter of Llangadog (Green 1927, 419, citing Patent Roll 12 Edw I, m. 9, 1284), while other authorities accept Dugdale's date of 1287 (Caley *et al.* 1830, 301, 1376). The latter date seems more likely as it coincided with the armed rebellion of Rhys ap Iorwerth (James 1980, 20). However, as James points out, there are two later references suggesting that the college at Llangadog was still functioning in 1290 (James 1980, 20). But the references might refer to Abergwili, rather than Llangadog, the new foundation still perhaps being referred to by the name of its parent - as indeed it was in the confirmation charter of 1329 (Cal. Patent Rolls 1327-1330, 438), while it also appears to have retained Llangadog's dedication to SS Maurice and Thomas (Roberts 1920 *et. al.*)

Furthermore, a reference in 1291 suggests that Bek had began, or was at least contemplating, the establishment of a college at Abergwili. In that year, he was granted licence to 'stop the way in Abergwili which leads from Carmarthen to Dryslwyn, provided that he makes a like way in his own ground' (Evans 1906-6(a), 65; James 1980, 20), suggesting that the road had to be realigned around his building or precinct. Abergwili is definitely mentioned as the site of the college in Papal Registers from 1296 (Evans 1905-6(b), 94), while later references are all to Abergwili College, no further reference being made to the college at Llangadog (as noted by James 1980, 20).

History of the College

The foundation of chantry chapels and colleges, within which a priest or priests were endowed to say mass daily for individuals after their death, proliferated in the 13th century and lasted until the close of the medieval period (Morris 1989, 362). However, it was by no means a new idea; neither was the concept of purgation and the intercessionary mass, nor of the charitable gesture - in England, such chantries have been seen as fulfilling some of the same functions as the Saxon minster churches (*ibid.*). Chantries and colleges were mainly established within existing parish churches, and though some new buildings could be erected (as at Fotheringhay, Northants.), they were normally still associated with, or on the site of, a pre-existing parish church (*ibid.*, 364-5). Llangadog College, and Abergwili's sister college at Llanddewi Brefi, for example, both appear to have been established within the respective parish churches (see below).

Abergwili is unusual in having apparently been established on a virgin site. But more unusually, there is no reference, in contemporary sources, to any of the four colleges in St Davids diocese having any kind of commemorative function - masses do not appear to have been sung for any particular individual. Instead, we find that 'the college there founded (at Abergwili) for ever of the foundation of Thomas Bek, formerly Bishop (was just for) the support of 4 priests, 4 choristers and 2 clerks celebrating Divine Service there every day in the week, and for the support of bread, wine, wax and fabric of the said college' (Roberts 1920, 137-138, from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535). Similarly Llanddewi Brefi was reorganised, by Bishop Bek in 1287, as a collegiate church comprising a Precentor and 12 prebendaries (Green 1927, 404-5), while the later St Mary's College, at St Davids itself, was founded in 1377 by John of Gaunt, his wife Blanche, and Bishop Adam de Houghton, for the maintenance of a Master and seven priests and two choristers (Webb 1962, 330-332).

Like its parent house at Llangadog, Abergwili's foundation charter states that the college was to be under the visitation and jurisdiction of the Bishop, who was to have a stall in the choir and a voice in the chapter, effectively acting as Dean (Evans 1962, 186), while the collegiate church was regarded as a perpetual vicarage of the bishop (Isaacson 1917(a), 306). It has been suggested that the constitution and purpose of these Welsh colleges owes more to native Welsh models of liturgy and cure, to those of their English counterparts. For example, the precentor was the head of the chapter, as the bishop was at St Davids - regarded as a 'Celtic' practice.

Abergwili College consisted of 21 canons. These comprised an equal number from the three superior orders of the clergy - seven canons, seven deacons and seven subdeacons (Green 1927, 419 citing Patent Roll 12 Edw I, m. 9, 1284), each maintaining a perpetual vicar of his own degree. There were also five clerks in minor orders ('vicarios'), and choristers ('certain singing men and boys'). By the 14th century, youths were under instruction at the college (*ibid.* citing Patent Roll

3 Edw III). It was endowed with the revenues of 21 parishes, later 22, as prebends, mainly in Breconshire and Radnorshire where the Bishop held much property (Evans 1962, 186).

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, the college itself was 'worth by the year... 13s 4d', with 'a portion of the prebend of Llangadog £18, and of the church of the parish of Myddfai £13 6s 8d... are worth £22 with the pensions annually received... from 22 prebends... and so the whole exhibition is worth annually £42' (Roberts 1920, 137-138).

The residentiary system common to all medieval cathedrals doesn't appear to have developed in collegiate churches and the Abergwili canons were, from the first, not obliged to reside at the college (Evans 1962, 186). There are numerous references to absentee prebendaries, who merely collected their revenues, in the *Calendars of Papal Registers*; the practice apparently becoming increasingly widespread (James 1980, 21). Many canons were pluralists, holding prebends at other colleges by Papal dispensation (*ibid.*, citing *Cal. Papal Registers*, 1198-1304). However in 1331, perhaps in attempt to rectify this, Bishop Gower annexed to the Precentorship the prebend of Llanfynydd, and created two new offices of Chancellor and Treasurer who were, upon forfeit of their profits to the canons resident, bound to perpetual residence (Green 1927, 422-423). This may again reflect a particularly Welsh identity. (Interestingly, the confirmation of this charter, from 1375, mentions 'Ecclesia nostrae Collegiatae de Abergwili' and 'Ecclesia nostrae Collegiatae Canonice' (*ibid.*, citing Pat. Roll Edw. III, m.22), but surely only one church was present.)

Location and layout of the College

Neither the precise location, nor the layout, of Abergwili College is known. James (1980) puts forward a cogent argument that it occupied the site of the present Bishop's Palace (NGR SN 4405 2096), and was converted for domestic use by Bishop William Barlow (1536-48), after the removal of the college at the Reformation. The Palace is, in essence, a group of chambers arranged around four sides of what was an open court, later roofed over, which may have origins as a cloister. However, alternative sites have been suggested for the college and will be discussed, in detail, below.

The collegiate buildings at Llangadog and Llanddewi Brefi have gone, but at both sites they were attached to the respective parish churches - as clearly stated in Llangadog's foundation grant (Evans 1962, 187; Patent Roll 3 Edw III), while Leland's description of Llanddewi Brefi college in 1536-39 clearly refers to the parish church (Smith 1906, 115; see also Davies 1945, 17). Both churches may have been rebuilt as large, cruciform structures for that purpose, that at Llanddewi Brefi being modelled on the monastic church at Llanbadarn Fawr (Cer.).

It is unlikely however that Abergwili College was attached to the parish church of St David, as was suggested by Nigel Yates (Yates 1972, 51). The church was rebuilt in 1843, but the sources describe the previous church as possessing a four-bayed aisle south of the nave (Lewis 1833; NLW, St Davids Map Book, 1811; Rees 1815, 338), which could feasibly have represented the collegiate church. However, as noted above, part of the church, including its temporalities, had been granted to Carmarthen Priory in 1269 (although its 'advowson' - or right of presentation - remained, by courtesy, in the hands of the bishop), while all contemporary sources appear to make the distinction between the collegiate church and the parish church (Isaacson *passim et al.*).

Bishop Bek's licence, in 1291, to 'stop the way in Abergwili which leads from Carmarthen to Dryslwyn, provided that he makes a like way in his own ground' (Evans 1906-6(a), 65; James 1980, 20), suggests that a pre-existing road had to be realigned around his building. This may represent the main Roman Road into west Wales, which was largely followed by later routes, including the turnpike and present A40. The Roman Road line is conjectured, on the regional SMR, to largely follow the line of the turnpike road along the north side of the Bishop's Park ie. at the top of the river terrace. However, this is merely conjecture – the road may well have run across the floodplain (and the park/college precinct) as it does 3.5km further east, near Whitemill, where it is visible as a pronounced *agger* (PRN 33945). This may suggest that the college (or perhaps the palace – see below) was built on the Roman Road itself, as a firm, dry base in an area of flooding.

Abergwili College was endowed with the revenues of 21-22 parishes (see Appendix 1), and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* records that it was worth £42 annually in 1535 (Roberts 1920, 137-138). This is a considerable sum. Whilst not in the same league as the major monastic houses of the region - Strata Florida Abbey (Cer.), valued at £118, Talley Abbey (Carms.), at £136 (Robinson and Platt 1998, 22), Whitland Abbey (Carms.) at £135 3s 6d (Ludlow 2005, 47) and Carmarthen Priory at £164 (James 1985, 123) - it does compare favourably with some of the others, eg. St Dogmaels Abbey at £87, Pill Priory (Pembs.) at £67, and - interestingly - the small priory on Caldey Island (Pembs.), valued at only £5 10s 11d (Ludlow 2002, 49).

So what does this tell us about the extent, if not the form of the college? The *Valor*, as James points out (referring to Carmarthen Priory), recorded revenues mainly drawn from spiritualities, 'and we have no way of knowing if these were spent on constructing and maintaining prestigious buildings...' (James 1985, 123) and at Abergwili, the site itself was worth 13s 4d annually, the remainder of the valuation relating to income from its prebends (Roberts 1920, 137-138). This compares with a valuation of £6 6s 8d (out of a total of £106 3s 6d) at St Mary's College, St Davids (Green 1927, 374).

The church and chapter house at Abergwili are mentioned in contemporary documents, the latter specifically being singled out in 1400 (Isaacson 1917(a), 161), while a library was later mentioned (Patent Roll 3 Edw III). After Gower's statute of 1331, there was presumably accommodation for all the canons - a document of 1541 describes the college as housing 'a multitude of prebendaries, canons (and) choristers' (James 1980, 22 citing BM MS Cleopatra E. IV, f.141).

James regards the present palace building as representing the college cloister with the collegiate church, cloister, and chapter house (James 1980). He suggests that the canons' accommodation may have been integral, but allows that it may have been sited separately (James 1980, 21). The layout of St Mary's at St Davids, although it was worth more in 1535, and was also later - it was founded in 1377 (see above) - may be offered for comparison. Here we are fortunate in having a plan and description from the early 18th century (Green 1927, 372-3). It comprised an open quadrangular cloister, measuring 33.7m north-south and 26.8m east-west, occupying 840 square metres (Fig. 2). It was not flanked by any buildings except to the north, where stood the collegiate church. This was a 'curious building' 22m long (E-W) and 10.4m wide (N-S) and 45' high, with a tower, 75' high, attached to the south side of the west wall (a ?vestry lying north of it). The canons accommodation was in a detached, sprawling block of buildings, measuring overall 30m north-south by 36.3m east-west (and occupying 1440 square metres overall), to the north of the chapel. No separate chapter-house has been identified. In comparison, the Palace at Abergwili measures 25.5m north-

south and 29m east-west, with a total area of 767.5 square metres (Fig. 2).

*Fig. 2 - Comparative plan of St Mary's College, St Davids,
and Abergwili Palace*



As Dean, the Bishop would also have had accommodation at the college, and there are numerous references to his performing duties at Abergwili (eg. Isaacson, *passim*). His apartments, however, may not have been integral with the college buildings. In 1326, an inventory of the holdings and assets of the Bishopric was compiled for Bishop David Martin. This document is referred to as the *Black Book of St Davids* (Willis-Bund, 1902). It is just possible to trace the existence of Abergwili College from the *Black Book*, the entry reading 'The Lord (Bishop) has a plot within the close of the college church, and is worth yearly 6d' (Willis-Bund 1902, 241).

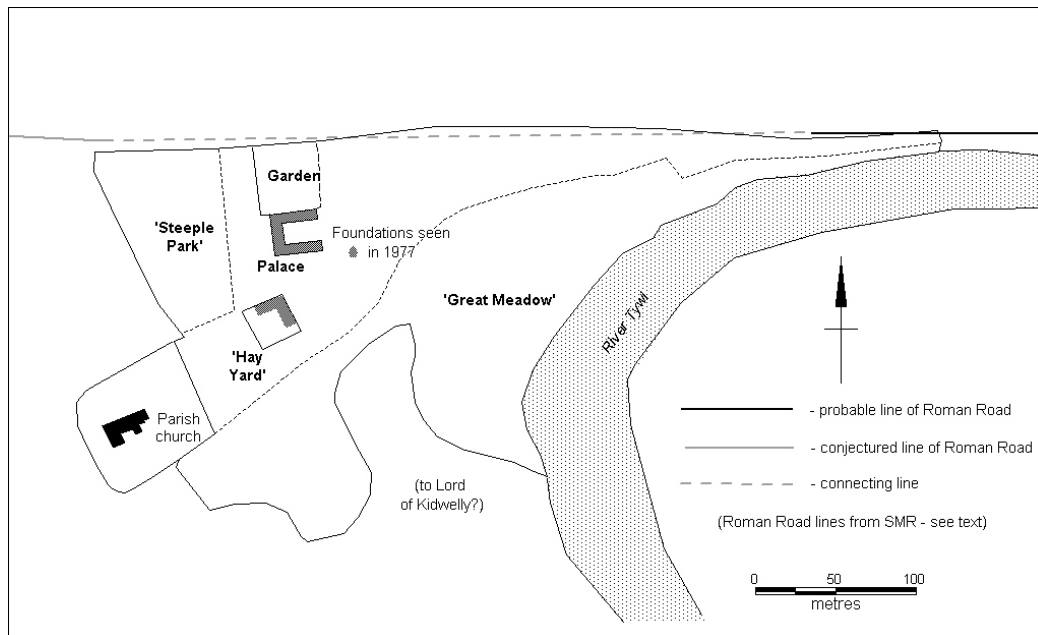
This is an interesting entry for two reasons. Firstly, it is the earliest reference to an enclosure around the college - the germ of the Bishop's Park, although its extent during this period is not known. Secondly, it may refer to separate lodgings for the Bishop within the college close, detached from the main body of the college. As such, it is a precursor - if indirect - to the Palace which, if it evolved into the present Palace building, may represent evidence to suggest that the main body of the college may have been located elsewhere (see below).

Ian Soulsby's plan of Abergwili, from his *Towns of Medieval Wales*, places the collegiate church to the southwest of the present Palace (Soulsby 1983, 69). Soulsby does not cite his sources, but during the 18th and early 19th centuries there was indeed, at his location (NGR SN 4404 2090), a quadrangular arrangement of buildings, labelled 'Hay Yard' on a map of 1796 (NLW, St Davids Map Book, 1796). This site (in Zone 1 of this report) is close to the parish church (only 76 metres to the west) which, in comparison with other colleges, is as one might expect it to be. Might it have earlier origins? Might it even be the site of the college? (Fig. 3).

A useful indication of the layout of the college precinct is provided in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, which describes 'the college there founded (at Abergwili) ... as appears by the foundation and appropriation thereof made by the aforesaid renowned Bishop, that is to say, of three closes with the circuits therein, to the said college annexed, whereof one of them is called Ludfield which is worth by the year... 13s 4d' (reproduced in Roberts 1920, 137-8). These 'three closes' appear to represent three walled enclosures. It is not possible to identify them with certainty - while the name 'Ludfield' appears to have been lost - but they may refer to the collegiate cloister, a complex (perhaps around a yard) of Bishop's chambers, and a third enclosure. It may then be that the Palace represents the site of a Bishop's lodgings, from which it developed in 1541, while the 'Hay Yard' of the 1796 map (which may have been called the 'Best Court' in 1713, see below), was adapted from the collegiate cloister.

The Hay Yard (in Zone 1 of this report) was aligned approximately east-west, measuring roughly 26.4m north-south and 27m east-west, with a total area of 701 square metres, ie. slightly smaller than the Palace. However, two pictures from the late 18th century show that the stable block, which then occupied the east side of the yard, was a tall, substantial building with a loft (Byng 1784, f.251; NLW D6182). The post-Reformation decline of former monastic or collegiate buildings into agricultural use is not unusual and is discussed in, *inter alia*, Ludlow (2005, 64-5). The evidence for the Palace having been the site of a bishop's lodgings, rather than the college, is discussed in the next section.

Fig. 3 - Plan showing present Palace, Hay Yard, Steeple Park and Great Meadow, with parish church, parchmarks/foundations, and ?line of Roman Road.



A third possible location for the college (or indeed the bishop's residence) may exist (Fig. 3). Stone walls seen in a pipe trench dug across the palace grounds in 1977, 20 metres east of the present palace, at approx. NGR SN 4409 2095 (James 1980, 28). They relate to buildings demolished prior to 1796, not being shown on a map from that year (NLW, St Davids Map Book, 1796). They may be the same as the 'foundations of buildings... traceable in the surrounding lawn', observed by the Royal Commission in 1913, 'proving that the limits of the former

residence extended beyond those of the present house' (RCAHMMW 1917, 4). Furthermore, wall-lines were observed as parchmarks, again southeast of the palace, in 1927-49 when they were excavated, revealing a 4ft depth of stone walls; they were interpreted as the remains of collegiate buildings attached to the church and cloister (James 1980, 28 n.61). However, they may just represent the remains of former post-medieval palace outbuildings.

The Bishop's Palace - medieval origins?

To what extent could the medieval Bishop's lodgings at Abergwili, whatever their form and extent, qualify for the term 'Palace'? The Bishops, as Deans, certainly stayed at Abergwili, but was it a favoured residence?

The presence of a pre-Reformation episcopal residence at Abergwili has been suggested by, *inter alia*, Glanmor Williams (Williams 1976, 78-9, 163), while one 19th century writer went a stage further by suggesting that 'portions of the Deanery (ie. bishop's lodgings) may be incorporated in the present Palace' (Evans 1962, 187). Terry James (1980), however, remained largely sceptical and his argument that the present Bishop's Palace was converted from the former college buildings remains strong. However, that a residence was maintained on the site has been seen. And, moreover, it has also been seen that there are suggestions that it might be this - the medieval bishop's apartments, rather than the college - that was converted into the present Palace. Other, circumstantial evidence may support this view.

In 1594, the Brecon canons claimed that it was 'late custom of some of (them) to reside for part of the year at the College of Abergwili, Co. Carmarthen....' (Jones 1939, 305-7 citing E62/17). This sounds like it refers period *after* 1541, meaning either that the conversion to an entirely private Palace had yet to take place, or that the collegiate buildings were on a different site to the Palace, and still standing after 1541. Possible sites are examined below.

Firstly, the evidence for a bishop's residence will be looked at in full. The Bishop's direct possessions at Abergwili were assessed, in the *Black Book*, as belonging to the episcopal demesne (Willis-Bund 1902, 241-51). They included 'an island in the River Tywi containing a stang of pasture worth yearly 3d (the Lord of Kidwelly has the other half of the island)'; a 'water mill, worth yearly 20s'; 'two (fish) weirs on the Tywi, and one on the Gwili, worth yearly 10s'; and 'wreck of goods, and perquisites, worth yearly 7s' (Willis-Bund 1902, 241). The 'plot within the close of the college church, worth yearly 6d' has been mentioned above.

Was this plot occupied by any building? A later clause in the *Black Book* states that 'If the Lord (Bishop) builds stone houses at Abergwili, Llandeilo or Llangadog, he does the carriage at his own cost....' (*ibid.*, 255). However, it is not clear what this means. It may relate to the construction of domestic properties for his tenants within the respective towns. The *Black Book* valued the 'stone buildings' at St Davids (presumably the lodgings that were replaced by the Bishop's Palace under Bishop Henry Gower in 1328-47) at 2s, or four times as much (Willis-Bund 1902, 13). An 'Extent' of the bishop's holdings compiled two years later, in 1328, on the death of Bishop Martin, values the St Davids site at 6d - the same as Abergwili in 1326 (Jones 1964, 21-22 citing PRO E.152, No. 16). And just because no building at Abergwili is mentioned, it doesn't preclude its presence - the 1328 survey describes the Bishop's Palace at Lamphey - where a fine hall and ancillary buildings had already been built - as 'a messuage with its gardens worth 3s 4d per annum', the bishop's lodgings at Trevine (Pembs.) as 'a messuage worth 12s annually', and those at Wolfscastle as 'a *mansio* worth 4s per annum'

(*ibid.*). The valuations make interesting reading, particularly a comparison of Lamphey, with its extensive buildings, with Trevine, a site favoured by Bishop Martin but of which nothing is known. They cannot be interpreted too literally - the fine Bishop's castle at Llawhaden, which was by now largely complete, was 'worth nothing per annum beyond the outlay' (*ibid.*).

No mention is made of Abergwili in the 1328 survey, but this need not be significant - as its editor, Francis Jones, points out, the document 'does not include all the lands and revenues by any means. Either the keeper who made the return was responsible only for those manors extended, or the record is incomplete' (*ibid.*, 14). The caution that must be used when drawing too many conclusions from these documents is further illustrated by an inventory taken at the death of Bishop Bek in 1293, which is comprehensive in all other respects but entirely omits Abergwili - where the collegiate church, and a market (see below), were flourishing - from its list of manors (*ibid.*, 16-20 citing PRO E.154/1/48, KR Inventories).

Nevertheless, in 1342, the Statute Book recorded an order to bring seven of the bishop's houses into good repair. These were at St Davids, Trevine, Llawhaden, Lamphey, Llanddewi (Gower), Llanddew (Brecon) and Llandygwydd (Ceredigion). Those that were ruinous were to be demolished and their materials used for repairing the others (Turner 2000, 92). And Archdeacon Yardley, writing in the mid 18th century, gives some indication of the residences favoured by various bishops. David Martin died at Llandygwydd (Cer.), which Yardley regarded as his chief residence (Green 1927, 50), though other sources suggest that Trevine was his favourite (see Turner 2000, 165-6), as it was for Bishop Robert Tully, 1460-81 (Green 1927, 76).

But whilst a residence worth recording may not have been built at Abergwili by 1342, the situation may have changed by the close of the medieval period. The *Episcopal Registers* include a number of references to Bishop Hugh Pavy (1485-95) at Abergwili, performing ordinations etc., for example in 1485 (Roberts 1920, 101), in 1486 and in 1487 (Isaacson 1917(b), 468, 511); the incomplete nature of the *Registers* may here be remarked upon - there is a serious hiatus between 1410 and 1482, and further long gaps in the 16th and 17th centuries (Davies 1945, 6). But it appears that Pavy, at least, spent enough time at Abergwili to warrant lodgings suitable to his station. All business would all have been conducted in the Chapter House, so it is unsurprising that the *Registers* omit reference to any bishop's lodgings.

Nevertheless John Leland, writing 1536-39, also omits any mention of Bishop's lodgings at Abergwili (Smith 1906, 58, 114). Trevine is described as 'a piece of Llanrhian parish, where the Bishop of St David has a place (ie. palace)', while Llanddew was 'sometime a very place of the bishops' (*ibid.*, 65, 109). Lamphey is described as '...a place of stone after castle fashion...' (*ibid.*, 115). However, Leland also fails to mention the Bishop's residences at Llanddewi (Gower) and Llandygwydd, so the omission of Abergwili may not be significant.

It is worth noting moreover that in 1548-54, Barlow's successor, Bishop Robert Ferrar, described the hall of his palace at Abergwili as being 'ruinous', and he had perforce to use the 'great chamber adjoining' as his hall (James 1980, 24). This is inconsistent with a residence that is suggested to have been newly-converted as recently as 1541. Furthermore, an account from 1581-90 states that the Palace was 'in most extreme ruin' (Green 1927, 398-9).

Michael Thompson, in his *Medieval Bishop's Palaces in England and Wales* (Thompson 1998, 182-3), hedged his bets. He lists the ten known residences of the medieval Bishops of St Davids under their type and function, consistent with the manorial organisation of bishoprics throughout medieval Britain ie. a See Palace, a London residence, two manor castles and six other manor houses (see Appendix 2). He allows that there may have been an eleventh - at Abergwili, he suggests, 'a house was possibly associated with the college' (*ibid.*).

Does the present Palace have any attributes that may have been derived from medieval bishop's lodgings? It is very different in form from St Davids Bishop's Palace, which is in any case exceptional comprising two ranges of very substantial apartments around a large quadrangular enclosure. Neither is Lamphey similar, with its informal grouping of buildings. Llanddew (Brecks.) is in effect a fortified manor-house, in a walled enclosure resembling a castle, while of Trevine, Llandygwydd and Llanddewi (Gower) we know nothing. James notes that the present Bishop's Palace was adapted from a series of buildings arranged around three sides of an open courtyard. This plan-form became widespread attribute of episcopal residences elsewhere in Britain, as well as ecclesiastical structures, during the later medieval period. Thompson described how earlier residences, such as East Meon (Hants.), and Mayfield (Sussex) were not courtyard-based (*ibid.*, 130-133), but how, through time, this plan developed via, for example, Sonning Manor (Berks.), Southwell (Notts.) and Croydon (*ibid.*, 129, 137-8), to the huge enclosures at Knole, Hatfield and Hampton Court. The latter are on a giant scale, totally unlike Abergwili, but cannot be compared being Archepiscopal. So if there is any possibility that the Palace evolved from an earlier residence, it may have been late medieval.

It may be significant that 'a close called *ymaenduy*' (ie. 'the stone house'?) is mentioned in a letter from 1541 (Lewis 1919-21, 36-7), itself a suggestion that separate, and substantial domestic lodgings were present on the site prior to the close of the medieval period. It possibly equates with one of the 'three closes' recorded in the *Valor* of 1535, and mentioned above, which appear to refer to stone-walled enclosures. One may represent the collegiate cloister, and whether this is represented by the present Palace, or by the Hay Yard of the 1796 map (or neither), has been discussed above. One of the others may represent a bishop's residence, arranged around a yard. It is of interest that three walled enclosures of approximately the same size are shown on this map, all would qualify for the term 'close' in its medieval context. The third lies immediately north of the Palace (in Zone 2 of this report; NGR SN 4405 2100) and is labelled 'Garden.... formerly Bowling Green'. If this is the 'close' referred to in 1535, then a stretch of wall surviving down its west side could have medieval origins. This raises interesting questions as to other possible sites for both the cloister, and any residential buildings. However, the third enclosure may equally be represented by the Kitchen Garden (Zone 5 of this report; NGR SN 4401 2088), or the field at NGR SN 4398 2096 (Zone 4), called 'Steeple Park' in 1796 (or *Parc Clochty*), possibly in reference to the church steeple or a clock tower on the palace, or to an entrance tower to the college (James 1980, 30). And, of course, it may refer to none of these at all. Nevertheless the *Valor* and the 1796 map both reflect a tripartite division of the site, which is a recurring theme - three fields were recorded in 1713 (NLW Ottley 1), although whether all sources refer to the same features is open to question.

It must be concluded that there is no direct reference to a residence at Abergwili until the 16th century; in none of Bishop Barlow's letters, written between 1536-48 (reproduced in Green 1927, 388-390; Lewis 1919-21, 36-7; *et. al*), does he directly mention any pre-existing residence. So Terry James' model, with caveats, still may be the most plausible one. And even if there was a residence on the site,

it certainly does not rule out James' conclusion that the present Palace developed from the college - it is possible for example that the Hay Yard, if medieval in origin, represents the site of the residence.

However, as an interesting tailpiece, an account from 1936 may be mentioned. This suggests that a Palace is specifically mentioned in the sources, *viz.* 'there was a college or chantry' at Abergwili where stood the Palace of the Bishops', and gives a reference to PRO, Minister's Accounts 5598, m.7, *dorse* (Jones 1936, 34-5). However it is not clear whether the 'Palace' is mentioned specifically in this account or whether it was just the author's assumption, and I have not been able to examine this source. It demonstrates that much work can still be done in researching the early history of the site.

The medieval town of Abergwili (PRN 7558)

The establishment of the college at Abergwili, if it had occurred by 1290 - Llangadog's market was granted a market before the foundation of the college - may have been the impetus for the establishment, by Bishop Bek, of a town. Though occasionally referred to as a borough (Welsh Church Commission, 1944 *et al.*), it appears to have received neither charter nor constitution. The right to hold a market at Abergwili was granted to Bishop Bek in May 1290 (and again in Sept. 1291; *Cal. Charter Rolls* II, 343 and 405); Llangadog had already received market rights in 1281 (*Cal. Charter Rolls* II, 257). The grant of a fair followed in April 1313 (*Cal. Charter Rolls* III, 216). These grants were in direct contravention of the royal mandates of 1280 and 1305 that 'no-one shall buy or sell within five leagues of Carmarthen and other boroughs of Wales' (*Cal. Patent Rolls* 1307-1313, 578, also citing Welsh Roll 8 Edward I, m.7). Indeed, in c. 1315 the burgesses of Carmarthen complained to the king that the market at Abergwili was an infringement of their market privileges and restrictions, and an affront to the king (Rees 1975, 495-6 No. 311).

Their plea was evidently unsuccessful for in 1326, when the *Black Book* was compiled, Abergwili held one fair annually, on the Feast of St Maurice (*cf.* the college dedication), lasting seven days, with a 6d toll, while a market was held every Friday (Willis-Bund 1902, 241). It was regarded as a town (never receiving a charter or prescriptive borough status) and was a direct possession of the Bishop, belonging to the episcopal demesne (Willis-Bund 1902, 241-51). It was one of the four Carmarthenshire towns belonging to the Bishopric, along with Llanegwad, Llandeilo and Llangadog (Willis-Bund 1902, xxi).

There were 25 burgesses in 1326, with a total value of £8 13s 6d, held by individual owners, each holding burgage tenements, their rents totalling £6 1s 10d (Willis-Bund 1902, xxi, xxiv). Burgess service was of an Anglo-Norman nature, including suit of court and attendance at market. Their tenure was by customary freehold, with 'small quit-rents, fine on alienation 6s 8d; no heriots'. Courts were held at Abergwili every third year (Willis-Bund 1902, xxxix). The burgesses had grant of common pasture, granted by the Bishop - a 'Norman' feature. There were also freemen who did not hold burgage lands and did their own services - clearly a form of Welsh tenure. Various other tenurial systems existed in Llanegwad, Llandeilo and Llangadog.

THE POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1541-2005)

Abergwili College was spared dissolution under Edward VI's Chantries and Colleges Act of 1546, by virtue of being once again moved - this time, to Brecon. It was re-established - and rededicated, now being known as Christ's College - within the recently-dissolved Dominican Friary at Llanfaes, south of the town, where it still exists as Brecon College. The transfer was undertaken by Bishop William Barlow (1536-48), in 1541. The prebends were conveyed to the new college, and all persons connected with Abergwili College were free to reside at Brecon (James 1980, 22). Barlow successfully petitioned King Henry VIII that Abergwili was a remote place, and one 'where few spoke English', and it has been suggested his motive was to rescue both the income of Abergwili College, and the property of Brecon Friary from Dissolution, by combining the two (Jones 1936, 34-5). However, Brecon College did not entirely escape the Chantries Act being subject to the accompanying survey, in which it had 'no cure of souls' but had a Reader of Holy Scriptures, a Grammar Master, an usher, 20 scholars and a stipendiary priest (Jones 1934, 152); the canons had to repeat the case for their exclusion from the Act as late as 1594 (Jones 1939, 305-7 citing E62/17). Llanddewi Brefi College survived the Chantries Act, being active into the 17th century (Green 1927, 132, 404-5), but was subject to Chancery proceedings as to whether it was collegiate or not (Davies 1945, 17).

Barlow's motives were almost certainly also linked to his proposal to move the See from St Davids to Carmarthen. The removal of the college from Abergwili may have been the first stage of this move, providing space for an episcopal palace of the appropriate quality. He then petitioned Henry VIII's Chamberlain, Thomas Cromwell, to transfer St David's Cathedral itself to the recently dissolved Franciscan Friary at Carmarthen (Green 1927, 388-90).

This proposal was ultimately unsuccessful, but had seen the gutting of St David's Bishop's Palace and the sale of Lamphey Palace, while the other episcopal residences - Llawhaden Castle, Trevine, Llanddewi in Gower etc. - were either disposed of or allowed to fall into ruin (James 1980, 24 *et al.*). By 1554 Abergwili, with Brecon, was the only habitable episcopal residence left to the bishopric.

Palace and park: post-Reformation history

The evidence for and against the suggestion that the present Bishop's Palace (PRN 1743; NGR SN 4405 2096) was converted from the college buildings has been discussed above. But the question remains - when did the post-medieval Palace take shape? The interesting reference, from 1594, to the Brecon canons part-time residence at Abergwili (Jones 1939, 305-7 citing E62/17) has been discussed above - was the present Palace still yet to be built?

The construction of the Palace

It has been seen that Barlow's successor Robert Ferrar (1548-54) resided at Abergwili, having completed the disposal of the other episcopal properties, but that the parts of the building were then 'ruinous'. There is no direct evidence that Ferrar himself did anything to remedy this situation, but an extensive rebuild must have been undertaken at some time during the late 16th- or early 17th century, for an inventory from 1713 refers to the presence of a Long Gallery (NLW Ottley 1) - an Elizabethan feature *par excellence*. Moreover, a description of the Palace in 1796 suggests that it was then, though altered, still fundamentally 'Elizabethan' in character. In that year, Iolo Morgannwg recorded that it was then 'a mass of low buildings, the additions of one age to those of another, and of that

to those of the preceding' (Evans 1988, 41 citing NLW MS 13115B), and that it seemed 'to have been built about 150, or 200 years ago (ie. c.1600).... Most of the chimney-tuns are channelled in the taste of the time of Queen Elizabeth' (*ibid.*, 47). A near-contemporary account, from 1791, describes the Palace as 'a venerable old mansion... although it is irregular and not lofty' (Evans 1932, 86-7), and the whole 'was built of rough stone'.

So when was the present Palace built? Bishop Richard Davies (1561-81) was, at least in 1562, resident at Abergwili. The traditional view of Davies is as a real 'Renaissance Man', known for his learning and Renaissance tastes, who not only resided at the palace but turned it into 'a powerhouse of intellectual and spiritual energy' (James 1980, 24 citing Glanmor Williams 1948, 'Richard Davies, Bishop of St Davids, 1561-81', *Trans. Cymmrodorion*, 147-69). However, this view of Davies' tenure at Abergwili appears to be contradicted by the evidence. Firstly, an account written in 1582 by his successor, Bishop Marmaduke Middleton (1581-90), complained that '....all his lands, even to his very doors, were in lease by his predecessor (ie. Davies). All the Spiritual Livings worth £10 per year were advowsoned. Himself in great debt to the Queen and others. His livings in annual rents not above £150....' (Green 1927, 398-9). Moreover, he stated that 'all his houses, except one, (were) down to the ground, and that one in most extreme ruin' (*ibid.*). We have seen that the first part of this clause may be largely irrelevant, previous bishops having variously gutted or disposed of the other residences. Therefore the one 'in most extreme ruin' must be Abergwili. Moreover, Davies' leasing of his properties may have extended even to the Palace (or precinct) itself - his will mentions a 'lease of Abergwili' (*ibid.*, 99).

Did Middleton undertake any work on the Palace in the eight years following this complaint? Or was the present Palace built later still? Middleton's successor, Bishop Anthony Rudd (1594-1614), was an absentee, residing at his estate at Aberglasney, Carmarthen. (James 1980, 24). He was succeeded by Bishop Milbourne (1615-21), who furthered the dismantling of the other episcopal properties, procuring a licence to demolish Llawhaden Castle, and the hall, chapel, cellar and bakehouse at St David's Palace (Evans 1991, 20; Green 1927, 104-5). This could make him equally a likely candidate, concentrating his resources on Abergwili, or an unlikely one, signifying a general dismissal of his Welsh properties.

William Laud (1621-27), later Archbishop of Canterbury under Charles I, had built 'at (his) own charge... a chapel or Oratory' within the Palace. It was consecrated in 1625, four years into his incumbency, and dedicated to St John Baptist after his Oxford College (Baker-Jones 1959, 32-3). It has been suggested by a number of authorities that Laud's chapel was essentially the chapel that remains at the Palace to this day, on the first floor of the southern range, that is still referred to as 'Laud's Chapel' (Evans 1932, 86-7). The present detail and fittings are all 20th century, but the width given by Laud is the same as the present structure. At any rate, it presumably succeeded a pre-existing chapel and Laud's work may have represented a refit; it was described as 'an old chapel' in 1791 (*ibid.*) although, according to Archdeacon Yardley, Bishop Otley (1713-23) 'had fitted up the decent chapel' (Green 1927, 121).

James suggests that 'if Laud had gone to the expense of building a new chapel, it is possible that other works were carried out at the palace at this time' (James 1980, 26). However, during his episcopacy, Laud visited his diocese only twice. The first occasion was in July-August 1622 when he began his visitation at Brecon College, went on to St Davids, 'visited at Carmarthen', then left for England (Baker-Jones 1959, 32-3). In August 1625 he 'came safely to (his) own house at Abergwili (and) consecrated the chapel or oratory' (*ibid.*). He stayed in Abergwili until November, but was not kept busy by canonical duties - only one man offered

himself for ordination but was declined, and Laud appears to have confirmed no-one (*ibid.*). However Laud's episcopacy is probably the latest date at which an 'Elizabethan' Palace, as described in the sources, could have been built.

The 17th century

Bishops Roger Mainwaring (1635-53) and William Lucy (1660-77) appear to have resided at Abergwili, Mainwaring having died at Carmarthen, while Lucy donated the chalice to Abergwili parish church (James 1980, 26). Lucy, like Barlow before him, attempted to transfer the See from St Davids to Carmarthen. The very fact that the suggestion was made implies that Abergwili Palace was a modern, comfortable residence. It was assessed at 11 hearths in 1670, and in 1672, for which 22s tax was payable; this may be compared with 8 hearths at Ystradwrallt, the next largest in the parish (Anon. 1912, 1). Lucy's successor, William Thomas (1677-83), attempted the same transfer, describing the palace as 'a fit episcopal house... in which for the most part the bishops constantly resided' (Green 1927, 115). However, his view may have been coloured by the fact that he was a Carmarthen man (*ibid.*). Furthermore, the palace may have been getting on for 100 years old by this time, and had lain vacant for seven years during the Commonwealth, 1653-60. That it needed attention may be implied by Thomas' proposal that St David's palace be demolished and the materials conveyed 'for the repair of the two houses at Brecon and Abergwili' (James 1980, 27 citing Brecon Collegiate Church Papers). Bishops Womack (1683-86), Lloyd (1686-87) and Watson (1687-1704) appear to have been non-resident, and in a Lay Subsidy of 1689, 15s tax was payable for the Palace (Anon. 1912, 50), as compared with 22s nineteen years previously, suggesting decline had occurred.

By the time Bishop George Bull (1705-10) took up the episcopacy, the Palace had fallen into disrepair. Bull took up residence in Brecon, 'Abergwili being then out of repair', but seems to have spent much time at Abermarlais House, Carms. (Jones 1967, 178). Abermarlais was one of the largest houses in Carmarthenshire in 1670, with 21 hearths. It seems, during this period, to have been a favourite haunt of the Bishops of St Davids, Bishop Adam Ottley (1713-23) - who did so much to restore the Palace - staying several times at the house, on one occasion paying 2s for 'the Musick' laid one for his entertainment (*ibid.*).

The 18th century

Bishop Philip Bisse (1710-12) was also non-resident and it was up to his successor, Bishop Adam Ottley (1713-23), to remedy the situation. The palace was extremely dilapidated and Ottley set about a complete reconstruction. He spent large sums on refurbishment (over £370 at least), and Abergwili appears to have become his chief residence (James 1980, 27-8). Work finished in 1722 when Ottley took up residence; he died at Abergwili the following year. The quality of the work may or may not have been affected by the fact that the masons, who were employed via a direct labour system, were very poorly paid, receiving 1s per day - half the average rate - but they may have been fed by the bishop (Knoop and Peredur Jones 1941, 16, 21).

Nevertheless, the work transformed the Palace into the building that largely exists today, although it is apparent that much of the pre-existing layout was maintained; Iolo Morgannwg described the surviving 'Elizabethan' detail, while his description of it as 'low' implies that the third floor was a later addition (Evans 1988, 41, 47, citing NLW MS 13115B). In addition, the east wing was also a later addition. The layout of Ottley's palace has been reconstructed by James (1980, Fig. 1); it faced west (the 'west front' being mentioned in Ottley's inventory; NLW Ottley 1), and the buildings were situated around an open courtyard, called the

'Green Court' (*ibid.*), that was only roofed over in the early 19th century.

Subsequent bishops appear to have been largely absentee. Bishop Elias Syddall (1730-31) never visited his See (Green 1927, 123), while Nicholas Clagett (1731-42) appears to have spent most of his time in London. However, he visited Abergwili in 1735 and evidently liked it, for in 1737, whilst staying at the Palace, he wrote that he was 'well pleased with Wales, and in particular that part of it where my house is, that is, Abergwilly House, that... I purpose every year to spend a good part of the Summer in that country' (Evans 1906-7, 215, 218-9). He also appears to have spent some time at St Davids (although presumably not in the palace, which was ruinous), for £10 was spent on 'entertaining at St Davids' in 1736, but only £1 1s on the same at Carmarthen (Green 1927, 340).

Abergwili Palace was leased out during the 1750s and 1760s, when it was described as 'decayed' (NLW, SD/Deeds/15 and 24), although this refers to its value as an asset rather than its condition *per se*. However Mary Morgan, writing in 1791, described the Palace as 'very much improved by its former possessors, particularly Bishop Yorke (1774-1779) and the present bishop (Samuel Horsely, 1788-1793) meditates some in the future' (Evans 1932, 86-7). Horsely was succeeded by another absentee bishop, William Stuart (1794-1800), who was apparently blamed by Iolo Morgannwg for that fact that the Palace had 'little in it of what aspires upwards since (that) worthy prelate has been absent from it' (Evans 1988, 41 citing NLW MS 13115B; *contra* James 1980, 29). Yorke or Horsely therefore are most likely to have added the low, slender east 'wing' that is depicted in a late 18th century painting (NLW D6182; reproduced in James 1980, 29), and on a map of 1796 (NLW, St Davids Map Book, 1796), but which was rebuilt more substantially shortly afterwards.

The 19th century

Map evidence demonstrates that a major rebuild, and landscaping project, were undertaken between 1796 and 1811. According to the tourer, Benjamin Heath Malkin (Malkin 1807, 442), this was undertaken by Bishop George Murray (1801-1803), a scientist and inventor who patented a primitive telegraph (Evans 1932, 88). Malkin's attribution is confirmed by Edward Donovan in 1804, who described the Palace as 'newly beautified' (Donovan 1805, 204-5) and by Thomas Rees, in 1815. Rees describes how the Palace 'is now the only episcopal residence belonging to the diocese. It had at one time suffered greatly from neglect: it was first rendered habitable after the Civil Wars, by Bishop Ottley, about the year 1715, and about 12 years ago was thoroughly repaired and modernised by Lord George Murray' (Rees 1815, 338-9). Not all visitors were as flattering. Thomas Gery Cullum, writing in 1811, noted that the Palace was 'the only habitable palace belonging to the Bishop... it is an irregular building, in good repair, and not unpleasantly situated in a valley' (NLW MS 5446 B, 123). However, he was of the opinion that the Palace 'deserves that name only as being the residence of a bishop, tho' much improved by the addition of a Gothic front by Murray' (*ibid.*, 63).

This new Gothic front represents the present east wing, which was newly-constructed to replace the late 18th century wing. It was built of necessity, as Murray turned the entire Palace around through 180°, to face east rather than west. The new east front was now the 'show' front, overlooking the park (NLW, St Davids Map Book, 1811), and pictorial evidence shows that the design was 'Georgian Gothic' (or 'Strawberry Hill Gothic' after Horace Walpole's house of that name in Middlesex), an ornate style popular during the period, in which 'Gothick' detail was employed but general plan-form and proportion was neo-Classical (NLW Drawing Volume 392, PE 4887; NLW Original Drawings Carm B, PB 726;

NLW Prints Carm A, PB 3314). The new east front was fenestrated with Y-traceried windows, and the north and south ranges projected as semi-octagonal bays either side, with similar fenestration and hipped roofs. One of the contemporary drawings shows a large 'Gothick' cupola lying centrally on the roof (NLW Original Drawings Carm B, PB 726).

Murray also roofed over the open quadrangle, and added the bay-windows to the side elevations (*ibid.*). James has suggested that Murray's work may have been undertaken by John Nash, who was active in the area up to 1802 (James 1980, 31); however there is no direct evidence for this and no attribution to Nash appears in recent studies of his work (Suggett 1995, 107-128 *et. al.*).

However, by 1829 the Palace was described as having 'been suffered to fall into decay' (James 1980, 31). It was almost entirely rebuilt, 'in the Elizabethan style', at the expense of Bishop John Banks Jenkinson (1825-40). The Palace was again reversed to face west, and took on its present form. The present third storey, with its Dutch gables and Jacobean chimney stacks, was added (James 1980, 31) - in conscious emulation of those seen by Iolo Morgannwg in 1796, which may still have been standing?

Little work appears to have been undertaken by Jenkinson's immediate successors (James 1980, 31) but Bishops Conop Thirlwall (1840-70), William Basil Jones (1874-97) and John Owen (1897-1913) were all resident, the latter employing at least fourteen household staff in c.1900, in addition to gardeners, farmhands etc. (Owen n.d.).

The 20th century

The Palace burnt down in 1903, water being pumped from the Bishop's Pond to put out the fire (Owen n.d.). Rebuilding, which was completed in 1907, was however slight and the building remained, in general, much as before (James 1980, 31). However, at some period, Murray's roof over the Palace quadrangle may have fallen into disrepair as it is said to have been re-roofed after the fire, dinners apparently having previously become 'damp and cold from being carried from the kitchen to the dining room' (Owen n.d.).

Certain demesne lands were sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners between 1886 and 1913, whilst the Bishop's Palace and Park were transferred to the Representative Body of the Church in Wales after 1922 (Welsh Church Commission, 1944); they also purchased 'certain other former demesne lands'. The 'Manor of Abergwili' was still a tenurial entity in 1940 when it comprised 600 acres, including the town (although following the Law of Property Act of 1922, all tenants held land in 'fee simple'). In that year, it was transferred to the University of Wales (*ibid.*). They in turn put it up for auction in 1986.

The bishops moved to a new episcopal residence, newly built in what had been 'Steeple Park' (Zone 4) in 1972. In 1974, the Palace and park were acquired by the then Carmarthenshire County Council, who undertook its conversion into the County Museum, which opened in 1978.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BISHOP'S PARK (PRN 25610)

To what extent might the garden and park have originated during the Middle Ages? Components of the park may have medieval origins, and the college precinct may have been coterminous with the later park - the bishop's 'island in the River Tywi containing a stang of pasture worth yearly 3d (the Lord of Kidwelly has the other half of the island)' mentioned in the *Black Book* of St Davids, in 1326 (Willis-Bund 1902, 241-51), may well be represented by the 'Great Meadow', the water-meadow on the Tywi floodplain, to the southwest of the present Palace (Zone 7), at NGR SN 442 209. A former loop of the Tywi, now dry, crosses the meadow and is followed by the parish boundary; it may represent the boundary with the Lord of Kidwelly's land in 1326.

So when was the park first laid out? The list of Bishop Martin's manors in the *Black Book* refers to gardens at five of them – Lamphey, Llandygwydd, Llawhaden, Trevine and Wolfscastle (summarised in Whittle 1992, 11). No mention is made of a garden at Abergwili (and see Whittle 2000, 88), which may of course be because it wasn't a residence worthy of a garden. Lamphey Palace was associated with an extensive park by 1326, comprising 68.8ha (Turner 1991, 8-9) and including three orchards, 'the fruit of which with the fruit of the curtilage' included apples, cabbages and leeks, four vineyards, 48 acres of woodland, four fishponds and containing '60 great beasts' meaning horses and cattle, as well as deer. However, this cannot really be compared with Abergwili Park which during the medieval period, appears to have only occupied 6.03 ha including the Great Meadow (Zone 7).

But it is possible - just - that the 'three closes' of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (Roberts 1920, 137-8), rather than representing the smaller walled enclosures discussed above, may refer to large enclosures (see Fig. 3). They may suggest an early origin for the present park curtilage, and its tripartite division into the area of the Palace itself, with the park proper (Zone 1), the area to the west and southwest of the Palace (Zones 3, 4 and 5) – including the possible alternative college site - and the Great Meadow (Zone 7). This may appear unlikely - such large areas would not normally be termed 'closes' in the sources, but the name 'Ludfield' may indicate a large agricultural enclosure. It may also be significant that a tripartite division is again hinted at in Bishop Ottley's Inventory of 1713, where three fields are listed (NLW, Ottley 1; see below). So in area and general configuration the park, or Palace curtilage, may have remained the same throughout the post-medieval period, at least, unless the attempts by Bishop Ferrar (1548-54) to 'enclose the highway near Carmarthen' (James 1980, 24) represent an effort to enlarge it.

But when was the Palace curtilage turned into an appropriate setting for the Palace? There is little evidence either in the written sources, or maps, or pictures for any 'formal' landscaping until the beginning of the 19th century. However in view of what was happening elsewhere in Wales during the earlier post-medieval period, and locally at Coedcenlas, Haroldston and Landshipping, Pembs. (Briggs 1998, 66; Whittle 1992, 13-20), it is possible that some form of earlier garden or park may have existed at Abergwili.

The 16th - early 18th centuries

Given the Renaissance tastes of the resident bishop Richard Davies (1561-81), it is tempting to imagine that he may have established an 'Elizabethan' formal garden at the Palace. However, the accepted view of his patronage of his Abergwili holding has been challenged above. Nevertheless, it might be expected

that whoever was responsible for the erection of the present Palace - Bishops Middleton, Milbourne or Laud being the other candidates - would wish for it to be seen against an appropriate landscape for their age and tastes.

As suggested above, one or all of the three walled enclosures shown on the 1796 map, and presumably walled, may have origins in the medieval period. The enclosure north of the Palace, in Zone 2 of this report, is labelled 'Garden (and Pleasure Ground) formerly Bowling Green'. If it was medieval in origin, then it may be that it had been a garden before becoming a Bowling Green.

The 17th century was, despite the presence some resident bishops such as Mainwaring, Lucy and Thomas between 1635 and 1683, apparently a period of general neglect and it may be that little work was done within the Palace grounds. Indeed, some indication of the state of the Palace curtilage, whilst vacant during the Commonwealth (1653-60), is hinted at in the sources. A case held at Abergwili, in 1651, heard that the 'manor and manor house at Abergwili, parcel of the Bishopric of St Davids', had been the subject of a contested lease, as 'waste', to one Margaret Woodford (Jones 1964-69, 55).

What should be a useful illustration - a view of Abergwili taken in 1684 - is disappointing. In that year, the Duke of Beaufort undertook a circuit through Wales, accompanied by the journalist and illustrator Thomas Dineley. They stopped to review the local militia at Abergwili and Dineley sketched the view (Dineley 1888, 224). A building in the background may be the Palace, or may be the church - its impossible to tell, or to ascertain the viewpoint. Nothing resembling an enclosure or park is present in the scene.

Early cartographic sources are of little help in reconstructing the layout of the site during this period. There is no Speed map of Abergwili (despite its being reckoned a town), and other map sources are just too small a scale to be useful (eg. BM, Saxton's map, 1578; John Blaeu's map of 1645). Abergwili village, and bridge, are marked and labelled on Ogilby's late 17th century road map, while the church may be marked. However, the Palace is neither marked nor labelled. This might be due to the specific function of the map, but may confirm a general late 17th century decline.

Emmanuel Bowen's map of 1729 is interesting in that it appears to show a large structure approximately 400m southeast of the Palace, on the north bank of the River Tywi (NLW, Bowen's map, 1729). As the Palace is clearly marked and labelled to the north, it is unclear what this represents; is it merely a cartographer's error? Bowen also shows the loop in the river to the east that was to become the 'Bishop's Pond' in 1802 (Zone 7). As Barri Jones noted in 1972, the loop cuts through the projected line of the Roman Road, suggesting that the loop itself it may have been a post-medieval formation (Jones 1972, 4), but clearly from before 1729.

The early 18th century

There is one very important document for this early period. It has been seen above that Bishop Ottley (1713-23) largely rebuilt the palace. The Ottley papers in the National Library of Wales also contain a full inventory of the outbuildings and stables (NLW Ottley 1). This document, from 1713, is titled the 'View of the Dilapidations of the Palace of Abergwilly, with the Outbuildings, Garden and Court Walls, and other appurtenances to the Palace', suggesting the extent of the Palace curtilage at the time. In addition to the Palace itself, a number of other structures and features are listed -

The 'Back Court'
The 'wall between the Best Court and Garden'
The 'gate into the Best Court'
The 'gate into the Garden'
The 'stable', with 'loft', and 'stairs going up to the stable', and 'door over the stable', the 'west end of stable', and 'manger'
The 'wall between Barn and Coach House'
The 'Orchard Wall'
The 'Little House'
The 'gate and post in the Little Field'
The 'gate from the highway into the Outer Court'
The 'wall between Widow Watkins' garden and the Little Field'
The 'wall about the gate from the highway to the house', and its coping
The 'gate and posts for the two fields'
All are listed in the context of repairs rather than new build.

What can be deduced of the layout of the Palace curtilage from this list? The next earliest detailed topographic information is in the form of a map from 1796 (NLW, St Davids Map Book, 1796), with which some comparisons may be made. The 'Outer Court' faces onto the highway and may be the 'Palace Yard' of the map (Zone 3 of this report), lying west and north of the Palace. There was clearly already a boundary wall onto the highway. The 'Garden' may be the Kitchen Garden of 1796 (Zone 5), and later, lying southwest of the Palace; the 'Best Court' may then be the 'Steeple Park' of 1796 (Zone 4) as there was a wall between the two. However, if the garden is instead the enclosure to the north of the house marked as 'Garden... formerly Bowling Green' (Zone 2) in 1796, then the 'Best Court' might be Zone 1, suggesting that it may have had some formal layout at this date. If so, the Bowling Green, as it is not listed in the inventory, might be an earlier feature. Bowling Greens were a fashionable element of Tudor and 17th century gardens (Whittle 2000, 92).

The 'Back Court' sounds as if it may be the 'Hay Yard', discussed above, lying at the back of the property (in Zone 1); if so, it is interesting in view of its suggested early origins that it is here called a 'court'. It follows then that the coach house and stable may have occupied the same position, in the Hay Yard, as they did in 1796; however, the 1796 building was aligned north-south, while the 'west end of stable' is referred to in 1713. Of the location of the Orchard and the 'Little House' nothing can at present be said. There appear to have been three fields - the 'Little Field' and two others - cf. the 'three closes' of 1541 - perhaps perpetuating a tripartite division?

If Ottley spent so much on the Palace and outbuildings, did he do any landscaping work in the grounds? It doesn't appear likely - the inventory is so comprehensive that any work on the grounds would surely have been included.

The late 18th century

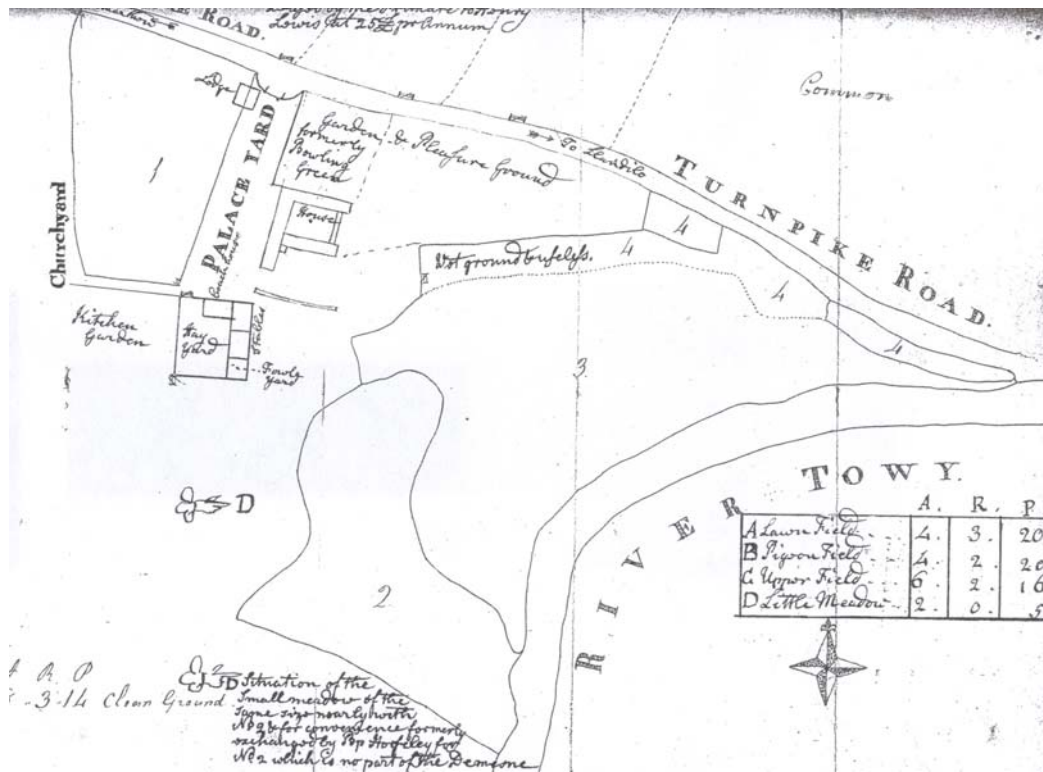
The later 18th century is better documented, being the period during which detailed mapping became widespread, and when 'Romantic' tours of Wales became fashionable, with their accompanying journals. An earlier traveller, Daniel Defoe, passed through the area in 1724. His *Tour through the Whole Island of Great Britain*, published the following year, provides much useful information on Carmarthen, but omits Abergwili altogether (Cole and Browning 1928, 56-7).

However, a detailed map of the Palace curtilage was drawn in 1796 (Fig. 4) and has been referred to above. This shows the 'improvements' carried out under

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishop James Yorke, 1774-1779 (and possibly his successor, Samuel Horsely, 1788-1793) that were described by Mary Morgan and Iolo Morgannwg. It shows the main road through Abergwili, which may have been established by Thomas Bek in 1291 (see above) and which was turnpiked in 1763-71 (Lewis 1971, 43). The Palace is shown, with the square enclosure in Zone 2, apparently walled (at least to the west), running northwards to the road and labelled 'Garden (& Pleasure Ground) formerly Bowling Green' (the 'Outer Court' of 1713?). A courtyard, apparently enclosed, occupies the area of the drive to the Palace entrance (Zone 3), and is labelled 'Palace Yard' (another contender for the 'Outer Court' of 1713?); a lodge, now gone, is also shown. The Kitchen Garden to the southwest (Zone 5) is also partially shown, and labelled. Adjoining it to the east (in Zone 1) is the square enclosure discussed above, labelled the 'Hay Yard' (the 'Back Court of 1713?'), with a large stable block and 'Fowls Yard' on its east side, and a coach house against its north wall; these may have been mentioned in the inventory of 1713 (see above). West of the 'Palace Yard', in Zone 4, was 'Steeple Park', a large empty field, apparently enclosed (and walled?); it was possibly the 'Best Court' of 1713.

Fig. 4 - The estate map of 1796
 (National Library of Wales, St Davids Map Book, 1796)



There is no real evidence of landscaping on the map, but the label 'Pleasure Ground' may denote the area to the east of the garden that we know was later subject to landscaping (see Zone 1, below). And a painting from the late 18th century (NLW D6182) shows this area with scattered, smallish trees, but it is difficult to discern whether they belong to any formal planting (Fig. 5). The painting also suggests that Zone 4, the area to the west of the Palace ie. 'Steeple Park' etc., was densely cloaked with trees. Neither the 'Garden' of the 1796 map, nor its predecessor, the 'Bowling Green', are shown in Zone 2. However, adjoining the house to the east is a small square area defined by a stake or

wicket fence, perhaps defining a garden plot. It may be oddly positioned in the painting, apparently leading south towards the Hay Yard, and may correspond with a curious feature shown south of the Palace on the 1796 map (which may also be suggested on John Byng's drawing of 1784, Fig. 6).

Fig. 5 - A late 18th century painting of the park, from the northeast
(NLW D6182; reproduced from James 1980, 37)

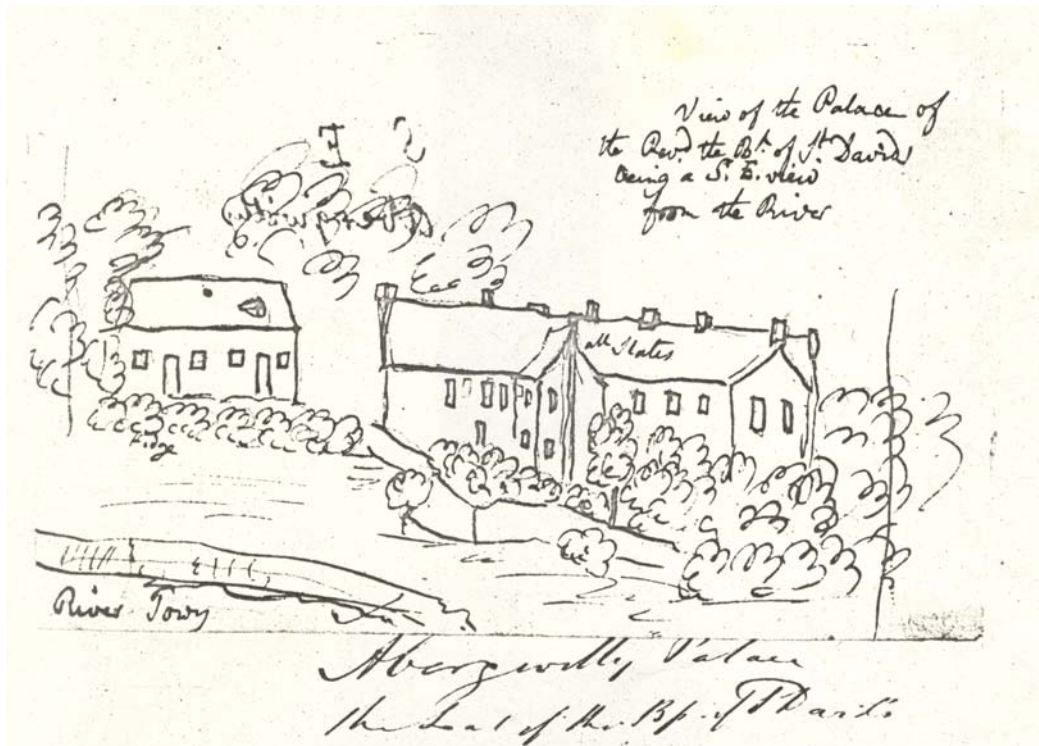


The view in the painting has been telescoped, but the northern boundary wall appears to stop well short of the east end of the park. This accords with the 1796 map which suggests that this eastern portion of the park, Zone 1, was only partly established, showing three enclosures stretching away to the east labelled 'Potato Gardens'. The ha-ha which now forms the southern edge of this area had also clearly to be built, the strip between Zone 1 and Zone 7 (the Great Meadow) being labelled 'Wet ground and useless'.

No other areas of the park appear to be enclosed, or indeed formalised on the map. Meanwhile a sketch by John Byng, from 1784 (Fig. 6), shows the Palace and old stables from the southeast, with the Tywi in the foreground. The surrounding landscape appears very informal, if anything overgrown, and there is no suggestion of any formal layout (Byng 1784, f.251).

However, the Palace must have been regarded as occupying an appropriate setting for contemporary tastes, or Iolo Morgannwg, writing in 1796, would have told us about it. In fact he says 'this grovellingly great place stands in a most beautiful spot in the luxuriant Vale of Towy, that now lies under a heavy load of as fine hay and grass as can anywhere be seen...' (Evans 1988, 41 citing NLW MS 13115B) and in a further transcript describes Abergwili as 'a beautiful place, Towy a fine vale, more beautiful than Dyffryn Clwyd...' (*ibid.*, 49 citing NLW MS 13144A). Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who passed through Abergwili in June 1793, also notes the beauty of the landscape but only mentions the Palace in passing (Thompson 1983, 40). It may be that the natural beauties were regarded as requiring no refinement.

Fig. 6 - A drawing by John Byng showing the Palace and stable
from the east, in 1784
(Cardiff Public Library MS 3.237)



The early 19th century, 1801-1829

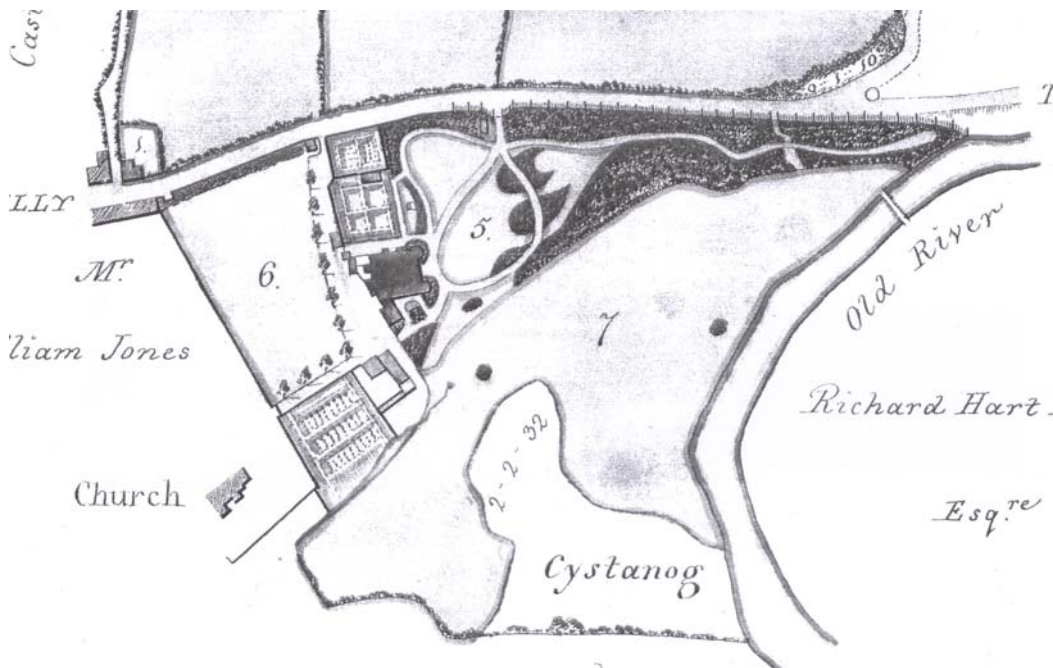
There is no real evidence for landscaping in the contemporary, 'Romantic' manner until the episcopacy of Bishop George Murray (1801-1803), who remodelled the Palace and brought the grounds into a state of 'high cultivation and the house refitted in a style well according with the supposed character of its professional inhabitant' (Malkin 1807, 442). This is confirmed by the map evidence. It has been noted that Murray turned the entire Palace around through 180°, to overlook – in keeping with the spirit of the age – the extensive grounds to the east, rather than the functional yard to the west. It would also take in the view of the Tywi valley – considered 'properly picturesque' – stretching away to the east.

The Palace grounds were landscaped into the park that, in essence, we see today. An impetus may have been the flood of 1802 which led to the creation of the 'Bishop's Pond' (Zone 7) – a practical inconvenience, the river having been used to supply the Palace with coal and provisions (James 1980, 30; Spurrell 1879, 77), but nevertheless an aesthetic accessory to a man of taste. In recognition, Murray built a bridge over the lake.

Murray's work was no mean feat for an undertaking that apparently took less than three years, and although James suggests that it may have been continued under his successor (James 1980, 31), it was substantially complete by 1804 (Donovan 1805, 204-5). It included a new carriage drive and gateway to the turnpike. In 1796, the northern boundary of the park followed the line of the old turnpike. It is depicted in the late 18th century painting (NLW D6182; Fig. 5), the

wall being shown as a plain, unadorned masonry structure of some height. This wall, however, had gone by 1811, under Bishop Murray's re-ordering when the entire northern edge of the park was extended northwards, over the line of the former turnpike, a new boundary wall being built some 20 metres to the north of the old and a new lodge erected (National Library of Wales, St Davids Map Book, 1811; Fig. 7). Quite how Murray obtained licence to do this is unclear and it doesn't appear to have been associated with any 'improvements' to the turnpike. The only improvements recorded were in the 1820s when Thomas Telford straightened sections of the turnpike east of Abergwili. His map of these 'Mail Road' improvements, of 1824, shows the line through Abergwili as it was in 1811.

Fig. 7 - The estate map of 1811
(National Library of Wales, St Davids Map Book, 1796)



Perhaps more importantly, the area east of the Palace (Zone 1) - the 'Pleasure Ground' of 1796? - was formalised. A masonry walled ha-ha was constructed along the boundary with Zone 7 (the Great Meadow etc.), and the area was landscaped with a lawn, with formal tree-planting, and a densely wooded area (of relict woodland?) stretching way to the east end of the park. A new entry from the road was established here, with a circular carriage drive leading up to the new east door of the Palace. A number of other sinuous drives were laid out through the lawn, and pathways through the woods to the east. The northern boundary here is shown, on the 1811 map, as iron railings.

The 'Garden formerly Bowling Green' appears to have been retained in its previous form and was now (if not before) laid out as a formal garden, with a series of regular paths (Zone 2). A smaller formal garden was established between it and the road. The 'Palace Yard' (Zone 3) and 'Steeple Park' (Zone 4) were also retained, although the latter does not appear to be wooded on the 1811 map. An avenue of trees appears to be shown along the boundary between the two. A range of outbuildings was constructed in the Palace Yard (Zone 3), and a new wing against the southwest corner of the Palace, which stretched away towards the Hay Yard and stables etc. which were also retained, apparently

unchanged from 1796 (Zone 1). The Kitchen Garden (Zone 5) is first shown in detail and again it is formal; no internal buildings or hothouses appear to be shown. One of the two large trees apparently shown in the Great Meadow (Zone 7) may still be present.

James has noted that Humphrey Repton was active in the area up to 1802 (James 1980, 31), and although there is no direct evidence that he was involved with the landscaping at Abergwili, the results were described in the most glowing terms by Edward Donovan, writing in 1804. Whilst regarding Abergwili village has having 'no object to detain the traveller... except the Palace' (Donovan 1805, 202), the building was described as 'newly beautified in a style we thought extremely appropriate: elegance is not neglected in its embellishments, but at the same time an air of chastity pervades the whole, that appears well suited for the purpose of its design, as an ecclesiastic palace', while 'the grounds, which also cover a wide extent of inclosure, is laid out with taste. Llangunnor Hill is a striking object from this spot' (*ibid.*, 204-5). Donovan's contemporary, Richard Fenton, a resident of Pembrokeshire, appears not to have written about the Palace or park (Fisher 1917). Nor, surprisingly, did Nicolas Carlisle include the Palace in his description of the parish of Abergwili in 1810 (Carlisle 1811).

Thomas Rees' description, published in 1815, appears as if it may have been written before the formation of the Bishop's Pond in 1802. He tells us that 'about 12 years ago (the Palace) was thoroughly repaired and modernised by Lord George Murray. This amiable prelate at the same time improved the grounds, and gave the whole place an appearance of elegance and comfort. The house is situated in the low meadows on the banks of the Tywi, and therefore commands but few of the surrounding beauties, but the loss is partly compensated by a very remarkable bend in the river, just in front, where this noble stream, after touching the margin of the lawn, returns for a considerable distance up the vale' - ie. the Bishops' Pond (Rees 1815, 338-9). Thomas Gery Cullum concurred, writing in 1811 that 'the situation of the Palace is very retired, tho' so near a village, and the views in the grounds, tho' not extensive, must be very delightful as the neighbourhood of Carmarthen abounds with picturesque woody hills' (NLW MS 5446 B, 89-91).

*Fig. 8 - Sketch copy of a print of the Palace, from the southeast, in 1803-29
(NLW Prints Carm A, PB 3314)*



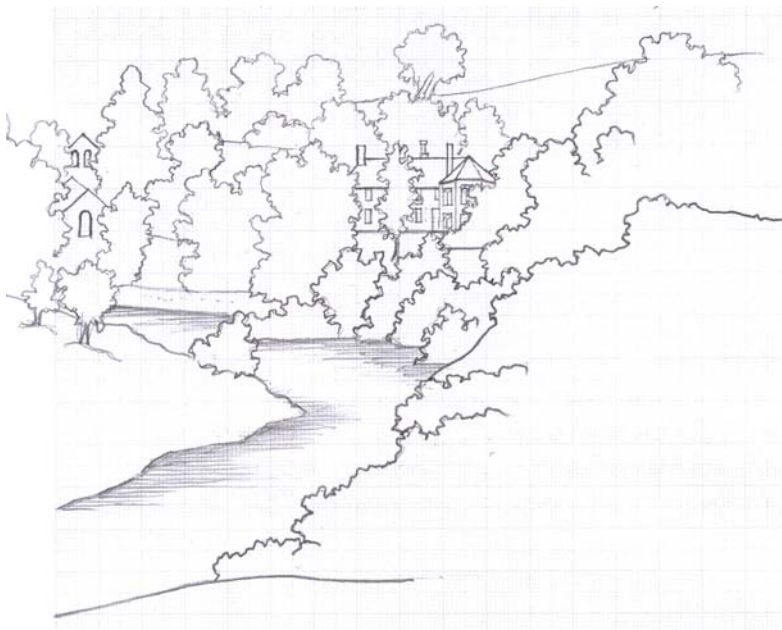
There are a number of contemporary pictures showing Murray's park. An undated print from during Murray's episcopacy (Fig. 8) shows the 'Stawberry Hill' Gothic east front of the Palace, from the east, with a formal lawn to the south and east, in which are a few conifers (NLW Prints Carm A, PB 3314). A large pen-and-wash drawing of similar date exhibits a touch of artistic license (NLW Original Drawings

Carm B, PB 726). The view, from the northeast (Fig. 9), shows this eastern area as well-wooded (particularly along the northern boundary), with a few conifers, all of which largely conceals the Palace, outbuildings and drives. The northern boundary wall is shown and Murray's eastern entry is a simple gap - his lodge is not shown. The parish church can be seen in the background. A beautiful pencil drawing by a Miss Charlotte Ann Dodsworth, from 1827 (Fig. 10), again shows the formal east lawn and Palace, but in detail (NLW Drawing Volume 392, PE 4887). The Bishops Pond (Zone 7) is in the foreground, but the mass of trees shown (all deciduous) conceal any indication of the ha-ha or carriage drives, and any other buildings. However a watercolour in the notebook of John Masleni, from 1826, is very vague and there is no description of the park in the text (NLW MS 65A, 51).

*Fig. 9 - A drawing of the park, from the northeast, in 1803-29
(NLW Original Drawings Carm B, PB 726; reproduced from James 1980, 37)*



*Fig. 10 - Sketch copy of a drawing of the park, from the east, in 1827
(NLW Drawing Volume 392, PE 4887)*



The mid 19th century, 1829-1840

The transformation from the 'Romantic' landscape park aesthetic to that of the Victorian garden is amply illustrated by the changes wrought by Bishop John Banks Jenkinson (1825-40). In 'practically rebuilding' the Palace, he turned it back around to face west. Contemporary documentation is sparse - in none of the editions of Samuel Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*, for instance, is the rebuilt palace or reorganised park described (Lewis 1833, 1842 and 1865). Palace and park are shown on the tithe map of Abergwili parish, from (?)1840, but sketchily; however a map from the 1840s (Carms. Record Office, John Francis Collection) shows the results of Jenkinson's work, which began in 1829 (Fig. 11). Murray's lawn and tree plantations east of the Palace, along with the lodge and carriage drives, have gone, and the area is shown with a scattering of shrubs (or small trees) and a series of straight paths. The paths through the woodland to the east were however retained. The formal garden enclosures in Zone 2 to the north of the Palace have also gone, although the west wall was retained. The gardens were replaced by two large, circular flower beds and a lozenge-shaped pavilion just inside the northern boundary. It was presumably now that the boundary was built as a stone wall along the entire northern edge of the park. Partly overlying the southern side of the old formal gardens are the present Palace outbuildings, around a rectangular yard, that were also built by Jenkinson.

*Fig. 11 - The 1840s estate map
(Carms. Record Office, John Francis Colln.)*



The reversal of the house necessitated the laying out of a new driveway, and the construction of yet another lodge (the present building) northwest of the Palace. The 'Palace Yard' (Zone 3) has gone, and any division between it and Steeple Park (Zone 4), both areas being apparently lawned and with a scatter of shrubs. A building shown at the southwest corner of this area on the 1840s map appears to be the 'cottage ornée' that is still present today; this is an unusually 'Romantic' feature, uncharacteristic of Jenkinson's work and harking back to a style that was

in vogue earlier in the 19th century (see Hilling 1975, 153). The detail is not unlike the Georgian Gothic of Murray's Palace east front, built 1801-1803; however the cottage is not shown on the 1811 map.

The Hay Yard, with the stable block and coach house (Zone 1), was entirely removed and lay partly beneath a circular flowerbed. A new stable block was built in the northwest corner of Zone 4, the old Steeple Park (with a date-stone of 1835 on the west wall). West of the stable block, and just outside the park curtilage, was built an entirely new Home Farm (Zone 6). Its buildings still survive. Steeple Park may from now on have been used as pasture for the Home Farm. The Kitchen Garden was retained (Zone 5), and given a new retaining wall to the south where previously there had been a slope down to the floodplain, while at least one flue-heated hothouse, as well as a glasshouse, was added.

Murray's bridge over the Bishop's Pond (Zone 7) was retained, and a dam was built at its southern end to prevent its drainage. A 'Private Walk' is marked, in pencil, along the bank of the pond on the 1840s map, but it is not known whether this was ever formalised.

The later 19th century, 1840-1903

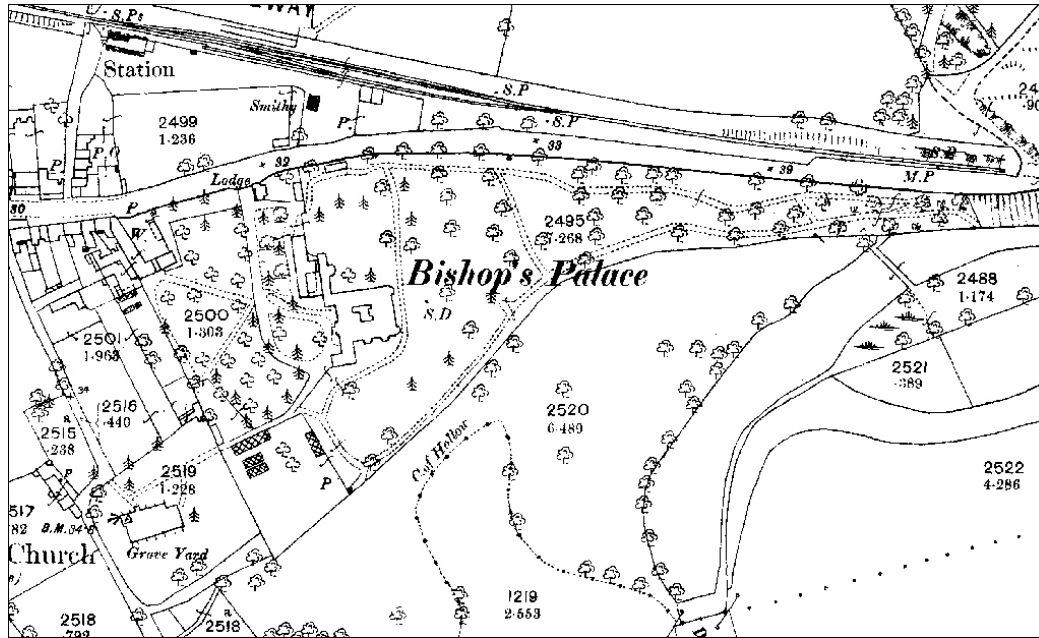
No major alterations are recorded during the episcopacy of Conop Thirlwall (1840-74), and the situation shown on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps is little changed from 1840; a painting of Abergwili from 1857 is of little help, the Palace and park being concealed from view (NLW Drawing Volume 64, 8b). The new Bishop appears to have enjoyed his park - according to Dean Stanley of Westminster, who stayed at the Palace in 1865, he went 'every evening to feed the swans and ducks in the pond at the bottom of the garden' (Evans 1917-18, 62). As far as can be ascertained, the only pond within the park was the 'Bishop's Pond' in Zone 7, the ox-bow lake that was formed in 1802. It was clearly an ornamental feature.

The next detailed mapping is the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map published in 1889 (Fig. 12). The Tywi Valley railway line, opened in 1865 (Gabb 1977, 76), is shown. It avoided the park but came very close into its east end. The line meant that new materials etc. could be easily brought onto the site. Nevertheless, the park and gardens are shown pretty much as the were in 1840s. The map records few changes and the greatest of these were in the Kitchen Garden (Zone 5) where the formal paths of the 1840s are not depicted, and appear to have gone. Instead, two trees are shown in the interior which may represent the first steps to its becoming an orchard - there were apple trees somewhere in the park by c.1900 (see below). The hothouse to the east of the garden had been moved to the inside wall, and is shown as a glasshouse; three more glasshouses occupied the northwest quadrant. Also of note is the presence once more of a hard boundary between the old Palace Yard and Steeple Park areas (Zones 3 and 4). The southwest corner of the former, around the cottage ornée, had also been enclosed; this area was called the 'small garden' in c.1900.

The map tells us something about the arboricultural regime in 1889. The boundary around Zone 4 (Steeple Park) is shown with conifers all around, including the boundary with the cottage ornée. Inside was a fairly dense scatter of deciduous trees. The old Palace Yard area, occupied by the carriage drive (Zone 3), had a mix of deciduous trees and conifers, again fairly dense. Zone 1, to the east and south of the Palace, was a more open regime, a lawned area which again comprised an equal mix of conifers and deciduous trees. Further east, where the ground slopes more, all trees were deciduous and denser (but not

as dense as today). No flowerbeds appear to be shown on the map, but those shown, in the 1840s, in Zone 2 north of the Palace are shown again in 1906.

*Fig. 12 - Detail from the Ordnance Survey map of 1889
(Ordnance Survey, 1:2500, First Edition, Carmarthenshire Sheet XXIX.4)*



William Spurrell's descriptions of Abergwili in 1879 show the level to which the trees were, by then, obscuring the Palace from view. The 'secluded episcopal palace' was 'concealed from the view of passers by; but strangers are sometimes admitted to the grounds' (Spurrell 1879, 69, 76). Interestingly, he tells us that during hard frosts, the Bishop's Pond was 'much frequented by skaters' (*ibid.*, 77).

The rhododendrons and azaleas, and the laurel, had been planted by c.1900. The former, which have clearly since spread, were singled out for praise by Gwenonwy Owen, the daughter of Bishop John Owen (1897-1913), when he took up the episcopacy in 1897 (Owen n.d.). She noted the 'other flowering bushes', the 'huge wonderful chestnut tree... in the centre of the lawn', the 'enormous cedar tree', and the 'two or three trees very close together' in the lawn. There were at least three trees the children used to climb, and they would play among the laurel bushes. 'Three men' were, at this time, employed in the garden and 'a man and woman who spent their time keeping the grounds tidy'. The lawns were mown by horse, and were by this time extensive, the process taking a long time.

Gwenonwy Owen also recalled the octagonal Summerhouse, which had been built by Bishop William Basil Jones (1874-97) in 1891 and was rebuilt in 1913, in addition to 'a very nice arbour covered with honeysuckle in another part of the grounds' (*ibid.*); the location of this feature is not known. The base of the Summerhouse was still visible, at NGR SN 44134 20969, in the 1970s.

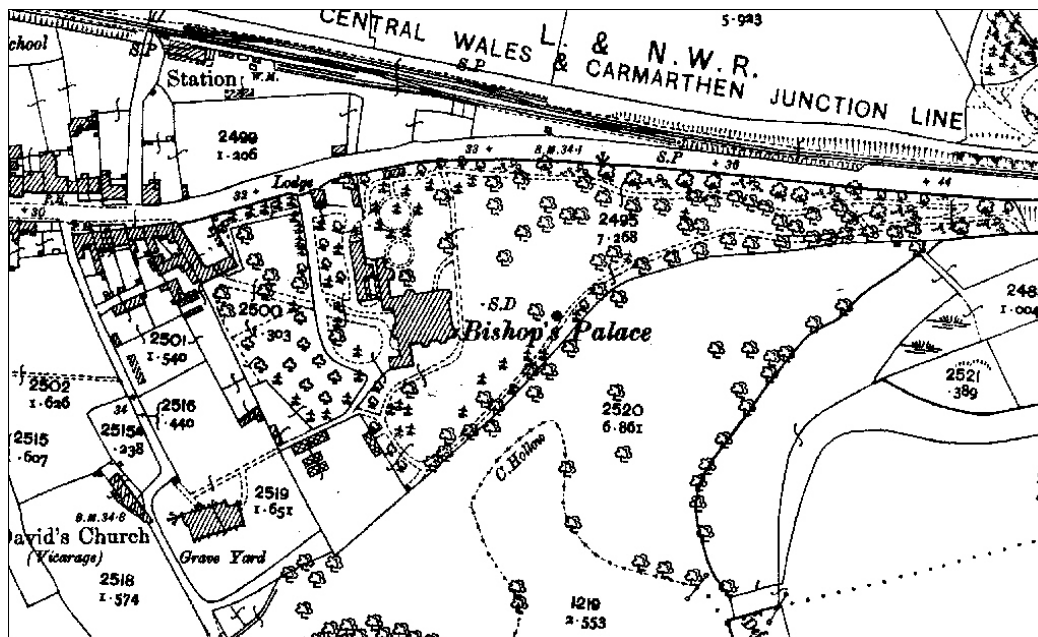
The Kitchen Garden (Zone 5) 'in which were the greenhouses...' where exotics such as pineapples and orchids were grown 'was very large and well-cultivated...' in c.1900 (*ibid.*). There was a second garden, the 'small garden' around the cottage ornée (Zone 4) which was apparently no longer used (was the cottage

vacant too?). A third garden belonged to the Bishop but lay near Abergwili station, outside the park. This was a 'big garden... for the potatoes and some fruit bushes'. Gwenonwy Owen appears not to have regarded the flowerbeds north of the Palace (Zone 2) as a 'garden'.

The 20th century

No major changes are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1906 (Fig. 13). Those present can be summarised as follows. A slightly different configuration of trees is shown between Zones 3 and 4, the old Steeple Park and the carriage drive, suggesting that some of the conifers had been removed. This boundary, now represented by a concrete post fence, is currently lined conifers planted during the later 20th century. More trees are shown in the eastern part of Zone 1, suggesting that self-seeding had occurred; they are, again, almost all deciduous. The two circular flowerbeds, and associated paths, of the 1840s map are again shown north of the Palace (Zone 2). More trees, both coniferous and deciduous, are shown south of the Palace, and along the northern roadside boundary. No trees are shown in the Kitchen Garden (Zone 5), but it is assumed that they were present as in 1889, and that they may represent the beginnings of the present orchard which comprises both apple and pear trees. The fruit trees are shown on the Meridian aerial photo of 1955 (J P Storey Meridian Air Photos, SN 42 SW, 1955) when the kitchen garden was still being cultivated.

Fig. 13 - Detail from the Ordnance Survey map of 1906
(Ordnance Survey, 1:2500, Second Edition, Carmarthenshire Sheet XXIX.4)

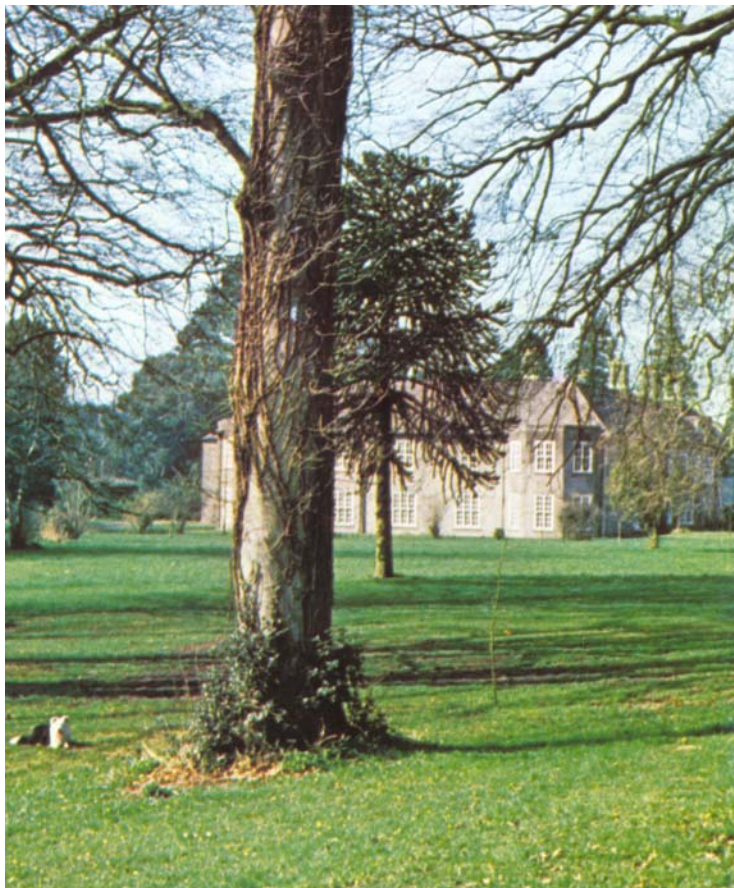


George Eyre Evans could still write, in 1914-15, that 'the glory of Abergwili however was the Palace, not perhaps the present house so much as the glorious historical grounds in which it was situated' (Evans 1914-15, 14). However, since that statement was made, self-seeding has continued apace and the laurel and rhododendron growth has increased - particularly in the immediate environs of the Palace itself (the drive being a case in point).

The aerial photo of 1955 shows the open lawn east and south of the palace (Zone 1) with a thin cover of mature deciduous trees. It had been recently mown. Further east, the terrace slope lay under a thick cover of mature trees. The area of the drive and Steeple Park (Zones 3 and 4) supported a denser concentration of trees, both coniferous and deciduous, and the avenue of trees along the boundary between the two is clear. No rhododendrons appear to be visible along the circular drive in Zone 2. Two large trees in the Great Meadow (Zone 7) appear to be the remnants of clumps shown in 1889 (and possibly in the 1840s).

When the Palace and park were acquired by the then Carmarthenshire County Council in the early 1970s, the old Steeple Park area (Zone 4), the Kitchen Garden (Zone 5) and the Home Farm (Zone 6) were retained by RBCinW, the former becoming the site of an assemblage of new buildings - the Diocesan Offices etc.. The Great Meadow had already been acquired by the University of Wales. The integrity of the Park curtilage was therefore lost, and the relationship between its components and, as is usual in these situations, it was the boundaries between the new areas that were not maintained. This led to the loss of the visual continuity between the areas - particularly the vistas west and south of the house. In addition, the spread of self-seeded trees along the ha-ha meant that the vistas from the Museum lawn, southwards across Zone 7, the Great Meadow, were lost. A new entrance to the gardens was made, and a section of the boundary wall from the lodge to this entrance rebuilt several metres to the south.

Fig. 14 - Looking east towards the Palace in c.1980



However, upon acquiring the site, some landscape works were immediately undertaken by CCC including the 'tidying of paths which have almost disappeared' and the restoration of the Bishop's Pond, a SSSI, from 'its unofficial role of rubbish and car dump' (*South Wales Evening Post*, 26/05/76). The park was planned as a major Country Park and tourist attraction. Nature trails were established, and have proved popular, and information panels have been erected. Some planting of trees and shrubs has also taken place in the last 25 years, while new raised flowerbeds were established in Zone 2 north of the Palace. A car park was also laid out in the northern half of Zone 2, over the area of the 19th century formal gardens. However, not all of the planting has been wise - it is clear from comparison with photographs from c.1980 (Fig. 14) that the open nature of the park, particularly the vistas to and from the house in the east and south of the park, has been lost, partly through this planting and partly due to the spread of shrubs and bushes.

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PART 2 – THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Resistance survey carried out within the Bishop's Garden at the former Bishop's Palace, Abergwili, revealed a number of high and low resistance area and linear anomalies. Several amorphous areas of high resistance and short linear anomalies cannot be interpreted with confidence, however, it is likely that these anomalies relate to ground make up or structural debris. Anomalies within the walled garden can be associated with a pathway, linear earthwork and former greenhouse. The survey is likely to have been influenced by soil moisture variation caused by mature trees and shrubs within the survey areas.

INTRODUCTION

Survey background

Archaeological Surveys was commissioned by Cambria Archaeology on behalf of Carmarthenshire Museums Service to undertake a geophysical survey of an area of land at the Bishop's Garden, Abergwili, Carmarthenshire as part of an environmental and historic landscape analysis.

Survey objective

The objective of the survey was to use resistivity to locate geophysical anomalies that may be archaeological in origin so that they may be assessed as part of the environmental and historic landscape analysis and used to inform future proposals to develop the grounds for greater public use and enjoyment.

Site location

The survey was located at the Bishop's Garden, former Bishop's Palace, Abergwili, Carmarthenshire at OS reference SN 441 209.

Site description

The survey was conducted within three areas, Area 1 is situated to the south of the former Bishop's Palace, now the Carmarthenshire County Museum, Area 2 to the east of the museum and Area 3 within the walled garden that lies to the west of the museum within the grounds of the Bishop's residence, Llys Esgob. The total coverage of survey within these three areas was approximately 0.5ha.

Geology and soils

The underlying geology are the Llanvirn and Arenig series of the Ordovician period (BGS 2001). The overlying soils are likely to be associated with Teme and Denbigh 1 soils which are typical brown alluvial soils and typical brown earths respectively (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

METHODOLOGY

Technical synopsis

The electrical resistance or resistivity of the soil depends upon the moisture content and distribution within the soil. Buried features such as walls can affect the moisture distribution and are usually more moisture resistant than other features such as the infill of a ditch. A stone wall will generally give a high resistance response and the moisture retentive content of a ditch can give a low resistance response. Resistivity should be the favoured geophysical survey where building foundations and other masonry features are suspected (English Heritage 1995).

Equipment details and configuration

The resistivity survey was carried out using TR Systems Ltd Resistance Meter TRCIA 1.31 using a mobile Twin Probe array.

Readings were taken at 1m intervals across the site giving 900 readings within a full 30m x 30m grid. This reading interval is standard and sufficient for most evaluation requirements (English Heritage 1995).

Data processing and presentation

Data logged by the resistance meter is downloaded and processed within ArcheoSurveyor software. Raw data is analysed and displayed within the report as well as processed data. The following processing has been carried out on data in this survey:

Image processing

- Raw resistivity data has been clipped between 60 and 250 ohms in order to improve greyscale resolution.
- Processed data has been clipped between -40 and 40 ohms to enhance any possible archaeological anomalies. Negative values are a function of the mathematical operation carried out across the data during processing.

Data processing

- Data has been "despiked" in order to remove spurious high contact responses.
- Data is passed through a high pass filter in order to enhance archaeological features. High pass filtering enhances 'high frequency' variations within resistance data which are often associated with manmade features.

The results of the survey are presented as a series of plots indicating the position and referencing of each survey area, greyscale raw and processed plots of the resistance data and an abstraction and interpretation plot with number coded anomalies. A summary of each anomaly highlighted in the abstraction and interpretation plot is shown below for quick reference and this is followed by a more detailed discussion of the results. A final conclusion draws together the more significant points revealed by the survey.

RESULTS

Area 1, south of museum (centred on OS Ref 244101, 220939) (Figures 16 – 18)

Anomalies with an uncertain origin

(8) – Short high resistance linear anomaly possibly related to structural remains.

(9) – High resistance area extending into Area 2 may be associated with structural debris or ground make-up and has probably been enhanced by tree cover.

Area 2, east of museum (centred on OS Ref 244131, 220979) (Figures 16 – 18)

Anomalies with an uncertain origin

(9) – As above extending from Area 1

(10) – Low resistance response indicating more moisture retentive soil such as a ditch fill?

(11) – High resistance area that may be associated with structural debris or ground make-up and has probably been enhanced by a large tree within the area.

(12) – High resistance linear response possibly associated with structural remains or ground make up and may be related to high resistance (11).

(13) – Similar to (12).

(14) – High resistance linear response of uncertain origin.

Anomalies associated with nearby vegetation

(15) – High resistance area that is likely to be related to a soil moisture deficit caused by nearby mature trees.

(16) – Similar to (15)

Area 3, walled garden (centred on OS Ref 244045, 220882) (Figures 16 – 18)

Anomalies with an uncertain origin

(3) High resistance linear response that may be related to structural remains, pathway?

(4) – High resistance area that may be associated with structural debris or ground make up; natural geological/pedological variation should also be considered.

(6) – Similar to (4)

(7) – Similar to (4)

Anomalies likely to be related to structural remains

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- (1) – Low contrast high resistance linear anomaly associated with clearly visible earthwork suggesting former building or boundary.
- (2) – Low resistance area anomaly clearly associated with remains of a greenhouse.
- (5) – High resistance area with a linear trend correlates to the position of mapped garden paths.

DISCUSSION

Area 1

Within the survey area there are no well-defined anomalies. A short high resistance linear anomaly, (8), may be associated with former structures adjacent to the former Bishop's Palace but further interpretation is speculative. High resistance area anomaly, (9), is distinct from lower resistance response closer to the building and appears to respect the modern pathway through the area. This may well indicate that the anomaly is associated with different ground make up or soil conditions and the high resistance response may have been enhanced by moisture deficit related to trees within the area.

Area 2

There are few well-defined anomalies within the survey area although a large variation in resistance is present across the site. Anomaly (11) is an amorphous area of very high resistance which would normally be associated with unconsolidated, dry building debris or ground make up with stone. It is likely that the high resistance within this area has also been greatly enhanced by soil moisture deficit associated with nearby trees. The presence of a linear low resistance anomaly adjacent to (11) possibly indicates a former ditch holding a moisture retentive fill, however, only a short length of this anomaly is visible at the edge of the survey which prevents a confident interpretation. Short lengths of high resistance linear anomalies, (12), (13) and (14), may relate to former structural remains or garden features but again no confident interpretation is possible. Amorphous high resistance areas (15) and (16) are likely to be associated with soil moisture deficit caused by nearby mature trees and shrubs.

Area 3

Several anomalies within the survey area are associated with garden features or structural remains. Anomaly (1) is a low contrast high resistance response clearly associated with a linear earthwork; possibly a former building or boundary. A low resistance area anomaly (2) is known to have been caused by the remains of a greenhouse which exists as an overgrown low brick structure. The low resistance response is unusual and must be related to impeded drainage or highly moisture retentive soil within the structural remains. A high resistance area anomaly with a linear trend (5), shows a good correlation with mapped garden pathways. High resistance linear anomaly (3), is of uncertain origin but may be associated with a former boundary or path running across the area. Other more amorphous anomalies, (4), (6) and (7) are difficult to interpret although may relate to structural debris or ground make up; natural geological or soil variation should also be considered.

CONCLUSION

This survey has revealed a wide variation in ground resistance across the site although interpretation of the results has been problematic due to the poorly defined and amorphous nature of the anomalies. The timing of the survey, in late summer after a relatively dry year, would be expected to provide optimum conditions for the location of archaeological anomalies by resistance, however, the variety of vegetation surrounding the Bishop's Palace is likely to have had an unpredictable effect on soil moisture. Given the status and lengthy period of occupation at the site it is likely that many of the anomalies are related to the development of the gardens and palace over several centuries.

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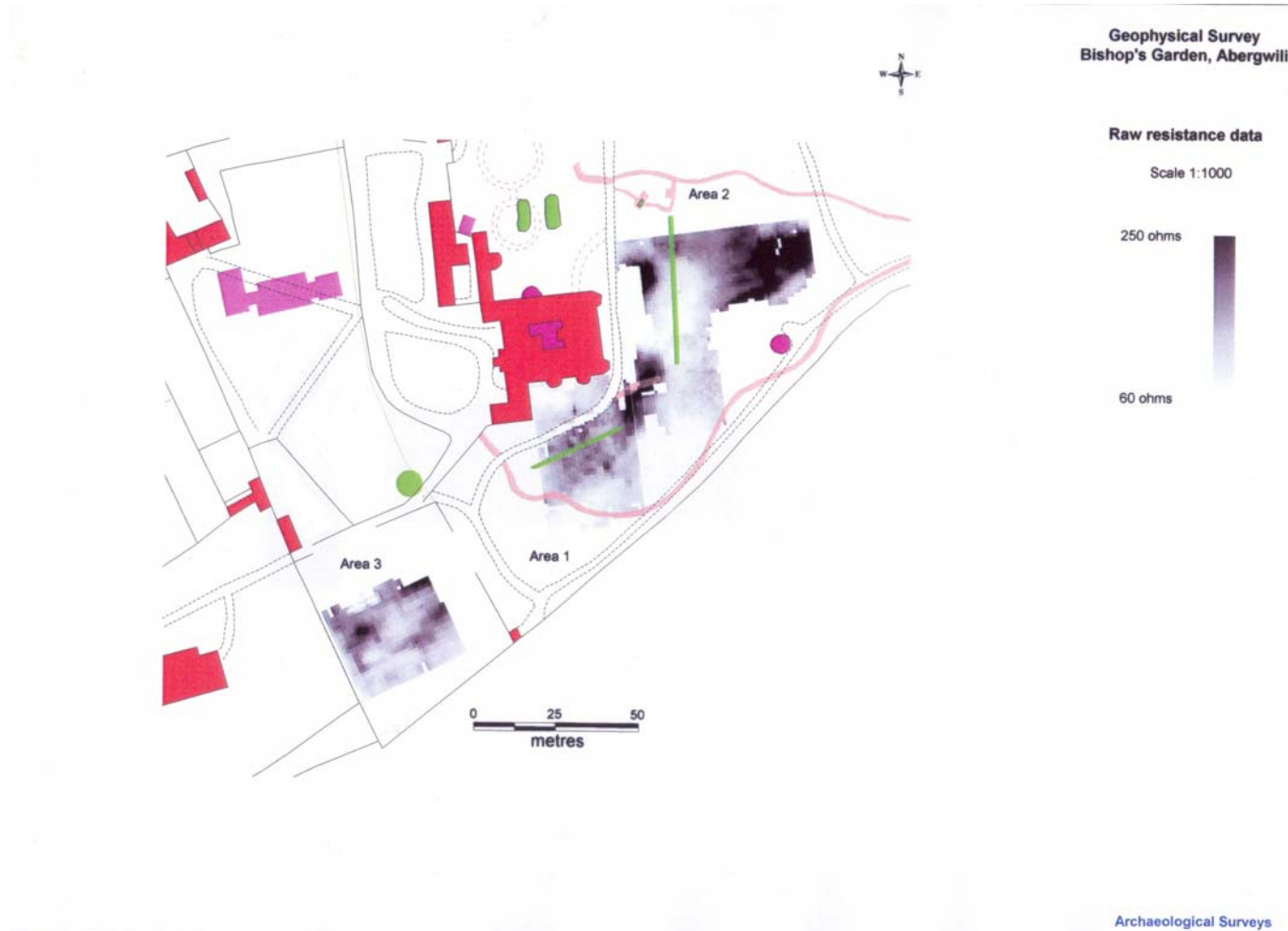
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Fig. 15 – Geophysical survey – grid referencing



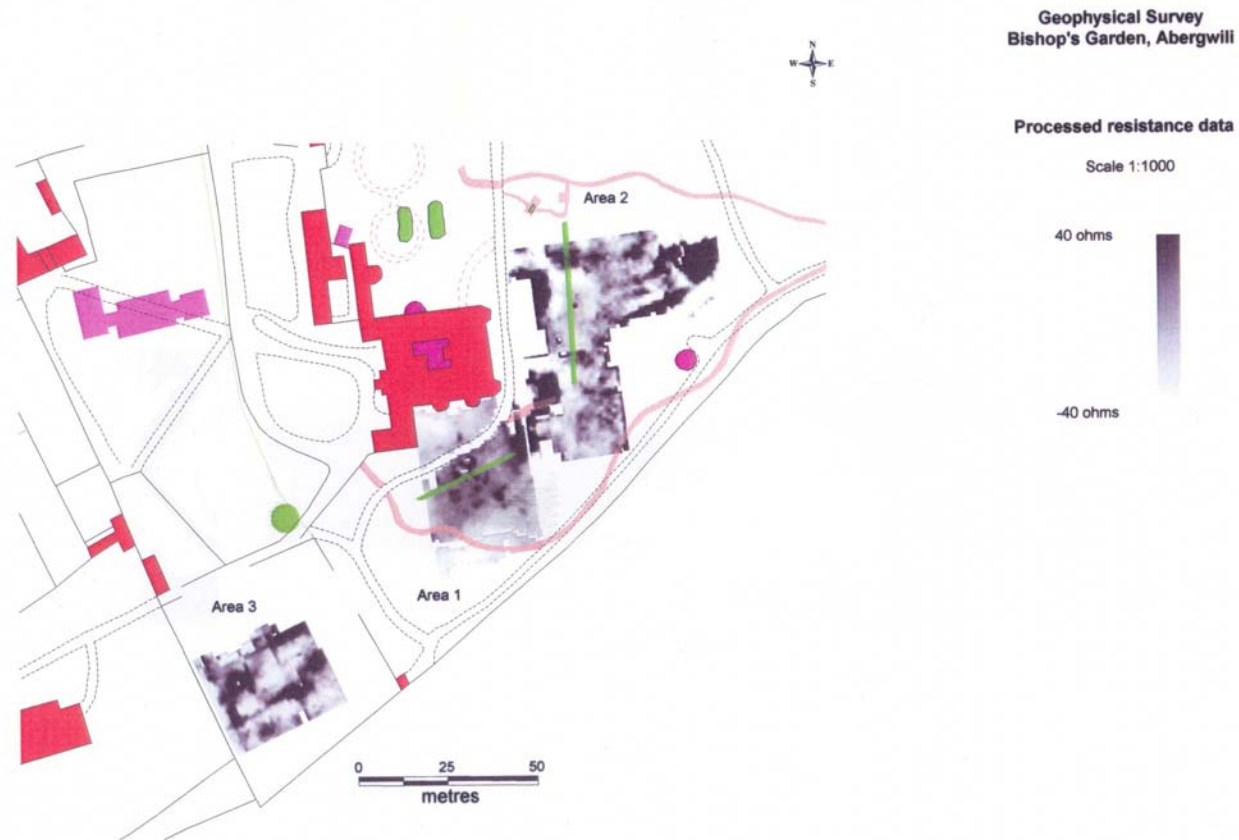
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Fig. 16 – Geophysical survey – raw resistance data



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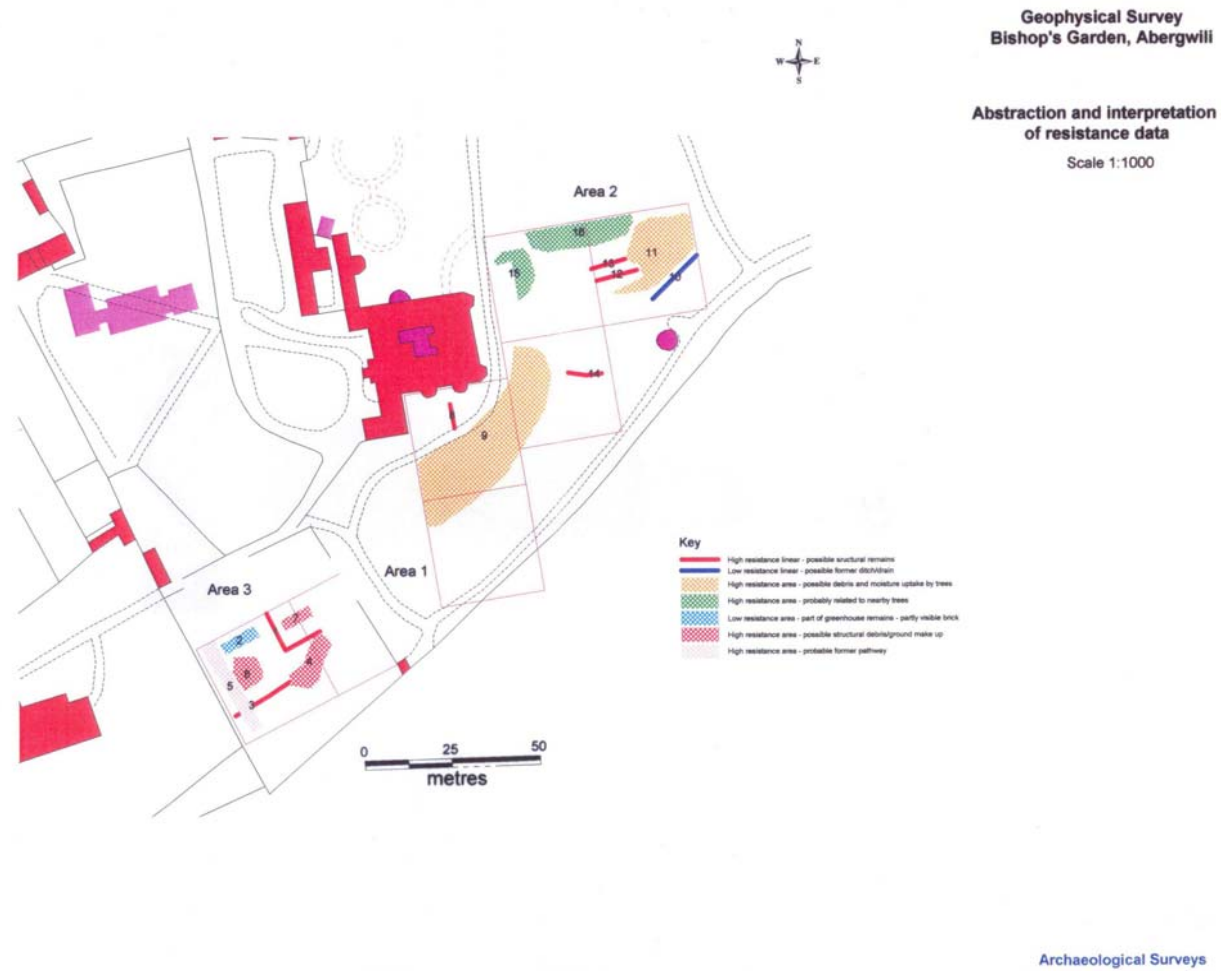
Fig. 17 – Geophysical survey – processed resistance data



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Fig. 18 – Geophysical survey – raw resistance data



PART 3 – DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK

For the purposes of this report, the study area has been divided into seven zones, which roughly correlate with historic divisions (see Fig. 1).

Zone 1 - East and south of the Palace (the 'Pleasure ground'?)

NGR - SN 442 210
Area - 2ha

A triangular parcel of land of exactly 2ha lying to the east and south of the Old Bishop's Palace/Carmarthen Museum. It consists of lawns, individual trees, shrubs and woodland. It is fairly level at its western end, with a slight fall from north to south, but with higher relief towards the east culminating in a steep several metre high slope at its extreme east end.

Historical development

This area historically comprises two components - the planted lawns east and south of the Palace, and an area 25m south of the Palace that was formerly occupied by a walled enclosure - the 'Hay Yard', with an associated stable block and coach house, removed 1829-40.

The former Hay Yard and Stable Block (NGR SN 4404 2090)

The 'Hay Yard' was a square, walled enclosure shown on historic maps, measuring 26.4m north-south and 27m east-west, with a total area of 701 square metres. It may have been adapted from one of the 'three closes' mentioned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535 (see above, and for a discussion regarding its representing the site of the college, or of the bishop's lodgings).

It may be the 'Back Court' of the 1713 survey (NLW Ottley 1). It is depicted on the 1796 map (NLW, St Davids Map Book, 1796), with a common wall to the Kitchen Garden (Zone 5) to the west. The map labels it 'Hay Yard' and shows a building, labelled 'Coach House', against its north wall, and a large stable block with an adjoining 'Fowls Yard', against its east wall. These may be the same as the 'Coach House' and 'Stables' mentioned in 1713. Also mentioned in 1713 is the 'wall between the Barn and the Coach House', suggesting that the barn also lay within the Hay Yard (as its name would suggest). It is not shown on the 1796 map and appears to have gone.

The Hay Yard is shown in two illustrations from the late 18th century (Byng 1784, f.251; NLW D6182), when the stable block was a large, tall rectangular building, that appears almost to dwarf the palace itself. The stables comprised one storey beneath a gabled roof and loft, with two entries facing east and a large arch to the north. The remainder of the yard is unclear in the illustrations. The 1713 stable similarly had a loft, accessed from a stair, suggesting that it may have been the same building.

A similar arrangement is shown on the 1811 map (NLW, St Davids Map Book, 1811), with the addition of a long narrow building against the south wall.

The entire complex was removed after 1811, probably in 1829-40 as part of Bishop Jenkinson's landscaping. The area now became part of the general Zone 1. A new building was erected over part of its site, against the east wall of the

Kitchen Garden, while a path, and a circular, ornamental bed, were established over the remainder. These are shown on the 1840s map (CRO, John Francis Colln.). The building had however gone by 1889 (OS 1:2500); its function is unknown.

The landscaped park/'Pleasure Ground'? (SN 442 210)

This area leads from the Palace to the confluence of the Bishop's Pond and the old A40/turnpike road 300m to the east. It is likely that the turnpike followed the medieval road, and the area may therefore have formed part of the medieval college precinct. The history of this area is otherwise unknown until the late 18th century, but it may be one of the 'three fields' mentioned in 1713 (NLW Ottley 1) and represent part of an apparently persistent tripartite division of the curtilage.

This area is partly occupied by a complex buried walls and parchmarks, 20 metres east of the present palace at approx. NGR SN 4409 2095 (James 1980, 28). They relate to buildings which were demolished prior to 1796 and which may have been medieval (see above).

There is the possibility that this zone might be the 'Best Court' of the 1713 inventory, suggesting that it may have had some formal layout at this date. It is shown on the 1796 map as parcelled up into a number of enclosures. Immediately east of the house is an area occupying 0.83ha which may be labelled 'Pleasure Ground' (it is uncertain whether this label applies to Zone 2 - see below). Beyond this, three small enclosures lead eastwards to the end of the park, on the now-wooded terrace slope, and are labelled 'Potato Gardens'.

The area is shown in a view from the late 18th century (NLW D6182), with scattered small trees, but it is difficult to discern whether they belong to any formal planting scheme. Nevertheless their presence, and the possible name 'Pleasure Ground', suggests that some landscaping may have begun. A plain wall is shown along the northern roadside boundary, which stops well short of the end of the park, as it still appears to have done in 1811 - but this appears to have been a different wall (see below). The illustration also shows a small enclosure with a stake or wicket fence between the Palace and the Hay Yard; this may have been a small garden. The ha-ha which now forms the southern edge of this area had clearly yet to be built in 1796, the strip between this zone and the Great Meadow (Zone 7) being labelled 'Wet ground and useless'. It may represent a stream that was channelled when the ha-ha was built 1801-3.

The area was landscaped and remodelled under Bishop George Murray in 1801-1803, when the Palace was turned to face east. It became the formal setting for the new show front, and the ha-ha was built along the southern boundary to provide a view over the Great Meadow (Zone 7). At the same time, the northern boundary of the park was extended northwards, over the old turnpike. The 1811 map shows a new entry midway along this boundary, which was largely represented by an ornamental iron fence. The entry, which was equipped with a small rectangular lodge just inside the park, led onto a circular carriage drive leading to the Palace; a further circular drive led to Zone 2. The area was lawned, with three clumps of formal tree planting, and further planting along the boundary and south of the Palace. A pathway - possibly one of the two shown on later maps - lead eastwards along the terrace slope, in an area shown as wooded. It led to a further small entry in the iron fence, towards the end of the park. A contemporary view shows the formal lawn east of the Palace, in which are a few conifers (NLW Prints Carm A, PB 3314). Another shows this zone as well-wooded (particularly along the northern boundary), with a few conifers, all of which largely conceals the Palace, outbuildings and drives (NLW Original Drawings Carm

B, PB 726). The northern boundary is shown as a wall and Murray's eastern entry is a simple gap - his lodge is not shown. This may be artistic license. A third again shows the formal east lawn and Palace, but the mass of trees shown (all deciduous) conceal any indication of the ha-ha or carriage drives, and any other buildings (NLW Drawing Volume 392, PE 4887).

Between 1829 and 1840, Bishop Jenkinson remodelled the park and turned the house around to again face west. A map from the 1840s (CRO, John Francis Colln.) shows that the carriage-drives in this area were removed, and replaced by a series of straight paths, one of which divides the lawn from the terrace slope to the east. Two paths are shown leading from the lawn to the east end of the park, along the top and bottom of the terrace slope as at present; the small entry in the boundary wall here is probably contemporary. A wall was built along the northern boundary of the park, replacing the iron fence, and the entry and lodge were removed. The ha-ha may have been partly rebuilt, or at least straightened - it was certainly extended southwestwards to join the southeast corner of the Kitchen Garden (Zone 5). The nature of the vegetation within the park is difficult to discern from the map, which appears to show an even scatter of small trees and shrubs throughout.

The OS 1:2500 map of 1889 shows little change. Jenkinson's paths are shown, and the zone is depicted with a regular, thin scatter of trees. Some conifers are shown immediately in the lawn south and east of the Palace. The trees become only slightly denser on the slope to the east (which is now densely wooded), and are all shown as deciduous. The 1906 OS map records much the same situation. The trees are denser on the slope towards the east, and there are one or two less conifers in the lawn. Jenkinson's straight north-south path between these two areas has gone. The map shows the octagonal Summerhouse built, at NGR SN 44134 20969, in 1891.

The rhododendrons and azaleas, and the laurel, had been planted by c.1900. The former, which have clearly since spread, were singled out for praise by Gwenonwy Owen, the daughter of Bishop John Owen (1897-1913), when he took up the episcopacy in 1897 (Owen n.d.). She noted the 'other flowering bushes', the 'enormous cedar tree' which is still present, the 'huge wonderful chestnut tree... in the centre of the lawn' which appears to have gone, and the 'two or three trees very close together' in the lawn. In addition was 'a very nice arbour covered with honeysuckle in another part of the grounds' (*ibid.*); the location of this feature is not known unless it is the small structure shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1889, on the outside of the southeast corner of the kitchen garden at NGR 4408 2088.

The Meridian aerial photo of 1955 (J P Storey Meridian Air Photos, SN 42 SW, 1955) shows the open lawn east and south of the palace with a thin cover of mature deciduous trees. It had been recently mown. The Summerhouse is also visible, but no paths appear to be present or are, at least, not visible. Further east, the terrace slope lay under a thick cover of mature trees. The line of mature, deciduous trees visible along the ha-ha is a persistent feature, having been shown on the 1811 map. However, they were presumably larger, and denser than had been intended when the area was laid out.

Current condition

A mortared stone wall (PRN 55186) defines the northern side of the pleasure ground, dividing it from a public road (formerly the A40 but now a lay-by). The main entrance (PRN 55178) into the Bishop's Palace Garden is located in this wall.

This is a modern entrance created in the 1970s when museum was established. Piers flank the entrance, each having a 'gothic' pedestrian opening in them. These are of cream painted dressed stone. In order to accommodate a splay for the entrance approximately 75m of the garden wall either side of the entrance was rebuilt set-back from its original course. The remainder of the wall survives in good condition.

A ha-ha (PRN 55188) defines the southern boundary of the pleasure ground, running from the Bishop's Pond (ox-bow lake) in the east to the walled garden in the east, a total of 375m. The south wall of the walled garden (PRN 55197) maintains the line of the ha ha. A mortared stonewall approximately 2m high revets the outer face of the ha ha; this is flanked by a c. 2m-3m wide ditch. Culverts at regular intervals in the revetment wall empty into ditch. Two gates (PRNs 55189 and 55190) of identical design lead from the pleasure garden across the ha ha and onto the meadow below. The gates are now missing, but parts of flanking cast iron fences survive. The fence on the western gate retains an urn finial of typical Georgian design. Stone steps set on brick arches lead down from the gates across the ha ha ditch on onto the meadow. The lower steps are missing on both. The gates are not in use, and access onto meadow is by modern wooden steps 10m west of the original east gate (PRN 55189).

A network of walks as laid out in the 19th century can be traced within the pleasure ground. Walk 55179 is no longer in use. It ran roughly parallel to the north boundary wall (PRN 55186), but its western end has been truncated by the new entrance (PRN 55178) and by the realignment of the boundary wall. Its course close to the east side of the entrance, where it survives, is overgrown, but further to the east it is still easily passable, and indeed is in occasional use. It originally seems to have been c. 2m -2.5m wide. It then follows the top of a break of a steep slope several metres in height. A possible viewing platform (PRN 55326) lies immediately to the south of the walk, on the very edge of the sharp break of slope. From here extensive views over the ponds, meadows and Tywi valley would have been obtained. Trees and bushes now obscure these views. Continuing along the walk the east a 'gothic' gate (55187) through the boundary wall is quickly reached. The gate is not in use. A disused walk, traceable as a sloping shelf, leads down the steep slope from the upper walk to a lower walk (55182).

The lower walk (PRN 55182) runs along level ground parallel and a few metres distant from the ha ha. A modern gravelled path follows the general line of this walk for much of its course, but the modern path is more sinuous and narrower than the 2m-2.5m wide original. A spur walk (PRN 55180), disused, runs up to the upper walk, and further west a second path (PRN 55183) led to north. This is now only traceable a linear hollow in the lawn. Two gates (PRNs 55189 and 55190), described above, allow access from the walk (PRN 55182) across the ha ha. A summerhouse (PRN 55185) formerly lay alongside this walk. A hollow cut into the slope immediately to the east of the summerhouse may have been the site of a seat or similar. The hollow is shown on maps predating the summerhouse. The last remnants of the summerhouse were cleared away in the early 1980s. A brief record made before its clearance noted that it was an octagonal timber structure and had an inscription: "Built 1st July 1891 to Bishop Jones... Rebuilt 22 May 1913 to Bishop ? Davies by John Jones Abergwili". To the southwest of the summerhouse the modern path follows a direct route towards the museum, whilst the original walk continued alongside the ha ha before swinging sharply north. This section of walk is lost in dense undergrowth and a modern garden. What may have been a summerhouse or seat (PRN 55204) is shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map at the junction of the ha ha and walled garden on the corner of this walk. There is now no trace of this.

A tree mound (PRN 55191) 10m diameter and 1.5m high topped with a copper beech, 15m southeast of the current entrance into the Bishop's Palace Garden, may be a garden feature predating the mid 19th century garden.

Linear hollows, one to the east of the Bishop's Palace (PRN 55327) and one to the south (PRN 55328) may mark the line of old walks or other garden features, but this is not certain. The geophysical survey detected nothing directly related to these features.

It is clear from the topography that considerable landscaping has taken place in order to obtain uninterrupted views across the meadows and the Twyi Valley to the south and southeast of the Bishop's Palace. In particular approximately 66m of a 1m-1.5m bank has been removed to the south of the Palace close to the ha ha.

It is clear that the ha ha was designed to provide views across meadows and the Tywi valley to the south. These were probably not continuous and completely uninterrupted. These views are now almost totally obscured by tree and bush growth.

Current vegetation and planting

This area includes the area of the garden to the north of the Great Meadow and Bishops Pond, from which it is separated by a stone ha-ha. More appropriate management in the past would have maintained the whole in a more open condition with the specimen trees standing-out and forming part of the vista, as recounted by one of the museum receptionists.

The large specimen planted trees which tower above the under-storey are probably between 150 and 200 years old. Species include Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*), Caucasian Fir (*Abies nordmanniana*), Sawara Cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera*), Japanese Red Cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*), Coastal Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), Yew (*Taxus baccata*), Evergreen Oak (*Quercus ilex*), London Plane (*Platanus x hispanica*), Lime (*Tilia x europaea*), Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Cut-leaved Beech (*Fagus sylvatica fastigiata*), Purple-leaved Beech (*Fagus sylvatica* cultivars including 'Purpurea') and Purple-leaved Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus* cv.). Their locations are shown on the GIS map and the numbers of individual trees recorded is shown in the fourth column in Appendix 5.

Additionally, large native-species trees also occur in the Pleasure Ground, some of which may have been planted but some are likely to have pre-dated the plantings referred to above (eg some old Pedunculate Oaks). More recent colonisation of native species such as oak and Ash apparently has also occurred. Recent specimen tree plantings have also been carried-out and include such species as Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*), Dawn Redwood (*Sequoiadendron glyptostroboides*), Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), Intermediate Whitebeam (*Sorbus intermedia*), Mitchell's Whitebeam (*Sorbus thibetica*), Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), Turkey Oak (*Quercus cerris*), Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Bay-laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), etc.

Open lawned areas are currently much reduced in extent and are concentrated towards the western end of the Pleasure Ground. Recent, dense colonisation of under-scrub dominated by Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Yew (*Taxus baccata*), Rhododendron (*Rhododendron* spp.), Portugal

Laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*) and other species has been allowed to occur which masks the tall specimen trees and detracts from the open parkland nature of the garden. Dense growth of this type, whilst providing faunal cover, nesting and roosting opportunities, has reduced the ecological diversity of the site and open areas are now very few, of small extent and generally very shaded.

A remnant of the ecological diversity which may have been present two or three decades ago when the site was more open is demonstrated by Target Notes 40 and 240, which include the widespread but uncommon Small-fruited Prickly Sedge (*Carex muricata* ssp. *lamprocarpa*) together with a number of characteristic species such as Soft Shield-fern (*Polystichum setiferum*), Scaly Male-fern (*Dryopteris affinis*), Hart's-tongue Fern (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*), Common Dog-violet (*Viola riviniana*), Enchanter's Nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*), Wood Avens (*Geum urbanum*), Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), Remote Sedge (*Carex remota*), Wood False-brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*) and Rough Meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*). These clearings are also attractive to woodland-edge butterflies such as Speckled Wood, Small Tortoiseshell, Comma and Red Admiral as well as to damselflies, dragonflies and other invertebrates but the site would benefit considerably by removing most of the shrub-layer, particularly the dense Cherry Laurel, and reinstating the open, herb-layer.

A Badger sett is located near the arched, pedestrian gateway on to the old A40 (located on GIS layer) and any management work must be mindful of the legal position as regards disturbance of Badgers and their places of shelter.

Zone 2 - The former formal garden / car park

NGR - SN 4405 2100
Area - 0.27ha

The area of the former formal garden lies to the north of the Bishop's Palace/Carmarthen Museum and covers approximately 0.27ha.

Historical development

This zone is depicted on the 1796 map as a square enclosure measuring 40m north-south by 45m east-west, immediately north of the Palace between it and the then northern boundary wall. It may have been adapted from one of the 'three closes' mentioned in the *Valor* of 1535 (see above). The map shows it as walled to the north and west, the eastern boundary being shown as a dotted line. The western boundary still survives in part and may have therefore have early origins.

The enclosure is labelled 'Garden... formerly Bowling Green' on the 1796 map (the addition '& Pleasure Ground' may belong in Zone 1, see above). There is no mention of the Bowling Green in the inventory from 1713 (NLW, Ottley 1) and so it may have been later; however 18th century bishops were largely absentee. Perhaps the Bowling Green was present in 1713, but not listed; they were a fashionable element of Tudor and 17th century gardens. Alternatively, the area may be the garden of the 1713 inventory.

The area cannot really be seen on a painting from the late 18th century (NLW D6182). The 1811 map however shows it in some detail. It was still walled to the west, a path defining its eastern edge. A series of formal paths are shown within, dividing the area into four quadrants and clearly representing a formal garden. A building is shown against the north wall. The extension of the park over the former turnpike, and the construction of a new boundary wall some 20 metres north of the garden north wall created space for a second formal garden in between, which was slightly smaller at 22m north-south by 42m east-west. This also shown as a rectangular enclosure, walled all round, in 1811.

The two enclosures were united under Bishop Jenkinson, between 1829 and 1840, with the removal of the wall between them. The southwest quadrant lies partly beneath Jenkinson's Palace service buildings and yard on the 1840s map, the remainder of the area being occupied by two circular flowerbeds or parterres. A few trees appear to be shown on the east side of the area. The eastern boundary was still a path, which turned through 90 to run alongside the north boundary wall, where a lozenge-shaped building (pavilion?) had been erected. It turned southwards towards a gateway, still present, in the western boundary wall. This area is obscured in contemporary illustrations.

The flowerbeds are not depicted on the OS 1:2500 map of 1889, which shows the area - presumably now lawned - as occupied by seven trees, mainly concentrated around the edges, comprising both coniferous and deciduous trees. The paths and ?pavilion building are unchanged from the 1840s.

The circular paths, at least, around Jenkinson's flowerbeds had been reinstated by 1906 when the OS 1:2500 map shows them as they were in the 1840s. The northern bed however contains a conifer, and is surrounded by a circle of other conifers. Three deciduous trees are also shown in the zone, but a conifer shown close to the palace has gone. The paths and ?pavilion building are still unchanged from the 1840s.

The Meridian aerial photo of 1955 (J P Storey Meridian Air Photos, SN 42 SW, 1955) shows the area as an open lawn, apparently continuous with the lawn east of the Palace, although the boundary between them, marked by a path, supports a line of mature deciduous trees. No flowerbeds are present, and the ?pavilion building had gone.

Current condition

The northern boundary is defined by the rebuilt and realigned garden wall (PRN 55186). To the south lies the Bishop's Palace, and a garden wall (PRN 55194) and outbuildings of the Palace lie to the west. The zone is open to the pleasure ground to the east. Nothing now remains of the 18th and 19th century formal gardens - two walled gardens, parterres and garden buildings - apart from part of the western garden wall (PRN 55194) with a gate (PRN 55195). These may be part of the 18th century formal garden, with earlier origins? The north part of this wall was truncated to make way for the present drive into the Palace.

The northern part of this area is under a tarmac car park, the southern part under modern raised flowerbeds, gravel and grass.

Current vegetation and planting

A very large specimen London Plane tree is located by the western boundary wall but other trees in this zone are of less significance and mainly fringe the northern boundary adjacent to the stone wall. A dense Rhododendron and Cherry Laurel thicket is located in the angle of buildings north of, and adjoining the museum and consideration should be given to its removal, only retaining plants of interest such as the specimen Hollies and Bay.

The remainder of the zone is under tarmac (the car park in the north) or lawn with two raised flower-beds (in the south) and is of minimal ecological significance with the exception of a small triangular, sparsely vegetated area in the angle of some museum buildings which is maintained by mowing but, due to its northern aspect and enclosed, humid, frost-proof nature, has locally abundant naturalised Kraus's Clubmoss (*Selaginella krausiana*) growing in the sparse 'lawn' (Target Note 16). This is the only site in Carmarthenshire where this species is known to have naturalised and consideration should be given to its maintenance (by continuing the present mowing regime).

Zone 3 - The Carriage Drive and Lodge

NGR - SN 4401 2098
Area - 0.35ha

This zone comprises 0.35ha and is bordered on the northern side by the lodge (PRN 55192) and adjoining rebuilt and realigned garden wall (PRN 55186), on the west by a modern concrete fence (PRN 55325), and to the east by the Bishop's Palace and garden wall (PRN 55194). To the south it is open to Zone 1.

Historical development

This zone represents the entry to the Palace, past and present. It is depicted on the 1796 map as a large, rectangular enclosure, measuring 110m north-south by 30m east-west. It was fairly wide space running from the park entry to the 'Hay Yard', between the walls of the formal garden (Zone 2) and 'Steeple Park' (Zone 4). An entry in the southwest corner led to the Kitchen Garden, and churchyard. It appears to be the 'Outer Court', with the 'gate from the highway', of the 1713 inventory. A painting from the late 18th century (NLW D6182) shows the area as being densely cloaked with trees.

The 1796 map shows a lodge, square in plan, at the northwest corner of the yard, internal to, and detached from the entry from the turnpike, which was marked by two curving inturns in the park boundary wall. The entry (but not the lodge) is depicted in the late 18th century painting. It was a simple gap, in which the gates appear to have been a plain, two-leafed timber affair.

This entry, and the lodge, had gone by 1811, under Bishop Murray's re-ordering when the entire northern edge of the park was extended northwards by some 20 metres, and a new boundary wall erected. A new rectangular lodge was erected on the boundary itself, immediately west of a new, narrower entry, with gates (NLW MS 5446 B, 63) and pillars - George IV passed along the turnpike, by Abergwili, in 1821 and Bishop Thomas Burgess (1820-25) had a brass plaque set in 'one of the pillars at the entrance to the Palace grounds'. The plaque was removed in c. 1840 when Conop Thirlwall became Bishop (Jones 1962, 213).

The overall layout of the Palace Yard persisted more-or-less unchanged through Murray's improvements, but the entry and lodge were in turn demolished as part of Bishop Jenkinson's landscaping of 1825-1840, when another new lodge, this time polygonal, was erected some 10 metres to the west (shown on the 1840s map). This survives to the present day. Jenkinson's landscaping also saw the removal of the Palace Yard as an enclosure, the dividing wall with 'Steeple Park' having been removed. Both areas were now an open lawned space, crossed by the present north-south carriage drive which curves towards to the west front of the Palace to form a circular drive. Jenkinson's Palace service buildings and yard were also erected over part of the former Palace Yard, the 1840s map depicting a belt of trees between them and the circular drive. The area is unfortunately obscured in contemporary illustrations.

The same layout is shown on the OS map of 1889 when the area around the drives was under a dense plantation of trees, comprising an equal number of deciduous trees and conifers. A small building is shown against the wall with Zone 2, towards its north end. The situation on the 1906 OS map is identical. The main gates 'were big wooden ones with a door at the side' in c.1897, when 'to enter the grounds you usually had to ring the bell and the lodgekeeper would come and open the door for you' (Owen n.d.).

This area is now under a dense growth of rhododendrons, later 19th century in origin (Owen n.d.), but now considerably spread.

The Meridian aerial photo of 1955 shows the dense line of conifers along the boundary with Zone 7. However, the aspect is largely open – the circular drive in front of the Palace appears to encircle a lawn within which no vegetation is visible. The spread of rhododendron and laurel here appears to be later.

Current condition

The lodge is a Grade II Listed Building (Ref: AC; Rec. No: 81932). It is in the mid 19th century picturesque style, single storey, pebble-dashed with a central chimney. Its gate is a simple 1970s pedestrian build - the original gate piers re-sited to a new entrance to the east. The boundary along the west side of this zone is concrete, but seems to be a replacement of the earlier boundary. Conifers along this boundary date to the 1970s, or slightly earlier.

Tarmac drives and paths comprise the greater portion of this zone. Most are on historic lines. Vegetation within the pattern of drives paths consists of grass, rhododendrons and 20th century conifers. Several museum pieces have been set up in this area.

Current vegetation and planting

This area includes inappropriate plantings of tall evergreen trees and shrub thicket which are dense, oppressive and unwelcoming to the visitor. Whilst providing cover, roost and nest sites for birds and other fauna as well as limited foraging (in the form of cones and berries), as most of these plantings are of non-native species, their insect production is small and, in consequence, their value as a foraging source for birds diminished. The dense shade which they cast prevents the growth of native plants or the maintenance of open lawns or herbaceous plantings. Urgent thinning and removal of much of this vegetation should be urgently considered and in particular the tall row of Lawson's Cypress trees along the western boundary.

The relatively small areas maintained as lawn and flower beds are also of little ecological value, although of botanical interest, a few plants of the annual weed, Keel-fruited Cornsalad (*Valerianella carinata*), and a few self-sown plants of the alien Large Quaking-grass (*Briza maxima*) were noted near the museum entrance.

Zone 4 - The new Bishop's Palace and garden

NGR - SN 4398 2096
Area - 0.64ha

This zone of 0.64ha includes the New Bishop's Palace, 'Llys Esgob' (PRN 55316), its gardens, the Diocesan Offices and associated buildings, at the west end of the park, west of the carriage drive (Zone 3).

Historical development

Zone 4 is a rectangular enclosure, marked and labelled 'Steeple Park' on the 1796 map. There is a possibility that it may have been adapted from one of the 'three closes' mentioned in the *Valor* of 1535 (see above). It was also known as *Parc Clochty* ('Bell- or Clock-tower Field'), perhaps with reference to the former presence of a bell-tower adorning a gatehouse into the medieval college, or the Palace (James 1980, 30). A tradition of a stone tower having been situated here was apparently current in the late 17th century (*ibid.*); however, the name may merely reference the adjacent church tower, or a bell in the Palace itself. Interestingly, it may have been called the 'Best Court' in 1713, Ottley's inventory locating it next to the (?walled) garden (NLW, Ottley 1).

The 1796 map shows Steeple Park as a large, rectangular enclosure, measuring 110m north-south and averaging 55m east-west and apparently walled all round. Land use is not indicated, but a painting from the late 18th century (NLW D6182) shows a densely cloaked of trees. However, it appears to be an open area on the 1811 map, although there is a suggestion that village housing ran along the northern edge, along the roadside, in the area that was extended northwards under Bishop Murray, 1801-1803. The map also shows an avenue of deciduous trees along the southern and eastern boundaries, lining the carriage drive in Zone 3 and the path to the churchyard. The area is unfortunately obscured in contemporary illustrations.

This eastern boundary was removed under Bishop Jenkinson (1829-40), disappearing beneath his new carriage drive in Zone 3, and a new boundary - possibly not walled - was established a little to the west. At the same time, the present Stable Block was erected in the northwest corner of the enclosure (with a date-stone of 1835 on the west wall); it is contemporary with the Home Farm (Zone 6) suggesting that, from now on, Steeple Park may have been used as pasture. A straight path led from the stable to a gate in the boundary with the carriage drive; the boundary appears to have been walled by this time. The present 'cottage ornée' was also erected against the southern end of the west wall; its detail is not unlike the 'Georgian Gothic' of Murray's Palace east front, built 1801-1803; however the cottage is not shown on the 1811 map. The cottage and stable block are both shown on the 1840s map which, however, is vague on land-use - the scatter of small trees and shrubs shown within the enclosure may be conventionalised. Any village housing along the roadside had gone.

A small rectangular enclosure had been built around the 'cottage ornée' by 1889. This is probably the 'small garden' which lay on the boundary with the churchyard in an account of c.1900 (Owen n.d.), when it appears to have been no longer used. The 1889 OS map shows a straight path leading from this enclosure to the gate in the carriage drive wall. The map also shows that conifers had been planted around the enclosure, and all along the boundary of this entire zone. The remainder of the zone is shown with a fairly dense cover of deciduous trees.

These conifers had been largely removed by 1906. The OS map of that year also shows that the path to the cottage garden had become disused, a new soft boundary having been established to run east-west across the middle of Steeple Park. Tree growth was as in 1889.

The stables were in use into the 20th century. There were five horses in c.1900 - two pairs and a cob, under the care of a coachman and a groom, and a horse for the Home Farm (Owen n.d.). Bishop John Owen (1897-1913) acquired a car before 1913 and the coachman became the chauffeur. The stables may have become partly disused, and converted into a garage, at this time.

The Meridian aerial photo of 1955 shows the area as heavily wooded, apparently representing ground that had reverted to waste, with self-seeded deciduous trees. The stables are shown, and were apparently still intact. Nothing else – including the cottage and its enclosure – is visible through the trees.

The zone is now occupied by the new Bishop's Palace, Diocesan Offices and outbuildings, built in the 1970s when the stable was converted to office use.

Current condition

This zone is bounded on its northern side by a rebuilt? garden wall (PRN 55186) with a modern entrance, to the east by a 20th century concrete wall (PRN 55352), to the south by the north wall of the walled garden (PRN 55197) and to the west by a stone boundary wall (PRN 55313). Apart from parts of the boundary wall (PRN 55313), all are in good condition. The northern end of the boundary wall is of mortared stone, further south it seems to be dry-stone construction and in poor condition. As it approaches the walled garden at its south end it is over 3m high of mortared stone and in good condition.

Apart from the New Bishop's Palace, a 1960s-70s building, there are two buildings of significance in this zone: the stables (PRN 55315), a two storey mid 19th century building converted to offices, and a cottage ornée (PRN 55205) close to the walled garden.

The cottage ornée is a single storey stone building, built against a high stone wall, with a slate roof (collapsing) in mid 19th century gothic style. It has a central gothic door flanked by two gothic windows. Internally it is of two small rooms, with a fireplace in the southeast corner of the south room. There was a loft over this room. The cottage was last used as a potting shed. A small 20th century brick extension is attached to the northern end.

A gothic gate (PRN 55314 - with original 19th century wooden gate) lies in the high garden wall adjacent to the cottage ornée, for access from the Bishop's Garden into Abergwili churchyard. It is not now used. A walk (PRN 55324) runs from the old Bishop's Palace to this gate. This is now not used, indeed towards the Palace the concrete wall (PRN 55352) runs over it. The walk is bounded on the south side by the high wall of the wall garden, and on the north side by a line of laurel bushes. These are very overgrown. Close to the cottage ornée alongside the walk lies what appears to be a grave (PRN 55317), a slate slab c. 2m x 0.6m set on a low brick plinth. The slate is roughly dressed and does not have an inscription. Could it be a pet's grave?

The remainder of this zone was extensively modified during the construction of the New Bishop's Palace, and there is little trace of earlier garden features. An

exception is a tree mound (PRN 55207) in the extreme southeast corner of the zone. A conifer is planted on it. The mound may possibly be related to the line of trees shown on an 1811 map.

Current vegetation and planting

This zone is maintained mainly as lawns with peripheral shrubberies and tree-areas. The area north of the present Bishop's house is reminiscent of a suburban garden including mainly non-native or cultivated trees and shrubs and apart from the usual garden-bird interest has little ecological significance. The lawn south of the house, however, retains a degree of species-diversity in common with neutral grassland (see Target Note 122) as well as supporting fungi including at least one species of waxcap (*Hygrocybe* sp.). This should be conserved by maintaining its present management and avoiding the use of fertilizers and moss-killers.

The southern peripheral area adjacent to the walled garden comprises another dense tree area with impenetrable shrubbery including abundant Yew (*Taxus baccata*) and Cherry Laurel. Several large trees also occur here eg Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga mensiesii*), a single Lawson's Cypress, Yew and Corsican Pine (*Pinus nigra* ssp. *laricio*), but in general it is recommended that the area be opened up, leaving selected specimen trees only.

Zone 5 - The Walled Garden ('Kitchen Garden')

NGR - SN 4401 2088
Area - 0.27ha

The walled garden (PRN 55197) is 0.27ha, approximately 55m north to south and 50m east to west. It is bounded by a 3m high wall capped with slate slabs. Externally the wall is of roughly coursed, mortared shale and other local stone. Internally, all but the north-facing (south) wall, which is stone, is red brick. A modified Flemish bond is used, in which every fifth course is of headers. Numerous nail and nail holes are present in the brickwork. Externally and internally most of the walls are ivy covered or obscured by other vegetation and so detailed examination is impossible. Nevertheless, the walls appear to be in a good state of repair.

Historical development

The walled garden is marked and labelled 'Kitchen Garden' on the 1796 map. There is a possibility that it may have been adapted from one of the 'three closes' mentioned in the *Valor* of 1535 (see above). A 'Garden' is mentioned in 1713 and it is assumed that the present kitchen garden is meant.

Only the northeastern part of the garden is shown on the 1796 map and its extent at that time is not known; it is assumed, however, that the map represents the present area. Land-use is not shown on the map. The garden is shown in detail on the 1811 map, however, when it was divided by paths into three east-west beds, apparently for vegetables. It was entered at the west end of the north wall, an entry still surviving here. A wall is only shown around three sides, the southern side of the garden being represented by a steep slope down to a stream - probably the watercourse that had been channelled into the contemporary ha-ha. The enclosure was devoid of any buildings.

The south garden wall was built by Jenkinson in 1829-40 and was extended northeastwards to join Murray's ha-ha. Jenkinson remodelled the garden, creating the series of formal paths shown on the 1840s map. Also shown on the map are two buildings, one against the north wall and one outside the east wall. Both appear to have been flue-heated hothouses, the remains of which survive. Such heated houses had been increasingly used in Britain since the late 18th century (Wilson 1998, 28-9).

The latter hothouse had been demolished, and replaced by a hothouse within the garden enclosure, by 1889 (OS 1:2500 map). The northern hothouse appears also to have been rebuilt with a larger footprint. Two glasshouses are also shown in the northwest quadrant where a structure of some kind was indicated on the 1840s map. The formal paths of the 1840s are not depicted, and appear to have gone. Instead, two trees are shown in the interior which may represent the first steps to its becoming an orchard – there were apple trees somewhere in the park by c.1900 (Owen n.d.).

In c.1900 the Kitchen Garden was 'very large and well-cultivated... in which were the greenhouses' (Owen n.d.). This implies that the apple trees had yet to be planted, but apples were being grown somewhere in the park and there was also an 'apple house' (*ibid.*). Both hothouses, and both glasshouses were still functioning in a contemporary account. The coal-fired furnace, for heating the hothouse via flued walls, is singled out for mention - the gardener let the fire go out 'ruining many of the plants and pineapples' that were grown. Pineapples were

grown 'until it became too expensive'. There was also 'a lovely vine house divided into two parts so there was a sequence of grapes', another smaller greenhouse 'had orchids and lots of maidenhair fern growing in it', while 'yet another house had flowers such as camelias growing in it and in one corner was an orange tree'. The garden is shown as it was in 1889 on the OS map of 1906, but neither the trees nor the paths are shown. This may not be significant, and it is assumed that they were present as in 1889, and that the trees may represent the beginnings of the present orchard which comprises apple and pear trees.

The paths are shown on the Meridian aerial photo of 1955, when the kitchen garden was still being cultivated. The fruit trees are small, and orderly, following the line of the paths in the southern half of the garden. The remainder of the garden was apparently planted for vegetables. The hothouse against the east wall was still in use, as were the two glasshouses. The hothouse against the north wall had been demolished.

Current condition

The garden walls are a Grade II Listed Building (Ref: AD; Rec. No: 81930).

The entrance to the walled garden is by a 'gothic' gate in the west end of the north wall. A second entrance, now blocked with concrete blockwork lies in the northeast corner. Rough grass, brambles and bushes, with occasional fruit trees, dominate the walled garden. The typical rectilinear network of paths can be made out in the vegetation; these have been sketched in the survey drawings. Fruit trees, mostly apple, have been planted alongside these paths.

A hothouse (PRN 55198), the foundations of which are hardly traceable in dense bramble growth lies against the north wall. The exact structure of this is unknown, but blocked flues and a blocked door/arched opening on the outer face (north) of the garden wall indicate a former hot wall and furnace.

A second hothouse (PRN 55199) lies against the east wall. Again very overgrown. Remains of a dressed stone superstructure lie on a brick foundation. Steps leading down to a furnace lie on the south end of the building. On the outside (east) of the garden wall a stone-lined pit (PRN 55203) may be the site of a further furnace belonging to the building shown here in the 1840s.

The grass-covered foundations of two glasshouses (PRNs 55200-01) lie in the northwest corner of the garden. A simple cast iron pier roof support survives in the northern glasshouse (PRN 55200). Two cast iron supports with decorative capitals stand in the southern one (PRN 55201).

Current vegetation and planting

The walled garden has, in recent times, been maintained as an orchard containing mainly apples of several varieties together with a few pear and plum trees. These trees have been neglected latterly and many are now infested with bramble or ivy or overgrown by other trees including Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and willow (*Salix* spp.). Rank, infrequently mown grassland is maintained between the trees (Target Notes 104, 113 and 116) but all the former buildings associated with the walled garden are now in various states of disrepair. The ecological value of the orchard in its present state is relatively high and probably higher than if it were to be restored and subsequently maintained more intensively.

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The re-establishment of formal planting beds should also be considered but it is recommended that, in the absence of any historic layout being available, many of the existing fruit trees be retained, particularly around the peripheries of the garden.

Consideration could also be given to establishing some Mistletoe plants on the existing old apple trees as a curiosity and point of interest.

The stone and brick boundary walls have some ecological interest and consideration should be given to retaining at least some of the characteristic mural vegetation which they support (eg Target Notes 106 and 115).

Zone 6 - The Home Farm and yard

NGR - SN 4394 2098
Area - 0.22ha

This zone lies externally to the Bishop's Park, on its western side, and comprises approximately 0.22ha of old farm buildings, tracks and overgrown gardens and paddocks. It formerly formed an integral part of the park, but since the construction of the New Bishop's Palace the gate from the main garden into this area has been blocked and the zone separately farmed. Prior to the construction of the farm in the mid 19th century this zone was larger and consisted of a small field and paddock. However, during the later 19th century and 20th century this was subdivided and in places built over (for instance the village hall); these areas have not been included in this survey.

Historical development

The Home Farm was established between 1829 and 1840 by Bishop Jenkinson. It is shown in detail on the 1840s map when it comprised a group of buildings around a small yard, immediately west of the contemporary stable block in Zone 4. All these buildings still survive and are described below. A long narrow strip of ground led southwards from the yard, along the west wall of the park, and a building lay against the churchyard wall at the southern end of this plot. Land use is not shown. The same arrangement of buildings is shown on both the 1889 and 1906 OS maps. The plot supported two deciduous trees in 1889, but was shown as empty in 1906.

Five cows were kept on the Home Farm in c.1900 (Owen n.d.), when a 'farm man' was employed, along with his wife and 'old Eliza' who helped with the milking. Pigs, hens and pigeons were also kept. The 'farm man and his wife' had a cottage - No. 3 Palace Cottages, 'at the beginning of (Abergwili) High Street and adjoining the stables and farmyard'. It was also occupied by the coachman and the Head Gardener (*ibid.*).

The Meridian aerial photo of 1955 shows the Home Farm buildings as intact (as they are today) but it cannot be determined whether they were still occupied. The narrow plot is laid out as garden plots, but appears to have become disused.

Current condition

The main portion of this zone consists of a long, narrow and very overgrown strip of ground bounded to the east by the boundary wall of the New Bishop's Palace garden (PRN 55313), described above. Owing to its overgrown nature very little can be said of this plot. At its southern end lies a dilapidated stone-built shed (PRN 55206).

Two mid 19th century farm buildings (PRNs 55318 and 55320) lie at the heart of the farmyard. PRN 55318 is a three bay, two storey, stone built cart shed with slated hipped roof, in good condition. A stone arched opening, with finely dressed voussoirs forms the southern bay. A timber lintel runs over the other two openings. Two pigsties are attached to the southern end of the building, and an extension lies on the western side. Building 55320 is a long two storey, stone built structure perhaps originally a barn, but this is not certain as access was not possible. A mid 20th century round-headed corrugated tin and steel building lies between these two stone structures.

A 20th century brick cow house (PRN 55322) is attached to the west side of the stable block (PRN 55315).

None of the buildings of the farmyard were used in 2005.

Current vegetation and planting

This area was not accessed during the survey although it is apparent that it is overgrown with bramble and rank vegetation. The boundary walls have some ecological interest and species recorded are listed at Target Notes 123 and 124.

Zone 7 - The Bishop's Pond and 'Great Meadow'

NGR - SN 442 209
Area - greater than 6ha

This is large area of meadow and pond lying to the south of the Bishop's Palace Garden. It is the essential setting of the gardens and palace. However, the important views over this zone from both the palace and garden are now almost entirely obscured by tree and shrub growth.

Historical development

The Great Meadow is bounded to the east by the Bishop's Pond, the loop of the Tywi that was cut off to form an ox-bow lake in 1802. It may be the 'island in the River Tywi containing a stang of pasture worth yearly 3d (the Lord of Kidwelly has the other half of the island)' mentioned in the *Black Book* of St Davids, in 1326, when it belonged to the episcopal demesne (Willis-Bund 1902, 241-51). There is also the slight possibility that it might be one of the 'three closes' of the *Valor* of 1535 (see above), while it is almost certainly one of the 'three fields' of Ottley's 1713 inventory, and so it may represent part of an apparently persistent tripartite division of the curtilage.

The field itself may not have altered significantly since the Middle Ages. The dry bed of a further former loop crosses the meadow, and is followed by the parish boundary; it formerly also marked the ownership boundary between the Bishop's Park and Cystanog Farm (shown on the 1796, 1811 and 1840s maps). This may represent the boundary between the bishop's land and that of the Lord of Kidwelly in 1326. It has been suggested that the Bishop's Pond cuts through the projected line of the Roman Road, and that therefore the ox-bow itself may be a post-medieval formation (Jones 1972, 4); in view of the above, however, this seems unlikely. The pond had formed by 1729 (NLW, Emmanuel Bowen's map). In 1879 it was recorded that during hard frosts the Bishop's Pond was 'much frequented by skaters' (Spurrell 1879, 77).

The field is marked and labelled 'Great Meadow' on the 1796 map, when it had achieved its present form. It is shown in detail on the 1811 map which also shows Murray's bridge across the Bishop's Pond, built 1801-1803; this still survives. Two large trees, or clumps are also shown, which may be represented by the oaks still standing today. The vegetation is not clearly shown on the 1840s map which does however mark and label a 'Private Walk' along the north bank of the Bishop's Pond. It is however marked in pencil so may never have been established. Also marked in pencil is the dam at the south end of the pond, which had been built by 1889 to stop the pond from draining away. Two trees shown on both the 1889 and 1906 maps are almost certainly the present oaks; the maps, which are identical in this area, also show a small number of further deciduous trees.

The Meridian aerial photo of 1955 shows the area much as today, with the two large oaks. During the early 1970s the Bishop's Pond was restored from 'its unofficial role of rubbish and car dump' (*South Wales Evening Post*, 26/05/76). However, it is currently drying out.

Current condition

Two gates lead down from the pleasure ground onto the meadow, and a private walk is marked on the 1840s estate map running along the western side of the

pond. A causeway (PRN 55329) built by 1811 runs across the Bishop's Pond. There are two mature oak trees in the meadow, one of which lies on the edge of a much silted former river course (formerly followed by the parish boundary).

The Bishop's Pond is a SSSI.

Current vegetation and planting

The Great Meadow

This area currently comprises of cattle-grazed, agriculturally improved grassland on the flood-plain and is of minimal botanical interest and limited ecological value. It may provide foraging for badgers from the sett located in Zone 1 (the Pleasure Ground) or setts elsewhere and also provides foraging for birds such as corvids, Starlings and thrushes and possibly limited numbers of wildfowl and Snipe. The few remaining specimen parkland trees and boundary hedgerows (including trees) provide cover, nesting, roosting and foraging opportunities for a wide variety of fauna including, in particular, birds, bats, reptiles and invertebrates. The habitat is potentially suitable along ditches and ditch-banks for Water Vole, but this species has not been recorded in the area for many years.

The Bishop's Pond

The Bishop's Pond is an ox-bow lake recorded as having been cut off from the Tywi in 1803 which is designated by CCW as an SSSI. Plants of county significance recorded in the past include Lesser Water Plantain (*Baldellia ranunculoides*), Least Bur-reed (*Sparganium minimum*), Floating Water-plantain (*Luronium natans*) and Mudwort (*Limosella aquatica*). However, due to natural vegetation succession at the site, all have now been lost. Succession has resulted in the colonisation of much of what was open water in the past, by wet-woodland (mostly dominated by Common Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*)) and tall-fen vegetation (with abundant Reed Sweet-grass (*Glyceria maxima*) and Lesser Pond-sedge (*Carex acutiformis*)). The development of wet-woodland on the island has resulted in this area now being inaccessible. This situation has become acute in the last 20 – 30 years and all open water areas will eventually be lost, if appropriate management is not undertaken.

No detailed survey work was undertaken during the present survey although several target notes were made along the north-western bank of the pond (Target Notes 228 – 231). Species of interest noted include Trifid Bur-marigold (*Bidens tripartita*), Lesser Pond-sedge (*Carex acutiformis*), Northern Yellow-cress (*Rorippa islandica*) and Yellow Water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*).

The SSSI status of the site should assist in procuring funding from appropriate organisations for future management.

PART 4 – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

James (1980) concluded that there is no evidence for an episcopal palace at Abergwili prior to the mid 16th century, and that the 16th century Palace was converted from a college of canons which was founded in the 13th century. This study broadly agrees with that conclusion, but research has raised the possibility that an episcopal residence of some status may have been established during the medieval period, and that this might have developed into the Palace. The college was large and wealthy, and bishop's lodgings of some description are inferred in the sources.

There are three areas of possible medieval archaeology within the park – the Palace itself, the site of the 18th century stable yard (the 'Hay Yard' at NGR SN 4404 2090), which may have been the site of the college (or possibly the episcopal residence), and a complex of buried walls east of the Palace at NGR SN 4409 2095. It may be regretted that the Hay Yard was demolished in 1829-40 – it may have comprised medieval masonry. In addition, the 13th century college or its precinct may have been established over the line of the Tywi Valley Roman Road.

There is a possible fourth area of medieval interest. Medieval and later documents suggest that the college precinct was roughly coterminous with the later Bishop's Park, including the Great Meadow on the floodplain (Zone 7). They also imply that the college precinct, and its early post-medieval successor, featured three main components. This may imply the presence of three stone-walled enclosures (with buildings?), or a broader tripartite division of the entire curtilage. The former interpretation – which is favoured here – may apply to enclosures represented by the Palace itself, the former Hay Yard, and possibly the former formal walled garden north of the Palace, at NGR SN 4405 2100 (Zone 2). If this interpretation is correct, then the surviving west wall of this garden may have medieval origins.

The three components may however refer to the persistent broader division of the curtilage into the area of the Palace itself, with the park proper (Zone 1), the area to the west and southwest of the Palace (Zones 3, 4 and 5) – including 'Steeple Park' and the Hay Yard, the possible alternative college site - and the Great Meadow (Zone 7).

The college was transferred to Brecon in the 1540s, and from thereon its curtilage housed only the Bishop's Palace. This was decayed by the 1550s (suggesting that it was not converted from the college buildings in the 1540s, but may instead have been the medieval Episcopal residence). The Palace was later described as 'Elizabethan', and featured a Long Gallery, suggesting that it was built under Bishops Middleton, Milbourne or Laud (between 1581 and 1627).

There is no direct evidence that the curtilage was laid out as a park until 1801-1803, but there may have been earlier campaigns of landscaping and formal enclosure. The Bowling Green formerly present in Zone 2, north of the Palace, may have 17th century (or earlier) origins, while the possibility exists that a Renaissance garden accompanied the construction of the Palace in 1581-1627. In 1713, the landscaped park area east and south of the Palace (Zone 1) may have been called the 'Best Court', and Zone 2 may already have been a garden (and the Bowling Green disused). The stables and Hay Yard were by now present. Zone 1 may have been called the 'Pleasure Grounds' in 1796, when a painting showed it as possibly lawned, with managed trees. Zone 2 was by now, at least, a garden. The walled Kitchen Garden at NGR SN 4401 2088 (Zone 5) was by now

present (if not in 1713).

The creation of the present park landscape appears to belong to four main phases Phase 1 – the late 18th century, ie. the garden and 'Pleasure Grounds'.

Phase 2 – the creation of a 'Romantic' landscaped park by Bishop Murray (1801-1803). The Palace was turned to face east and Zone 1 was extended and transformed into a lawned area, with stands of trees belonging to deliberate planting, and circular drives and paths. A ha-ha was built to the south. Hothouses were built in the walled Kitchen Garden. The Bishop's Pond was a natural creation of 1802.

Phase 3 – 1829-40, when the Palace was turned to face west by Bishop Jenkinson. The present Palace drive, and the lodge, were built. The drives in Zone 1 were removed, and the area turned into a Victorian park. Formal beds were established in Zone 2. The Hay Yard and stables were demolished, and the Home Farm built at SN 4394 2098. Steeple Park to the west of the Palace (Zone 4), another contender for the name 'Best Court' in 1713, appears to have become pasture for the Home Farm. A cottage ornée and garden were built in Zone 4. The two oaks in the Great Meadow (Zone 7) appear to have already been established.

Phase 4 – the division of the park into its present components, with the construction of the New Bishop's Palace in the 1970s.

There was little subsequent change until the early 1970s. Late 19th century maps show the same layout, but with an increasing development of woodland towards the east of the park (Zone 1). The formal beds in Zone 2 were converted into lawns. Rhododendrons and laurel had been planted, but appear not to have become the dense stands of today until after the 1950s; they were not present in the Palace drive in 1955. Fruit trees were planted in the Kitchen Garden, which was in use until after the 1950s, when the lawns in Zone 1 were still being maintained. However the Home Farm became disused before 1955.

Llys Esgob, the new Bishop's Palace and Diocesan Offices, were built in Zone 4 (Steeple Park) in the early 1970s, and the Palace was acquired by CCC as the County Museum. The park was split by the introduction of a new hard boundary between the two, the Kitchen Garden also being split from the main park curtilage. Some planting has since occurred, but the subsequent landscape history has chiefly been that of the spread of self-seeded tress, especially to the east, and the spread of rhododendrons and laurel, particularly to the south. The former vistas have largely been lost, and the sense of spatial connection between the various elements of the park.

It is not known when the oldest trees were planted (eg. the large Cedar of Lebanon, London Planes, Common Limes, Evergreen Oaks, Copper Beeches, Cut-leaved Beech and some other Beeches), but it is likely that they were all planted at about the same time, maybe 150 – 200 years ago.

'Wild' plants of interest recorded within the garden during the survey include

- Kraus's Clubmoss (*Selaginella krausiana*), a non-native, non-flowering plant, naturalised in a damp, humid, north-facing corner of the Bishop's Palace (see figure 1),
- numerous plants of Keel-fruited Cornsalad (*Valerianella carinata*), a small annual weed which has considerably increased in abundance nationally in the last few years and resorded in the lawns around the main entrance to the Palace, and
- Small-fruited Prickly-sedge (*Carex muricata* subsp. *lamprocarpa*), a quite widespread but uncommon sedge in the Carmarthenshire, several plants of which occur by the path in a small glade at the eastern end of the main garden.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Chief among the recommendations is the restoration of the park's integrity as a unit, and of the views to and from the Palace, and across to the Great Meadow. This can be achieved chiefly by the thinning and removal of much of the post-1950s vegetation. Selective consolidation and/or restoration of historic garden features is also recommended.

Chief among the recommendations are -

- the restoration of the park's integrity as a unit, and of the views to and from the Palace, and across to the Great Meadow. This can be achieved chiefly by the thinning and removal of much of the post 1950s vegetation. A number of trees are worthy of retention including the two large oaks in the Great Meadow and the 'enormous cedar tree' mentioned by Gwenonwy Owen c.1900.
- The re-instatement of the walled Kitchen Garden (Zone 5). There is a need for integrated management plan of the walled garden to firstly remove overgrown vegetation, and then to reintroduce kitchen garden beds whilst retaining the fruit trees. Commission an expert survey of the fruit trees in the walled garden.
- The walled Kitchen Garden could be opened up from both the Palace and the churchyard, with a continuous link along the line of pathway shown on historic maps.
- Carry out urgent management of the Bishop's Pond (Zone 7).

Other recommendations include -

- The restoration of the walks shown on the historic maps to their original courses and forms.
- The restoration of the two original entries and steps from the park (Zone 1) onto the Great Meadow (Zone 7).
- The fabric of the ha-ha (Zone 1) should be surveyed and consolidated, whilst removing existing dense vegetation to re-instate the view out of the garden.
- Commission an expert to identify the non-ponticum Rhododendrons and Azaleas.
- Consideration should be given to the future presentation and interpretation of the park.

Further options for consideration include -

- The present raised beds north of the Palace (Zone 2) may be moved and the area restored as a formal garden.
- The west wall of this former garden should be retained, subjected to a fabric analysis, a condition survey, and opened up for view.
- The cottage ornée could be consolidated.
- The late 19th century summerhouse southeast of the Palace could be reinstated.
- Consideration could be given to the acquisition (if necessary) and restoration of the Home Farm buildings
- In the longer term, seek to re-plant parkland trees on the floodplain south of the garden (the Great Meadow).

There is the need for a Protected Species survey prior to the commencement of any management works. All works should bear due regard to the necessity to avoid the bird breeding season and not to disturb protected species. Any

management plan must take into account the potential buried archaeology in the area of the Hay Yard and southeast of the Palace.

Park management

The rationale for future management should seek to open-up the western two-thirds of the museum grounds by the removal of Cherry-laurel, other dense understorey shrubs and selected colonist trees, in order to provide open views of the valley, Bishop's Pond and eastern end of the park. The eastern third should be retained as woodland with more selective removal of understorey shrubs. The view from the ha-ha should be re-instated. All brambles and other overgrown vegetation should be removed from within the walled garden with a view, at least in the short term to reinstating the orchard. If possible, the re-planting of the parkland trees in the Great Meadow (only two or three now remain) should also be undertaken. The two large oaks here may be shown in 1811, and certainly in 1889.

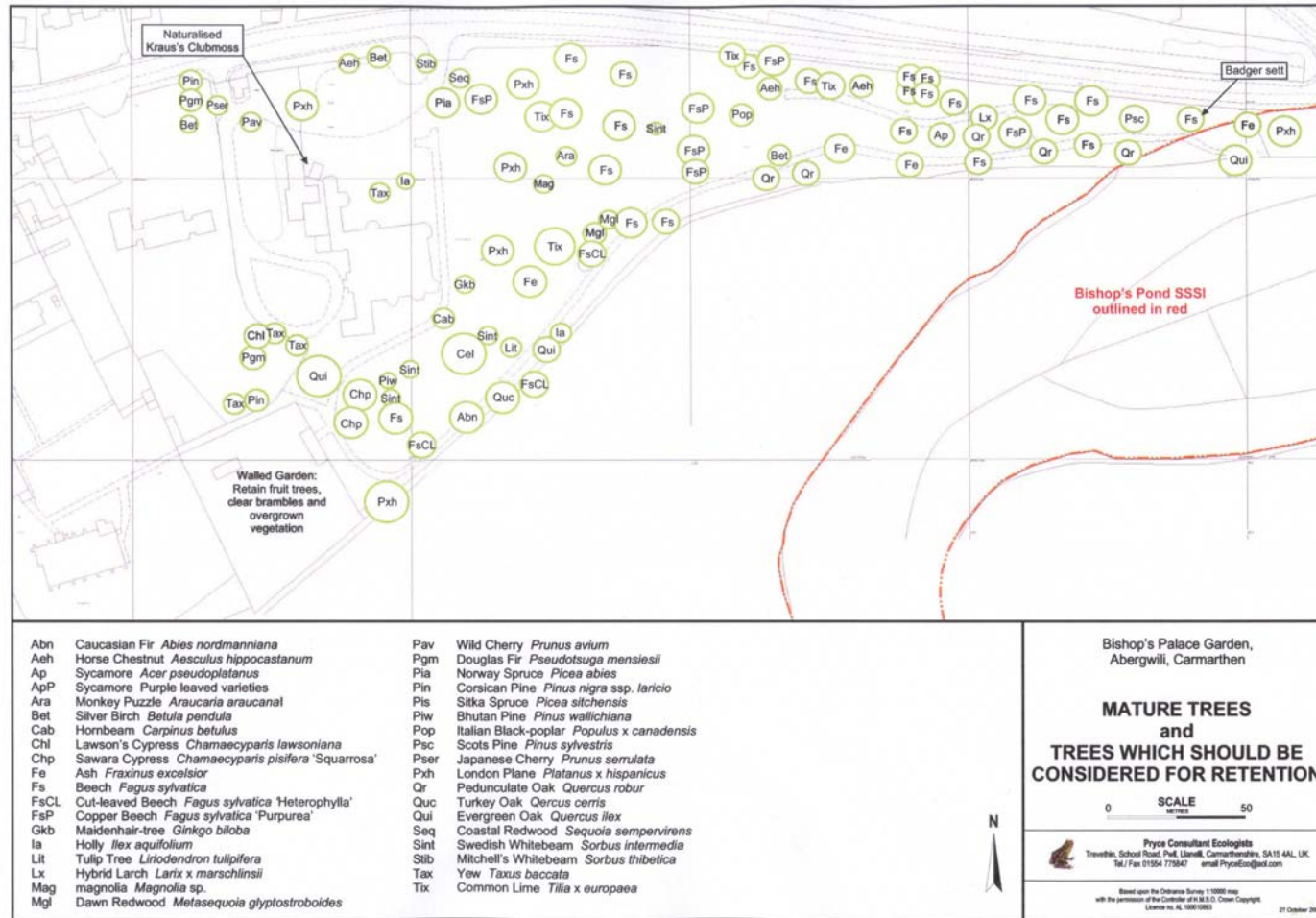
Initial work should concentrate on the removal of dense under-storey shrubbery in the western two-thirds of the museum grounds. Dense thickets of Cherry-laurel and Rhododendron have grown unchecked over the past decades and need removal to permit the planted specimen trees to flourish and allow the return to the open, spacious nature of the original park. Prior to this, an expert should be engaged to identify the non-*ponticum* Rhododendrons and Azaleas in spring. Many self-sown Ash trees together with other native species, have also become established which should also be selectively removed (in consultation with the site ecologist).

Ornamental and flowering-shrub beds have more recently been established in close proximity to the Bishop's Palace which partly obscure the views of the building from the park. Consideration should be given to their removal or reduction.

There are a number of mature trees and trees worthy of retention. These are shown in Fig. 19.

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Fig. 19 - Mature trees and trees worthy of retention



Zone 1 - East and south of the Palace

The ha-ha (Zone 1) remains in quite good condition but lack of appropriate management over the years has resulted in the obstruction of the views over the valley by the excessive growth of trees shrubs and other dense vegetation (particularly along the top of the ha-ha and immediately to its north). This obstruction has been exacerbated by the recent inappropriate planting of ornamental trees and consideration should be given to the selected removal of these. It is recommended that the two original entries and steps in the ha-ha, from the park onto the Great Meadow should be restored.

It is also recommended that the walks shown on the historic maps to their original courses and forms.

The late 19th century summerhouse could be reinstated.

Zone 2 - The former formal garden / car park

The present gardens in Zone 2 may be moved (it includes a garden for the visually impaired which may be recreated on another part of the site), and the area restored as a formal garden.

The west wall of the former garden may have medieval origins as one of the 'three closes' mentioned in 1541. A fabric analysis should be undertaken. The wall should be retained, subjected to a condition survey, and opened up for view.

Zone 3 - The Carriage Drive and Lodge

The cypresses along the present drive could be thinned; they form a hard visual barrier. Perhaps the concrete fence between 'Llys Esgob' and the Palace here could be replaced with a more sympathetic and less visually intrusive structure.

Zone 4 - The new Bishop's Palace and garden

The southern part of the Bishop's private garden has been colonised by a dense thicket of trees and shrubs including Yew, self-sown Ash, etc, which obscures the northern wall and associated buildings of the walled garden. It is recommended that this be mainly cleared, only retaining selected trees.

The cottage ornée is a fine and unusual building in southwest Wales (there are a number in northeast Wales) and should be consolidated or restored.

Zone 5 - The Walled Garden ('Kitchen Garden')

The Kitchen Garden should be opened up from both the Palace and the churchyard, with a continuous link along the line of pathway shown on historic maps.

It is recommended that future management should seek to retain the orchard. There is probably sufficient space to reinstate vegetable beds whilst retaining most of the orchard trees.

It was not possible to identify the varieties of the apple and pear trees within the scope of the present study. It is recommended that a specialist is commissioned to do this prior to the removal of any of these trees.

It may be possible to procure grant-aid for the management of the orchard from

eg. the Countryside Council for Wales.

The Kitchen Garden walls should be subject to a condition survey and consolidation if necessary.

Zone 6 - The Home Farm and yard

The ownership/tenancy agreement of the long plot associated with the Home Farm could be established, so perhaps the walled garden could be accessible from this side too, creating a continuous circuit.

Consideration could be given to the acquisition (if necessary) and consolidation of the Home Farm buildings.

Zone 7 - The Bishop's Pond and 'Great Meadow'

The present ownership of the pond needs to be clarified. The pond is in urgent need of management if open water and many of the species for which it was designated as an SSSI, are to be retained. Without dredging and vegetation clearance the pond will soon become woodland. These works would be extensive and costly and the disposal of the arisings would pose a considerable problem. Neglect of appropriate management of the SSSI resulting in the deterioration of its biodiversity value, may be construed as being in breach of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which makes it an offence to allow an SSSI to become degraded by inappropriate management.

It is recommended that steps be taken to re-instate the parkland nature of the Great Meadow by procuring the land and replacing parkland trees in their original positions. Parkland is a habitat for which a Habitat Action Plan has been implemented in the Carmarthenshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan. There is need to investigate the possibility of grant-aid for this.

The early 19th century bridge over the Bishop's Pond should be subject to a condition survey and consolidation if necessary.

Presentation

Consideration should be given to the future presentation and interpretation of the park. There is scope for more on-site interpretation including display panels. Moreover, more of the park - and of its residents, the Bishops of St Davids - could be made in the County Museum itself. The foyer, for example, could be given over to panels, paintings and exhibits showing the development of the park, and of the medieval college, under the individual bishops, perhaps in the form of an illustrated time-line.

In addition, further research could still be done, including a comprehensive search through all the estate papers of the former bishops, and an intensive sample search of the records of the Church in Wales.

Constraints

The documentary research has identified two areas of potential buried archaeology within the park (in addition to the Palace itself). The first is the site of the 18th century stable yard (the 'Hay Yard' at NGR SN 4404 2090), which may have been the site of the medieval college (or possibly the episcopal

residence). This has shown as geophysical evidence in the recent survey (see Part 2). The other is the complex of buried walls east of the Palace at NGR SN 4409 2095 which may also have medieval origins, which however did not show as geophysical evidence. Any management plan must take these into account and limit ground-breaking activity in these areas. In addition, the 13th century college or its precinct may have been established over the line of the Tywi Valley Roman Road. This has not been identified in the geophysical survey and its precise location is not known.

Buildings/structures

All consolidation/restoration of structures should be undertaken to the appropriate standards and guidelines for the treatment of historic buildings, using traditional materials and methods of construction. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used.

Work on any Listed Buildings must only be undertaken after consultation with the Conservation Officer and Cadw.

Clearance Work

It is recommended that, in consultation with the client, the site archaeologists and ecologist agree which trees and scrub are to be removed and that they mark all trees to be retained prior to the commencement of works. All clearance work must be carried out to avoid the bird-breeding season and so as not to disturb bats (see below).

Bats

Many trees and buildings (including the remains of the underground furnace in the walled garden) have potential as bat roosting sites.

It is recommended that prior to the commencement of any works appropriate bats surveys should be carried out. All bats are protected species and if any tree or structure is shown to be an actual bat-roost (even on an occasional basis), a licence to disturb will need to be procured from the Welsh Assembly Government.

Best practice procedures when working on potential bat tree roosts is reproduced as Appendix 8.

Badgers

A badger sett is located near the eastern end of the park.

It is recommended that this should be investigated further prior to the commencement of any works in its vicinity.

Best practice procedures when working in the vicinity of badger setts are reproduced as Appendix 9.

Other Protected and Concern Species (eg birds, Otter, Water Vole, Dormouse, etc)

Otters are known to use the Tywi and its riparian habitats and the Bishop's Pond SSSI potentially provides very good feeding, resting and possibly breeding sites for this species. Existing culverts within the ha-ha may have potential as Otter rest sites.

Water Voles have not been recorded in the area recently but potential habitat exists in the vicinity of the Bishop's Pond.

Dormice could be present in woodland and hedgerows.

Protected birds species likely to be in the area include Barn Owl, Kingfisher, Redwing and Fieldfare. Furthermore, all bird breeding sites are protected when in use.

It is recommended that an assessment is carried out of the use being made of the site by these species prior to the commencement of any works.

Timing of Works

Attention is drawn to the need for carrying out works at the appropriate times of year to avoid damage or disturbance to protected and concern habitats and species. See Appendix 11 for an outline of such constraints.

Habitat and Species Status (see Appendix 8)

Due consideration must be given to the effect of proposed management work on the following habitats and species prior to its commencement. The Countryside Council for Wales will need to be consulted regarding any proposals affecting the Bishops Pond SSSI and licences to disturb protected species may be required from CCW or the Welsh Assembly Government. Licences will only be issued following the approval of a method statement which will normally include details of mitigation measures to be employed. Licences to disturb Badgers are only likely to be issued to cover work undertaken outside the 'close season' meaning that work can only be undertaken during July to November inclusive. It should also be noted that all occupied bird's nests are protected. It is therefore recommended that all vegetation clearance is undertaken outside of the bird breeding season (March – July inclusive). Due consideration should also be given to bats when felling or lopping trees with potential bat roost sites (see Appendix 8).

The Bishops Pond is designated by the Countryside Council for Wales as a Site of Special Scientific Interest and is this subject to regulations to conserve its special features.

Species protected by their inclusion on schedule 1 (birds), schedule 5 (other animals) or schedule 8 (plants) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which occur or are likely to occur within or in the vicinity of the site include:

- Dormouse [*Muscardinus avellanarius*]
- Greater horseshoe bat [*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*]
- Lesser horseshoe bat [*Rhinolophus hipposideros*]
- Otter [*Lutra lutra*]
- Water vole [*Arvicola terrestris*] (habitat only)

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Whooper Swan [*Cygnus Cygnus*]
Barn owl [*Tyto alba*]
Red kite [*Milvus milvus*]
Peregrine [*Falco peregrinus*]
Kingfisher [*Acedo atthis*]
Fieldfare [*Turdus pilaris*]
Redwing [*Turdus illacus*]
Amphibians and reptiles (various protection afforded to the different species)
Bluebell [*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*]

The Badger and its places of shelter are protected from disturbance under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. Destruction of Badger foraging grounds has also been the subject of successful prosecutions under animal welfare legislation. Habitats of Principal Importance in Wales under Section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats which occur within the site include:

Wet Woodland
Wood pasture & parkland
Ancient and/or species rich hedgerow
Lowland meadows
Fens
Reedbeds
Mesotrophic lakes

Species of Principal Importance in Wales under Section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats which occur or are likely to occur within or in the vicinity of the site include:

Dormouse [*Muscardinus avellanarius*]
Greater horseshoe bat [*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*]
Lesser horseshoe bat [*Rhinolophus hipposideros*]
Otter [*Lutra lutra*]
Pipistrelle bat [*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*]
Water vole [*Arvicola terrestris*]
Song thrush [*Turdus philomelos*]
Spotted flycatcher [*Muscicapa striata*]
Tree sparrow [*Passer montanus*]
Bullfinch [*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*]
Reed bunting [*Emberiza schoeniclus*]
Freshwater pearl mussel [*Margaritifera margaritifera*]

Habitats additional to those included as Section 74 Habitats of Principal Importance, for which Action Plans have been implemented within the Carmarthenshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan, and which occur within the site include:

Veteran Trees.
Road verges

Species additional to those included as Section 74 Species of Principal Importance, for which Action Plans have been implemented within the Carmarthenshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan, and which are likely to occur within or in the vicinity of the site include:

Bats (Chiroptera : all species)
Barn owl [*Tyto alba*]
Red kite [*Milvus milvus*]

APPENDIX 1 - List of prebends of Abergwili College

Abergwili's 21 prebends (Green 1927, 419 citing Patent Roll 12 Edw I, m. 9, 1284; Isaacson 1917, *passim*). They were, according to their prebendaries -

Priests -

Llandegle (Radnor)
Llangynllo (Radnor)
Llanddow and Llandefaelog (Brechs.)
Llanelwydd (Radnor)
Llansantffraed (Radnor)
Llanwrthwl and Llanlleonfel (Brechs.)
Llanfynydd (Carms.)

Deacons -

St Harmon (Radnor)
Clyro (Radnor)
Llanbedr (Radnor)
Mochdre (Mont.)
Llandygwydd (Cer.)
Garthbrengi (Brechs.)
Lledrod (Cer.)

Subdeacons -

Trallwng (Brechs.)
Llanganten (Radnor)
Llanbister (Radnor)
Llangammarch (Brechs.)
Llanarthne (Carms.)
Llansilian (Mont.)
Nantgwnlle (Radnor)

(A late Papal Mandate united the perpetual vicarage of Marshfield parish church, Gloucs., to the canonry and prebend of Abergwili (Owen 1922, 853-4 citing *Stowe Charters*, MS 1694, 593).)

The list can be compared to the list of 22 prebends of Abergwili's successor, Brecon College, in an appeal of 1594 (Jones 1939, 305-7 citing E62/17).

Llangammarch (Brechs.)
Llanbister (Radnor)
Llanddarog (Carms.)
Llanfynydd (Carms.)
Llandegle (Radnor)
Llanelwydd (Radnor)
Llandrindod (Radnor)
Nantgwnlle (Radnor)
Llangynllo (Radnor)
Llanarthne (Carms.)
Llandygwydd (Cards.)
Llanwrthwl (Brechs.)
Lledrod (Cards.)
Garthbrengi (Brechs.)
Trallwng (Brechs.)
Llansantffraed (Radnor)
Mochdre (Mont.)

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Llandysilio (Pembs.)
Clyro (Radnor)
Boughrood (Radnor)
St Harmon (Radnor)
Llandeilo (Brecks.)

APPENDIX 2 - List of residences of the Bishops of St Davids during the Middle Ages (from Thompson 1998, 182-3)

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------------|
| 1. | St Davids Palace, St Davids - | See Palace |
| 2. | 'Inne' in London (near Temple Bar) - | London House |
| 3. | Llawhaden Castle - | Manor Castle |
| 4. | Swansea Castle - | Manor Castle |
| 5. | Lamphey Palace - | Manor House |
| 6. | Abergwili -
(possibly a house was associated with the college') | Manor House |
| 7. | Llanddew, Brecks. - | Manor House |
| 8. | Llanddewi, Gower - | Manor House |
| 9. | Llandygwydd, Cer. - | Manor House |
| 10. | Trefine, Pembs. - | Manor House |
| 11. | Pleasley, Derbys. -
(Licensed 1285 - possibly a retreat during Welsh Wars?) | Manor House |

APPENDIX 3 - Transcripts of contemporary traveller's accounts

1536-39 - Smith, L. T. (ed.), 1906 *The Itinerary in Wales of John Leland in or about the years 1536-1539* (London)

p. 58 - 'The collegiate church of was translated to Abergwili for vitiating of a maid, the canons being killed or fleeing for it. Abergwili a collegiate church of 20 prebends or more belonging to St Davids. And this is a lordship of the Bishop of St Davids, lying among other lordships in Dyffryn Tywi'.

p. 114 - '... on to Abergwili... where is a fair collegiate church of prebendaries belonging to St David.'

1791 - Evans, G. E., 1932 'The Episcopal Chapel, Abergwili Palace', *TCASFC* 23, 86-7

(p. 87 – Extract from Mary Morgan's *Tour to Milford*, 1791)

The Palace has been 'very much improved by its former possessors, particularly Bishop Yorke (1774-1779) and the present bishop (Samuel Horsely, 1788-1793) meditates some in the future'.

1796 - Evans, M. B., 1988 'Sir Gaerlad': Some Comments on Carmarthenshire and its People by Iolo Morgannwg', *Carm. Antiq.* 24, 33-56

p. 41 – Transcript 1 (NLW MS 13115B p. 57) – 'We walked to Abergwily where the Bishop of St Davids has a roomy and neatly white-washed palace*; it consists of a (p. 58) mass of low buildings, the additions of one age to those of another, and of that to those of the preceding – and the pedigree goes much higher like that of a descendant of our *Great Cadwalader* in short, this many-winged, low-built palace has been spread over much ground, and has little *in it* of what *aspires upwards* since the *worthy prelate* (ie. Bp. William Stuart) has been absent from it. This *grovellingly great place* stands in a most beautiful spot in the luxuriant Vale of Towy, that now lies under a heavy load of as fine hay and grass as can anywhere be seen...'

*(Iolo's addendum) 'The Bishop's Palace, simply neat and roomy, but not grand, - seems to have been built about 150, or 200 years ago, but has been modernised in its windows, &c and one part of it, seems to be of still more recent erection. Most of the chimney-tuns are channelled in the taste of the time of Queen Elizabeth'.

p. 49 – Transcript 2 (NLW MS 13144A p. 282) – 'Abergwily a beautiful place, Towy a fine vale, more beautiful than Dyffryn Clwyd...'

1803 - Malkin, B. H., 1807 *The Scenery, Antiquities and Biography of South Wales*, 2 (London)

p. 442 – 'Bishop Murray brought the grounds into a state of high cultivation and the house refitted in a style well according with the supposed character of its professional inhabitant. The village spoke very feelingly of his loss'.

1805 - Donovan, E., 1805 *Descriptive Excursions through South Wales and Monmouthshire in the year 1804, and the four preceding Summers* (London)

p. 202 – 'Except the Palace belonging to the Bishop of St David... there is no object to detain the traveller in passing through Aberguilly'.

pp. 204-5 – '... Aberguilly Palace, a building newly beautified in a style we thought extremely appropriate: elegance is not neglected in its embellishments, but at the same time an air of chastity pervades the whole, that appears well suited for the purpose of its design, as an ecclesiastic palace. The grounds, which also cover a wide extent if inclosure, is laid out with taste. Llangunnor Hill is a striking object from this spot'.

1811 - Cullum, T. G., 1811 'Journal of a Tour in South Wales, 1811', NLW MS 5446 B

p. 63 - '... the Bishop of St Davids Palace, but it deserves that name only as being the residence of a bishop, tho' much improved by the addition of a Gothic front by Murray. We were not permitted to enter the gates to see even the outside as the bishop was there.'

pp. 89-91 - '(went to see) the Bishop's Palace, but were again denied entry by the witchlike looking portress, as it could not be seen while the bishop's lady was there, we knew the bishop was out on his rounds... the situation of the Palace is very retired, tho' so near a village, and the views in the grounds, tho' not extensive, must be very delightful as the neighbourhood of Carmarthen abounds with picturesque woody hills, but we could not help remarking on the very miserable and dirty appearance of the inhabitants of the village, the children being worse than naked....'

p. 123 - 'Abergwilly... is the only habitable palace belonging to the B. of St Davids... it is an irregular building, in good repair, and not unpleasantly situated in a valley.'

1815 - Rees, T., 1815 *The Beauties of England and Wales*, Vol. 18 South Wales (London)

pp. 338-9 - 'The Palace at Abergwili is now the only episcopal residence belonging to the diocese. It had at one time suffered greatly from neglect: it was first rendered habitable after the Civil Wars, by Bishop Ottley, about the year 1715, and about 12 years ago was thoroughly repaired and modernised by Lord George Murray. This amiable prelate at the same time improved the grounds, and gave the whole place an appearance of elegance and comfort. The house is situated in the low meadows on the banks of the Tywi (*sic*), and therefore commands but few of the surrounding beauties, but the loss is partly compensated by a very remarkable bend in the river, just in front, where this noble stream, after touching the margin of the lawn, returns for a considerable distance up the vale'.

1865 - Evans, G. E., 1917-18 'Dean Stanley at Abergwili and St Davids', *Trans. Carm. Antiq. Soc.* 12

(An account of Dean Stanley of Westminster's stay at Abergwili in 1865 – *temp.* Bp. Thirlwall, 1840-74)

p. 62 - Thirlwall went 'every evening to feed the swans and ducks in the pond at the bottom of the garden'.

1879 - Spurrell, W., 1879 *Carmarthen and its Neighbourhood* (Carmarthen)

p. 69 - 'The little village of Abergwili, with its *secluded* episcopal palace...' (my italics)

p. 76 - 'The Bishop of St Davids has a palace at Abergwili. It is concealed from the view of passers by; but strangers are sometimes admitted to the grounds.'

p. 77 - 'The *Bishop's Pond*, or Old River as it is sometimes called, marks the course of the Towy at the end of the last century. During hard frost, it is much frequented by skaters'.

'Previously coals used to be conveyed by boats from Carmarthen to Abergwili Palace, there being then a short canal from the Towy, crossed by a bridge, called Pont Groca. Traces of the canal remain.'

1914-15 - Evans, G. E., 1914-15 'Annual Meeting at the Palace of Abergwili', *Trans. Carm. Antiq. Soc.* 9, 14

p. 14 - 'The glory of Abergwili however was the Palace, not perhaps the present house so much as the glorious historical grounds in which it was situated.'

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A number of travellers and topographers passed through Carmarthen but failed to mention Abergwili Palace and park at all -

1586 - Meyrick, S. R., 1846 *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, Vols 1 & 2 (Llandovery)
- facsimile edition of Lewis Dwnn's 1586 work

1684 - Dineley, D., 1888 edn. *The Account of the Official Progress of His Grace Henry the first Duke of Beaufort through Wales in 1684* (London)

1724 - Cole, G. D. H. and Browning, D. C., 1928 *Daniel Defoe: A Tour through the Whole Island of Great Britain* (London: 1962 edition)
- edited edition of Defoe's publication of 1724

1793-1810 - Thompson, M. W., 1988 *The Journeys of Sir Richard Colt Hoare through Wales and England, 1793-1810* (Gloucester)
- edited edition of Colt Hoare's tours

1797 - Penhouet, A., 1797 *Letters describing a Tour through part of South Wales* (London)

1804-13 - Fisher, J. (ed.), 1917 *Tours in Wales (1804-1813) by Richard Fenton* (London)
- edited edition of Fenton's Welsh tours

1811 - Carlisle, N., 1811 *Topographical Dictionary of the Dominion of Wales*, (London)

1826 - Masleni, T. J., 1826 'Sketches of a Tour and of Scenery in Wales, in the Autumn of 1826', National Library of Wales MS 65 A

1833, 1842 and 1865 - Lewis, S., *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (London)

1875 - Nicholas, T., 1875 *Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales* (London)

1903 - Bradley, A. G., 1903 *Highways and Byways in South Wales* (London)

APPENDIX 4 - Schedule of Church in Wales Records, Diocese of St Davids

- Vol. 1 - 1. Episcopal Registers, 1397-1899 (SD/BR) - *earlier ones transcribed and published by Isaacson*
- Vol. II - 1. Bishop's transcripts (SD/BT) pp. 162-252
- Vol. III - 1. Dilapidations (SD/D), pp. 1-163
5. Queen Anne's Bounty Papers (SD/QAB), pp. 111-136
10. Brecon Collegiate Church Papers (SD/BC)
 i. Charter of Henry VIII, 19 Jan 1541-42, "concerning the transfer of the College of Abergwilly to the house of Dominican Friars near the town of Brecon".
17. Exchequer Returns (SD/ER)
18. Rental Accounts (SD/R)
20. Miscellaneous Volumes (SD/Misc)
21. Miscellaneous Deeds (SD/Deeds)
- Vol. IV - Chapter Records
1. Manuscript Books (SDCh/B) - inc. Chapter Books, Henry Thomas Payne's *Collectanea Menevensis*, and miscellanea
2. Chapter Acts (SDCh/A)
3. Proxies (SDCh/Prox)
4. Chapter Accounts (SDCh/Accts)
5. Deeds (SDCh/Deeds)
6. Chapter Letters (SDCh/Let)
7. Miscellaneous (SDCh/Misc)
- Vols. V - X - Consistory Court Records
- Vol. IX - Miscellaneous records

APPENDIX 5 - List of Species Recorded within the Bishops Palace Gardens during the 2005 Survey (excluding records made at the Bishop's Pond)

Colour coded as follows:

Planted non-native or cultivated trees (yellow) **Specimen parkland trees in bold type.**

Planted & naturally occurring native trees (blue)

Native species unlikely to have been planted or introduced (uncoloured)

Naturalized non-native and introduced species (purple)

Group : 1 - Plants :

Field records 430

Species recorded 213

Name times recorded	Code First year	Name Last year	No of	
Abies nordmanniana	7927.0	Caucasian Fir	1	2005 2005
Acer campestre	3.0	Field Maple	4	2005 2005
Acer platanoides	4.0	Norway Maple	6	2005 2005
Acer pseudoplatanus	5.0	Sycamore	34	2005 2005
Acer pseudoplatanus (purple leaved varieties)	5.9	Sycamore (puple leaved)	2	2005 2005
Achillea millefolium	7.0	Yarrow	2	2005 2005
Aegopodium podagraria	20.0	Ground-elder	1	2005 2005
Aesculus hippocastanum	2241.0	Horse-chestnut	5	2005 2005
Agrostis capillaris	40.0	Common Bent	1	2005 2005
Agrostis stolonifera	39.0	Creeping Bent	6	2005 2005
Alnus cordata	2406.0	Italian Alder	1	2005 2005
Alnus glutinosa	77.0	Alder	8	2005 2005
Alnus incana	78.0	Grey Alder	1	2005 2005
Anagallis arvensis	99.0	Scarlet Pimpernel	2	2005 2005
Anthoxanthum odoratum	121.0	Sweet Vernal-grass	1	2005 2005
Anthriscus sylvestris	125.0	Cow Parsley	1	2005 2005
Araucaria araucana	2975.0	Monkey-puzzle	1	2005 2005
Arrhenatherum elatius	169.0	False Oat-grass	7	2005 2005
Arum maculatum	176.0	Lords-and-Ladies	7	2005 2005
Asplenium ruta-muraria	192.0	Wall-rue	5	2005 2005
Asplenium trichomanes subsp. trichomanes	194.1	Maidenhair Spleenwort	7	2005 2005
Asplenium trichomanes	194.0	Maidenhair Spleenwort	7	2005 2005
Athyrium filix-femina	211.0	Lady-fern	2	2005 2005
Aucuba japonica	4447.0	Spotted-laurel	6	2005 2005
Bellis perennis	231.0	Daisy	10	2005 2005
Berberis darwinii	2440.0	Darwin's Barberry	2	2005 2005
Berberis thunbergii	7187.0	Thunberg's Barberry	1	2005 2005
Berberis x stenophylla	7189.0	Hedge Barberry	1	2005 2005
Betula pendula	239.0	Silver Birch	3	2005 2005
Betula sp.	L6133.0	birch	1	2005 2005
Bidens tripartita	242.0	Trifid Bur-marigold	2	2005 2005
Brachypodium sylvaticum	250.0	False Brome	2	2005 2005
Briza maxima	255.0	Great Quaking-grass	1	2005 2005
Buddleja davidii	277.0	Butterfly-bush	10	2005 2005
Buxus sempervirens	289.0	Box	3	2005 2005
Calystegia sepium subsp. sepium	311.2	Hedge Bindweed	6	2005 2005
Calystegia sepium	311.0	Hedge Bindweed	3	2005 2005
Cardamine flexuosa	328.0	Wavy Bitter-cress	2	2005 2005
Cardamine pratensis	331.0	Cuckooflower	1	2005 2005
Carex muricata subsp. lamprocarpa	398.2	Small-fruited Prickly-sedge	1	2005 2005
Carex muricata	398.0	Prickly Sedge	1	2005 2005
Carex remota	412.0	Remote Sedge	8	2005 2005
Carpinus betulus	428.0	Hornbeam	1	2005 2005
Castanea sativa	432.0	Sweet Chestnut	3	2005 2005

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Cedrus libani	6789.0	Cedar-of-Lebanon	1	2005 2005
Centaurea nigra	444.0	Common Knapweed	2	2005 2005
Centranthus ruber	455.0	Red Valerian	4	2005 2005
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	2398.0	Lawson's Cypress	26	2005 2005
Chamaecyparis pisifera	2970.0	Sawara Cypress	1	2005 2005
Chamerion angustifolium	477.0	Rosebay Willowherb	5	2005 2005
Circaea lutetiana	513.0	Enchanter's-nightshade	14	2005 2005
Cirsium arvense	515.0	Creeping Thistle	2	2005 2005
Clematis vitalba	528.0	Traveller's-joy	12	2005 2005
Corylus avellana	557.0	Hazel	17	2005 2005
Cotoneaster frigidus	559.0	Tree Cotoneaster	1	2005 2005
Cotoneaster horizontalis	560.0	Wall Cotoneaster	1	2005 2005
Cotoneaster integrifolius	562.0	Small-leaved Cotoneaster	2	2005 2005
Cotoneaster simonsii	563.0	Himalayan Cotoneaster	3	2005 2005
Cotoneaster sternianus	2957.0	Stern's Cotoneaster	4	2005 2005
Crataegus monogyna	569.0	Hawthorn	13	2005 2005
Crepis capillaris	572.0	Smooth Hawk's-beard	3	2005 2005
Cryptomeria japonica	2411.0	Japanese Red-cedar	2	2005 2005
Cymbalaria muralis	592.0	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	5	2005 2005
Dactylis glomerata	607.0	Cock's-foot	7	2005 2005
Dipsacus fullonum	646.1	Wild Teasel	1	2005 2005
Dryopteris affinis subsp. affinis	662.1	Scaly Male-fern	1	2005 2005
Dryopteris affinis	662.0	Scaly Male-fern	2	2005 2005
Dryopteris dilatata	661.0	Broad Buckler-fern	1	2005 2005
Dryopteris filix-mas	665.0	Male-fern	5	2005 2005
Epilobium hirsutum	692.0	Great Willowherb	1	2005 2005
Epilobium montanum	695.0	Broad-leaved Willowherb	8	2005 2005
Epilobium obscurum	696.0	Short-fruited Willowherb	4	2005 2005
Epilobium parviflorum	698.0	Hoary Willowherb	2	2005 2005
Equisetum arvense	712.0	Field Horsetail	1	2005 2005
Euphorbia peplus	777.0	Petty Spurge	2	2005 2005
Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'	810.1	Beech, Purple-leaved vars.	9	2005 2005
Fagus sylvatica	810.0	Beech	34	2005 2005
Festuca gigantea	816.0	Giant Fescue	1	2005 2005
Festuca rubra	825.0	Red Fescue	5	2005 2005
Filipendula ulmaria	833.0	Meadowsweet	2	2005 2005
Fragaria vesca	838.0	Wild Strawberry	3	2005 2005
Fraxinus excelsior	841.0	Ash	52	2005 2005
Galium aparine	873.0	Cleavers	8	2005 2005
Geranium dissectum	907.0	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	1	2005 2005
Geranium robertianum	918.0	Herb-Robert	15	2005 2005
Geum urbanum	925.0	Wood Avens	8	2005 2005
Ginkgo biloba	3627.0	Maidenhair Tree	1	2005 2005
Glechoma hederacea	931.0	Ground-ivy	3	2005 2005
Gnaphalium uliginosum	941.0	Marsh Cudweed	2	2005 2005
Hedera helix	952.0	Ivy	35	2005 2005
Heracleum sphondylium	968.0	Hogweed	11	2005 2005
Holcus lanatus	983.0	Yorkshire-fog	6	2005 2005
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	687.0	Bluebell	3	2005 2005
Hypochaeris radicata	1020.0	Cat's-ear	5	2005 2005
Ilex aquifolium	1023.0	Holly	45	2005 2005
Impatiens glandulifera	1026.0	Indian Balsam	3	2005 2005
Inula helenium	1033.0	Elecampane	1	2005 2005
Juncus bufonius	1057.2	Toad Rush	1	2005 2005
Juncus effusus	1067.0	Soft-rush	2	2005 2005
Lapsana communis	1104.0	Nipplewort	4	2005 2005
Larix kaempferi	2302.0	Japanese Larch	1	2005 2005
Lathyrus pratensis	1116.0	Meadow Vetchling	2	2005 2005
Laurus nobilis	2427.0	Bay	1	2005 2005
Leontodon autumnalis	1129.0	Autumn Hawkbit	1	2005 2005
Leucanthemum vulgare	502.0	Oxeye Daisy	2	2005 2005
Leycesteria formosa	1142.0	Himalayan Honeysuckle	2	2005 2005
Liriodendron tulipifera	4176.0	Tulip Tree	1	2005 2005
Lolium perenne	1183.0	Perennial Rye-grass	6	2005 2005
Lonicera nitida	2613.0	Wilson's Honeysuckle	5	2005 2005
Lonicera periclymenum	1188.0	Honeysuckle	1	2005 2005
Luzula sylvatica	1209.0	Great Wood-rush	2	2005 2005

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Lysimachia nemorum	1221.0	Yellow Pimpernel	2	2005 2005
Lysimachia nummularia	1222.0	Creeping-Jenny	1	2005 2005
Malus domestica	1230.1	Domestic Apple	29	2005 2005
Matricaria discoidea	1242.0	Pineappleweed	1	2005 2005
Mentha spicata	1285.0	Spear Mint	1	2005 2005
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	8136.0	Dawn Redwood	2	2005 2005
Myosotis secunda	1323.0	Creeping Forget-me-not	2	2005 2005
Oenothera glazioviana	1371.0	Large-flowered Evening-primr	2	2005 2005
Parietaria judaica	1435.0	Pellitory-of-the-wall	2	2005 2005
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	4381.0	Virginia-creeper	2	2005 2005
Persicaria hydropiper	1530.0	Water-pepper	3	2005 2005
Philadelphus coronarius	1458.0	Mock-orange	1	2005 2005
Phyllitis scolopendrium	1466.0	Hart's-tongue	6	2005 2005
Picea abies	1470.0	Norway Spruce	1	2005 2005
Pilosella aurantiaca	4516.0	Fox-and-cubs	2	2005 2005
Pilosella officinarum	976.0	Mouse-ear-hawkweed	3	2005 2005
Pinus nigra subsp. laricio	1482.1	Corsican Pine	2	2005 2005
Pinus sylvestris	1484.0	Scots Pine	1	2005 2005
Pinus wallichiana	2984.0	Bhutan Pine	1	2005 2005
Plantago lanceolata	1487.0	Ribwort Plantain	7	2005 2005
Plantago major	1488.0	Greater Plantain	6	2005 2005
Platanus x hispanica	2407.0	London Plane	5	2005 2005
Poa annua	1495.0	Annual Meadow-grass	4	2005 2005
Poa humilis	1506.5	Spreading Meadow-grass	1	2005 2005
Poa trivialis	1507.0	Rough Meadow-grass	2	2005 2005
Polypodium interjectum	1544.3	Intermediate Polypody	4	2005 2005
Polypodium vulgare sens. lat	1544.0	Polypody	1	2005 2005
Polystichum setiferum	1548.0	Soft Shield-fern	2	2005 2005
Populus x canadensis 'Robusta'	1550.6	Hybrid Black-poplar	2	2005 2005
Populus x canadensis	1550.0	Hybrid Black-poplar	1	2005 2005
Potentilla reptans	1594.0	Creeping Cinquefoil	1	2005 2005
Potentilla sterilis	1596.0	Barren Strawberry	1	2005 2005
Primula vulgaris	1607.0	Primrose	8	2005 2005
Prunus avium	1611.0	Wild Cherry	9	2005 2005
Prunus cerasifera var. pissardii	1612.2	Cherry-plum	1	2005 2005
Prunus laurocerasus	1615.0	Cherry Laurel	66	2005 2005
Prunus lusitanica	2618.0	Portugal Laurel	6	2005 2005
Prunus persica	7509.0	Peach	1	2005 2005
Prunus serrulata	4459.0	Japanese Cherry	2	2005 2005
Pseudosasa japonica	4307.0	Arrow Bamboo	1	2005 2005
Pseudotsuga menziesii	1618.0	Douglas Fir	2	2005 2005
Pyrus communis	5479.0	Domestic Pear	3	2005 2005
Quercus cerris	1635.0	Turkey Oak	1	2005 2005
Quercus ilex	1637.0	Evergreen Oak	4	2005 2005
Quercus petraea	1638.0	Sessile Oak	1	2005 2005
Quercus robur	1640.0	Pendunculate Oak	10	2005 2005
Ranunculus acris	1642.0	Meadow Buttercup	4	2005 2005
Ranunculus repens	1660.0	Creeping Buttercup	8	2005 2005
Ribes rubrum	1696.0	Red Currant	1	2005 2005
Ribes uva-crispa	1697.0	Gooseberry	2	2005 2005
Rosa arvensis	1707.0	Field-rose	3	2005 2005
Rosa canina agg.	1708.0	Dog Rose	1	2005 2005
Rosa canina	1709.0	Dog-rose	6	2005 2005
Rubus armeniacus 'Himalayan Giant'	3587.0	a cultivated blackberry	4	2005 2005
Rubus fruticosus agg.	1728.0	Bramble	44	2005 2005
Rubus idaeus	1729.0	Raspberry	2	2005 2005
Rubus ulmifolius	1732.0	a bramble	1	2005 2005
Rumex acetosa	1734.0	Common Sorrel	1	2005 2005
Rumex obtusifolius	1748.0	Broad-leaved Dock	3	2005 2005
Rumex sanguineus	1753.0	Wood Dock	12	2005 2005
Sagina procumbens	1767.0	Procumbent Pearlwort	3	2005 2005
Salix caprea	1788.0	Goat Willow	2	2005 2005
Salix cinerea	1789.0	Grey Willow	6	2005 2005
Salix x rubens nothovar. basfordiana	2343.3	a hybrid willow	1	2005 2005
Salix x smithiana	2354.0	Silky-leaved Osier	1	2005 2005
Sambucus nigra	1815.0	Elder	13	2005 2005
Selaginella kraussiana	1887.0	Kraus's Clubmoss	1	2005 2005

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Senecio aquaticus	1891.0	Marsh Ragwort	1	2005 2005
Senecio jacobaea	1899.0	Common Ragwort	5	2005 2005
Senecio vulgaris	1905.0	Groundsel	2	2005 2005
Sequoia sempervirens	2417.0	Coastal Redwood	1	2005 2005
Silene dioica	1259.0	Red Campion	1	2005 2005
Solanum dulcamara	1947.0	Bittersweet	2	2005 2005
Sonchus asper	1953.0	Prickly Sow-thistle	2	2005 2005
Sonchus oleraceus	1954.0	Smooth Sow-thistle	3	2005 2005
Sorbus aucuparia	1960.0	Rowan	3	2005 2005
Sorbus intermedia	1966.0	Swedish Whitebeam	4	2005 2005
Sorbus thibetica	5645.0	Mitchell's Whitebeam	1	2005 2005
Stachys sylvatica	2005.0	Hedge Woundwort	4	2005 2005
Symphoricarpos albus	2022.0	Snowberry	1	2005 2005
Taraxacum aggregate	2034.0	Dandelion *	12	2005 2005
Taxus baccata	2039.0	Yew	6	2005 2005
Taxus baccata	2039.0	Yew	17	2005 2005
Tilia x europaea	2065.0	Lime	6	2005 2005
Torilis japonica	2069.0	Upright Hedge-parsley	1	2005 2005
Trifolium dubium	2081.0	Lesser Trefoil	3	2005 2005
Trifolium repens	2092.0	White Clover	7	2005 2005
Umbilicus rupestris	2125.0	Navelwort	1	2005 2005
Urtica dioica	2126.0	Common Nettle	13	2005 2005
Valerianella carinata	2142.0	Keeled-fruited Cornsalad	1	2005 2005
Veronica arvensis	2165.0	Wall Speedwell	2	2005 2005
Veronica beccabunga	2166.0	Brooklime	2	2005 2005
Veronica chamaedrys	2168.0	Germander Speedwell	2	2005 2005
Veronica filiformis	2169.0	Slender Speedwell	2	2005 2005
Veronica persica	2175.0	Common Field-speedwell	1	2005 2005
Veronica serpyllifolia	2180.0	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	2	2005 2005
Vicia sepium	2198.0	Bush Vetch	2	2005 2005
Viola odorata	2214.0	Sweet Violet	1	2005 2005
Viola riviniana	2218.0	Common Dog-violet	2	2005 2005
Weigela florida	4460.0	Weigela	1	2005 2005

Group : 7 - Bryophytes

Field records 2

Species recorded 1

Name	Code	Name	No of times recorded	Lastyear	Firstyear
Springy Turf-moss	533	Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus	2	2005	2005

Group : 11 - Odonata

Field records 2

Species recorded 2

Name	Code	Name	No of times recorded	Lastyear	Firstyear
Cordulegaster boltonii	2601	Golden-ringed Dragonfly	1	2005	2005
Enallagma cyathigerum	901	Common Blue Damselfly	1	2005	2005

Group : 15 - Lepidoptera

Field records 4

Species recorded 4

Name	Code	Name	No of times recorded	Lastyear	Firstyear
Green-veined White	1551a	Pieris napi britannica	1	2005	2005
Large White	1549	Pieris brassicae	1	2005	2005
Red Admiral	1590	Vanessa atalanta	1	2005	2005
Speckled Wood	1614	Pararge aegeria	2	2005	2005

Group : 37 - Birds

Field records 2

Species recorded 4

Name	Code	Name	No of times recorded	Lastyear	Firstyear
Common Wood Pigeon	670	Columba palumbus	1	2005	2005
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	269	Accipiter nisus	1	2005	2005
European Robin	1099	Erithacus rubecula	1	2005	2005
Jackdaw	1560c	Corvus monedula spermologus	1	2005	2005

Group : 41 - Vertebrates

Field records 1

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Species recorded 1

Name	Code	Name	No of times recorded	Lastyear	Firstyear
Badger (sett)	326	Meles meles	1	2005	2005

APPENDIX 6 - Phase 1 Habitat Survey Target Notes

The locations of the following Target Notes recorded during the Ecological Survey are shown on the MapInfo GIS layer. Some target note numbers are repeated as one target note may refer to several trees, all of which have been located separately. Each of these 'sub-target notes' can be identified by reference to their grid co-ordinates shown in the heading, each of which are plotted on the GIS layer.

Target notes have been recorded using Biorecs biological recording software which facilitates these records being incorporated into county and national databases administered by specialist county recorders or nationally to the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Monks Wood (formerly the Biological Records Centre). Such records advance the knowledge and understanding of the distribution and frequency of plants, animals and habitats and enable a more informed approach to be made to future management and conservation of the natural and semi-natural environment.

Key to Record Status mnemonics

Plants and some faunal groups

d	dominant
a	abundant
b	locally abundant
f	frequent
g	locally frequent
l	faunal sign (eg otter spraint)
o	occasional
r	rare
p	present (no frequency noted)
t	garden throw-out
\$	cf (determination uncertain at this season or specialist determination required)

Fauna

The actual number of individuals is noted for birds and some other faunal groups.

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Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tree Survey 6/8/05 **TN01** Flower bed under Lawson's Cypress, adjacent to 'footpath to museum'. Lawson's Cypress, Yew and Spotted Laurel are introduced.

Grid ref. : **22/44052 20998** Record date : **03/08/2005**

Habitat : **J - Other**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
328.0	Cardamine flexuosa	Wavy Bitter-cress	o
513.0	Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	g
665.0	Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	o
695.0	Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	o
873.0	Galium aparine	Cleavers	g
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	o
925.0	Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	r
931.0	Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy	o
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	o
968.0	Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	r
1104.0	Lapsana communis	Nipplewort	g
1487.0	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	r
1488.0	Plantago major	Greater Plantain	r
1610.0	Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal	r
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	r
1748.0	Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	\$
2005.0	Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	o
2034.0	Taraxacum aggregate	Dandelion *	r
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	o
2126.0	Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	o
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	p
4447.0	Aucuba japonica	Spotted-laurel	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pxx

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN01** Large Platanus x hispanica c.18m

Grid ref. : **22/44062 21024** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2407.0	Platanus x hispanica	London Plane	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Aeh

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN02** Shrub and youngish tree plantings along northern boundary of carpark inside boundary wall: Young Aesculus c.8m

Grid ref. : **22/44078 21040** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2241.0	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN02** Shrub and youngish tree plantings along northern boundary of carpark inside boundary wall: Prunus laurocerasus thicket

Grid ref. : **22/44068 21037** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN02** Shrub and youngish tree plantings along northern boundary of carpark inside boundary wall: Youngish Acer pseudoplatanus self sown c8m

Grid ref. : **22/44097 21042** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen FsP

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN03** Fagus sylvatica Purpurea, tall tree c.20m. Single trunk to 3m dividing into two then multitemmed higher up.

Grid ref. : **22/44125 21028** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.1	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'		i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 3/8/05 **TN04** Small flower bed by corner of palace, unkempt, weedy. Abundant Rhododendron species and Rose-of-Sharon, both introduced.

Grid ref. : **22/44073 20940** Record date : **03/08/2005**

Habitat : **J - Other**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
20.0	Aegopodium podagraria	Ground-elder	f
311.0	Calystegia sepium	Hedge Bindweed	f
311.2	Calystegia sepium subsp. sepium		f
477.0	Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	f
873.0	Galium aparine	Cleavers	f
1004.0	Hypericum calycinum	Rose-of-Sharon	a
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	o
2126.0	Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	g

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN04** Tentative determination Chamaecyparis lawsoniana, small tree c8m.

Grid ref. : **22/44115 21040** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	\$

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Seq

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN05** Tentative determination. Small multi-stem
Sequoiadendron sempervirens, recent planting.

Grid ref. : **22/44117 21035** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2417.0	Sequoia sempervirens	Coastal Redwood	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN08**. Old small bushy Taxus baccata at edge of
Prunus laurocerasus thicket occupying corner of buildings with
Rhododendron cultivars and small Ilex trees. Also separate Ilex,
Prunus laurocerasus and Buxus plantings separated by narrow strips of
lawn.

Grid ref. : **22/44088 20994** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN08**. Old small bushy Taxus baccata at edge of
Prunus laurocerasus thicket occupying corner of buildings with
Rhododendron cultivars and small Ilex trees. Also separate Ilex,
Prunus laurocerasus and Buxus plantings separated by narrow strips of
lawn.

Grid ref. : **22/44104 20989** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN08**. Old small bushy Taxus baccata at edge of
Prunus laurocerasus thicket occupying corner of buildings with
Rhododendron cultivars and small Ilex trees. Also separate Ilex,
Prunus laurocerasus and Buxus plantings separated by narrow strips of
lawn.

Grid ref. : **22/44094 20988** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rf

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN08**. Old small bushy Taxus baccata at edge of
Prunus laurocerasus thicket occupying corner of buildings with

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Rhododendron cultivars and small Ilex trees. Also separate Ilex, Prunus laurocerasus and Buxus plantings separated by narrow strips of lawn.

Grid ref. : **22/44074 21003** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	g

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN08**. Old small bushy Taxus baccata at edge of Prunus laurocerasus thicket occupying corner of buildings with Rhododendron cultivars and small Ilex trees. Also separate Ilex, Prunus laurocerasus and Buxus plantings separated by narrow strips of lawn.

Grid ref. : **22/44097 20998** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen PrI

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN08**. Old small bushy Taxus baccata at edge of Prunus laurocerasus thicket occupying corner of buildings with Rhododendron cultivars and small Ilex trees. Also separate Ilex, Prunus laurocerasus and Buxus plantings separated by narrow strips of lawn.

Grid ref. : **22/44097 20994** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Bux

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN08**. Old small bushy Taxus baccata at edge of Prunus laurocerasus thicket occupying corner of buildings with Rhododendron cultivars and small Ilex trees. Also separate Ilex, Prunus laurocerasus and Buxus plantings separated by narrow strips of lawn.

Grid ref. : **22/44106 20997** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
289.0	Buxus sempervirens	Box	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen PrI

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN08**. Old small bushy Taxus baccata at edge of

Cambria Archaeology
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Prunus laurocerasus thicket occupying corner of buildings with Rhododendron cultivars and small Ilex trees. Also separate Ilex, Prunus laurocerasus and Buxus plantings separated by narrow strips of lawn.

Grid ref. : **22/44103 21008** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pxx

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN09**. Old Platanoides x hispanica, c.20m, single trunk to 4m then divides into two.

Grid ref. : **22/44135 21003** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2407.0	Platanus x hispanica	London Plane	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tix

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN10**. Tilia x europaea c15m.

Grid ref. : **22/44146 21021** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2065.0	Tilia x europaea	Lime	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN11**. Large Fagus sylvatica to c.30m.

Grid ref. : **22/44169 21002** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ara

Tree Survey 3/8/05 and 20/8/05 **TN12**. Maturing Araucaria araucana specimen tree c.10. in lawn

Grid ref. : **22/44155 21007** Record date : **03/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2975.0	Araucaria araucana	Monkey-puzzle	i

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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Mag

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN13**. Mature Magnolia sp, c.8m tall.

Grid ref. : **22/44147 20997** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Mdis

Tree Survey 3/8/05 **TN14** Weeds of tar path.

Grid ref. : **22/44108 21012** Record date : **03/08/2005**

Habitat : **J - Other**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
39.0	Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	o
572.0	Crepis capillaris	Smooth Hawk's-beard	r
696.0	Epilobium obscurum	Short-fruited Willowherb	r
698.0	Epilobium parviflorum	Hoary Willowherb	r
1242.0	Matricaria discoidea	Pineappleweed	f
1488.0	Plantago major	Greater Plantain	o
1495.0	Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	o
2034.0	Taraxacum aggregate	Dandelion *	r
2081.0	Trifolium dubium	Lesser Trefoil	r
2092.0	Trifolium repens	White Clover	o

Group : 37 - Birds

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1099	Erithacus rubecula	European Robin	1

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN14**. Large Prunus laurocerasus up to c.12m.

Grid ref. : **22/44164 20994** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Vepe

Tree Survey 6/8/05 **TN15**. Weeds in and around wo raised chippings-surfaced shrub beds maintained by the Carmarthen Blind Association.

Grid ref. : **22/44070 21011** Record date : **06/08/2005**

Habitat : **J - Other**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
39.0	Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	o
99.0	Anagallis arvensis		r
231.0	Bellis perennis	Daisy	o
328.0	Cardamine flexuosa	Wavy Bitter-cress	o
777.0	Euphorbia peplus	Petty Spurge	r
941.0	Gnaphalium uliginosum	Marsh Cudweed	r
1488.0	Plantago major	Greater Plantain	o
1495.0	Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	p
1610.0	Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal	g
1767.0	Sagina procumbens	Procumbent Pearlwort	o
1905.0	Senecio vulgaris	Groundsel	r
1953.0	Sonchus asper	Prickly Sow-thistle	o
2034.0	Taraxacum aggregate	Dandelion *	f

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2081.0	Trifolium dubium	Lesser Trefoil	o
2092.0	Trifolium repens	White Clover	o
2165.0	Veronica arvensis	Wall Speedwell	o
2175.0	Veronica persica	Common Field-speedwell	o
2180.0	Veronica serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN15**. Large Fagus sylvatica, c.20m, with thicket of Ilex around bole extending to about half the width of the Fagus canopy. Sambucus nigra on north-east side.

Grid ref. : **22/44174 21018** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	g
1815.0	Sambucus nigra	Elder	r

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Skr

Tree Survey 6/8/05 **TN16** Small triangular sparsely vegetated area maintained by mowing between buildings with locally abundant naturalised Selaginella kraussiana. Occasional Rhododendron species nearby.

Grid ref. : **22/44062 21004** Record date : **06/08/2005**

Habitat : **J - Other**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
176.0	Arum maculatum	Lords-and-Ladies	o
231.0	Bellis perennis	Daisy	o
412.0	Carex remota	Remote Sedge	r
513.0	Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	g
661.0	Dryopteris dilatata	Broad Buckler-fern	p
665.0	Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	r
695.0	Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	r
838.0	Fragaria vesca	Wild Strawberry	g
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	p
925.0	Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	#
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	b
976.0	Pilosella officinarum	Mouse-ear-hawkweed	b
1020.0	Hypochaeris radicata	Cat's-ear	r
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	g
1466.0	Phyllitis scolopendrium	Hart's-tongue	r
1487.0	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	o
1596.0	Potentilla sterilis	Barren Strawberry	g
1607.0	Primula vulgaris	Primrose	o
1660.0	Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	g
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	g
1767.0	Sagina procumbens	Procumbent Pearlwort	r
1887.0	Selaginella kraussiana	Kraus's Clubmoss	b
1899.0	Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort	r
2005.0	Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	g

Group : 7 - Bryophytes

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
533	Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus	Springy Turf-moss	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN16**. Quite large Fraxinus excelsior to c.15m just inside boundary wall.

Grid ref. : **22/44200 21042** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

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Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Hh

Tree Survey 6/8/05 **TN17** Stone boundary wall: Species mainly growing (ie self-sown) into the wall-top or immediately adjacent to the wall on the garden side. Frequent Bumble bees and two Honey Bees on thistles.

Grid ref. : **22/44048 21038** Record date : **06/08/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
192.0	Asplenium ruta-muraria	Wall-rue	o
277.0	Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	r
455.0	Centranthus ruber	Red Valerian	o
513.0	Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	b
515.0	Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	o
528.0	Clematis vitalba	Traveller's-joy	o
572.0	Crepis capillaris	Smooth Hawk's-beard	f
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	o
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	r
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	b
1506.5	Poa humilis	Spreading Meadow-grass	b
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	o
1789.0	Salix cinerea	Grey Willow	r
1815.0	Sambucus nigra	Elder	r
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	r
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN17**. Medium size Fagus sylvatica c15-18m with thicket of Ilex beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44157 21042** Record date : **21/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	g

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ud

Tree Survey 6/8/05 **TN18** Weeds in paving/gravel by wall and entrance to lodge.

Grid ref. : **22/44041 21033** Record date : **06/08/2005**

Habitat : **J3 - Building**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
231.0	Bellis perennis	Daisy	f
572.0	Crepis capillaris	Smooth Hawk's-beard	o
592.0	Cymbalaria muralis	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	r
665.0	Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	r
777.0	Euphorbia peplus	Petty Spurge	o
1487.0	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	o
1488.0	Plantago major	Greater Plantain	f
1495.0	Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	o
1610.0	Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal	o
1753.0	Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	r
1954.0	Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth Sow-thistle	r
2069.0	Torilis japonica	Upright Hedge-parsley	o

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2126.0	Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	r
2165.0	Veronica arvensis	Wall Speedwell	r

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen FsP

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN18**. Tall Fagus sylvatica Purpurea c25.

Grid ref. : **22/44202 21024** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.1	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'		i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Lp

Tree Survey 6/8/05 **TN19** Small lawned area with path through, between dense Prunus laurocerasus and palace wall, adjacent (north of) turning circle in front of palace entrance. Several plants of Valerianella carinata and self-sown Briza maxima on both sides of path.

Grid ref. : **22/44074 20973** Record date : **06/08/2005**

Habitat : **B4 - Improved/reseeded grassland**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
39.0	Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	g
255.0	Briza maxima	Great Quaking-grass	o
277.0	Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	o
695.0	Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	r
1183.0	Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass	b
1487.0	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	o
1488.0	Plantago major	Greater Plantain	f
1495.0	Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	g
1607.0	Primula vulgaris	Primrose	o
1610.0	Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal	g
2005.0	Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	o
2081.0	Trifolium dubium	Lesser Trefoil	g
2092.0	Trifolium repens	White Clover	f
2142.0	Valerianella carinata	Keeled-fruited Cornsalad	o
2169.0	Veronica filiformis	Slender Speedwell	g
4381.0	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia-creeper	i
4447.0	Aucuba japonica	Spotted-laurel	i
4516.0	Pilosella aurantiaca	Fox-and-cubs	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN19**. Tall Fagus sylvatica c20.

Grid ref. : **22/44220 21039** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cer

Tree Survey 6/8/05 **TN20** Stone boundary wall of current Bishop's residence garden, east of entrance.

Grid ref. : **22/44005 21030** Record date : **06/08/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Cambria Archaeology
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Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
192.0	Asplenium ruta-muraria	Wall-rue	r
194.0	Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort	g
194.1	Asplenium trichomanes subsp. quadrivalens		g
455.0	Centranthus ruber	Red Valerian	g
562.0	Cotoneaster integrifolius	Small-leaved Cotoneaster	s
592.0	Cymbalaria muralis	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	o
1544.3	Polypodium interjectum	Intermediate Polypody	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN20**. Tall Acer pseudoplatanus c25.

Grid ref. : **22/44183 20987** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Bd

Tree Survey 6/8/05 **TN21** Abergwili Churchyard. Buxus sempervirens tree, many stems. Several Taxus baccata, planted.

Grid ref. : **22/43974 21023** Record date : **06/08/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
194.0	Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort	o
194.1	Asplenium trichomanes subsp. quadrivalens		o
277.0	Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	r
455.0	Centranthus ruber	Red Valerian	o
592.0	Cymbalaria muralis	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	g
696.0	Epilobium obscurum	Short-fruited Willowherb	r
1435.0	Parietaria judaica	Pellitory-of-the-wall	r
2034.0	Taraxacum aggregate	Dandelion *	r

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN21**. Tall Acer pseudoplatanus c22.

Grid ref. : **22/44197 20986** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sint

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN22**. Young planted Sorbus intermedia.

Grid ref. : **22/44187 21017** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
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1966.0 Sorbus intermedia Swedish Whitebeam i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Hh

Tree Survey 6/8/05 **TN22** Abergwili Churchyard boundary wall. Self-sown Ilex aquifolium on top of wall. Self-sown Cotoneaster integrifolius.

Grid ref. : **22/43951 20913** Record date : **06/08/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
192.0	Asplenium ruta-muraria	Wall-rue	r
194.0	Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort	o
194.1	Asplenium trichomanes subsp. quadrivalens		o
562.0	Cotoneaster integrifolius	Small-leaved Cotoneaster	s
695.0	Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	o
698.0	Epilobium parviflorum	Hoary Willowherb	r
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	b
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	s
1544.3	Polypodium interjectum	Intermediate Polypody	r
1815.0	Sambucus nigra	Elder	r
1954.0	Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth Sow-thistle	r

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Qp

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN23** Young planted Quercus cf petraea

Grid ref. : **22/44195 21016** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1638.0	Quercus petraea	Sessile Oak	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Tree Survey 6/8/05 **TN23** Abergwili Churchyard. Buxus sempervirens tree, many stems. Several Taxus baccata, planted.

Grid ref. : **22/43998 20904** Record date : **06/08/2005**

Habitat : **J - Other**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
169.0	Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	o
231.0	Bellis perennis	Daisy	o
289.0	Buxus sempervirens	Box	i
695.0	Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	o
696.0	Epilobium obscurum	Short-fruited Willowherb	o
931.0	Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy	g
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	g
976.0	Pilosella officinarum	Mouse-ear-hawkweed	g
1020.0	Hypochaeris radicata	Cat's-ear	o
1116.0	Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling	g
1610.0	Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal	g
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	o
1767.0	Sagina procumbens	Procumbent Pearlwort	o
1815.0	Sambucus nigra	Elder	o
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rf

Tree Survey 6/8/05 **TN24** Abergwili Churchyard boundary wall near ty-bach. Unmanaged corner with abundant Clematis vitalba and invading Rubus fruticosus 'Himalayan Giant'.

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Grid ref. : **22/44009 20915** Record date : **06/08/2005**
Habitat : **J25 - Wall**
Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 2 - Plants : RP6

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
7.0	Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	o
39.0	Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	o
121.0	Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass	o
169.0	Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	o
231.0	Bellis perennis	Daisy	r
444.0	Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed	o
528.0	Clematis vitalba	Traveller's-joy	a
825.0	Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	r
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	o
873.0	Galium aparine	Cleavers	o
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	o
931.0	Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy	g
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	g
968.0	Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	o
983.0	Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	g
1020.0	Hypochaeris radicata	Cat's-ear	g
1104.0	Lapsana communis	Nipplewort	o
1222.0	Lysimachia nummularia	Creeping-Jenny	o
1660.0	Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	g
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	a
1899.0	Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort	r
1954.0	Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth Sow-thistle	r
2092.0	Trifolium repens	White Clover	g
2126.0	Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	g
3587.0	Rubus armeniacus	'Himalayan Giant'	g
4516.0	Pilosella aurantiaca	Fox-and-cubs	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Lp

Tree Survey 6/8/05 **TN25** Abergwili Churchyard boundary wall and unmanaged corner .

Grid ref. : **22/44034 20861** Record date : **06/08/2005**
Habitat : **J25 - Wall**
Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
169.0	Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	b
192.0	Asplenium ruta-muraria	Wall-rue	r
194.0	Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort	o
194.1	Asplenium trichomanes subsp. quadrivalens		o
311.0	Calystegia sepium	Hedge Bindweed	o
311.2	Calystegia sepium subsp. sepium		o
502.0	Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy	o
513.0	Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	r
569.0	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	o
825.0	Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	g
873.0	Galium aparine	Cleavers	p
907.0	Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	r
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	o
925.0	Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	o
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	b
968.0	Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	o
983.0	Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	b
1183.0	Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass	b
1594.0	Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil	b
1899.0	Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort	o
1953.0	Sonchus asper	Prickly Sow-thistle	r
2034.0	Taraxacum aggregate	Dandelion *	b
2126.0	Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	b
2198.0	Vicia sepium	Bush Vetch	o

Group : 37 - Birds

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
269	Accipiter nisus	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	1
670	Columba palumbus	Common Wood Pigeon	2
1560c	Corvus monedula spermologus	Jackdaw	2

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Aeh

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Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN25**. Quite young planted Aesculus cf hippocastanum.

Grid ref. : **22/44228 21031** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2241.0	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut	\$

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen FsP

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN26**. Tall Fagus sylvatica Purpurea to c.22m.

Grid ref. : **22/44229 21042** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.1	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'		i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Dg

Tree Survey 6/8/05 **TN27** South-western corner of Abergwili Churchyard including stone boundary wall and unmanaged grassland area north to youngish sycamore and yew trees.

Grid ref. : **22/43976 20828** Record date : **06/08/2005**

Habitat : **B2 - Neutral grassland**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	o
125.0	Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley	o
169.0	Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	a
176.0	Arum maculatum	Lords-and-Ladies	r
311.0	Calystegia sepium	Hedge Bindweed	o
311.2	Calystegia sepium subsp. sepium		o
607.0	Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	g
696.0	Epilobium obscurum	Short-fruited Willowherb	o
712.0	Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	r
825.0	Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	f
873.0	Galium aparine	Cleavers	o
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	o
983.0	Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	a
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	o
1104.0	Lapsana communis	Nippewort	o
1116.0	Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling	b
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	g
1753.0	Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	o
1899.0	Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort	o
2034.0	Taraxacum aggregate	Dandelion *	o
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i
2092.0	Trifolium repens	White Clover	g
2198.0	Vicia sepium	Bush Vetch	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN27**. Large 25m+ Fagus sylvatica with Prunus laurocerasus thicket extending beneath TN16, 26 & 27. Occasional Hyacinthoides non-scripta in more open areas.

Grid ref. : **22/44242 21034** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

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Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
687.0	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell	o
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tix

Tree Survey 6/8/05 **TN28** Large mature Lime tree in field to south of Abergwili Churchyard.

Grid ref. : **22/44033 20834** Record date : **06/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2065.0	Tilia x europaea	Lime	r

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Hh

Tree Survey 6/8/05 **TN28** Western stone boundary wall of Abergwili Churchyard.

Grid ref. : **22/43955 20860** Record date : **06/08/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
194.0	Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort	o
194.1	Asplenium trichomanes subsp. quadrivalens		o
231.0	Bellis perennis	Daisy	o
695.0	Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	o
825.0	Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	b
873.0	Galium aparine	Cleavers	o
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	o
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	b
983.0	Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	f
1104.0	Lapsana communis	Nipplewort	o
1435.0	Parietaria judaica	Pellitory-of-the-wall	f
1466.0	Phyllitis scolopendrium	Hart's-tongue	r
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	b
2125.0	Umbilicus rupestris	Navelwort	f

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tix

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN28**. Old Tilia x europaea, coppiced and rotted but 8 main stem regrowth around northern half crescent of old hollow bole plus c.15 smaller stems. Thicket of young etiolated Fagus trees to west, inside boundary wall with small amounts of Ilex, Acer psedoplatys and Prunus laurocerasus. Young Castanea sativa on south side.

Grid ref. : **22/44215 21043** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
432.0	Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut	p
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	n
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	o
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n
2065.0	Tilia x europaea	Lime	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN29** and 22/9/05 **TN222**. Group of four old tall

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straight *Fagus sylvatica* trees, planted in a square only about 5m apart, maybe 25m+ with frequent *Prunus laurocerasus* and occasional *Ilex* beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44278 21035** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce, G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	i
1023.0	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	o
1615.0	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN29** and 22/9/05 **TN222**. Group of four old tall straight *Fagus sylvatica* trees, planted in a square only about 5m apart, maybe 25m+ with frequent *Prunus laurocerasus* and occasional *Ilex* beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44284 21034** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce, G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	i
1023.0	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	o
1615.0	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN29** and 22/9/05 **TN222**. Group of four old tall straight *Fagus sylvatica* trees, planted in a square only about 5m apart, maybe 25m+ with frequent *Prunus laurocerasus* and occasional *Ilex* beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44278 21030** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce, G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	i
1023.0	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	o
1615.0	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN29** and 22/9/05 **TN222**. Group of four old tall straight *Fagus sylvatica* trees, planted in a square only about 5m apart, maybe 25m+ with frequent *Prunus laurocerasus* and occasional *Ilex* beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44283 21029** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce, G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	i
1023.0	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	o
1615.0	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	n

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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN30**. Very large mature Ilex, c.15m tall growing between two paths: single trunk dividing into two at about 3m height. Thin Ilex thicket to east of this tree for about 15m, succeeded to east by Prunus laurocerasus which continues to next tall Fagus (TN31).

Grid ref. : **22/44263 21024** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	b
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN31**. Large straight tall Fagus sylvatica (c.25m) on steep slope between upper and lower paths.

Grid ref. : **22/44276 21016** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Lx

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN32**. Young Larix kaempferi to c.10m.

Determination by G.Hutchinson at the National Museum of Wales, 30/9/05

Grid ref. : **22/44305 21021** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2302.0	Larix kaempferi	Japanese Larch	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN33**. Large tall mature Fagus sylvatica, c.22m, Prunus laurocerasus and Rubus thicket beneath with locally frequent Carex remota along path edges.

Grid ref. : **22/44333 21020** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
412.0	Carex remota	Remote Sedge	g
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	g

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Qr

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN34**. Tall mature Quercus robur, c.25m.

Grid ref. : **22/44326 21010** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

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Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1640.0	Quercus robur	Pendunculate Oak	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN35**. Tall straight Fagus sylvatica, c.25m.

Grid ref. : **22/44342 21011** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Qr

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN36**. Somewhat crooked trunked, mature Quercus robur to about 22m with Prunus laurocerasus thicket beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44357 21008** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n
1640.0	Quercus robur	Pendunculate Oak	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pis

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN37**. Mature tall Pinus sylvestris tree to c.20m with tall (c.18m) Acer pseudoplatanus only 3m to south. Young Castanea sativa on south-west side.

Grid ref. : **22/44359 21020** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	p
432.0	Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut	n
1484.0	Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN37**. Tall single trunked Fagus sylvatica near top of bank above single path. Multistem Fraxinus about 5m to its south on north side of path with young Tilia growth around it. Ilex and Prunus laurocerasus bushes to south of path on top of ha-ha.

Grid ref. : **22/44379 21020** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	o
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	o
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n
2065.0	Tilia x europaea	Lime	o

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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN39** and 22/9/05 **TN223**. Thicket of *Prunus laurocerasus*, *P. lusitanica*, locally abundant *Rhododendron* sp. and occasional youngish *Fraxinus*, *Acer pseudoplatanus* and *Rubus fruticosus* in area on bank between entrance gate in boundary wall and ha-ha. Multistemmed regrowth of *Fraxinus* and *Ilex* along top of ha-ha in area where old tree had recently fallen, cut-up and removed.

Grid ref. : **22/44387 21022** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce, G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	o
841.0	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	o
1023.0	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	o
1615.0	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	n
1728.0	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	o
2618.0	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portugal Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN40**. Area around stile and c.10 - 15m to its west within Bishops Palace Garden. Large *Fraxinus* (c.20m) on top of bank. Thicket of abundant *Prunus laurocerasus* and locally abundant *Leycesteria formosa* and occasional saplings and young trees of *Fraxinus*, *Fagus*, *Ilex* and *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

Grid ref. : **22/44400 21018** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	o
250.0	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	o
412.0	<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	o
569.0	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	o
662.0	<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern	o
662.1	<i>Dryopteris affinis</i> subsp. <i>affinis</i>		o
810.0	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	o
841.0	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	o
925.0	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Aven	r
952.0	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	g
1023.0	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	o
1142.0	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Himalayan Honeysuckle	n
1466.0	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	o
1544.0	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> sens. lat.	Polypody	r
1548.0	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern	o
1607.0	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	o
1615.0	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	n
1707.0	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose	o
1728.0	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	o
2218.0	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pav

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN41**. Stile with young *Prunus avium* over it; *Fraxinus* and *Acer pseudoplatanus* to east (outside Bishop's Palace garden).

Grid ref. : **22/44407 21010** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Cambria Archaeology
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Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	p
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p
1611.0	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN42**. Large (20m+) Fagus on top of ha-ha.

Grid ref. : **22/44303 21005** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN43**. Multi-stem Fraxinus (18m+) growing out of top of ha-ha and c15m Quercus robur growing with it on its western side.

Grid ref. : **22/44258 21002** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p
1640.0	Quercus robur	Pendunculate Oak	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Qr

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN44**. Multi-stem Quercus robur (12m+) growing out of top of ha-ha.

Grid ref. : **22/44241 21001** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1640.0	Quercus robur	Pendunculate Oak	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Bet

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN45** and 22/9/05 **TN232**. Tall pendulous white-barked Betula cf pendula. Rather poor condition with die-back at top. Dead Betula standing c1m away from it. Spp. list refers to thicket and underscrub species in immediate vicinity.

Grid ref. : **22/44231 21007** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
176.0	Arum maculatum	Lords-and-Ladies	o
239.0	Betula pendula	Silver Birch	\$
412.0	Carex remota	Remote Sedge	o
513.0	Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	o
569.0	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	o
687.0	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell	o
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	o

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841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	o
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	o
925.0	Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	o
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	a
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	o
1209.0	Luzula sylvatica	Great Wood-rush	o
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	g
1696.0	Ribes rubrum	Red Currant	o
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	o
1753.0	Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	r
1947.0	Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Aja

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN46**. Small thicket c.5m x3m of Aucuba japonica on top of ha-ha under Fraxinus, Acer pseudoplatanus and Ilex.

Grid ref. : **22/44264 21013** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	p
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	p
4447.0	Aucuba japonica	Spotted-laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN47**. Large, tall (c.25+ m), single-stem Fraxinus between path and ha-ha.

Grid ref. : **22/44253 21010** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tix

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN48**. Large, tall (c.25+ m), single-stem Tilia x europaea with tall (25+ m) Fraxinus growing on its northern side

Grid ref. : **22/44151 20975** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p
2065.0	Tilia x europaea	Lime	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Lit

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN49**. Young, maturing, c.8m planted Liriodendron tulipifera specimen tree growing in lawn.

Grid ref. : **22/44135 20939** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
4176.0	Liriodendron tulipifera		i

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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ali

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN50**. Young, maturing, c.10m planted *Alnus incana*.

Grid ref. : **22/44124 20923** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
78.0	<i>Alnus incana</i>	Grey Alder	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cel

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN51** & 20/8/05 **TN214**. Mature, tall (maybe 30m) but very one-sided *Cedrus libani* with small *Ilex* and *Sambucus nigra* growing as epiphytes in forked trunk.

Grid ref. : **22/44118 20937** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	r
1815.0	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	r
6789.0	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar-of-Lebanon	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN52**. *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* cv? with 3 stemmed *Fraxinus excelsior* growing within 3m of its SW side (needs removal as its also shading the nearby *Sorbus intermedia* on its SW side?). Autumn flowering *Berberis darwinii* on NW side of this tree clump.

Grid ref. : **22/44100 20938** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Bed

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN52**. *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* cv? with 3 stemmed *Fraxinus excelsior* growing within 3m of its SW side (needs removal as its also shading the nearby *Sorbus intermedia* on its SW side?). Autumn flowering *Berberis darwinii* on NW side of this tree clump.

Grid ref. : **22/44105 20944** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2440.0	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Darwin's Barberry	i

Cambria Archaeology
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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Bed

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN52**. Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv? with 3 stemmed Fraxinus excelsior growing within 3m of its SW side (needs removal as its also shading the nearby Sorbus intermedia on its SW side?). Autumn flowering Berberis darwinii on NW side of this tree clump.

Grid ref. : **22/44094 20939** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2440.0	Berberis darwinii	Darwin's Barberry	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sint

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN52**. Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv? with 3 stemmed Fraxinus excelsior growing within 3m of its SW side (needs removal as its also shading the nearby Sorbus intermedia on its SW side?). Autumn flowering Berberis darwinii on NW side of this tree clump.

Grid ref. : **22/44099 20931** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1966.0	Sorbus intermedia	Swedish Whitebeam	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Piw

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN53**. Small recently planted (c.8m) Pinus wallichiana specimen tree in lawn.

Grid ref. : **22/44091 20927** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2984.0	Pinus wallichiana	Bhutan Pine	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chp

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN54.A** Chamaecyparis pisifera var. 'squamata': mature tree, two stems splitting to several more at 5+m. Lopped top to height c12m (one of two trees).

Grid ref. : **22/44081 20922** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2970.0	Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chp

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN54.B** Chamaecyparis pisifera var. 'squamata': mature tree, two stems splitting to several more at 5+m. Lopped top to

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height c12m (two of two trees).

Grid ref. : **22/44078 20911** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen FsCL

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN55**. Large, mature cut-leaved *Fagus sylvatica*.

Grid ref. : **22/44103 20904** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Abn

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN56** & 22/9/05. Tall *Abies nordmanniana* (20+m), rather weathered and untidy.

Grid ref. : **22/44119 20914** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
7927.0	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Quc

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN57**. Maturing *Quercus cerris* on top of ha-ha, c.12m.

Grid ref. : **22/44131 20921** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1635.0	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prc

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN57** & 22/9/05 **TN216**. Small, but fairly mature

Prunus cerasifera 'pissardii' (Purple leaved Cherry-plum).

Grid ref. : **22/44107 20923** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1612.2	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> var. <i>pissardii</i>		i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Gkb

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN59**. Shrub bed with c.10m *Ginkgo biloba* tree near southern end. Abundant planted *Cotoneaster* (specimen collected for determination at NMW) with *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Phylladelphus* sp., *Lonicera nitida* and *Wiegelia*. Occasional self-sown saplings of *Fraxinus* and *Sambucus nigra*. Also occasional *Hedera helix* and *Rubus*. Also an unidentified planted white flowered shrub.

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Grid ref. : **22/44118 20961** Record date : **20/08/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	o
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	o
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	o
1815.0	Sambucus nigra	Elder	o
3627.0	Ginkgo biloba		i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Crj

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN59**. Shrub bed with c.10m Ginkgo biloba tree near southern end. Abundant planted Cotoneaster (specimen collected for determination at NMW) with young Cryptomeria japonica, Phylladelphus sp., Lonicera nitida and Wiegelia, Occasional self-sown saplings of Fraxinus and Sambucus nigra, Also occasional Hedera helix and Rubus. Also an unidentified planted white flowered shrub.

Grid ref. : **22/44115 20975** Record date : **20/08/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2411.0	Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese Red-cedar	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ac

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN59**. One small tree of Acer campestre at SE end of shrub bed. Also planted Cotoneaster,, Phylladelphus sp., Lonicera nitida and Wiegelia, Also occasional Hedera helix and Rubus.

Grid ref. : **22/44126 20959** Record date : **20/08/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
3.0	Acer campestre	Field Maple	i
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	g
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	o
2613.0	Lonicera nitida	Wilson's Honeysuckle	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ac

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN60**. Two small Acer campestre and one A. psedoplatanus trees at north-east edge of shrub-bed.

Grid ref. : **22/44119 20985** Record date : **20/08/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
3.0	Acer campestre	Field Maple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN60**. Two small Acer campestre and one A. psedoplatanus trees at north-east edge of shrub-bed.

Grid ref. : **22/44123 20989** Record date : **20/08/2005**

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Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ac

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN60**. Two small Acer campestre and one A. pseudoplatanus trees at north-east edge of shrub-bed.

Grid ref. : **22/44117 20991** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
3.0	Acer campestre	Field Maple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05 **TN61**. Prunus laurocerasus thicket in need of management

Grid ref. : **22/44208 21039** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Aeh

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN61**. Mature Aesculus hippocastanum: trunk established only c5m west of closest trunk of group of Fagus comprising TN29.

Grid ref. : **22/44261 21032** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2241.0	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cab

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN62**. Small pollarded Carpinus betulus (10+ m).

Grid ref. : **22/44111 20949** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
428.0	Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Qui

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN63**. Large mature Quercus ilex (c.25m).

Grid ref. : **22/44066 20928** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

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Observer : **RD Pryce KAPryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1637.0	Quercus ilex	Evergreen Oak	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 101** Three quite young Acer platanoides of 'Schwedleri' planted in small lawned area in island turning-circle of drive, backed to south by Rhododendron thicket.

Grid ref. : **22/44049 20958** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
4.0	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 101** Three quite young Acer platanoides of 'Schwedleri' planted in small lawned area in island turning-circle of drive, backed to south by Rhododendron thicket.

Grid ref. : **22/44045 20967** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
4.0	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen ApP

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 101** Three quite young Acer platanoides of 'Schwedleri' planted in small lawned area in island turning-circle of drive, backed to south by Rhododendron thicket.

Grid ref. : **22/44052 20964** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
4.0	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen ApP

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 101** Three quite young Acer platanoides of 'Schwedleri' planted in small lawned area in island turning-circle of drive, backed to south by Rhododendron thicket.

Grid ref. : **22/44059 20961** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
4.0	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	i

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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen ApP

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 101** Three quite young Acer platanoides cf 'Schwedleri' planted in small lawned area in island turning-circle of drive, backed to south by Rhododendron thicket.

Grid ref. : **22/44066 20958** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
4.0	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 101** Three quite young Acer platanoides cf 'Schwedleri' planted in small lawned area in island turning-circle of drive, backed to south by Rhododendron thicket.

Grid ref. : **22/44054 20952** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
4.0	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 101** Three quite young Acer platanoides cf 'Schwedleri' planted in small lawned area in island turning-circle of drive, backed to south by Rhododendron thicket.

Grid ref. : **22/44061 20951** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. **TN104**. Northwest corner of walled garden mown but not very recently. Eutrophic. Many mole runs. Apple tree in centre overgrown by bramble, goosberries and tall herb vegetation. Most species in list growing in grassy and tall herb vegetation.

Grid ref. : **22/44024 20897** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **C - Tall herb and fern**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
169.0	Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	b
176.0	Arum maculatum	Lords-and-Ladies	r
311.2	Calystegia sepium subsp. sepium		g
477.0	Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	o
513.0	Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	r
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	r
607.0	Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	a
825.0	Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	f
838.0	Fragaria vesca	Wild Strawberry	o
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	r
873.0	Galium aparine	Cleavers	o
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	o
968.0	Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	g
1020.0	Hypochaeris radicata	Cat's-ear	o

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1183.0	Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass	f
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i
1371.0	Oenothera glazioviana	Large-flowered Evening-primrose	r
1487.0	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	a
1607.0	Primula vulgaris	Primrose	o
1660.0	Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	b
1697.0	Ribes uva-crispa	Gooseberry	i
1709.0	Rosa canina	Dog-rose	r
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	b
1748.0	Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	r
1753.0	Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	r
1891.0	Senecio aquaticus	Marsh Ragwort	r
1905.0	Senecio vulgaris	Groundsel	r
2034.0	Taraxacum aggregate	Dandelion *	f
2074.0	Tragopogon pratensis	Goat's-beard	o
2092.0	Trifolium repens	White Clover	a
2126.0	Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	o
2168.0	Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell	g
2214.0	Viola odorata	Sweet Violet	g
3587.0	Rubus armeniacus	'Himalayan Giant'	g

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Hh

Walled Garden. **TN104a**. Ivy cladding wall between gardens

Grid ref. : **22/44021 20903** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
176.0	Arum maculatum	Lords-and-Ladies	r
513.0	Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	o
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	a
1607.0	Primula vulgaris	Primrose	r
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	g

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. **TN105**, Old 4-stem, coppiced apple tree with epiphytic

Polypody and trunks clothed in ivy.

Grid ref. : **22/44043 20880** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	b
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i
1544.3	Polypodium interjectum	Intermediate Polypody	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Hh

Walled Garden **TN106**. Very overshaded brick wall densely clothed in ivy running out over adjacent grassed 'lawn' and under apple trees. List includes species growing on ground in vicinity of wall base.

Grid ref. : **22/44036 20910** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
176.0	Arum maculatum	Lords-and-Ladies	r
211.0	Athyrium filix-femina	Lady-fern	r
513.0	Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	o
569.0	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	r
665.0	Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	r
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	o
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	o
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	a

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968.0	Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	o
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i
1466.0	Phyllitis scolopendrium	Hart's-tongue	o
1607.0	Primula vulgaris	Primrose	o
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	g
1753.0	Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	o
2005.0	Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	o
2034.0	Taraxacum aggregate	Dandelion *	g
Group : 16 - Butterflies			
Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1549	Pieris brassicae	Large White	1
1551a	Pieris napi britannica	Green-veined White	2

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. **TN107**. Old apple tree completely overshadowed on E, S & W sides by two large coppiced hazel bushes forming a small thicket against south wall in corner of walled garden. These need cutting to allow apple space. Other species in list refer to ground flora.

Grid ref. : **22/44045 20853** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	r
925.0	Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	g
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	a
968.0	Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	g
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i
1466.0	Phyllitis scolopendrium	Hart's-tongue	r
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	g
1753.0	Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ca

Walled Garden. **TN107**. Old apple tree completely overshadowed on E, S & W sides by two large coppiced hazel bushes forming a small thicket against south wall in corner of walled garden. These need cutting to allow apple space.

Grid ref. : **22/44044 20849** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ca

Walled Garden. **TN107**. Old apple tree completely overshadowed on E, S & W sides by two large coppiced hazel bushes forming a small thicket against south wall in corner of walled garden. These need cutting to allow apple space.

Grid ref. : **22/44049 20851** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ca

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Walled Garden. **TN107**. Old apple tree completely overshadowed on E, S & W sides by two large coppiced hazel bushes forming a small thicket against south wall in corner of walled garden. These need cutting to allow apple space.

Grid ref. : **22/44051 20856** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ca

Walled Garden. **TN107**. Hazel bush against south-east wall of walled garden.

Grid ref. : **22/44066 20867** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Py

Walled Garden. **TN 108**. Very old pear tree. Few fruits only. Very heavily clothed in Ivy.

Grid ref. : **22/44057 20875** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	a
5479.0	Pyrus communis	Pear	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Py

Walled Garden. **TN 109**. Very old pear tree. Few fruits in clusters. Clothed in Ivy.

Grid ref. : **22/44069 20890** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	b
5479.0	Pyrus communis	Pear	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Py

Walled Garden. **TN 110**. Old pear tree. 2 fruits only. Base enveloped in bramble (including 'Himalayan Giant') and raspberry. Trunk and branches have abundant lichen growth

Grid ref. : **22/44046 20905** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Cambria Archaeology
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Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
968.0	Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	o
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	a
1729.0	Rubus idaeus	Raspberry	g
2126.0	Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	o
3587.0	Rubus armeniacus	'Himalayan Giant'	b
5479.0	Pyrus communis	Pear	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sxx

Walled Garden. **TN111** Small bush of *Salix viminalis* x *cinerea* with adjacent Grey Willow and 2 larger Goat Willows on E side (TN127). All have Bramble and Dog Rose growth around their bases and Traveller's Joy scrambling over them

Grid ref. : **22/44049 20905** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
528.0	Clematis vitalba	Traveller's-joy	g
1709.0	Rosa canina	Dog-rose	o
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	b
1789.0	Salix cinerea	Grey Willow	r
2354.0	Salix x smithiana	Silky-leaved Osier	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. **TN112** Old apple tree: fruits with very orange skin.

Grid ref. : **22/44059 20870** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Dg

Walled Garden. **TN113** Infrequently mown rank grassy area bounded by Bramble and Butterfly-bush and tall herb vegetation on south and east sides.

Grid ref. : **22/44069 20882** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **B2 - Neutral grassland**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
169.0	Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	a
231.0	Bellis perennis	Daisy	o
311.2	Calystegia sepium subsp. sepium		o
607.0	Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	a
968.0	Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	b
1487.0	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	o
1709.0	Rosa canina	Dog-rose	o
2034.0	Taraxacum aggregate	Dandelion *	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Hh

Walled Garden. **TN114** SE wall densely clothed in ivy and occasional Butterfly-bush, etc.

Grid ref. : **22/44072 20870** Record date : **01/09/2005**

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Habitat : **J25 - Wall**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
277.0	Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	o
695.0	Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	r
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	a
1709.0	Rosa canina	Dog-rose	o
1748.0	Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	o
1815.0	Sambucus nigra	Elder	o
2168.0	Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Hh

Walled Garden. **TN115**. Brick wall clothed with Ivy with collapsed roofed stairway leading down into ?cold-store.

Grid ref. : **22/44067 20898** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
513.0	Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	g
528.0	Clematis vitalba	Traveller's-joy	o
607.0	Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	o
665.0	Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	r
838.0	Fragaria vesca	Wild Strawberry	g
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	o
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	a
1607.0	Primula vulgaris	Primrose	o
1709.0	Rosa canina	Dog-rose	r

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rf

Walled Garden. **TN116**. Bramble and tall herb vegetation colonising brick base of former building.

Grid ref. : **22/44035 20898** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **C - Tall herb and fern**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
311.2	Calystegia sepium subsp. sepium		f
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	o
607.0	Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	g
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	o
968.0	Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	o
1285.0	Mentha spicata	Spear Mint	o
1371.0	Oenothera glazioviana	Large-flowered Evening-primrose	r
1660.0	Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	b
1697.0	Ribes uva-crispa	Gooseberry	g
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	a
1729.0	Rubus idaeus	Raspberry	g
1947.0	Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet	b
2034.0	Taraxacum aggregate	Dandelion *	o
2126.0	Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	o
3587.0	Rubus armeniacus	'Himalayan Giant'	b

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Qr

TN117. Area of tall, mature oaks and ash with shrub-layer thicket of abundant Prunus laurocerasus and frequent Yew, with occasional self sown Hazel, Holly, Elder. Ground-layer in intense shade dominated by Ivy.

Grid ref. : **22/44027 20928** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Cambria Archaeology
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Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1640.0	Quercus robur	Pendunculate Oak	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sn

TN117. Area of tall, mature oaks and ash with shrub-layer thicket of abundant Prunus laurocerasus and frequent Yew, with occasional self sown Hazel, Holly, Elder. Ground-layer in intense shade dominated by Ivy.

Grid ref. : **22/44032 20931** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1815.0	Sambucus nigra	Elder	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sn

TN117. Area of tall, mature oaks and ash with shrub-layer thicket of abundant Prunus laurocerasus and frequent Yew, with occasional self sown Hazel, Holly, Elder. Ground-layer in intense shade dominated by Ivy.

Grid ref. : **22/44034 20929** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

TN117. Area of tall, mature oaks and ash with shrub-layer thicket of abundant Prunus laurocerasus and frequent Yew, with occasional self sown Hazel, Holly, Elder. Ground-layer in intense shade dominated by Ivy.

Grid ref. : **22/44036 20919** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Qr

TN117. Area of tall, mature oaks and ash with shrub-layer thicket of abundant Prunus laurocerasus and frequent Yew, with occasional self sown Hazel, Holly, Elder. Ground-layer in intense shade dominated by Ivy.

Grid ref. : **22/44030 20920** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Cambria Archaeology
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Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1640.0	Quercus robur	Pendunculate Oak	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

TN117. Area of tall, mature oaks and ash with shrub-layer thicket of abundant Prunus laurocerasus and frequent Yew, with occasional self sown Hazel, Holly, Elder. Ground-layer in intense shade dominated by Ivy.

Grid ref. : **22/44020 20920** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	o
513.0	Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	o
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	o
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	a
1660.0	Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	o
1707.0	Rosa arvensis	Field-rose	r
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i
2613.0	Lonicera nitida	Wilson's Honeysuckle	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

TN117. Area of tall, mature oaks and ash with shrub-layer thicket of abundant Prunus laurocerasus and frequent Yew, with occasional self sown Hazel, Holly, Elder. Ground-layer in intense shade dominated by Ivy.

Grid ref. : **22/44036 20925** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Psj

TN118 Small stand of Pseudosasa japonica at edge of conifer plantings.

Grid ref. : **22/44007 20943** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
4307.0	Pseudosasa japonica	Arrow Bamboo	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pgm

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN119** Maturing Pseudotsuga mensiesii at edge of Bishop's new garden lawn.

Grid ref. : **22/44042 20935** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
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1618.0 Pseudotsuga menziesii Douglas Fir i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN120** Maturing ?Chamaecyparis lawsoniana at edge of Bishop's new garden lawn.

Grid ref. : **22/44044 20943** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	\$

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pser

TN121 cf Japanese Cherry

Grid ref. : **22/44031 20954** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
4459.0	Prunus serrulata	Japanese Cherry	\$

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Lp

TN122 Neutral grassland, Mown Lawn. Local toadstools in southern damp, shady part of lawn: occasional Russula cf atropurpurea and one waxcap Hygrocybe cf psittacina. Also occasional Peltigera lichen

Grid ref. : **22/44016 20955** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **B2 - Neutral grassland**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
7.0	Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	g
231.0	Bellis perennis	Daisy	p
331.0	Cardamine pratensis	Cuckooflower	o
444.0	Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed	g
502.0	Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy	g
607.0	Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	o
976.0	Pilosella officinarum	Mouse-ear-hawkweed	o
983.0	Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	f
1020.0	Hypochaeris radicata	Cat's-ear	o
1129.0	Leontodon autumnalis	Autumn Hawkbit	o
1183.0	Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass	b
1221.0	Lysimachia nemorum	Yellow Pimpernel	o
1487.0	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	g
1610.0	Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal	g
1642.0	Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup	o
1660.0	Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	g
1734.0	Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel	o
2034.0	Taraxacum aggregate	Dandelion *	o
2092.0	Trifolium repens	White Clover	b
2169.0	Veronica filiformis	Slender Speedwell	o
2180.0	Veronica serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	o

Group : 7 - Bryophytes

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
533	Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus	Springy Turf-moss	b

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Clv

TN123 Sparsely vegetated exposed section of stone wall c.1.5m high exposed section between line-planted Chamaecyparis lawsoniana, those to the north clipped. Abundant Clematis and bramble at southern end.

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Grid ref. : **22/43991 20957** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **J25 - Wall**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
192.0	Asplenium ruta-muraria	Wall-rue	r
194.0	Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort	o
194.1	Asplenium trichomanes subsp. quadrivalens		o
455.0	Centranthus ruber	Red Valerian	r
528.0	Clematis vitalba	Traveller's-joy	b
592.0	Cymbalaria muralis	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	f
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	r
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	b

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

TN124 Clipped line-planted Chamaecyparis lawsoniana inside boundary wall. Bramble colonising around base.

Grid ref. : **22/43984 20980** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	g
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

TN124 Clipped line-planted Chamaecyparis lawsoniana inside boundary wall. Bramble colonising around base.

Grid ref. : **22/43987 20972** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	g
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

TN124 Clipped line-planted Chamaecyparis lawsoniana inside boundary wall. Bramble colonising around base.

Grid ref. : **22/43990 20968** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	g
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sxci

TN124 Exposed section of wall behind clipped line-planted Chamaecyparis lawsoniana: wall more vegetated than TN123 to south.

Grid ref. : **22/43983 20975** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **J25 - Wall**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
194.0	Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort	g
194.1	Asplenium trichomanes subsp. quadrivalens		g
592.0	Cymbalaria muralis	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	o
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	o
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	a
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	b

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN125**. Group of trees & shrubs including quite large Ash and Chamaecyparis flanked on west by Berberis darwinii and on south by Sorbus intermedia

Grid ref. : **22/44099 20939** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN52**, and 1/9/05 **TN125**. Group of trees & shrubs including Chamaecyparis lawsoniana ?'filiformis' with quite large 3 stemmed Ash growing within 3m of its SW side (needs removal as its also shading the nearby Sorbus intermedia). Flanked by autumn flowering Berberis darwinii.

Grid ref. : **22/44103 20941** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Bishops Garden **TN126**: Tall Ash trees north of walled garden..

Grid ref. : **22/44020 20911** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Bishops Garden **TN126**: Tall Ash trees north of walled garden..

Grid ref. : **22/44027 20914** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sxc

Walled Garden. **TN127** Two small Goat Willow trees associated with a hybrid willow (TN111), Apple and Pear trees. Traveller's-joy scrambling over them,

Grid ref. : **22/44050 20909** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
528.0	Clematis vitalba	Traveller's-joy	g
1788.0	Salix caprea	Goat Willow	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sxc

Walled Garden. **TN127** Two small Goat Willow trees associated with a hybrid willow (TN111), Apple and Pear trees. Traveller's-joy scrambling over them,

Grid ref. : **22/44051 20906** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
528.0	Clematis vitalba	Traveller's-joy	g
1788.0	Salix caprea	Goat Willow	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pin

Bishops Garden **TN128**: Tall Corsican Pine north of walled garden..

Grid ref. : **22/44044 20920** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1482.1	Pinus nigra subsp. laricio	Corsican Pine	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pxx

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN129**. Large old, early planted, Platanus x hispanica on boundary.

Grid ref. : **22/44091 20883** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2407.0	Platanus x hispanica	London Plane	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Alc

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN130** (also 22/9/05) Alnus cordata, medium sized tree on east side of shrub bed.

Grid ref. : **22/44119 20969** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce, G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2406.0	Alnus cordata	Italian Alder	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sint

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN131** & 22/9/05 **TN217**. Small Sorbus intermedia tree determined by G.Hutchinson..

Grid ref. : **22/44092 20921** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce, G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1966.0	Sorbus intermedia	Swedish Whitebeam	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pop

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN132**. Young planted Populus x canadensis

Grid ref. : **22/44130 20932** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1550.0	Populus x canadensis	Hybrid Black-poplar	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN133**. Thicket of Prunus laurocerasus with occasional Sambucus nigra forming dense shrub layer beneath canopy of Platanus and Chamaecyparis.

Grid ref. : **22/44085 20899** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n
1815.0	Sambucus nigra	Elder	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN134**. Self sown beech and elder at edge of thicket of Prunus laurocerasus on north side of large Cut-leaved Beech

Grid ref. : **22/44094 20914** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	r

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sn

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN134**. Self sown beech and elder at edge of thicket of Prunus laurocerasus on north side of large Cut-leaved Beech

Grid ref. : **22/44087 20923** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1815.0	Sambucus nigra	Elder	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pav

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN135**. Sorbus intermedia and ?Prunus avium trees north of Cedrus libani.

Grid ref. : **22/44124 20951** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1611.0	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	\$

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sint

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN135**. Sorbus intermedia and ?Prunus avium trees north of Cedrus libani.

Grid ref. : **22/44127 20943** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1966.0	Sorbus intermedia	Swedish Whitebeam	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pav

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN136** ?Prunus avium overtopped bt ?Picea abies on its N side with bushy Taxus to S. Young planted Fagus sylvatica Purpurea on west margin. Some self sown Acer pseudoplatanus and Crataegus.

Grid ref. : **22/44110 21018** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1611.0	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	\$

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pia

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN136** ?Prunus avium overtopped bt ?Picea abies on its N side with bushy Taxus to S. Young planted Fagus sylvatica Purpurea on west margin. Some self sown Acer pseudoplatanus and Crataegus.

Grid ref. : **22/44111 21026** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1470.0	Picea abies	Norway Spruce	\$

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen FsP

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN136** ?Prunus avium overtopped bt ?Picea abies on its N side with bushy Taxus to S. Young planted Fagus sylvatica Purpurea on west margin. Some self sown Acer pseudoplatanus and Crataegus.

Grid ref. : **22/44100 21022** Record date : **02/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.1	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'		i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN136** ?Prunus avium overtopped by ?Picea abies on its N side with bushy Taxus to S. Young planted Fagus sylvatica Purpurea on west margin. Some self sown Acer pseudoplatanus and Crataegus.

Grid ref. : **22/44104 21017** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cm

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN136** ?Prunus avium overtopped bt ?Picea abies on its N side with bushy Taxus to S. Young planted Fagus sylvatica Purpurea on west margin. Some self sown Acer pseudoplatanus and Crataegus.

Grid ref. : **22/44100 21016** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
569.0	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Lon

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN138** Small thicket including naturalised Lonicera nitida and self-sown Corylus.

Grid ref. : **22/44110 21012** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2613.0	Lonicera nitida	Wilson's Honeysuckle	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ca

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN138** Small thicket including naturalised Lonicera nitida and self-sown Corylus.

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Grid ref. : **22/44111 21009** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen FsP

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN139** Two young recently planted Copper Beeches

Grid ref. : **22/44073 21014** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.1	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'		i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen FsP

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN139** Two young recently planted Copper Beeches

Grid ref. : **22/44082 21013** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.1	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'		i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several Chamaecyparis lawsoniana and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including Taxus, Prunus laurocerasus, Aucuba japonica, Cornus, Lonicera nitida and Rhododendron beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44041 21008** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several Chamaecyparis lawsoniana and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including Taxus, Prunus laurocerasus, Aucuba japonica, Cornus, Lonicera nitida and Rhododendron beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44047 21003** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
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Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

2398.0 Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Lawson's Cypress i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several Chamaecyparis lawsoniana and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including Taxus, Prunus laurocerasus, Aucuba japonica, Cornus, Lonicera nitida and Rhododendron beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44047 21013** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several Chamaecyparis lawsoniana and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including Taxus, Prunus laurocerasus, Aucuba japonica, Cornus, Lonicera nitida and Rhododendron beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44047 20993** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several Chamaecyparis lawsoniana and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including Taxus, Prunus laurocerasus, Aucuba japonica, Cornus, Lonicera nitida and Rhododendron beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44049 20978** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several Chamaecyparis lawsoniana and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including Taxus, Prunus laurocerasus, Aucuba japonica, Cornus, Lonicera nitida and Rhododendron beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44043 20987** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several Chamaecyparis lawsoniana and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including Taxus, Prunus laurocerasus, Aucuba japonica, Cornus, Lonicera nitida and Rhododendron beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44041 20997** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several Chamaecyparis lawsoniana and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including Taxus, Prunus laurocerasus, Aucuba japonica, Cornus, Lonicera nitida and Rhododendron beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44049 20987** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several Chamaecyparis lawsoniana and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including Taxus, Prunus laurocerasus, Aucuba japonica, Cornus, Lonicera nitida and Rhododendron beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44043 21014** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several Chamaecyparis lawsoniana and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including Taxus, Prunus laurocerasus, Aucuba japonica, Cornus, Lonicera nitida and Rhododendron beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44056 20975** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several Chamaecyparis lawsoniana and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including Taxus, Prunus laurocerasus, Aucuba japonica, Cornus, Lonicera nitida and Rhododendron beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44037 21012** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several Chamaecyparis lawsoniana and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including Taxus, Prunus laurocerasus, Aucuba japonica, Cornus, Lonicera nitida and Rhododendron beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44038 21002** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Aja

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several Chamaecyparis lawsoniana and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including Taxus, Prunus laurocerasus, Aucuba japonica, Cornus, Lonicera nitida and Rhododendron beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44039 20992** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
4447.0	Aucuba japonica	Spotted-laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cor

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several Chamaecyparis lawsoniana and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including Taxus, Prunus laurocerasus, Aucuba japonica, Cornus, Lonicera nitida and Rhododendron beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44037 21007** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including *Taxus*, *Prunus laurocerasus*, *Aucuba japonica*, *Cornus*, *Lonicera nitida* and *Rhododendron* beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44047 20983** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including *Taxus*, *Prunus laurocerasus*, *Aucuba japonica*, *Cornus*, *Lonicera nitida* and *Rhododendron* beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44043 20980** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN 139** Mature tree plantings between drive and buildings including several *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* and Ash trees, the latter probably self-sown some time ago. Also mature self-sown Sycamores. Dense thicket including *Taxus*, *Prunus laurocerasus*, *Aucuba japonica*, *Cornus*, *Lonicera nitida* and *Rhododendron* beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44051 20973** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cotst

Tree Survey 22/9/05 **TN200** Mature lax bush of *Cotoneaster sternianus* under shade of Yew by wall: Determination by G.Hutchinson at the National Museum of Wales, 30/9/05. Also small sapling of *Cotoneaster horizontalis* or *C. atropurpureus*.

Grid ref. : **22/44059 21014** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce, G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
560.0	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Wall Cotoneaster	\$

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

2957.0 Cotoneaster sternianus Stern's Cotoneaster i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pgm

Tree survey 22/9/05 **TN201** Quite tall ? Douglas Fir in Bishop's private garden. No cones seen to confirm.

Grid ref. : **22/44021 21027** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1618.0	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pin

Tree survey 22/9/05 **TN202** Tall Pinus nigra tree in Bishop's private garden.

Grid ref. : **22/44021 21034** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1482.1	Pinus nigra subsp. laricio	Corsican Pine	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cotf

Tree survey 22/9/05 **TN203** Cotoneaster frigidus, small old planted tree c.8m by pedestrian gate west of lodge. Thin leaves, pinkish-red clusters of berries. Determination by G.Hutchinson at the National Museum of Wales, 30/9/05.

Grid ref. : **22/44029 21033** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
559.0	Cotoneaster frigidus	Tree Cotoneaster	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pser

Tree survey 22/9/05 **TN204** Prunus serrulata on edge of tree plantings, shiny bronze-brown peeling bark. Determination by G.Hutchinson at the National Museum of Wales, 30/9/05

Grid ref. : **22/44030 21025** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
4459.0	Prunus serrulata	Japanese Cherry	\$

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cotst

Tree Survey 20/8/05 & 22/9/05 **TN205** Quite extensive Cotoneaster sternianus bush. Determination by G.Hutchinson at the National Museum of Wales, 30/9/05. Associated with Lonicera nitida bush and saplings of Corylus and Fraxinus, all forming low shrubbery.

Grid ref. : **22/44114 21005** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	o
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	r
2613.0	Lonicera nitida	Wilson's Honeysuckle	i
2957.0	Cotoneaster sternianus	Stern's Cotoneaster	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Stib

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN206** Shrub and youngish tree plantings along northern boundary of carpark inside boundary wall: Sorbus thibetica 'John Mitchell', young tree c.8m. Determination by G.Hutchinson at the National Museum of Wales, 30/9/05

Grid ref. : **22/44105 21040** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5645.0	Sorbus thibetica		i

Group : 15 - Lepidoptera

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1590	Vanessa atalanta	Red Admiral	1

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cotst

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN207** Cotoneaster sternianus in shrub plantings along path east of Palace. Determination by G.Hutchinson at the National Museum of Wales, 30/9/05.

Grid ref. : **22/44113 20988** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2957.0	Cotoneaster sternianus	Stern's Cotoneaster	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Phc

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN208** Small Phylladelphus coronarius in shrub plantings along path east of Palace.

Grid ref. : **22/44113 20979** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1458.0	Philadelphus coronarius	Mock-orange	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cots

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN209** Cotoneaster simonsii in shrub plantings along path east of Palace.

Grid ref. : **22/44114 20966** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
563.0	Cotoneaster simonsii	Himalayan Cotoneaster	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Bex

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN210** Berberis ?x stenophylla: Narrow leaved small shrub at edge of shrub plantings along path east of Palace. Provisional determination by G.Hutchinson at the National Museum of Wales, 30/9/05

Grid ref. : **22/44113 20971** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
7189.0	Berberis x stenophylla	Hedge Barberry	\$

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Eucx

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN211** Eucryphia x nymansensis 'Nymansay' at southern end of shrub plantings along path east of Palace. White flowered, although all flowers gone to seed today. Multiple gnarled stems and twisted branches and twigs. Tripartite leaves. Specimen determined by G.Hutchinson at National Museum of Wales, 30/9/05.

Grid ref. : **22/44115 20957** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Wie

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN212** Pink flowered Weigela (W. florida 'Foliis Prpureis') at southern end of shrub plantings along path east of Palace.

Grid ref. : **22/44114 20955** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
4460.0	Weigela florida	Weigela	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen PopR

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN213**. Young tree of Populus x canadensis cf 'Robusta'

Grid ref. : **22/44119 20920** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1550.6	Populus x canadensis 'Robusta'		i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cel

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN51** & 20/8/05 **TN214**. Mature, tall (maybe 30m)

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

but very one-sided *Cedrus libani* with small *Ilex* and *Sambucus nigra* growing as epiphytes in forked trunk.

Grid ref. : **22/44118 20937** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	r
1815.0	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	r
6789.0	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar-of-Lebanon	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sxr

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN136** and 22/9/05 **TN215**: Small recently planted *Salix x rubens* nothovar. *basfordiana* forma *basfordiana* (=S. *fragilis* x *alba*). Very shiny wide leaves, asymmetric tips, twigs not very brittle, yellowish bark on shorter twigs, greenish on others. Weeping to some degree, white hairs under leaves. Specimen det. G.Hutchinson 30/9/05, NMW.

Grid ref. : **22/44107 20930** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2343.3	<i>Salix x rubens</i> nothovar. <i>basfordiana</i>		i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prc

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN57** & 22/9/05 **TN216**. Small, but fairly mature *Prunus cerasifera* 'pissardii' (Purple leaved Cherry-plum).

Grid ref. : **22/44107 20923** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1612.2	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> var. <i>pissardii</i>		i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sint

Tree Survey 1/9/05 **TN131** & 22/9/05 **TN217**. Small *Sorbus intermedia* tree determined by G.Hutchinson..

Grid ref. : **22/44092 20921** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1966.0	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	Swedish Whitebeam	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen FsPx

Tree Survey 22/09/05 **TN219** Very large Copper Beech stump c3m tall clothed in dense colonising trees and bushes.

Grid ref. : **22/44201 21009** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	g
513.0	Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	g
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	o
810.1	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'		x
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	o
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	g
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	o
2126.0	Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	g

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pop

Tree Survey 22/9/05 **TN220**. Quite young planted small tree of Populus x canadensis cf Robusta

Grid ref. : **22/44218 21022** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1550.6	Populus x canadensis 'Robusta'		i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Hh

Tree Survey 22/9/05. **TN221**. Stone boundary wall clothed in ivy with occasional holly and Polypody. Arum occasional in soil, near base.

Grid ref. : **22/44247 21039** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
176.0	Arum maculatum	Lords-and-Ladies	o
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	b
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	o
1544.3	Polypodium interjectum	Intermediate Polypody	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN29** and 22/9/05 **TN222**. Group of four old tall straight Fagus sylvatica trees,planted in a square only about 5m apart, maybe 25m+ with frequent Prunus laurocerasus and occasional Ilex beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44278 21035** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	o
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN29** and 22/9/05 **TN222**. Group of four old tall straight Fagus sylvatica trees,planted in a square only about 5m apart, maybe 25m+ with frequent Prunus laurocerasus and occasional Ilex beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44284 21034** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
 Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
 Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	o
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN29** and 22/9/05 **TN222**. Group of four old tall straight Fagus sylvatica trees, planted in a square only about 5m apart, maybe 25m+ with frequent Prunus laurocerasus and occasional Ilex beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44278 21030** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	o
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN29** and 22/9/05 **TN222**. Group of four old tall straight Fagus sylvatica trees, planted in a square only about 5m apart, maybe 25m+ with frequent Prunus laurocerasus and occasional Ilex beneath.

Grid ref. : **22/44283 21029** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	o
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN39** and 22/9/05 **TN223**. Thicket of Prunus laurocerasus, P. lusitanica, locally abundant Rhododendron sp. and occasional youngish Fraxinus, Acer pseudoplatanus and Rubus fruticosus in area on bank between entrance gate in boundary wall and ha-ha. Multistemmed regrowth of Fraxinus and Ilex along top of ha-ha in area where old tree had recently fallen, cut-up and removed.

Grid ref. : **22/44387 21022** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	o
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	o
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	o
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	o
2618.0	Prunus lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	i

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pav

Tree Survey 22/9/05. **TN224** Young 4+ trunk *Prunus avium* and *Rosa arvensis* climbing through between path and ha-ha

Grid ref. : **22/44365 21010** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
662.0	<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern	p
1611.0	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	i
1707.0	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Lfo

Tree Survey 22/9/05. **TN225** *Lecesteria formosa* locally abundant in laurel thicket on north side of somewhat open path.

Grid ref. : **22/44397 21014** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
250.0	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	o
569.0	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	r
841.0	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	o
1142.0	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Himalayan Honeysuckle	n
1188.0	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	o
1466.0	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	o
1548.0	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern	o
1607.0	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	o
1728.0	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	o
2618.0	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portugal Laurel	b

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Nul

Tree Survey 22/9/05. **TN226** Pond isolated from main part of pond covered in surface mat of *Lemna minuta*. with locally frequent *Nuphar lutea*. Sycamore and Ash trees hanging over bank.

Grid ref. : **22/44414 21007** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **G112 - Eutrophic Ponds etc < 05 ha**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	p
412.0	<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	o
841.0	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	p
934.0	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed Sweet-grass	b
1026.0	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam	o
1356.0	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow Water-lily	g
2300.0	<i>Lemna minuta</i>	Least Duckweed	a

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Qui

Tree Survey 22/9/05. **TN227** *Quercu ilex*, large tree overhanging pond.

Grid ref. : **22/44394 21007** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1637.0	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak	i

Cambria Archaeology
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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Nul

Tree Survey 22/9/05. **TN228**. North bank of Bishops Pond: level low with exposed mud locally abundantly covered with liverwort and *Batrachium Ranunculus* (terrestrial form).

Grid ref. : **22/44335 20977** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **J - Other**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
63.0	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain	o
77.0	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	f
231.0	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	o
242.0	<i>Bidens tripartita</i>	Trifid Bur-marigold	r
307.2	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common Water-starwort	b
569.0	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	o
692.0	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	o
816.0	<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	Giant Fescue	o
833.0	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	o
841.0	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	o
934.0	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed Sweet-grass	f
1067.0	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush	o
1126.0	<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	b
1183.0	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	b
1227.0	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple-loosestrife	o
1356.0	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow Water-lily	a
1530.0	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper	g
1610.0	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	g
1642.0	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	o
1660.0	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	g
1708.0	<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose	o
1753.0	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	o
1981.0	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed	o
2126.0	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	o
2166.0	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cxa

Tree Survey 22/9/05. **TN229**. North bank of Bishops Pond: level low with exposed mud locally abundantly covered with *Batrachium Ranunculus* (terrestrial form). Few plants of grazed *Carex acutiformis*. Also several plants of *Rorippa islandica*.

Grid ref. : **22/44257 20909** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **J - Other**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
63.0	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain	o
77.0	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	g
242.0	<i>Bidens tripartita</i>	Trifid Bur-marigold	o
307.2	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common Water-starwort	b
341.0	<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	Lesser Pond-sedge	g
412.0	<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	o
477.0	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	r
557.0	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	g
569.0	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	o
833.0	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	o
841.0	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	o
941.0	<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh Cudweed	o
1023.0	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	o
1026.0	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam	o
1057.2	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	o
1067.0	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush	o
1126.0	<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	o
1221.0	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	o
1323.0	<i>Myosotis secunda</i>	Creeping Forget-me-not	r
1530.0	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper	g
1642.0	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	o
1709.0	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose	g
1728.0	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	g

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1753.0	Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	r
1789.0	Salix cinerea	Grey Willow	o
2034.0	Taraxacum aggregate	Dandelion *	r
2166.0	Veronica beccabunga	Brooklime	g
2546.0	Rorippa islandica	Northern Yellow-cress	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rf

Tree Survey 22/9/05. **TN230**. West bank of Bishops Pond: Trees and scrub with thicket of Rubus ulmifolius

Grid ref. : **22/44230 20858** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A2 - Scrub**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	p
77.0	Alnus glutinosa	Alder	p
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	p
569.0	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	p
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	p
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	a
1732.0	Rubus ulmifolius	a bramble	g
1789.0	Salix cinerea	Grey Willow	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sxci

Tree Survey 22/9/05. **TN231**. Causeway over Bishops Pond: Trees and scrub edge with poached pasture

Grid ref. : **22/44259 20818** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A2 - Scrub**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
40.0	Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	g
77.0	Alnus glutinosa	Alder	p
515.0	Cirsium arvense	Creeping Thistle	o
569.0	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	o
934.0	Glyceria maxima	Reed Sweet-grass	a
983.0	Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	g
1026.0	Impatiens glandulifera	Indian Balsam	g
1183.0	Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass	b
1323.0	Myosotis secunda	Creeping Forget-me-not	g
1488.0	Plantago major	Greater Plantain	o
1530.0	Persicaria hydropiper	Water-pepper	b
1642.0	Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup	g
1660.0	Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	g
1789.0	Salix cinerea	Grey Willow	o
2126.0	Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Bet

Tree Survey 20/8/05 **TN45** and 22/9/05 **TN232**. Tall pendulous white-barked Betula cf pendula. Rather poor condition with die-back at top. Dead Betula standing c1m away from it. Spp. list refers to thicket and underscrub species in immediate vicinity.

Grid ref. : **22/44231 21007** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
176.0	Arum maculatum	Lords-and-Ladies	o
239.0	Betula pendula	Silver Birch	\$
412.0	Carex remota	Remote Sedge	o
513.0	Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	o

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569.0	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	o
687.0	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell	o
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	o
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	o
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	o
925.0	Geum urbanum	Wood Aven	o
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	a
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	o
1209.0	Luzula sylvatica	Great Wood-rush	o
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	g
1696.0	Ribes rubrum	Red Currant	o
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	o
1753.0	Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	r
1947.0	Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cots

Tree Survey 22/09/05 **TN233**. Self-sown mature Cotoneaster simonsii between path and ha-ha. Also abundant naturalised Symphoricarpos albus, ash and beech seedlings and saplings and locally frequent Luzula sylvatica.

Grid ref. : **22/44203 20993** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
563.0	Cotoneaster simonsii	Himalayan Cotoneaster	s
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	o
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	o
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	b
1209.0	Luzula sylvatica	Great Wood-rush	g
2022.0	Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Mgl

Tree Survey 22/09/05 **TN234**. Young Metasequoia glyptostroboides maybe c18m tall,, competing with surrounding trees and shrubs which need to be cut-out to allow this specimen tree to mature unhindered.

Grid ref. : **22/44170 20984** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
8136.0	Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn Redwood	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Mgl

Tree Survey 22/09/05. **TN 234**. Young Metasequoia glyptostroboides maybe c12m tall, smaller than similar tree c7m to the east, this one clad in dense ivy, competing with surrounding trees and shrubs which need to be cut-out to allow this specimen tree to mature unhindered.

Grid ref. : **22/44165 20979** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	a
8136.0	Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn Redwood	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 22/09/05 **TN235** Introduced Rhododendron cultivar. Leaves

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and stems very hairy: Specimen taken for determination by G.Hutchinson.
 Grid ref. : **22/44156 20951** Record date : **22/09/2005**
 Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
 Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
 Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 22/09/05 **TN236**. Tall (c.10m) planted variegated holly Ilex aquifolium 'Argentea Marginata' with clusters of berries turning red in bushy thicket south of path (specimen determination by G.Hutchinson at the National Museum of Wales, 30/9/05). Self-sown Cotoneaster simonsii on north-west side. Other species in list from grassy path-side at edge of thicket.

Grid ref. : **22/44152 20944** Record date : **22/09/2005**
 Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
 Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
 Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
39.0	Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	g
563.0	Cotoneaster simonsii	Himalayan Cotoneaster	s
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	o
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	o
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	b
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	i
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	g
1753.0	Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	o
2218.0	Viola riviniana	Common Dog-violet	o

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Qui

Tree Survey 22/09/05 **TN237**. Old Evergreen Oak, split old trunks, holly thicket beneath with self-sown beech saplings and abundant ivy.

Grid ref. : **22/44148 20938** Record date : **22/09/2005**
 Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
 Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
 Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	s
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	a
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	s
1637.0	Quercus ilex	Evergreen Oak	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pav

Tree Survey 1/9/05 Large mature Prunus on inside curve of drive

Grid ref. : **22/44042 21019** Record date : **01/09/2005**
 Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
 Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
 Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1611.0	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Bux

Tree Survey 1/9/05 Mature Box shrubbery on south side of tall London Plane tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44055 21010** Record date : **01/09/2005**
 Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

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Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
289.0	Buxus sempervirens	Box	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tree Survey 1/9/05 Mature Chamaecyparis lawsoniana close to buildings

Grid ref. : **22/44065 21006** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 1/9/05 Prunus laurocerasus thicket skirting mature

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana close to buildings

Grid ref. : **22/44068 21012** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tall line-planted Chamaecyparis lawsoniana inside boundary wall.

Grid ref. : **22/43999 20948** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Prunus laurocerasus at edge of conifer plantings.

Grid ref. : **22/44013 20944** Record date : **12/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Thicket of Prunus laurocerasus at edge of conifer plantings.

Grid ref. : **22/44013 20944** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

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Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Thicket of Prunus laurocerasus at edge of conifer plantings.

Grid ref. : **22/44018 20942** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Three sycamores at north of conifer plantings.

Grid ref. : **22/44015 20938** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Three sycamores at north of conifer plantings.

Grid ref. : **22/44014 20934** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Three sycamores at north of conifer plantings.

Grid ref. : **22/44010 20937** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tall mature ash by wall.

Grid ref. : **22/44007 20918** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

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Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Yew at edge of tree plantings

Grid ref. : **22/44003 20931** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Mature Yew plantings forming dense thicket

Grid ref. : **22/44008 20925** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Mature Yew plantings forming dense thicket

Grid ref. : **22/44022 20936** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Mature Yew plantings forming dense thicket

Grid ref. : **22/44016 20929** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tall line-planted Chamaecyparis lawsoniana along boundary between present Bishop's residence and museum garden.

Grid ref. : **22/44028 21002** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	i

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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tall line-planted *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* along boundary between present Bishop's residence and museum garden.

Grid ref. : **22/44034 20983** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tall line-planted *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* along boundary between present Bishop's residence and museum garden.

Grid ref. : **22/44030 20990** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tall line-planted *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* along boundary between present Bishop's residence and museum garden.

Grid ref. : **22/44029 20996** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tall line-planted *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* along boundary between present Bishop's residence and museum garden.

Grid ref. : **22/44039 20959** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tall line-planted *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* along boundary between present Bishop's residence and museum garden.

Grid ref. : **22/44036 20965** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

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Code 2398.0	Scientific Name Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Vernacular Name Lawson's Cypress	SpecStatus i
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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tall line-planted Chamaecyparis lawsoniana along boundary between present Bishop's residence and museum garden.

Grid ref. : **22/44036 20971** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code 2398.0	Scientific Name Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Vernacular Name Lawson's Cypress	SpecStatus i
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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tall line-planted Chamaecyparis lawsoniana along boundary between present Bishop's residence and museum garden.

Grid ref. : **22/44035 20977** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code 2398.0	Scientific Name Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Vernacular Name Lawson's Cypress	SpecStatus i
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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tall line-planted Chamaecyparis lawsoniana along boundary between present Bishop's residence and museum garden.

Grid ref. : **22/44026 21015** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code 2398.0	Scientific Name Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Vernacular Name Lawson's Cypress	SpecStatus i
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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Yew in front garden of present Bishop's residence

Grid ref. : **22/44019 21005** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code 2039.0	Scientific Name Taxus baccata	Vernacular Name Yew	SpecStatus i
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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Rhododendron in front garden of present Bishop's residence

Grid ref. : **22/44018 21008** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

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Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Rhododendron in front garden of present Bishop's residence

Grid ref. : **22/44016 21022** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Holly tree in front garden of present Bishop's residence

Grid ref. : **22/44013 21028** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Prunus laurocerasus thicket in front garden of present Bishop's residence

Grid ref. : **22/44016 21032** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Prunus laurocerasus thicket in front garden of present Bishop's residence

Grid ref. : **22/44013 21024** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Prunus laurocerasus thicket in front garden of present Bishop's residence

Grid ref. : **22/44019 21012** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Yew tree by boundary wall

Cambria Archaeology
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Grid ref. : **22/44024 21033** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pav

Cherry west of lodge

Grid ref. : **22/44035 21030** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1611.0	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Bet

Specimen birch at edge of lawn of front garden of present Bishop's residence.

Grid ref. : **22/44020 21018** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
239.0	Betula pendula	Silver Birch	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Prunus laurocerasus thicket by museum drive

Grid ref. : **22/44026 21022** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Holly at edge of tree plantings

Grid ref. : **22/43999 20925** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Dense Yew in tree plantings

Grid ref. : **22/44002 20921** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tall line-planted Chamaecyparis lawsoniana inside boundary wall.

Grid ref. : **22/44004 20945** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tall Sycamore inside boundary wall.

Grid ref. : **22/44005 20939** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Ash inside boundary wall.

Grid ref. : **22/44002 20935** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree

Grid ref. : **22/44040 20910** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree

Grid ref. : **22/44047 20913** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

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Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree

Grid ref. : **22/44053 20916** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree

Grid ref. : **22/44046 20909** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree

Grid ref. : **22/44027 20891** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree

Grid ref. : **22/44031 20890** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree

Grid ref. : **22/44040 20885** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Cambria Archaeology
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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44043 20889** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44036 20878** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44034 20874** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44040 20871** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44042 20875** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.

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Grid ref. : **22/44042 20868** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44042 20863** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44045 20865** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44045 20860** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44057 20884** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44052 20884** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

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Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.
Grid ref. : **22/44050 20888** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.
Grid ref. : **22/44064 20896** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.
Grid ref. : **22/44068 20901** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.
Grid ref. : **22/44059 20904** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.
Grid ref. : **22/44050 20897** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Cambria Archaeology
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Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Md

Walled Garden. Old apple tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44051 20900** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1230.1	Malus domestica	Apple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prp

Walled Garden. Probable peach tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44061 20876** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
7509.0	Prunus persica	Peach	\$

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Hh

Walled Garden. SE wall clothed in ivy

Grid ref. : **22/44060 20859** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	a

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rf

Walled Garden. Bramble thicket inside SE wall.

Grid ref. : **22/44056 20861** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	b

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rf

Walled Garden. Bramble thicket inside SE wall.

Grid ref. : **22/44067 20873** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	g

Cambria Archaeology
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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rf

Walled Garden. Bramble thicket inside SE wall.

Grid ref. : **22/44077 20877** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	a

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rf

Walled Garden. Bramble thicket inside E wall.

Grid ref. : **22/44073 20896** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	a

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rf

Walled Garden. Bramble thicket inside E wall.

Grid ref. : **22/44076 20890** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	a

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rf

Walled Garden. Bramble thicket inside E wall.

Grid ref. : **22/44055 20914** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	a

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Hh

Walled Garden. Ivy clothing boundary wall

Grid ref. : **22/44021 20892** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	a

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Hh

Walled Garden. Ivy clothing boundary wall

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Grid ref. : **22/44027 20880** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **J25 - Wall**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	a

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Hh

Walled Garden. Ivy clothing boundary wall

Grid ref. : **22/44017 20900** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **J25 - Wall**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	b

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Hh

Walled Garden. Ivy clothing apple tree and forming thicket on south side

Grid ref. : **22/44028 20886** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	g

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Clv

Walled Garden. Traveller's Joy clothing boundary wall-top

Grid ref. : **22/44018 20896** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **J25 - Wall**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
528.0	Clematis vitalba	Traveller's-joy	b

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Clv

Walled Garden. Traveller's Joy clothing boundary wall on northern corner of garden.

Grid ref. : **22/44057 20917** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **J25 - Wall**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
528.0	Clematis vitalba	Traveller's-joy	b

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Clv

Walled Garden. Traveller's Joy clothing boundary wall.

Grid ref. : **22/44061 20912** Record date : **01/09/2005**

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Habitat : **J25 - Wall**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
528.0	Clematis vitalba	Traveller's-joy	b

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sxc

Walled Garden. Grey willow bush inside garden wall.
Grid ref. : **22/44060 20915** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **J25 - Wall**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1789.0	Salix cinerea	Grey Willow	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rf

Walled Garden. Bramble thicket inside E wall.
Grid ref. : **22/44055 20909** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	a

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Walled Garden. Ash tree inside boundary wall.
Grid ref. : **22/44063 20905** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ag

Walled Garden. Young Alder tree self-sown inside garden
Grid ref. : **22/44077 20885** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
77.0	Alnus glutinosa	Alder	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Bd

Walled Garden. Butterfly-bush and bramble at edge of grassy area
Grid ref. : **22/44070 20876** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Cambria Archaeology
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Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
277.0	Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Bd

Walled Garden. Butterfly-bush and bramble at edge of grassy area

Grid ref. : **22/44072 20880** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
277.0	Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Bd

Walled Garden. Colonising Butterfly-bush.

Grid ref. : **22/44059 20865** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
277.0	Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Bd

Walled Garden. Colonising Butterfly-bush.

Grid ref. : **22/44061 20869** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
277.0	Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Bd

Walled Garden. Colonising Butterfly-bush.

Grid ref. : **22/44063 20872** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
277.0	Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Aja

Walled Garden. Aucuba japonica outside wall of garden

Grid ref. : **22/44065 20916** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **J25 - Wall**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
4447.0	Aucuba japonica	Spotted-laurel	i

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Tree Survey 1/9/05 Yew by drive.

Grid ref. : **22/44050 20944** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Tree Survey 1/9/05 Yew by drive.

Grid ref. : **22/44058 20940** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Tree Survey 1/9/05 Yew by drive.

Grid ref. : **22/44052 20935** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Tree Survey 1/9/05 Lawson's Cypress at edge of bishop's private garden.

Grid ref. : **22/44051 20939** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 1/9/05 Holly at edge of bishop's private garden.

Grid ref. : **22/44049 20930** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	p

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 1/9/05 Rhododendron thicket on boundary between museum garden and bishop's private garden.

Grid ref. : **22/44064 20940** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Chl

Bishop's private garden. Clipped Lawson's Cypress hedge.

Grid ref. : **22/43997 21017** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2398.0	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Bet

Bishop's private garden. Specimen white-barked birch

Grid ref. : **22/44001 21007** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
L6133.0	Betula sp.		i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Large Beech with Holly thicket around base with Elder.

Grid ref. : **22/44161 21003** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **J - Other**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	r
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	g
1815.0	Sambucus nigra	Elder	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Large thicket of Cherry Laurel with large Lime in centre and Ash on lawn edge.

Grid ref. : **22/44154 20968** Record date : **03/08/2005**

Habitat : **J - Other**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	b

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Lawns, red sycamores, rhododendrons and roses outside museum entrance.

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Horse-chestnut seedling. A redwood (query)
 Grid ref. : **22/44065 20952** Record date : **20/08/2005**
 Habitat : **J - Other**
 Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
 Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
99.0	Anagallis arvensis		r
211.0	Athyrium filix-femina	Lady-fern	r
513.0	Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	g
528.0	Clematis vitalba	Traveller's-joy	g
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	o
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	o
918.0	Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	g
925.0	Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	o
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	b
968.0	Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	r
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	o
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	g
1753.0	Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	r
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	o
2241.0	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut	r
7187.0	Berberis thunbergii	Thunberg's Barberry	o

Group : 11 - Odonata

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2601	Cordulegaster boltonii	Golden-ringed Dragonfly	A.....

Group : 16 - Butterflies

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1614	Pararge aegeria	Speckled Wood	1

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Tree Survey 22/9/05 Yew by gap in wall
 Grid ref. : **22/44060 21016** Record date : **22/09/2005**
 Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
 Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
 Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 22/9/05 Holly by gap in wall
 Grid ref. : **22/44060 21021** Record date : **22/09/2005**
 Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
 Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
 Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tax

Tree Survey 22/9/05 Yew at edge of dense tree plantings
 Grid ref. : **22/44050 21010** Record date : **22/09/2005**
 Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
 Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
 Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2039.0	Taxus baccata	Yew	i

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05 Prunus laurocerasus thicket at edge of dense dense shrubbery.

Grid ref. : **22/44064 21011** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cotst

Tree Survey 22/9/05 Small self-sown Cotoneaster sternianus bush at edge of tree and shrub plantings. Determination by G.Hutchinson at the National Museum of Wales, 30/9/05.

Grid ref. : **22/44053 20984** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2957.0	Cotoneaster sternianus	Stern's Cotoneaster	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Hco

Tree Survey 22/9/05 Hedera cf colchica 'Dentata Variegata' wall-climber in corner of walls.

Grid ref. : **22/44061 20984** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Paq

Tree Survey 22/9/05 Virginia Creeper clothing wall

Grid ref. : **22/44066 20979** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
4381.0	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia-creeper	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Prunus laurocerasus thicket by museum drive

Grid ref. : **22/44029 21029** Record date : **01/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pav

Tree survey 22/9/05 Small Prunus avium on edge of tree plantings, probably self-sown.

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Grid ref. : **22/44026 21034** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1611.0	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Prunus laurocerasus thicket by museum drive
Grid ref. : **22/44031 21022** Record date : **01/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Crj

Tree Survey 20/8/05 Japanese Red-cedar 'Elegans Compacts' in shrub plantings along path east of Palace. Determination by G.Hutchinson at the National Museum of Wales, 30/9/05
Grid ref. : **22/44114 20983** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2411.0	Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese Red-cedar	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sn

Tree Survey 20/8/05 Self sown Elder at southern end of shrub plantings along path east of Palace.
Grid ref. : **22/44114 20960** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1815.0	Sambucus nigra	Elder	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sac

Tree Survey 22/09/05. Small rowan.
Grid ref. : **22/44093 20892** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1960.0	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sac

Tree Survey 22/09/05. Small rowan.

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Grid ref. : **22/44097 20894** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1960.0	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ac

Tree Survey 22/09/05. Small Field Maple.

Grid ref. : **22/44094 20898** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
3.0	Acer campestre	Field Maple	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sac

Tree Survey 22/09/05. Small rowan.

Grid ref. : **22/44088 20891** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1960.0	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rf

Tree Survey 22/09/05. Bramble thicket.

Grid ref. : **22/44082 20891** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	g

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen ApP

Tree Survey 22/09/05. Small planted sycamore with purple on undersides of leaves.

Grid ref. : **22/44130 20961** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cm

Tree Survey 22/09/05. Hawthorn self sown.

Grid ref. : **22/44140 20946** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
569.0	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 22/09/05. Large Ash
Grid ref. : **22/44142 20962** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Lon

Tree Survey 22/09/05. Smallish Lonicera nitida bush under Ash and Lime trees.
Grid ref. : **22/44154 20959** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2613.0	Lonicera nitida	Wilson's Honeysuckle	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Plu

Tree Survey 22/09/05. Naturalised Prunus lusitanica bush under Ash and Lime trees.
Grid ref. : **22/44147 20954** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2618.0	Prunus lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Self-sown Sycamore.
Grid ref. : **22/44169 20978** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Tall Beech tree.
Grid ref. : **22/44178 20983** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Introduced Rhododendron cultivar.

Grid ref. : **22/44176 20976** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Introduced Beech tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44191 20983** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen FsCL

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Small Cut-leaved Beech tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44164 20972** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cm

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Self-sown Hawthorn

Grid ref. : **22/44161 20968** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
569.0	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Young-mature Ash

Grid ref. : **22/44170 20963** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Cambria Archaeology
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Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Young-mature Sycamore
Grid ref. : **22/44166 20957** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Young-mature Ash
Grid ref. : **22/44162 20954** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Ash by path
Grid ref. : **22/44149 20942** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ag

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Young Common Alder between ha-ha and path.
Grid ref. : **22/44143 20933** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
77.0	Alnus glutinosa	Alder	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ag

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Young Common Alder between ha-ha and path.
Grid ref. : **22/44136 20928** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
77.0	Alnus glutinosa	Alder	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen PrI

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Prunus laurocerasus thicket
Grid ref. : **22/44207 20994** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Prunus laurocerasus thicket
Grid ref. : **22/44201 20998** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ca

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Self sown hazel
Grid ref. : **22/44215 20996** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Plu

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Sprawling Prunus lusitanica bush
Grid ref. : **22/44205 20990** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2618.0	Prunus lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Qr

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Self-sown oak
Grid ref. : **22/44226 20999** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1640.0	Quercus robur	Pendunculate Oak	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Cherry-laurel thicket in need of thinning.
Grid ref. : **22/44218 21005** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Ash north of path.
Grid ref. : **22/44225 21006** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 20/8/05 Cherry-laurel thicket in head of thinning.
Grid ref. : **22/44230 21013** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 20/8/05 Holly bush
Grid ref. : **22/44197 21002** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen FsP

Tree Survey 20/8/05 Copper Beech seedling
Grid ref. : **22/44201 21001** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.1	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'		s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Mature ?self-sown Beech tree.
Grid ref. : **22/44206 21011** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pav

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Wild Cherry tree.

Grid ref. : **22/44217 21011** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1611.0	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Holly around base of large Copper Beech

Grid ref. : **22/44200 21020** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Qr

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Oak self sown by base of large Copper Beech

Grid ref. : **22/44196 21022** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1640.0	Quercus robur	Pendunculate Oak	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Small Beech self sown by base of large Copper Beech

Grid ref. : **22/44196 21028** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Sycamore self sown by base of large Copper Beech

Grid ref. : **22/44198 21033** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	s

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Small Ash self sown between base of large
Copper Beech and Ash trees

Grid ref. : **22/44196 21037** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Prunus laurocerasus thicket in need of control

Grid ref. : **22/44191 21033** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Holly bush

Grid ref. : **22/44192 21029** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Holly thicket

Grid ref. : **22/44182 21042** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	f

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Mature Beech tree

Grid ref. : **22/44176 21036** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	p

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Prunus laurocerasus thicket in need of management.

Grid ref. : **22/44144 21038** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	b

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pxx

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Relatively small London Plane

Grid ref. : **22/44140 21033** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2407.0	Platanus x hispanica	London Plane	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Mature Beech tree

Grid ref. : **22/44155 21022** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Prunus laurocerasus thicket in need of management.

Grid ref. : **22/44160 21032** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Prunus laurocerasus thicket in need of management.

Grid ref. : **22/44168 21038** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Prunus laurocerasus thicket in need of management.

Grid ref. : **22/44171 21022** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Dense holly around base of large beech tree in need of thinning.

Grid ref. : **22/44170 21018** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	b

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Sn

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Self sown Elder by path

Grid ref. : **22/44172 21026** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1815.0	Sambucus nigra	Elder	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 22/09/05 Scrubby Sycamore and nettle patch

Grid ref. : **22/44184 21026** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	s
2126.0	Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	f

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 22/9/05 Mature Sycamore

Grid ref. : **22/44223 21026** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	p

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Aeh

Tree Survey 22/9/05 Large specimen standard Horse Chestnut in middle of cattle grazed improved pasture field.

Grid ref. : **22/44243 20940** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2241.0	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Few Bluebells under Holly, Beech and Cherry Laurel.

Grid ref. : **22/44294 21026** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **J - Other**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	o
687.0	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell	o
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	f
952.0	Hedera helix	Ivy	o
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	f
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	g

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Upper path under Beech and young Ash and Beech.

Grid ref. : **22/44321 21027** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **J - Other**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
39.0	Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	o
398.0	Carex muricata	Prickly Sedge	o
398.2	Carex muricata subsp. lamprocarpa	Small-fruited Prickly-sedge	o
412.0	Carex remota	Remote Sedge	g
477.0	Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	g
513.0	Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	o
695.0	Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	r
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	p
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p
1507.0	Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass	o
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	b
1753.0	Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	o

Group : 11 - Odonata

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
901	Enallagma cyathigerum	Common Blue Damselfly	A.....

Group : 16 - Butterflies

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1614	Pararge aegeria	Speckled Wood	1

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cas

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Castanea sativa: several etiolated saplings

Grid ref. : **22/44237 21038** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
432.0	Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut	o

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ca

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Hazel bush by path
Grid ref. : **22/44231 21036** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Tix

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Young-mature lime tree
Grid ref. : **22/44250 21032** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2065.0	Tilia x europaea	Lime	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Naturalized Cherry Laurel
Grid ref. : **22/44256 21032** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Holly bush
Grid ref. : **22/44254 21034** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Self sown Sycamore
Grid ref. : **22/44256 21038** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Naturalized Cherry Laurel thicket
Grid ref. : **22/44270 21032** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Naturalized Cherry Laurel thicket
Grid ref. : **22/44274 21025** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Cherry Laurel thicket
Grid ref. : **22/44293 21031** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Cherry Laurel thicket
Grid ref. : **22/44296 21011** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Small Sycamore in scrub
Grid ref. : **22/44290 21014** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ca

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Hazel in scrub
Grid ref. : **22/44284 21010** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
557.0	Corylus avellana	Hazel	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Holly bush by path
Grid ref. : **22/44279 21024** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Aja

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Spotted Laurel bush by path
Grid ref. : **22/44260 21008** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
4447.0	Aucuba japonica	Spotted-laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Sycamore on top of ha-ha
Grid ref. : **22/44271 21002** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Ash by path
Grid ref. : **22/44278 21004** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Sycamore between path and ha-ha
Grid ref. : **22/44285 21003** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Cherry Laurel thicket

Grid ref. : **22/44313 21029** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Cherry Laurel thicket

Grid ref. : **22/44304 21028** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen FsP

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Small Purple Beech

Grid ref. : **22/44316 21015** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.1	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'		i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Plu

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Prunus lusitanica bush

Grid ref. : **22/44314 21010** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2618.0	Prunus lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Ash between path and ha-ha

Grid ref. : **22/44319 21007** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Ash between path and ha-ha
Grid ref. : **22/44337 21007** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pav

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Wild Cherry between path and ha-ha
Grid ref. : **22/44330 21006** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1611.0	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Sycamore on top of ha-ha
Grid ref. : **22/44323 21004** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Ash between path and ha-ha
Grid ref. : **22/44232 21000** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Beech inside boundary wall
Grid ref. : **22/44343 21026** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Holly bush

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Grid ref. : **22/44329 21026** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Cherry Laurel thicket

Grid ref. : **22/44336 21026** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Rhododendron bush

Grid ref. : **22/44325 21019** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Rhododendron bush

Grid ref. : **22/44350 21018** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Rhododendron bush

Grid ref. : **22/44365 21020** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fs

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Mature Beech tree

Grid ref. : **22/44371 21020** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
810.0	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Ash tree inside boundary wall
 Grid ref. : **22/44364 21025** Record date : **22/09/2005**
 Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
 Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
 Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Cherry Laurel thicket inside boundary wall
 Grid ref. : **22/44357 21026** Record date : **22/09/2005**
 Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
 Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
 Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Cherry Laurel thicket inside boundary wall
 Grid ref. : **22/44350 21024** Record date : **22/09/2005**
 Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
 Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
 Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Cherry Laurel thicket between path and ha-ha
 Grid ref. : **22/44371 21006** Record date : **22/09/2005**
 Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
 Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
 Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Holly bush
 Grid ref. : **22/44375 21011** Record date : **22/09/2005**
 Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
 Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
 Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Cherry Laurel inside boundary wall
 Grid ref. : **22/44380 21024** Record date : **22/09/2005**
 Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Rhododendron inside boundary wall

Grid ref. : **22/44384 21023** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Overgrown Rhododendron 'avenue'

Grid ref. : **22/44387 21018** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Overgrown Rhododendron 'avenue'

Grid ref. : **22/44391 21018** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Rh

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Overgrown Rhododendron 'avenue'

Grid ref. : **22/44395 21018** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Prunus laurocerasus stools forming one side of overgrown 'avenue'

Grid ref. : **22/44390 21022** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Prunus laurocerasus stools forming one side of overgrown 'avenue'

Grid ref. : **22/44394 21022** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Prunus laurocerasus stools forming one side of overgrown 'avenue'

Grid ref. : **22/44398 21022** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen sett

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Badger sett at crest of steep slope, one hole active.

Grid ref. : **22/44384 21021** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 41 - Vertebrates

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
326	Meles meles	Badger	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Plu

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Prunus lusitanica - large bush

Grid ref. : **22/44388 21012** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2618.0	Prunus lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Ash tree growing on top of ha-ha, overhanging pond.

Grid ref. : **22/44401 21005** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Cherry Laurel growing on top of ha-ha

Grid ref. : **22/44384 21008** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	n

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Ash growing on top of ha-ha
Grid ref. : **22/44379 21007** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ia

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Holly bush
Grid ref. : **22/44397 21012** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1023.0	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Pxx

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Mature London Plane between pond and boundary wall.
Grid ref. : **22/44413 21016** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
2407.0	Platanus x hispanica	London Plane	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ap

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Sycamore between pond and boundary wall.
Grid ref. : **22/44405 21006** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
5.0	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	s

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Qui

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Evergreen Oak tree growing on top of ha-ha, overhanging pond.
Grid ref. : **22/44397 21005** Record date : **22/09/2005**
Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**
Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**
Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1637.0	Quercus ilex	Evergreen Oak	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Qr

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Old Oak tree growing in centre of pasture field

Grid ref. : **22/44168 20881** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
1640.0	Quercus robur	Pendunculate Oak	i

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Ag

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Alder growing on north bank of Bishops Pond

Grid ref. : **22/44301 20962** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
77.0	Alnus glutinosa	Alder	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Ash growing on north bank of Bishops Pond

Grid ref. : **22/44291 20956** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Ash growing on north bank of Bishops Pond

Grid ref. : **22/44281 20946** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Fe

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Ash growing on north bank of Bishops Pond

Grid ref. : **22/44270 20932** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
841.0	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	p

Cambria Archaeology
Bishop's Park Abergwili: Historic Landscape Survey

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Cm

Tree Survey 22/9/05. Hawthorn growing on north bank of Bishops Pond

Grid ref. : **22/44263 20920** Record date : **22/09/2005**

Habitat : **A3 - Parkland and scattered trees**

Observer : **R.Pryce,G Hutchinson**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
569.0	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	p

Bishops Garden, Carmarthen Prl

Rank area on west side of wooden gate.

Grid ref. : **22/44050 20930** Record date : **20/08/2005**

Habitat : **J - Other**

Observer : **Richard D. Pryce**

Vice county : Carmarthen Altitude : 10

Group : 1 - Plants : RP12

Code	Scientific Name	Vernacular Name	SpecStatus
169.0	Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	g
231.0	Bellis perennis	Daisy	g
277.0	Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	r
528.0	Clematis vitalba	Traveller's-joy	b
646.1	Dipsacus fullonum	Wild Teasel	p
873.0	Galium aparine	Cleavers	o
925.0	Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	r
968.0	Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	r
1033.0	Inula helenium	Elecampane	o
1615.0	Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	p
1728.0	Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	o
1899.0	Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort	o
2126.0	Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	g

APPENDIX 7 - International, National and Local Statutory and Policy Framework (compiled by David Clements)

1. Nature conservation in the UK is affected by a complex framework of legislation and policy at the international, national, regional and local levels. This section of the strategy summarises current legislation and policy insofar as it affects the study area, and gives a brief outline of the statutory obligations and responsibilities within which the strategy must function.
2. The summary below deals only with legislation and statutory policy matters which are directly relevant to the study area. Other legislation and policy documents which have indirect relevance, or which could become relevant in the future, should be consulted where relevant.

3 International Obligations

- 3.1 There is increasing awareness and concern at the need to protect natural habitats and their biodiversity at both the global and the European scale. This has resulted in a number of important international conventions, directives and agreements in the period since about 1970, to which the UK has either become a signatory or has incorporated into national law. The most relevant of these are as follows:

EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds, 1979 (The 'Birds Directive')

- 3.2 The Birds Directive (No. 79/409/EEC) applies to wild birds, their eggs, nests and habitats, and provides for the protection, management and control of all species of birds naturally occurring within member states. It requires the UK to take measures to ensure the preservation of sufficient diversity of habitats to maintain populations of all such birds at ecologically and scientifically supportable levels.
- 3.3 The habitats of certain rare and vulnerable birds (listed in Annex 1 of the Directive), and regular migratory species, are to be conserved by special measures including the identification, designation and protection of key areas of habitat. These designated areas are known as 'Special Protection Areas' or SPAs, and in the UK are also required to be designated as SSSIs under domestic legislation.

EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna, 1992 (The 'Habitats Directive')

- 3.4 The Habitats Directive (No. 92/43/EEC) requires the UK to maintain and/or restore naturally occurring habitats, especially those which are deemed to be vulnerable and declining in Europe. It also requires the protection of many species of plants and animals which are similarly threatened and declining throughout their European range, therefore giving effect to both site and species protection objectives.
- 3.5 The Directive requires the UK to designate sites, on land and at sea, which will form part of a network of special sites within a broader, sensitively managed landscape. The designated sites, referred to as 'Special Areas of Conservation' (or SACs), together with the SPAs designated under the Birds Directive, will form part of the EC 'Natura 2000' network of sites which are deemed to be of 'Community Interest', ie of significance in the pan-European context.
- 3.6 SACs may be selected for their importance as natural habitat types and/or as habitats for the rare and vulnerable species listed in Annexes I and II of the Directive. The UK Government was required to present a list of candidate SACs by June 1998, and is now in the process of refining and confirming the listed sites.

- 3.7 In the UK, the requirements of the Habitats Directive are implemented through the *Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations 1994*. All SACs are required to be notified as SSSIs under domestic legislation.

Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 (The 'Rio Convention')

- 3.8 The Rio Convention on Biodiversity was one of several products arising from the *1st Earth Summit: a UN Conference on the Environment and Development* (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.
- 3.9 The Rio Convention sets out an agreement between over 120 countries to investigate how the world's biodiversity - the entire range and variety of life on earth or any part of it - can best be conserved. It covers issues such as the sustainable use of environmental resources, the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species. Each of the participating nations is required to produce a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) setting out its own national targets and initiatives for meeting the objectives of the Convention (see below).
- 3.10 Other products from the Earth Summit included *Agenda 21* - a comprehensive programme of action needed throughout the world to achieve a more sustainable pattern of development into the next century and agreements on matters such as global climate change and the sustainable development of forestry. Within this context, local planning authorities in the UK are required to develop and adopt their own sustainable development strategies at the local level – 'Local Agenda 21' (LA21).
- 3.11 Local Agenda 21 is concerned primarily with wider actions to create and maintain the local quality of life and environment, providing an opportunity for communities to think through the priorities for their local area and to establish action plans to influence the direction of change. The development of nature conservation strategies and locally-applicable biodiversity action plans (LBAPs) form important elements of the LA21 process in so far as it affects the sustainable use of nature conservation and earth science resources.

EC Directive on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment, 1997 (The 'EA Directive')

- 3.12 The first EC Directive on Environmental Assessment (No. 85/337/EEC) was published in 1985 and was implemented in the UK primarily through the *Town & Country Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations 1988* and its various amendments. This required the UK to implement a formal framework for assessing the impacts of certain types of development on the environment, particularly where these are of a large or potentially damaging nature, before a decision is taken on whether or not they should proceed. This includes an assessment of the impact of the development on nature conservation and ecology.
- 3.13 The Directive was revised in 1997 (No. 97/11/EC) in order to clarify certain ambiguities in the original directive, whilst extending the range of projects that are now to be subject to formal Environmental Assessment, and this has been transferred into UK legislation via the *Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999* which came into force on the 14 March 1999.

The Bern Convention (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats)

- 3.14 The Berne Convention is designed to protect important populations of listed species and their habitats. Appendix I floral species which are required to be strictly protected against picking, collecting, possession, sale, etc. Appendix II places particular emphasis on migratory species and their breeding and resting sites. Listed species are required to be strictly protected against a

range of activities including deliberate killing, disturbance, taking of eggs, trading, etc. Appendix III protects populations of animals against exploitation and requires their management to keep them out of danger.

The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

- 3.15 Appendix 1 of the Bonn Convention lists species considered to be in danger of extinction which require strict protection from any threat. Appendix II lists species generally of conservation concern which will benefit from international co-operation. Signatories are encouraged to draw-up agreements to restore / maintain species' conservation status by appropriate measures.

4 National Legislation and Policy Framework

- 4.1 The UK now possesses a complex framework of domestic legislation and Government guidance concerned with nature conservation and the protection of both habitats and species. The legislative approach has generally stemmed in the past from the protection of individual sites and species, but has more recently broadened into concern for the wider environment and towards integrated policies for sustainability and the conservation of all species.

- 4.2 The key strands of national legislation and policy are outlined below:

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (amended by the Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Act 1985 and others)

- 4.3 This Act, which has been greatly amended by subsequent legislation, remains the central pillar of statutory nature conservation in the UK. It provides the statutory basis for the legal protection of a wide range of specified plants and animals, and sets out the current principles for the designation, administration and protection of National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs).
- 4.4 The provisions of the Wildlife & Countryside Act with respect to SSSIs have recently been revised and enhanced by the Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000 (see below).

The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations 1994 (The 'Habitats Regulations')

- 4.5 This Statutory Instrument formally transposes the requirements of the EC Habitats Directive into British Law.

Biodiversity - The UK Action Plan; Command 2428, 1994 (The 'UK BAP')

- 4.6 The Rio Convention (see above) recognised that action must be taken to halt the world-wide loss of animal and plant species, and their potential genetic resources. It was agreed that national plans would be drawn up by each of the participating nations.

- 4.7 The UK BAP sets out the following objectives:

'To conserve and where practical enhance:

- i) the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems;
- ii) internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems;
- iii) species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas;
- iv) the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades.

To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity;
To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale.'

- 4.8 The UK Steering Group was subsequently set up to develop costed targets for key species and habitats, and to set out recommendations for achieving the objectives of the UK BAP. The findings and recommendations of this group are set out in *Biodiversity: The UK Steering Group Report* (UKSG), published in 1995.
- 4.9 The UK Steering Group, and its successor body the UK Biodiversity Group, have published costed action plans at the UK level for about 40 Priority Habitats and 400 Priority Species, together with shorter and less detailed statements for a further 100 or so Priority Species (UKSG 1995; UKBG 1998-99).

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000 (the 'CROW Act')

- 4.10 This Act came into force on 30 January 2001 and considerably improves the protection and administration of SSSIs, giving additional powers to the agencies and local authorities. Amongst the measures are:
- a duty on public bodies to secure positive management on land which they control or occupy;
 - rights to refuse consent for damaging activities not previously subject to regulation;
 - licence or rights-holders to be treated the same as owners/occupiers;
 - agency-flexible compulsory purchase powers;
 - restrictions on third party users;
 - amendments to permitted developments rules;
 - improved enforcement, etc.
- 4.11 In addition to measures affecting SSSIs, the Act requires all Government ministers, departments and the National Assembly of Wales (NAW) to have statutory regard to the purpose and objectives of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. The National Assembly for Wales, in association with CCW, has published a list of habitats and species under section 74 of the Act, which are regarded as being of Principal Importance in this regard. The Assembly are also required to take steps, and to promote the taking of steps by others, to further the conservation of these listed habitats and species.
- 4.12 Precise interpretation of the implications of these measures continues to emerge but local planning authorities are increasingly requiring these Section 74 habitats and species to be comprehensively addressed in applications for planning consent in order to assure their due consideration within the planning and development process.

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992

- 4.13 This Act brings together a series of Acts which were specifically designed to protect Badgers from persecution and other disturbance. It generally protects individual animals as well as their places of shelter (setts) and is generally interpreted to mean that it is an offence to carry out any hand works within 10m, and any mechanical works within 30m (40m if pile driving or other vibration is involved) of the closest sett entrance. Licensing is required from MAFF, the National Assembly for Wales or the appropriate country conservation agency for works within these exclusion zones and then only during the months of July to November inclusive. In general, licensing for main-sett closure is only granted on welfare grounds and not for commercial reasons.

5 Government Planning Guidance

- 5.1 Government guidance for planning authorities is set out in a series of planning guidance documents. These are intended to ensure consistency between local authorities in interpreting the law and in defining their responsibilities and powers regarding matters such as development control.
- 5.2 Wales has its own series of planning guidance documents. These take the form of a general policy statement document (*Planning Guidance (Wales): Planning Policy 1999*) which is supplemented by a series of *Technical Advice Notes* (TANs) which amplify the guidance with respect to key areas of detail. Many of the current documents make reference to nature conservation issues. The main strands are as follows:

Planning Guidance (Wales): Planning Policy (First Revision) 1999 ('PG(W):PP')

- 5.3 This sets out the broad principles for the operation of the planning system in Wales. The document contains general commitments to sustainable development, the protection of biodiversity and protection of the environment as a whole.
- 5.4 PG(W):PP indicates that local authorities should determine planning applications strictly in accordance with the policies contained in the current development plan, and should only do otherwise when there are significant material considerations which make this desirable. Development plans are required to have reasonably detailed policies with respect to nature conservation, and the document goes on to give guidance as to what these should cover.
- 5.5 Para 5.3.13 notes that '*both statutorily designated sites and other [ie locally] designated sites are important for the conservation of natural heritage, as are some non-designated areas and features which provide wildlife corridors*'. Development plans should '*ensure that relevant international, national and local conservation interests are properly provided for*' and that they should '*also be concerned with other land of conservation value, including wildlife sites in urban areas and the possible provision of new habitats*' (para 5.3.15).
- 5.6 The importance of protecting locally designated sites is acknowledged in the guidance, provided these are of 'substantive nature conservation value', have been assessed against formal criteria and are not unduly or unreasonably restrictive of development. Para 5.3.20 also states that the presence of a protected species is a material consideration when considering planning applications, and notes that applicants must conform with any statutory species protection provisions affecting the site concerned.

Planning Guidance (Wales): Technical Advice Note (Wales) 5: Nature Conservation and Planning 1996 ('TAN 5')

- 5.7 TAN 5 amplifies the broad provisions of PG(W):PP with respect to nature conservation and is the main source of current planning guidance for this subject in Wales. In summary, the guidance:
- sets out the Government's objectives for nature conservation and the framework for safeguarding our natural heritage under domestic and international law;
 - describes the key role of local authorities and CCW;
 - emphasises the importance of both designated sites and non-designated habitats for nature conservation;
 - advises on the treatment of nature conservation issues in development plans;
 - states development control criteria, particularly for SSSIs and sites with additional national and international designations;

- sets out the implications and implementation of the EC Habitats and EC Birds Directives.

6 Other Wildlife Designations

6.1 The Countryside Council for Wales and several non governmental bodies, such as the RSPB and researchers specialising in particular floral or faunal groups, have produced lists of species which have suffered serious population declines or contractions in range. These designations are outlined below.

6.2 *Countryside Council for Wales List of Globally Threatened Plants*

Category A lists 16 species which are all more or less endemic to Europe, occur in fewer than 50% of European countries and have shown serious declines leading to extinctions at national level. Category B lists a further 6 species, all showing serious declines leading to national extinctions, but present in more than 50% of European countries. Category C lists a further 16 species which have suffered similar declines but which are not endemic to Europe.

6.3 *RSPB Birds of Conservation Concern*

Birds which have suffered serious population or range declines over the last 25 years have been highlighted by the publication of *Birds of conservation concern* (RSPB, 1995). The *Red List* broadly includes those species which have suffered at least a 50% decline in the last 25 years, and the *Amber List* those species which have suffered at least a 25% decline in the same period.

6.4 *BTO Breeding Birds of concern in the Wider Countryside*

This list (Crick *et al*, 1997) provides a further listing of species showing evidence of decline: the degree of urgency of threat to these populations is indicated by High or Medium Alert status.

6.5 *Red Data Birds*

The criteria used for the selection of species for inclusion onto the list of Red Data birds are given in Batten *et al* (1990, pp.3-7). In summary, consideration is given to

1. international significance of the British population,
2. scarcity as a British breeder,
3. declining breeding numbers,
4. restricted distribution in vulnerable sites or habitats,
5. species of special concern.

6.6 *Candidate Red Data Birds*

The list of Candidate Red Data birds includes those species which Batten *et al* (1990) considered may meet the criteria for inclusion onto the Red Data list within the next 25 years (from 1990).

6.7 *Local Invertebrate Species*

Localised invertebrate species within Britain are defined as being recorded from 101 - 300 of the 10km squares in Britain since 1980. The definition covers both species which are patchily distributed throughout Britain and species that are confined to particular areas but generally distributed within these (Waring, 1993). Designations such as **notable a** and **notable b** are used to distinguish species of high and medium conservation concern.

6.7 ***Plant species of County Significance***

These are listed in the Carmarthenshire Rare Plant Register (Pryce, 1999), which places the county's rare and scarce plants into categories of international, national and county significance.

APPENDIX 8 - Best Practice Protocol For Tree Felling Where Trees Have The Potential For Supporting Roosting Or Hibernating Bats

Mature trees with trunk/branch cavities and/or a covering of ivy are particularly valuable bird nesting and bat roost sites, and will be retained wherever possible; compensatory planting with appropriate species will be undertaken where felling is inevitable.

Where tree felling or lopping is planned, such work will only be carried out between August and February to avoid the bird-breeding season.

All bats are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Bat tree-roosts are extremely difficult to identify, and it should be assumed that any mature native-species tree is an actual roost. Every effort should be made to avoid disturbance or damage to these trees during construction work. It is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act to knowingly disturb bat roosts or hibernacula. To minimise disturbance to bat populations by the removal of trees the following protocol will be followed.

- As far as possible all trees having bat roost potential will be preserved. If it is necessary for trees to be removed, all felling operations will bear due regard to this protocol.
- If bats are found during tree work, then all work will stop and the Countryside Council for Wales and the local Bat Group must be informed immediately.
- If the tree trunk is smaller than 200mm diameter and if it has no dense ivy, suitable holes, loose bark, and no holes associated with the root system, then work can be carried out on the tree between August and February (ie avoiding the bird breeding season).
- To avoid disturbing nursery roosts, work will never be carried out between June and August inclusive.
- If the tree does have any of the above or has a trunk size greater than 200mm, it will be cut only in September and October when bats, including young of the year, are still mobile and able to fly-out. If cutting must take place at other times, summer is probably best as bats can be more easily seen, can fly away and may take young with them, thus enabling a better chance of survival.
- If felling were to take place during hibernation (November to March) the bats will be torpid, difficult to see and the whole roost may be lost as they will be unable to escape.
- Any timber cut will be left lying for at least 24 hours to allow bats the opportunity to escape.
- It is also important to consider to what extent the habitat that is being removed is available elsewhere locally. For example, if only one tree in twenty of similar age or structure is to be felled, then it is likely that the impact of the loss will be less important. If the tree to be felled is solitary and in an area with few or no mature trees, then the impact would be significant.

Where the loss of mature trees is unavoidable, compensatory planting with appropriate locally native species, preferably of local provenance, should be undertaken.

APPENDIX 9 - Practice Protocol Providing For The Well-Being Of Badgers

If evidence of Badger activity is identified during site surveys or construction works, in order to comply with the Protection of Badgers Act, 1992, it will be necessary to protect all existing setts against disturbance and interference during site works. In general, any disturbance is prohibited within 30m of any active sett unless licensed by the Countryside Council for Wales or the National Assembly of Wales and then only between the months of July to November inclusive. Significant destruction of foraging grounds may also be judged as an infringement of the law on animal welfare grounds and, in extreme cases, prosecutions have been brought by the RSPCA.

Best practice principles advise that:

- All site personnel are made aware of the presence of setts and foraging grounds
- All site personnel are aware of the implications of the law
- If any setts are found during site works, a substantial fence will be erected, consisting of posts with three plain wires and with clearly visible bunting strung along the top, around each sett, a minimum distance of 30m from any entrance in order to prevent accidental access by any vehicle. A line of bunting supported on road pins is inadequate.
- Fragmentation of Badger territories is minimised during construction works.
- Existing Badger paths will not be obstructed during site works.
- All trenches dug on site will be provided with escape ramps, sloping boards or battered sides to allow any trapped animals to escape. As few trenches as possible will remain open on site over night.
- Fires will not be built near any sett.
- Any chemicals or other noxious substances stored on site will be in an area which is proofed against Badgers.
- If necessary, replacement foraging resources will be provided for the duration of the works.
- Landscaping proposals will bear due regard to the needs of foraging Badgers by the provision of infrequently cut grass verges and native species fruiting trees and shrubs.

APPENDIX 10 – Sources for Ecology and Habitat Sections

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APPENDIX 11 - PROTECTED SPECIES & HABITATS: Permitted Times of Work

Species	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Badgers (Protection of Badgers Act 1992)							Work within 30m of a sett or annex permitted and sett closure permitted, subject to licence from WAG.					
Bats (WCA,1981, schedule 5)				Limited work permitted but preferable in September & October, if possible					Felling permitted. Any felled trees of greater diameter than 20cm must be left to lie on the ground for 24hrs after felling to allow any roosting bats to escape.			
Otters: known breeding and resting sites (WCA,1981, schedule 5)	Work likely to disturb such sites should only be carried out between September and January and is subject to licence from WAG who will be advised by CCW.											
Water voles: habitat and place of shelter (WCA,1981, schedule 5)	Work likely to disturb such sites should only be carried out between September and January. Early consultation with CCW is advised.											
Protected Birds (WCA,1981, sch.1)	Work likely to disturb such sites should only be carried out between September and January and is subject to licence from WAG who will be advised by CCW.											
All other Breeding Birds (WCA,1981)	Tree and scrub clearance permitted	No scrub clearance unless site certified that no birds nests are present immediately prior to commencement of works by qualified ornithologist. In general, avoid clearing scrub during this period					Tree and scrub clearance permitted					
Great Crested Newt: breeding & hibernation sites (WCA,1981, sch.5)	Work likely to disturb such sites should only be carried out between September and January and is subject to licence from WAG who will be advised by CCW.											
Other Newts: breeding & hibernation sites (WCA,1981, sch.5)									Works likely to affect ponds should only be carried out during this period.			
Frogs & toads (not Natterjack): breeding sites (WCA,1981, sch.5)								Works likely to affect ponds should only be carried out during this period.				
Reptiles except Smooth Snake: habitat (WCA,1981, sch.5)				Works likely to affect reptile habitats should only be carried out during this period.								
Marsh Fritillary butterfly (WCA,1981, sch.5)	Areas identified as supporting Marsh Fritillaries must not be disturbed except under licence from WAG who will be advised by CCW											
Other Protected & Significant Invertebrates (WCA, 1981, etc)	Consult qualified ecologist before carrying out any works in areas identified as supporting these species.											
Other Invertebrates	Consult qualified ecologist before carrying out any works in areas identified as ecologically sensitive.											
Habitats of Principal Importance in Wales under Section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats	Areas of this habitat should not be disturbed at any time of year without prior consultation with a qualified ecologist											
Important Hedgerows under the terms of the Hedgerow Regulations, 1997	Important hedgerows may only be removed on the issue of a Hedgerow Removal Order from the local planning authority											

KEY TO COLOURS

Statutorily Protected Periods: No work at any time

Advisory Protected Periods: Avoid working during these periods if possible

Most suitable times for works to take place

ABBREVIATIONS

WCA,1981	Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended)
CCW	Countryside Council for Wales
WAG	Welsh Assembly Government

