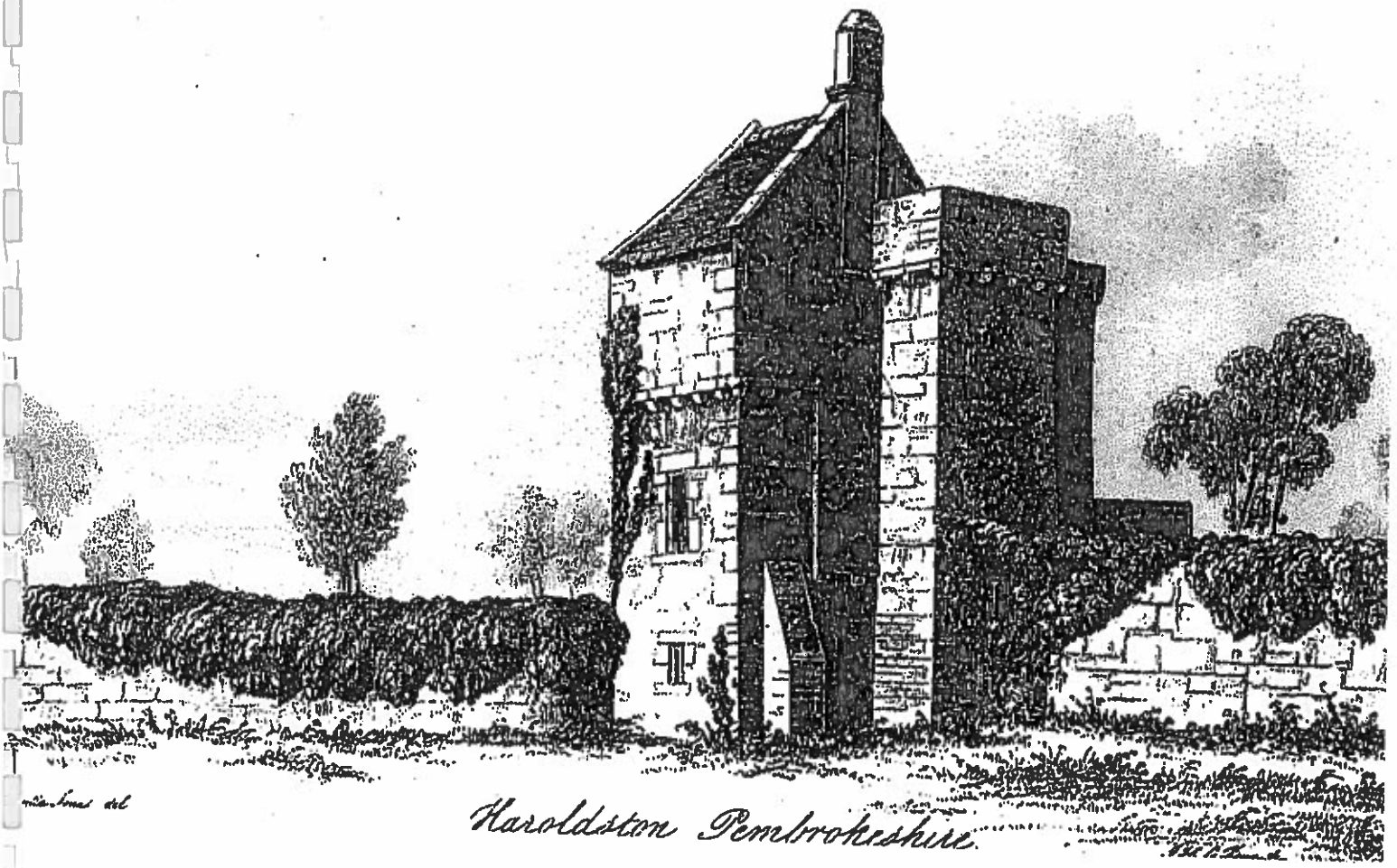
HAROLDSTON HOUSE HAVERFORDWEST

A MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE REMAINS FOR THE GILD OF FREEMEN OF HAVERFORDWEST



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MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE MASONRY REMAINS OF HAROLDSTONE HOUSE. HAVERFORDWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE.

PART 1 – SURVEY WORK AND DRAFT CONSERVATION STRATEGY

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Probably built in the 13th Century Haroldston is most famous as the seat of the Perrot family, one of the most powerful and significant in the country between the late 14th and early 18th Century. It was their main base until they acquired Carew castle in 1550.

1.2 The remains of two gatehouses, extensive gardens, watercourses and terraces as well as the remains of the multiphase house have survived without alteration or intervention since the 17th Century.

1.3 Such a survival has few parallels, particularly in Pembrokeshire.

1.4 Sir John Perrot (1527-1591) acquired the nearby Priory following the Dissolution as a source for building stone.

1.5 The Perrot's significant work at Carew indicates that they were at the forefront of architectural design and it is likely that the garden design at Haroldston may prove a match for the finest in the country.

1.6 RCAHMW research into the site needs to be brought to a conclusion and written up.

1.7 Geophysical survey would be a useful adjunct to this.

1.8 As much of the stone is reused, archaeology, relating dateable finds to context, is probably the only way to unravel the phasing of the site – the Hall range in particular .

1.9 In order to preserve the standing masonry as found **immediate work is required to stop further collapse of the Stewards tower and the West walls of the West hall range followed by work to stabilise facework above openings, consolidate other high walls and stabilise the vaults.**

1.10 Recommendations are made in relation to standing masonry in respect of general consolidation, control of ivy and management of sheep.

1.11 Vehicular access and parking is problematic particularly for coaches or large numbers of cars.

1.12 Recommendations are made to provide access for all to the site, and provide information and warning signs.

1.13 The conclusion is that the masonry should be stabilised as found and that the site should be fully researched, presented and made accessible as an attraction mainly accessible on foot or by bicycle. Its profile should be raised by references at other sites such as the Castle Museum and Priory.

1.14 Immediate application should be made for Scheduled Monument Consent/scheduled monument grant for emergency repairs.

1.15 Heritage Tourism Funding should be sought for improvements to public presentation (time limited).

1.16 The Gild's Trust documentation needs to be checked against HLF guidance to ensure the gild can attract funding from this source.

1.17 All work on the site requires scheduled monument consent and may attract scheduled monument grant.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Haroldston House stands to the south of Haverfordwest on a slope rising southwards from Merlins Brook and to the south west of The Priory. Its relationship to the brook has been interrupted by the railway line and sewage works. Nevertheless it remains a striking and evocative site with evidence of extensive designed landscape and gardens.

2.2 The parish, if not the house, is recorded in 1291 and the house remained in the Harold family until it passed to the powerful Perrot family in 1442, for whom it remained their principal seat until they acquired Carew in 1555. It was sold in 1763 to the Phillips' of Picton Castle who allegedly pulled it down and sold the materials. This can't have been entirely true as the original Gatehouse, altered to a Tower House appears to have still been occupied in 1864 when visited by the Cambrians (see front cover). Substantial ruins of the house also remained standing.

2.3 The standing remains and gardens (although not all of these) were donated to the Gild of Freemen of Haverfordwest in mid 1970's by the late Colonel J H V Higgon. The Gild have implemented a programme of vegetation clearance and commissioned a photogrammetric survey in 2007 from Plowman Craven. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales have also carried out recording work. There is no evidence of any interventions to arrest the steady collapse of the standing masonry. The stones remain bedded in their original and very good quality lime mortar.

2.4 It is against this background that this Management Plan to conserve the ruins has been commissioned.

2.5 The survey team involved in the plan are

Mike Garner Dip Arch, RIBA,SCA,FRSA - Garner Southall Partnership
Accredited Specialist Conservation Architect.

Tim Morgan MAAIS - Archaeological Consultant

Bob Williams C.Eng F.I.Struct.E - R V Williams Associates
Specialising in Ancient Monument and Historic Buildings

Assistance was offered by

Will Thomas – Gild of Freemen of Haverfordwest
Melissa Howells – Pembrokeshire County Council
Pembrokeshire Record Office
Louise Barker – Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

2.6 The plan follows the standard format but has been adapted to suit the dispersed nature of the remains. Instead of having general sections to cover the description, historical analysis,

record drawings and photographs, structural and condition survey and recommendations for the site as a whole, a gazetteer has been prepared for each section of standing masonry.

2.7 The masonry is precambrian metasedmentary squared rubble brought to courses, the stone for the later period sourced from The Priory. The fact that much of the facework is squared and the core is laid in good quality lime mortar has been a major factor in delaying the collapse of the ruins. This is most apparent on the Garderobe Tower which, in spite of substantial losses of masonry, is still standing.

2.8 Many of the site features have disappeared below the turf and, following The Gild's removal woody vegetation, this is kept short cropped by sheep. The covered remains are therefore preserved as buried archaeology. No invasive or geophysical survey work was undertaken. The report concentrates on the standing masonry which is at risk of collapse resulting in loss of historic fabric and, in some cases, potential danger to the public.

2.9 The ruins have been surveyed with a view to preserving them as found. Reducing the risk of loss is considered the most urgent concern, against which other matters are considered secondary.

2.10 Within the constraints of the budget an attempt has been made to advance the understanding of the remains and the development of the house but without archaeological work the extent of this is limited.

3.0 DESCRIPTION

3.1 History

The name of the parish, if not the house, is first recorded as *Ville Ha(raldi) iuxt (a) Havf'* in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* for 1291 and as *Haroldeston* four years later when a certain Richard Harold was granted land there by Ralph Castlemartin. The first reference to a member of the family, however, is c.1241-44 when another Richard Harold, of Haroldston West or *iuxta Mare*, witnessed a charter from Earl Walter Marshall to Monkton Priory. The Harolds seem to have become firmly established at Haroldston East or Haroldston Saint Issels until the death in 1442 of Joanna, a granddaughter of the second Richard and sole heiress of the estate. Joanna died childless and the house passed to a kinsman and sole beneficiary, Thomas Perrot of Eastington, with whose family the Harolds had been connected since 1370. From 1442 the house remained in the possession of the Perrots until the marriage of Hester, daughter of Sir Herbert Perrot, to Sir John Pakington. Haroldston, rather than Eastington on the south bank of Milford Haven and eight kilometres west of Pembroke, formed the principal family residence until their acquisition of Carew Castle in 1555 and Laugharne Castle twenty years later.

The proximity of Haroldston to Haverfordwest was a clear advantage over the more remote position of Eastington, given the privileges enjoyed by its burgesses. By the mid-15th.century the town was the most populous and important mercantile centre in the county, a status confirmed in 1479 when it was granted a role as a separate county borough by royal charter. Although the house was just outside the borough, the Perrots were active in the administration and political life of Haverfordwest, especially after 1554 when the owners of Haroldston were exempted from rules confining burghal membership to citizens of the town. A close connection had also been established both with the parish church of Saint Issel's, the advowson of which was entrusted to Haverfordwest Priory, and with the Augustinian priory itself when Sir Owen Perrot became steward of the priory estates. At least four generations of the family were accepted, the last being Sir Thomas in 1531, five before its dissolution. Shortly afterwards it was acquired by Sir John, and it is commonly believed that stone from the priory was used to build and repair Haroldston.

The best known was Sir John Perrot (1528-1592), an alleged illegitimate son of Henry VIII by Mary Berkeley, who was raised at Haroldston by his stepfather, Sir Thomas Jones. As was customary, John was educated in the household of Sir William Paulet, Lord High Treasurer of England, and rose through Court and Parliament to the position of Lord Deputy of Ireland. After the acquisition of Carew and Laugharne Castles both Sir John and his heir, Thomas, continued to use Haroldston and seem to have had an especial fondness for the house. After the attainder and death of Sir John the estate was forfeited to the Crown and it was not until 1609 that Haroldston was returned to the family in the person of his illegitimate son Sir James Perrot, Thomas having died shortly after his father. It then passed from Sir James' widow to Sir Hubert Perrot of Wellington, Herefordshire, who married into the local

gentry and represented Haverfordwest in parliament. Their daughter and heiress rarely visited Haroldston, and on her marriage in 1700 the house was leased out to, amongst others, Lady Rich and was sold in 1763 to Sir John Philipps of Picton to pay off debts.

According to Dr.Turvey, the deed of conveyance 'suggests a house long neglected but not beyond repair, but the new owners were said by a visitor in 1767 to have "pulled down all the materials which were saleable" so that the house was then in ruins. This is confirmed by a terrier in 1774 which lists Haroldston (138 acres) as owned by Sir Richard Philipps, the tenant being James Lloyd, and "the ruins of Haroldston House with the Court and Gardens" (2 acres). (Fig.1) Richard Fenton visited the house in 1811, but describes it as 'large and most incoherent aggregate of the building of different ages, and incapable of being traced to any regular plan'. The house and estate were sold in 1857 when it was suggested that 'the ruins which are very picturesque would make an admirable site for a Gentleman's Residence.'

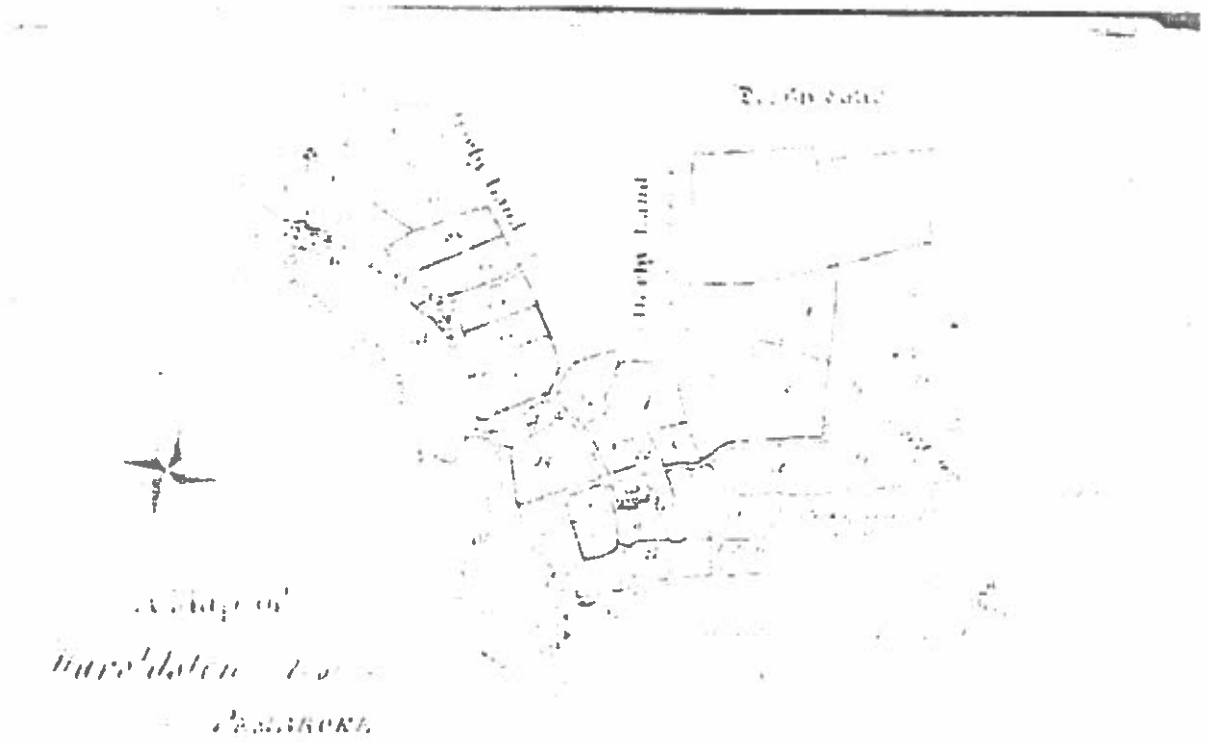


Fig.1: Map Book of Lord Milford's Estates c1774-85 PRO HDX/4/3

3.2 Historical Development

The remains (NPRNs 22040 and 266283) consist principally of the so-called Steward's Tower (or Gatehouse) and a Hall Range to the west interconnected by a network of similarly ruined smaller buildings, including what appears to be a kitchen (North Courtyard building), and enclosures overlooking the tributary valley of Merlin's Brook. On the slope down to the stream to the north there is a labyrinth of oblong terraces subdivided by earthen banks and paths; a hollow way forms the east perimeter both of the gardens and entire length of the field from Merlin's Brook to Clay Lane, and was probably the earlier approach to the house. More fragmentary walls and earthworks extend both to the east and west of the central complex into the adjoining fields and to the south of Clay Lane, although the RCAHMW excluded these from its 2005 survey. What is apparent from the 1774 estate survey , and Michael Freeman's superimposition of this on a modern map (Fig.2), moreover, is that the house and gardens are themselves set within what may have been a deer park with, perhaps, a second park focused on Haroldston Farm 0.4km.to the south west.

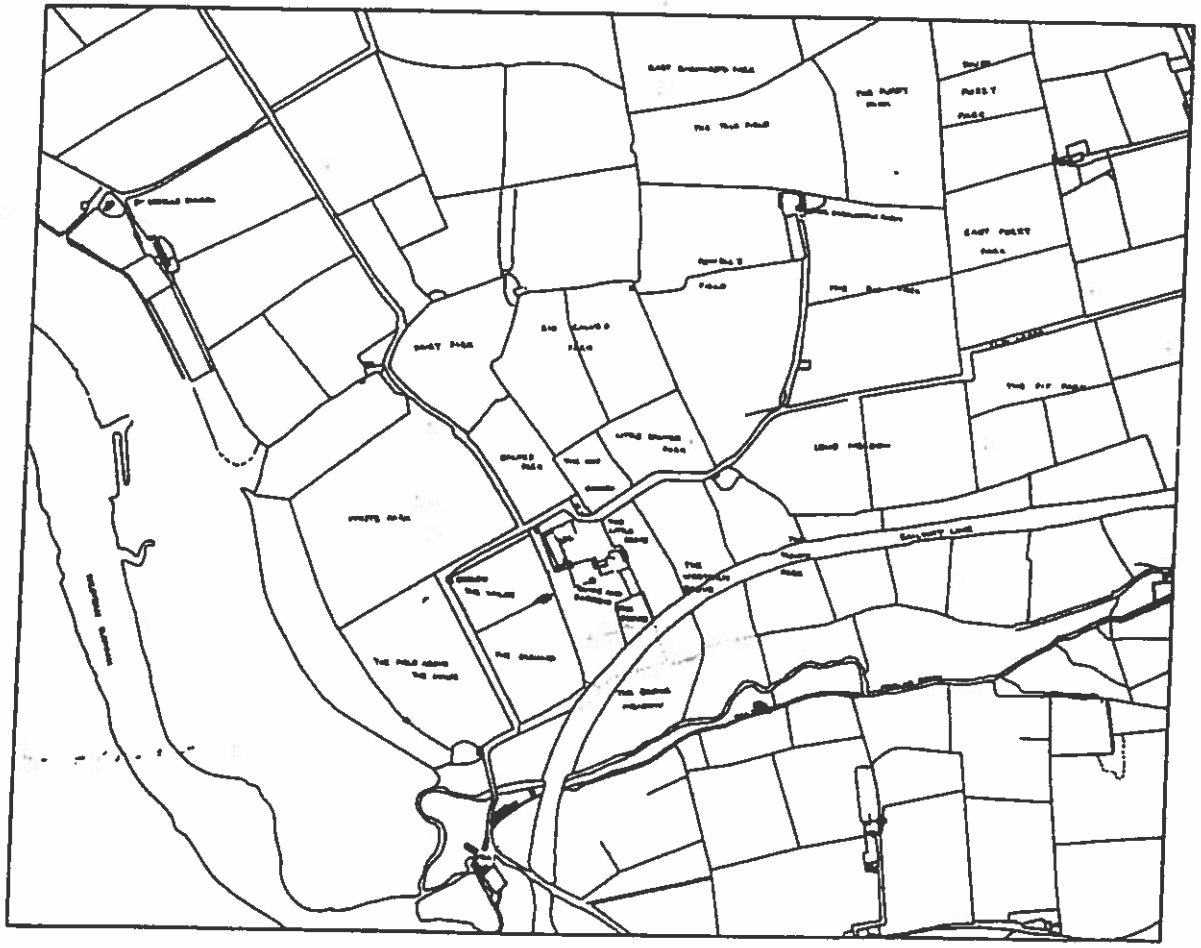


Fig.2: 1774 Field Names on Modern Map (Courtesy of Michael Freeman 1976)

The roads south of Merlin's Bridge are focused on the parish church of Saint Issel's 0.86km. south east of the bridge on the banks of the Western Cleddau, and on both

Haroldston House and farm to the south west, although the earlier roads seem to have taken slightly different routes. The 1774 map and footpath suggest that the circuitous road to the church may have taken a slightly more direct line across the field called 'White Park', departing from the position of a cockpit at the right angled bend to the east of the house. The road to Haroldston itself appears to have continued west from the bridge along the south bank of Merlin's Brook, thus approaching the hollow way to the house from the north. At its south end it joined the existing east-west road to Haroldston Farm almost opposite the T-junction and the road leading south east to both the church and Little Milford. This redirection of the approach to Haroldston may predate the construction of the railway in the 1850s and either reflect a desire to divert traffic away from the house or confirm the hollow way as an essentially private drive.

Parts of the hall complex have been generally assigned to the late 13th.or 14th.century and the Steward's Tower to the 15th.century but, as one source admits, 'the dating of much of the existing masonry is uncertain.' The Steward's Tower, for example, has been converted from a buttressed, single unit gatehouse, with a semi-detached spiral stair and garderobe, by blocking the internal arch and attaching other buildings, thus forming an L-shaped structure. This was illustrated as the frontispiece of Archaeologia Cambrensis 1860 in a view from the south west, a small window being shown in the west wall at ground floor level. The west wall is now without either blocking or arch, and there is no indication of its original appearance – it may have been open. The north jamb and external dressed arch of the east entrance is missing so that the overhead stonework is largely dependant on the south jamb, which is rebated for a gate. The first floor fireplace – whose mouldings may have assisted in its dating - has been looted and almost the entire building above first floor level, apart from the north east corner including the stair and garderobe, has fallen. The present maximum height of the segmental arch of the undercroft or, more exactly, the gatehouse passage is now only 1.9m., but has been partly infilled by about another metre, and is used as an animal shelter.

The function of the building against its north side is uncertain, but the elongated structure connected to its east side is laterally subdivided and has the projection for a fireplace in its east gable. The Cambrians describe this as a 'the more habitable part of the structure' and, possibly, as a lodge', but there is some confusion in their description of 'the dwelling house'. Presumably this means the Hall Range, but the text appears to refer to the complex of tower, attached east range and the oblong enclosure – or garden - to the south. Defined by a wall on the west side, with a blocked doorway close to the tower, and an L-shaped, raised walk on the east and south sides, the whole seems to form a separate entity. In the 1857 map it is listed as 'Ropewalk, Houses, Gardens etc.' (Fig.3)

The name 'Steward' may be a misnomer, but the tower itself comprises relatively well appointed accommodation, perhaps, for a steward and the eastern extension may have had a role as a banqueting house. This conversion may have created the need for a new

gatehouse and there are the remains of a rectangular structure, suggested by the RCAHMW as a 'later gatehouse', in the south east corner of the field at next to Clay Lane. Gatehouses are especially rare in Pembrokeshire, so the possibility that there two, although the so-called 'later' structure may have dated from the 16th. rather than the 14th. or 15th. century.

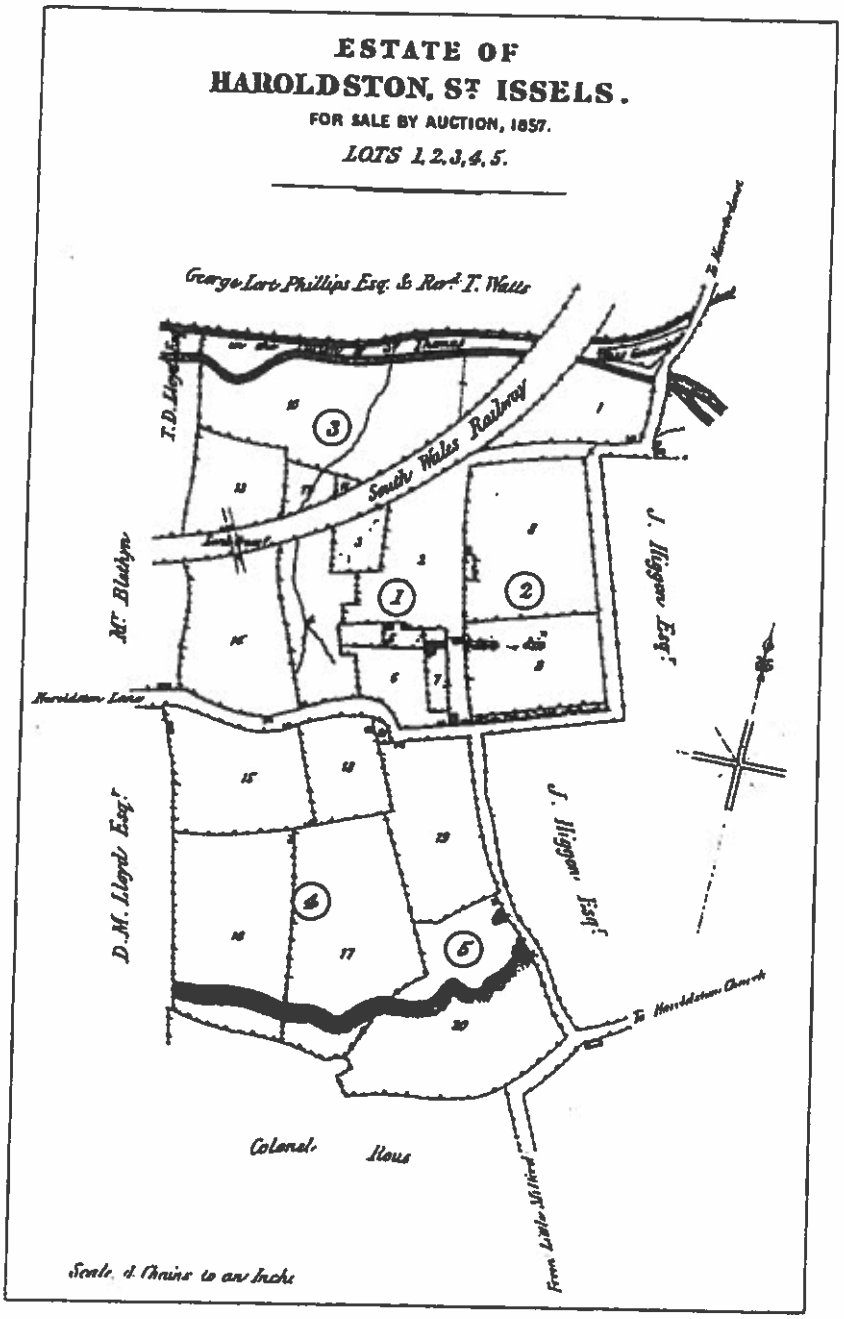


Fig.3: Sale of Mansion and House 1857 (From 'Under the Hammer: Selling Haroldston...1857 Roger Turvey. Journal of the Pembrokeshire Historical Society No.14)

is not entirely clear which direction the approach took to the house from here, however, because this building closes off the south end of the hollow way from a junction with the road. Nor is it clear how it related to a double banked path or ditch which extends parallel to

Clay Lane from west of the modern stile to the south east corner of the field ('The Walk Field and Plantation') to the east. To the west of both the 'later gatehouse' and oblong enclosure or garden there are a series of parallel banks, one of which includes upstanding masonry, forming a square. It is possible that a formal approach lay to the west of these earthworks, a slight scarp defining its east side and a line of mature trees its west side. This part of the main field to the south of the Hall is called, intriguingly, 'Castle Walls' in the 1857 sale plan, but there is no evidence to suggest that any part of the remains of the house or ancillary building were defensible. In between the earthworks and the courtyard east of the Hall Range there was an outer court, here labelled the South Outer Courtyard.

In contrast to the relatively intact Steward's Tower, the Hall Range is more disparate and complicated to decipher. It consists of a central first floor hall - the undercroft having collapsed - aligned west south west to east south east at a right angle to the north garden and steeper slope down to the stream and railway line. Fragments of internal walls parallel to the north wall suggest a passage connected, perhaps, to both the 'well', within its own small enclosure, the north end of the east wing and a set of buildings further east which probably functioned as a separate, external kitchen. The well seems to be supplied by water directed across the width of the hall undercroft, perhaps from the small stream on the west side of the site, and beneath the north wall by a culvert. This, in turn, probably provided water for various features within the formal gardens to the north.

Both the wings are slightly askew to the axis of the hall, so that the whole presents a somewhat irregular H plan. There may be a screens passage separating the hall from the west wing with a doorway through the south wall and, presumably, a corresponding doorway through the north wall. The north end of the west wing is wider than at the south end, and there is a rectangular projection outwards about halfway along the west wall, which is probably the remains of a stair tower. There does not appear to be any obvious sign of an undercroft, although part of an offset or step low in the internal face of the west wall indicates a first floor level, and there is a substantial fall to the west of the wing which allows height for one. The west wall continues south beyond the line of the south gable and then turns west so that it suggests that there was either a structure or courtyard in the angle of these walls and the stair tower. To the west again is a small rectangular enclosure which was almost certainly a fishpond fed by a small stream along the west edge of the main field.

The undercroft of the east wing is comparatively complete and open both through ragged holes in its east and west walls and through its truncated north end, which may have extended as much as 3m. further north. External ground floor access was probably through this end or one of the holes from North Inner Courtyard. The present internal dimensions are 6m. long and 4m. wide, the profile of the ceiling being a hybrid of a segmental and perpendicular arch. It does not extend the full length of the wing, the southern third being either a rebuild or extension beyond the line of the south wall of the Hall. Almost all of the

west wall, apart from a fragment of the south end which has a dressed stone plinth, has fallen. The high south gable seems to be intact, although cloaked with ivy which, apparently, conceals internal corbelling corresponding to roof level.

To the east of this wing there is a large, roughly rectangular North Inner Courtyard with breaks for doorways at each end of its south wall, the one at the east end appearing to be a formal archway with surviving parts of one internal splay and a drawbar hole. The proximity of this doorway to the Steward's Tower/Gatehouse may imply that the courtyard possessed some status as a formal, perhaps private, space. The original route to the Hall must have led through the north side of the South Outer Courtyard parallel to this wall. There was also a doorway at each end of the shorter north wall of the courtyard, the one close to the east wall being blocked and the other seeming to lead into an addition to a more substantial building projecting northwards towards the gardens. This building was connected to the north end of the east wing of the Hall Range, but only the fairly massive east gable, with a fireplace, survives to any degree. This North Courtyard Building probably formed a semi-detached kitchen range and the location of the so-called 'chimney' which was, according to Michael Freeman, a '10m. high structure' and still standing in 1976. Turvey notes that 'the kitchen was certainly in existence by...1703 when it was reported by...the steward...that the house was "much out of order...the kitching lying almost stript...by a Hurrycane."'

3.3 Archaeological Analysis

There appears to have been no archaeological intervention apart from measured surveys and interpretation; the realignment of the road to the south west of the site must have cut across and destroyed parts of the garden in that area, although the most dramatic impact must have been the building of the railway across the lower north end of the gardens in the 1850s and the construction of the sewage works in the 1960s. The field containing the remains of the house does not appear to have been ploughed, although systematic demolition in the 18th.century and subsequent plundering of stone must have made an impact on more sensitive features of the gardens. According to Michael Freeman, various finds have been discovered, including Medieval and Postmedieval pottery, dressed and moulded stone, roof-slates and glazed floor-tiles. These have not yet been located and do not seem to have been analysed and published, which would surely better inform the dating and development of the house.

The principle aim of any future project must be to arrest the decline of the house through a programme of conservation of the upstanding remains and of maintenance, with selective removal of trees and vegetation from the stonework. Much work was undertaken in the 1970s to clear blackthorn from the site, but this has exposed the walls to vandalism and the present regime allows use of the ground floor of the Steward's Tower/Gatehouse and the east wing of the Hall Range for sheltering animals. The earthen floors of both of these parts of the house, especially of the tower, are considerably higher than their original levels. At the very least excavation might be undertaken, in tandem with securing the openings and

strengthening the overhead masonry, to represent these earlier floors. In addition to this, fallen stone has accumulated – or been stored - most notably at the base of the Steward's Tower on its north and west sides and within the North Courtyard Building or kitchen. These would provide material for essential repairs and, perhaps, produce moulding details lost from the remains. Unsupported 'pillars' of masonry, such as the south wall of the east wing and the west wall of the west wing of the Hall Range present particular problems if access is to be encouraged, a public footpath already crossing the site diagonally from the stile in the south west corner.

3.4 SCHEDULE OF PHOTOGRAPHS

3.4.1 THE FOLLOWING CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS ARE INCLUDED IN THE TEXT OF SECTION 4

SOUTH (OUTER) COURTYARD

1 NORTH FACE OF SOUTH WALL FRAGMENT
2 SOUTH FACE OF SOUTH WALL FRAGMENT
3, 4, 5, 6 WEST FACE OF EAST WALL
7 SOUTH WALL OF STEWARDS TOWER STAIR
8 WEST WALL OF STEWARDS TOWER STAIR
9 WEST WALL OF STEWARD TOWER
10, 11, 12 EAST FACE OF EAST WALL

STEWARDS TOWER EXTERIOR

13 EAST FACE OF STAIR TOWER
14 SOUTH FACE OF STAIR TOWER
15 EAST FACE OF GARDROBE TOWER
16 EAST ELEVATION – ORIGINAL GATEHOUSE ENTRANCE
17 NORTH ELEVATION
18 NORTH FACE OF GARDROBE TOWER
19 EAST END WALL OF EAST RANGE
20 GENERAL EAST ELEVATIONS

NORTH (INNER) COURTYARD

21 GENERAL EAST ELEVATION OF EAST WALL
22 NORTH ELEVATION OF EAST RANGE OF STEWARDS TOWER
23, 24 SOUTH END EAST FACE EAST WALL
25, 26 CENTRAL EAST FACE EAST WALL
27 NORTH END EAST FACE EAST WALL
28 NORTH EAST CORNER NORTH FACE
29 NORTH EAST CORNER SOUTH FACE

30 CENTRAL WEST FACE EAST WALL
31 SOUTH END WEST FACE EAST WALL
32 NORTH FACE EAST GATE PIER SOUTH WALL
33 WEST FACE EAST GATE PIER SOUTH WALL
34 SOUTH FACE EAST GATE PIER SOUTH WALL

STEWARDS TOWER INTERIOR

35 GROUND FLOOR EAST WALL (ORIGINAL GATE)
36
37 GROUND FLOOR NORTH WALL

38
39
40 GROUND FLOOR VAULT
41

42 GROUND FLOOR SOUTH STAIR ENTRANCE
43 GROUND FLOOR SOUTH WALL
44 STAIR
45 FIRST FLOOR STAIR TOWER SOUTH WALL
46 FIRST FLOOR GARDEROBE TOWER EAST WALL
47 FIRST FLOOR GARDEROBE TOWER EAST WALL
48 FIRST FLOOR EAST FIREPLACE REVEAL AND LINTEL CORBEL STAIR TOWER
49 FIRST FLOOR VIEW TO NORTH WEST
50 FIRST FLOOR NORTH WEST CORNER GARDEROBE TOWER

NORTH (INNER) COURTYARD

51 SOUTH FACE WEST GATE PIER SOUTH WALL
52 NORTH FACE WEST GATE PIER SOUTH WALL
53 SOUTH FACE CENTRAL NORTH WALL
54
55 SOUTH ELEVATIONS NORTH COURTYARD BUILDING (SERVICE RANGE)
56

HALL RANGE

57
58 EXTERNAL EAST ELEVATION EAST HALL RANGE

59 SOUTH FACE INTERNAL WALL OF EAST HALL RANGE (ORIGINAL EXTERIOR WALL)
60 SOUTH WEST EXTERNAL CORNER OF EAST HALL RANGE
61 VIEW FROM WEST INTO SOUTH EXTENSION OF EAST HALL RANGE
62 WEST ELEVATION OF EAST HALL RANGE
63 SOUTH FACE SOUTH WALL OF CENTRAL HALL RANGE

64 SOUTH EAST CORNER OF WEST HALL RANGE
65 EAST ELEVATION OF WEST HALL RANGE
66 WEST FACE OF SOUTH EAST CORNER OF WEST HALL RANGE EXTENSION
67 WEST FACE OF EAST WALL OF WEST HALL RANGE EXTENSION
68 WEST FACE OF WEST WALL OF WEST HALL RANGE
69 WEST FACE OF NORTH WEST CORNER OF WEST HALL RANGE
70 NORTH FACE OF NORTH WEST CORNER OF WEST HALL RANGE
71 CENTRAL NORTH FACE OF NORTH WALL OF CENTRAL HALL RANGE
72 EAST END OF NORTH FACE OF NORTH WALL OF CENTRAL HALL RANGE
73 NORTH ELEVATION OF EAST HALL RANGE
74 NORTH WALL OF NORTH COURTYARD BUILDINGS
75 CENTRAL NORTH ELEVATION OF NORTH COURTYARD WALL
76 VIEW TO WEST OF CENTRAL AND WEST COURTYARD RANGE
77 EAST FACE OF NORTH WEST CORNER OF WEST HALL RANGE
78 CENTRAL OPENING IN WEST FACE OF WEST WALL OF EAST HALL RANGE

79 VIEW FROM NORTH INTO UNDERCROFT OF EAST HALL RANGE
80 HOLE IN VAULT AGAINST WEST WALL OF EAST HALL RANGE
81 VIEW TO SOUTH, FIRST FLOOR EAST HALL RANGE
82 VIEW TO SOUTH UNDERCROFT EAST HALL RANGE
83 HOLE IN VAULT AGAINST WEST WALL OF EAST HALL RANGE UNDERCROFT
84, 85, 86 VAULT OF EAST HALL RANGE UNDERCROFT LOOKING NORTH
87 INTERNAL VIEW OF SOUTH OPENING IN EAST WALL OF UNDERCROFT
88 POSSIBLE LINE OF FAILURE IN VAULT OF EAST HALL RANGE UNDERCROFT

STEWARDS TOWER

89 SOUTH EAST GROUND FLOOR EXTERNAL CORNER SHOWING CORBELLING FOR CHIMNEY, BUTTRESS AND LIME RENDERING

90 DRESSED WINDOW SURROUND OF STAIR TOWER

EAST HALL RANGE

91 WEST PLINTH OF SOUTH WALL
92 INTERIOR OF SOUTH WALL

CENTRAL/WEST HALL RANGE

93 SPRINGING OF ARCH WEST END OF WEST WALL
94 SOUTH WEST CORNER OF SOUTH WEST WING

LATER GATEHOUSE

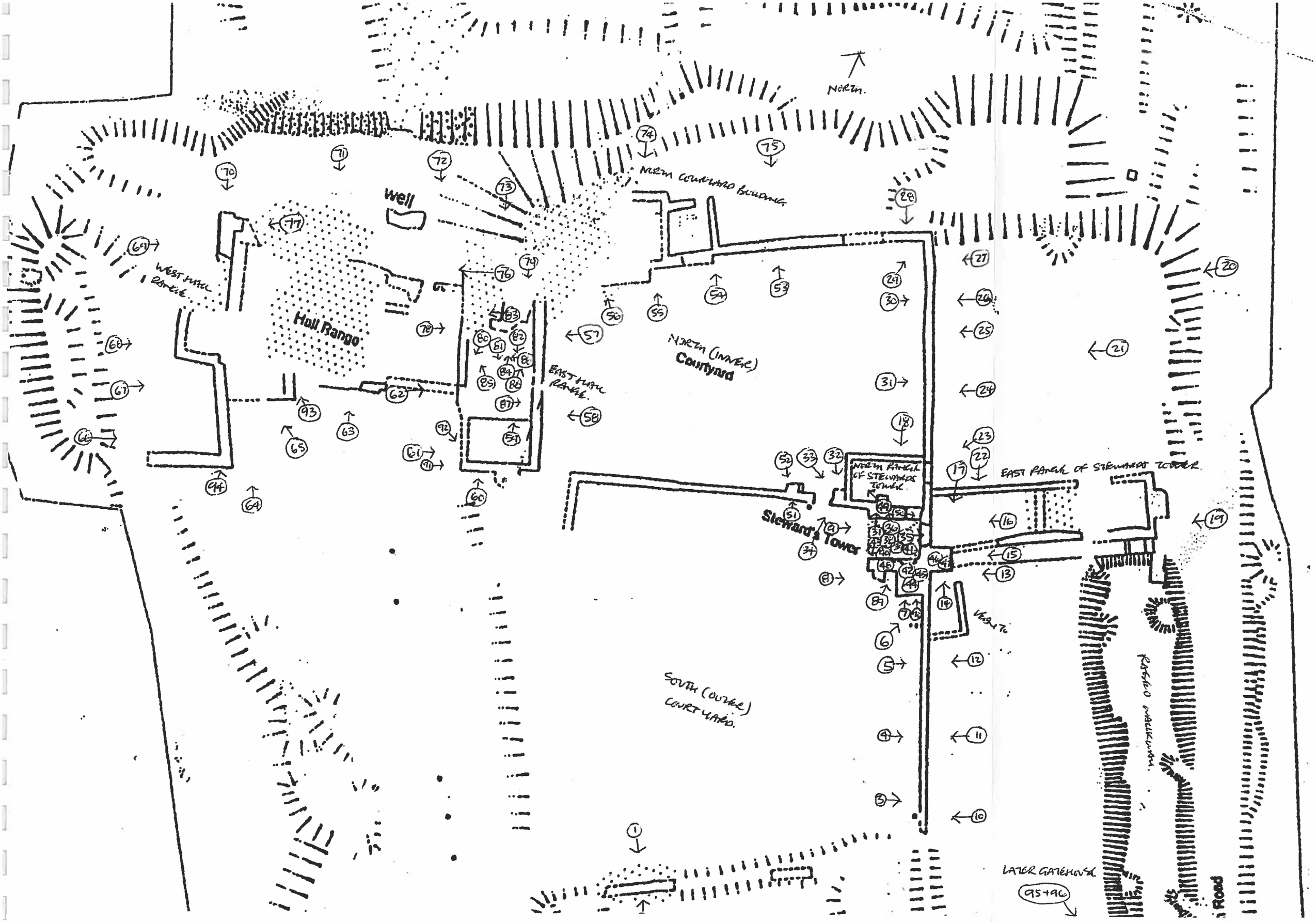
95 NORTH END OF WEST WALL

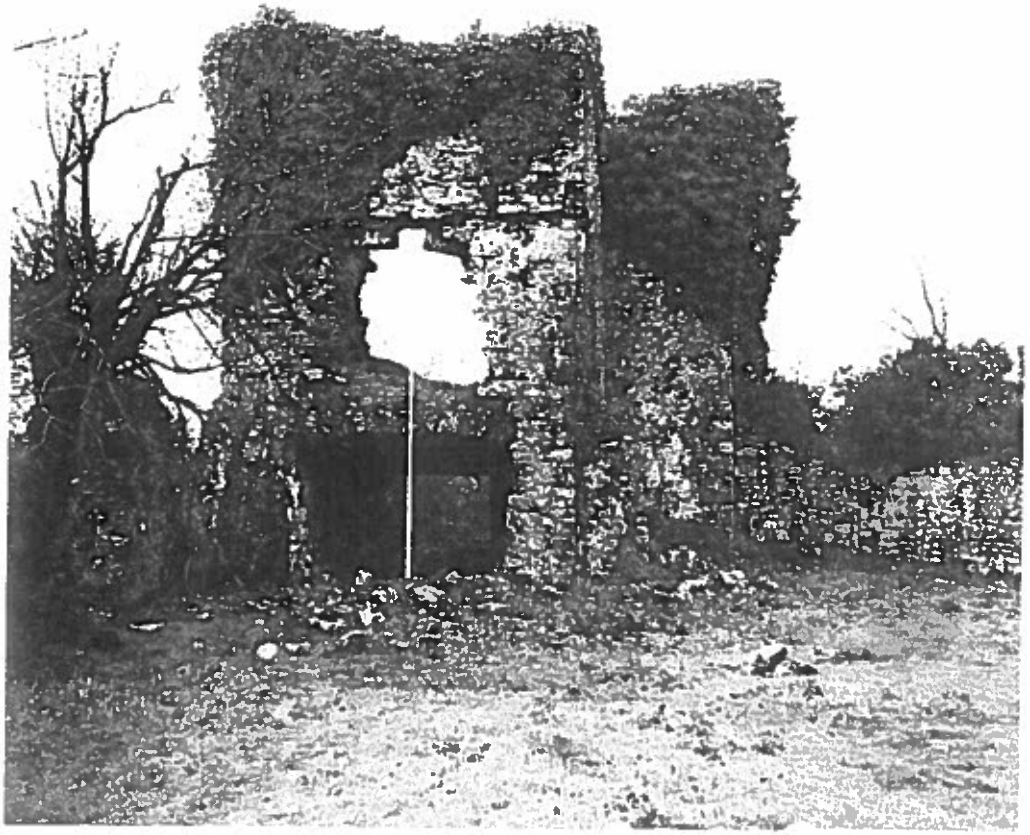
96 GENERAL VIEW TO THE SOUTH

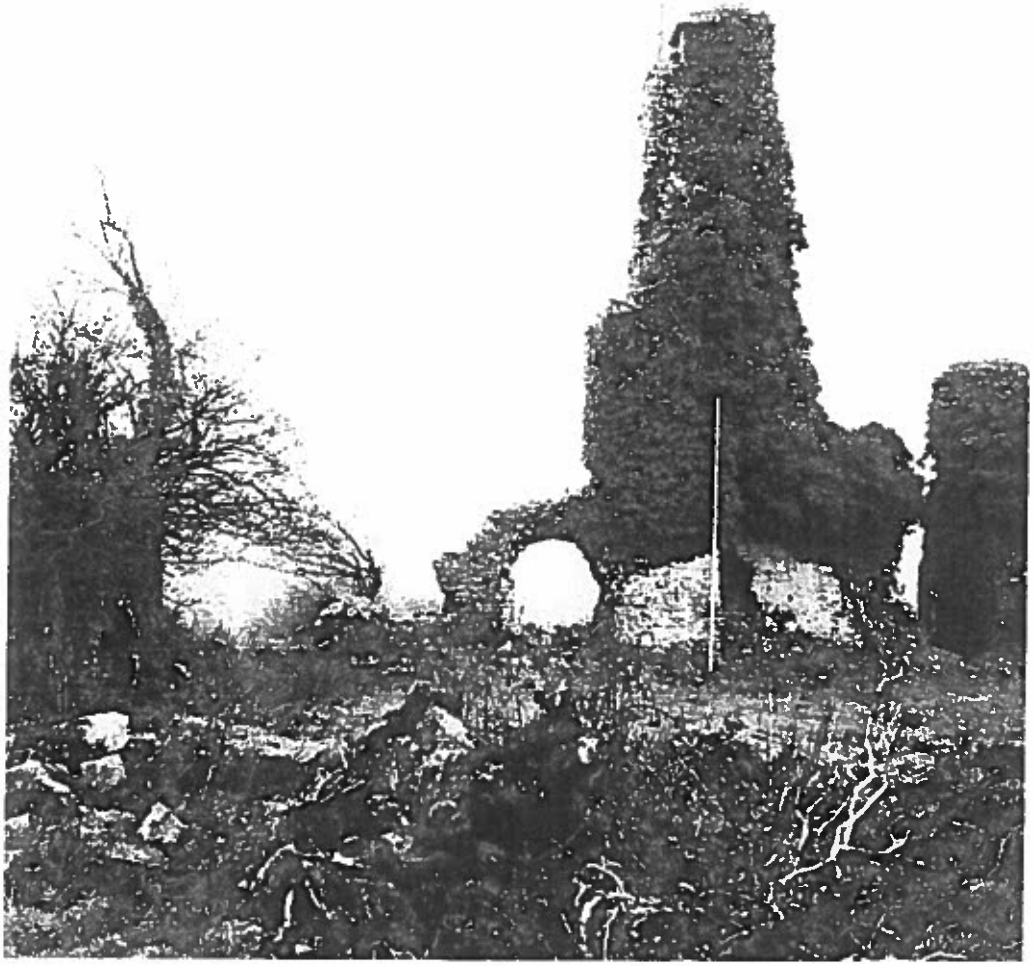
3.4.1 HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

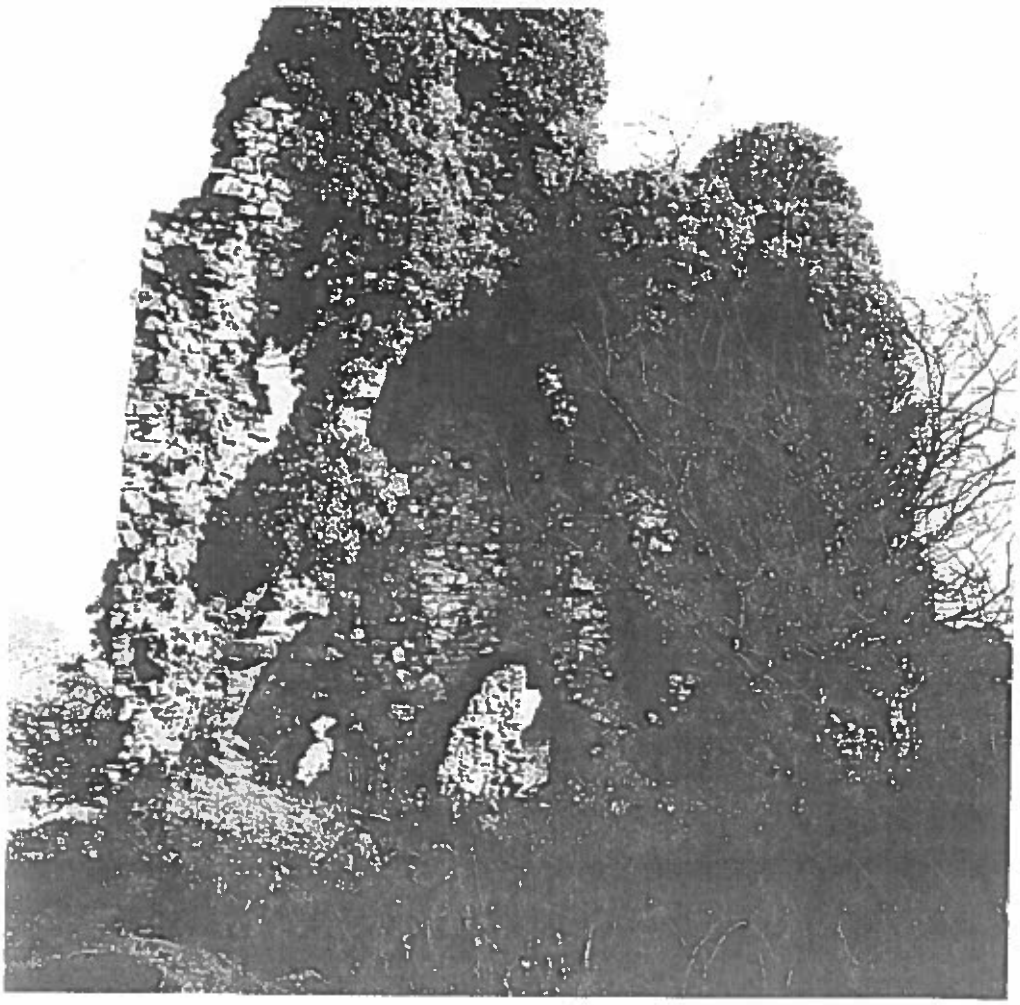
These comprise black and white images (1950's ?) showing the south wall of the Stewards Tower standing to eaves level and the North Courtyard Service Building with the massive kitchen chimney (now collapsed).

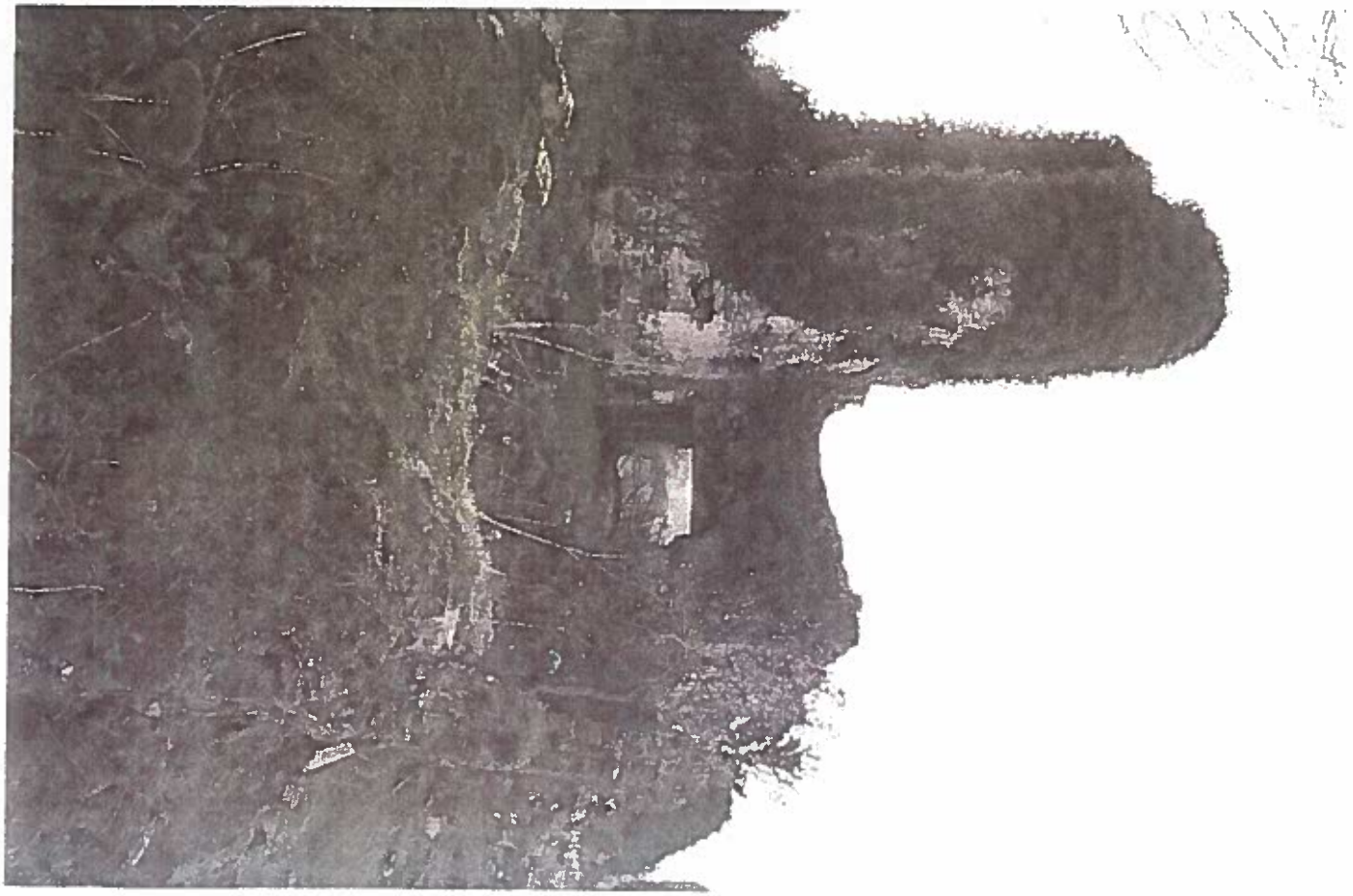
There are also a number of colour photographs (1970's?) showing the following:-
a) a blocked window in the west face of the west wall now concealed beneath ivy.
b) view of the Stewards Tower and East Range of the Stewards Tower
c) south view of the Hall Range
d) view of North Courtyard Buildings from south west
e) view of later Gatehouse without current sheds


NORTH.
NORTH COURTYARD BUILDING
Well
WEST HALL RANGE
Hall Range
NORTH (INNER) Courtyard
EAST HALL RANGE
NORTH RANGE OF STEWARDS TOWER
EAST RANGE OF STEWARDS TOWER
Steward's Tower
SOUTH (OUTER) COURTYARD.
RAISED WALKWAY.
LATER GATEHOUSE
95+96
Road









3.5 SCHEDULE OF DRAWINGS

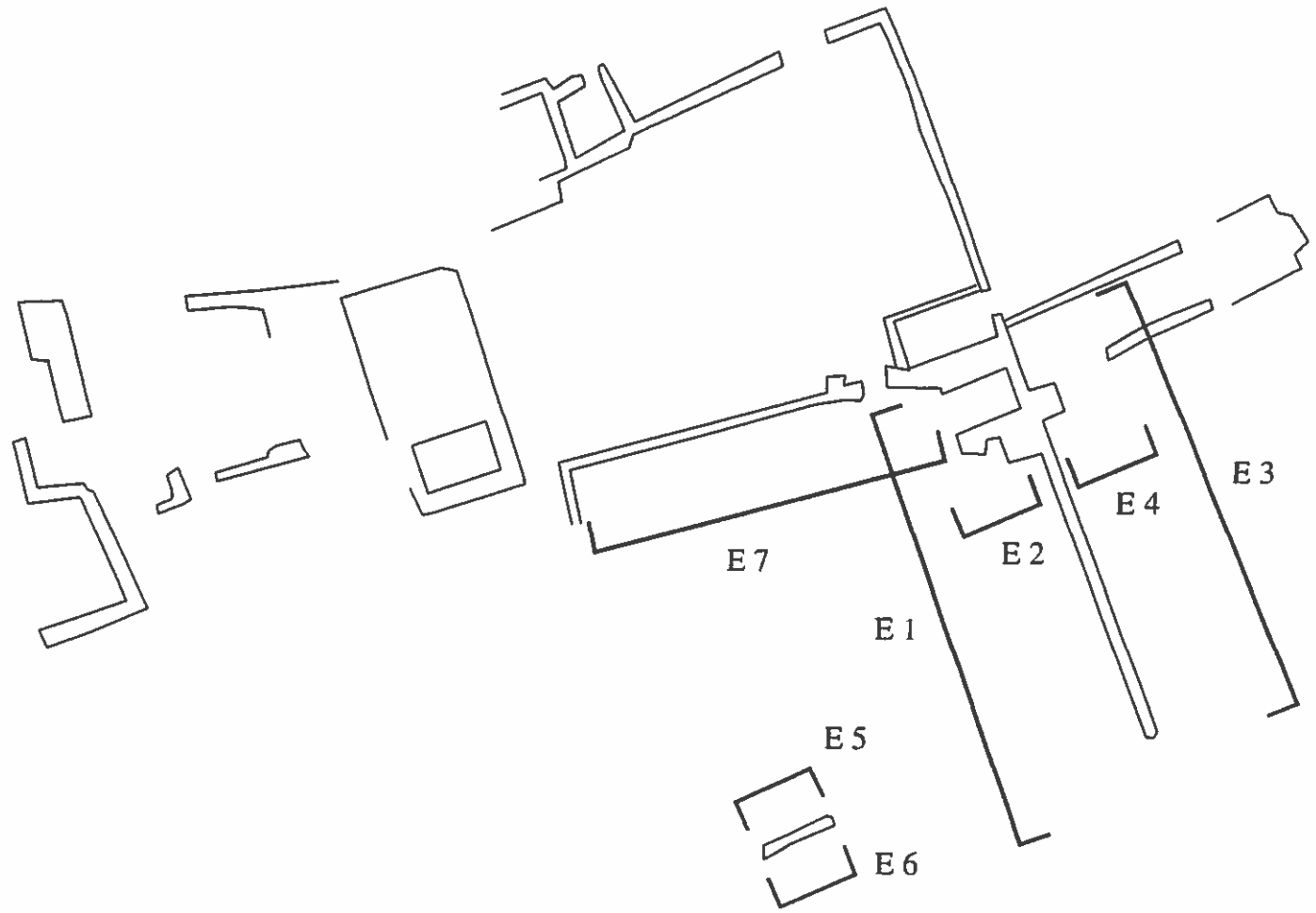
3.5.1 The following Plowman Craven drawings of 2007 are used in this Report supplemented by additional information from the Survey. The original drawings have been split and interspersed with the text of Section 4.

17300E	- 01A	Elevations	1 -7
	-02A	Elevations	8-15
	-03A	Elevations	16-26
	-04A	Elevations	27-36
	-05A	Elevations	17-45
17300R	-01A	Site plan and Stewards Tower floor plans	

3.5.2 In addition to the above plans the following additional plans are included.
Draft RCAHMW site plan 2005
Garner Southall Partnership plan of The Hall Range 4124/1 (after Tony Parkinson) 1:100

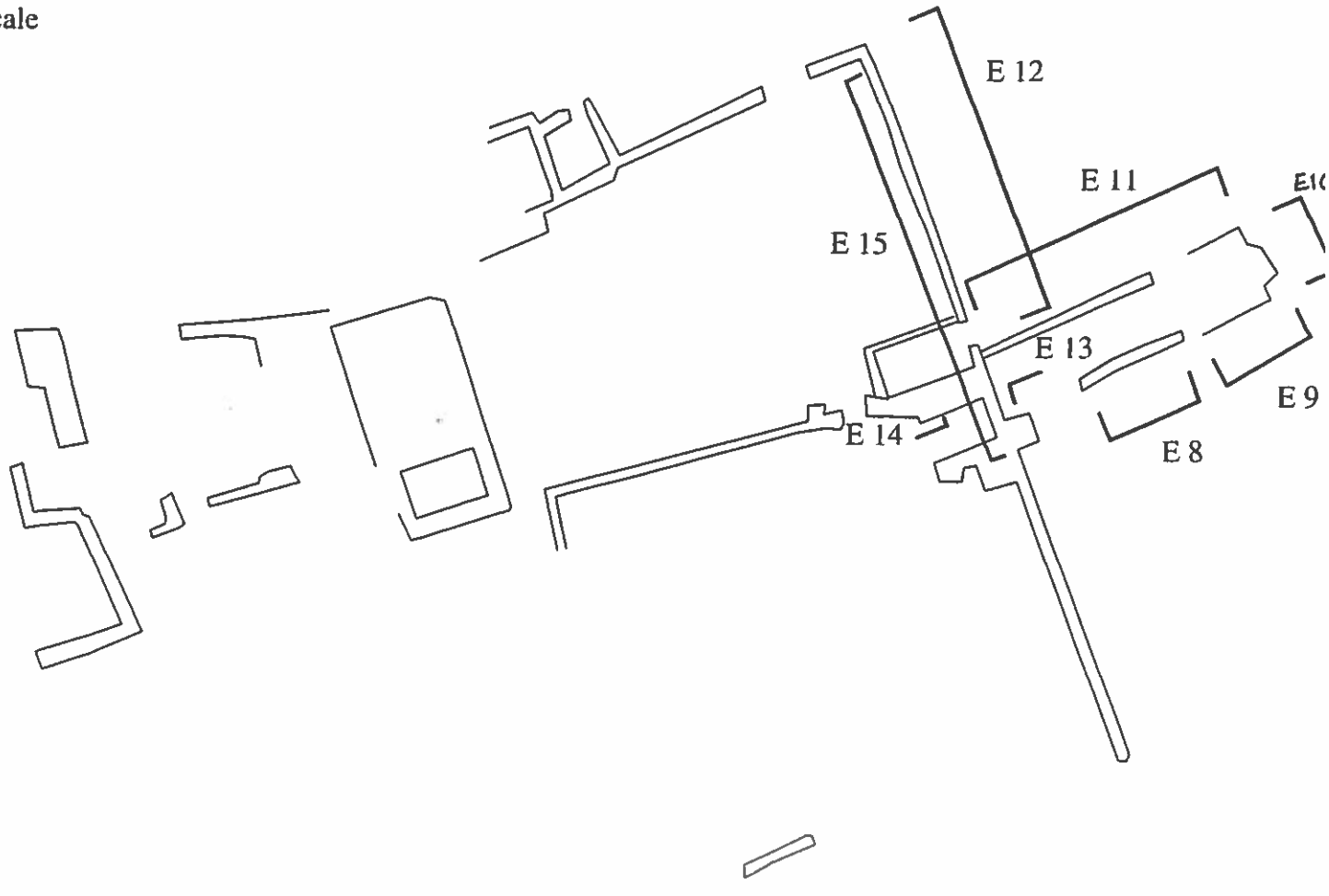
ɔcation Diagram

Jot to Scale



ocation Diagram

to Scale



ocation Diagram

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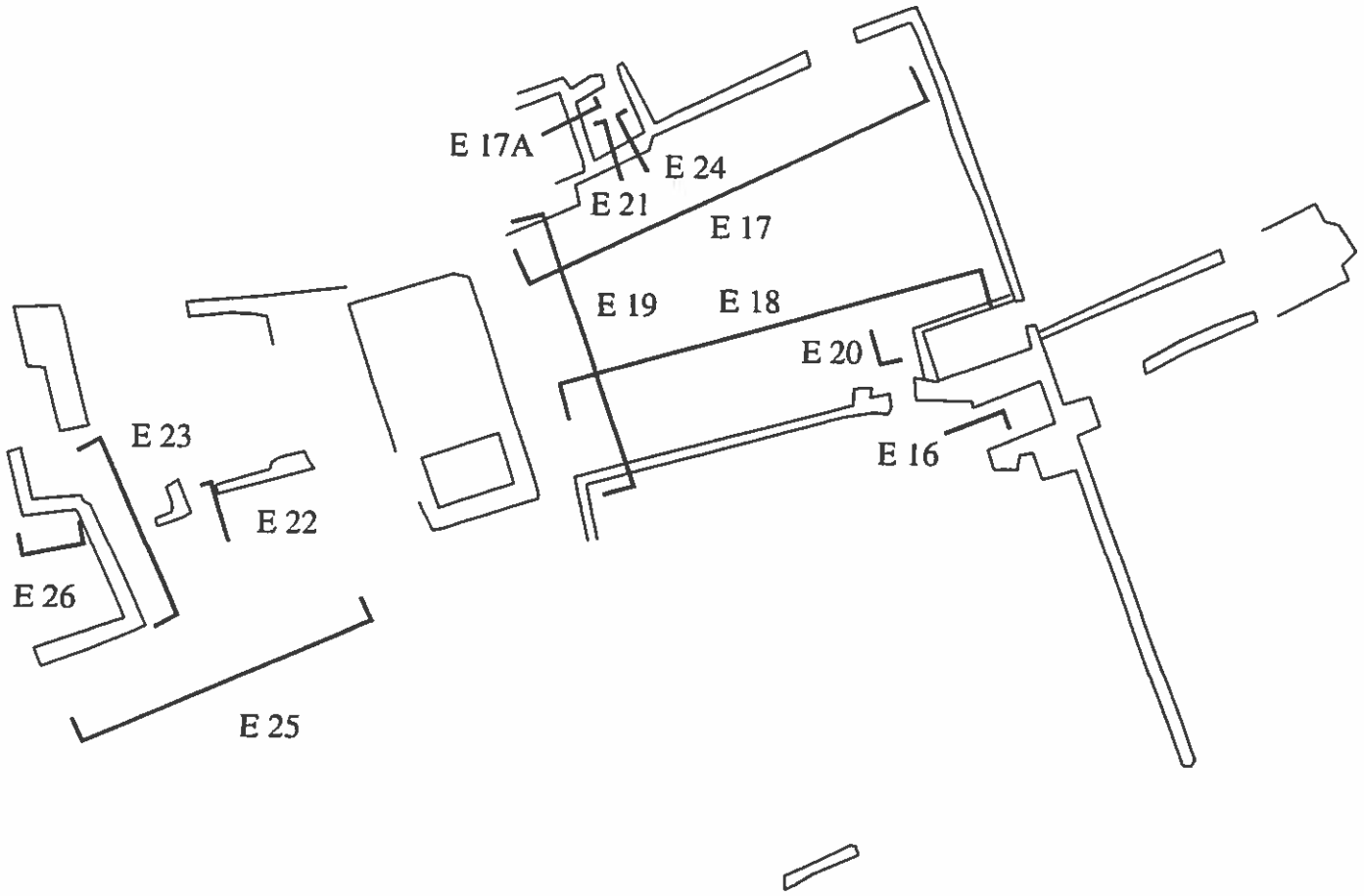

ocation Diagram

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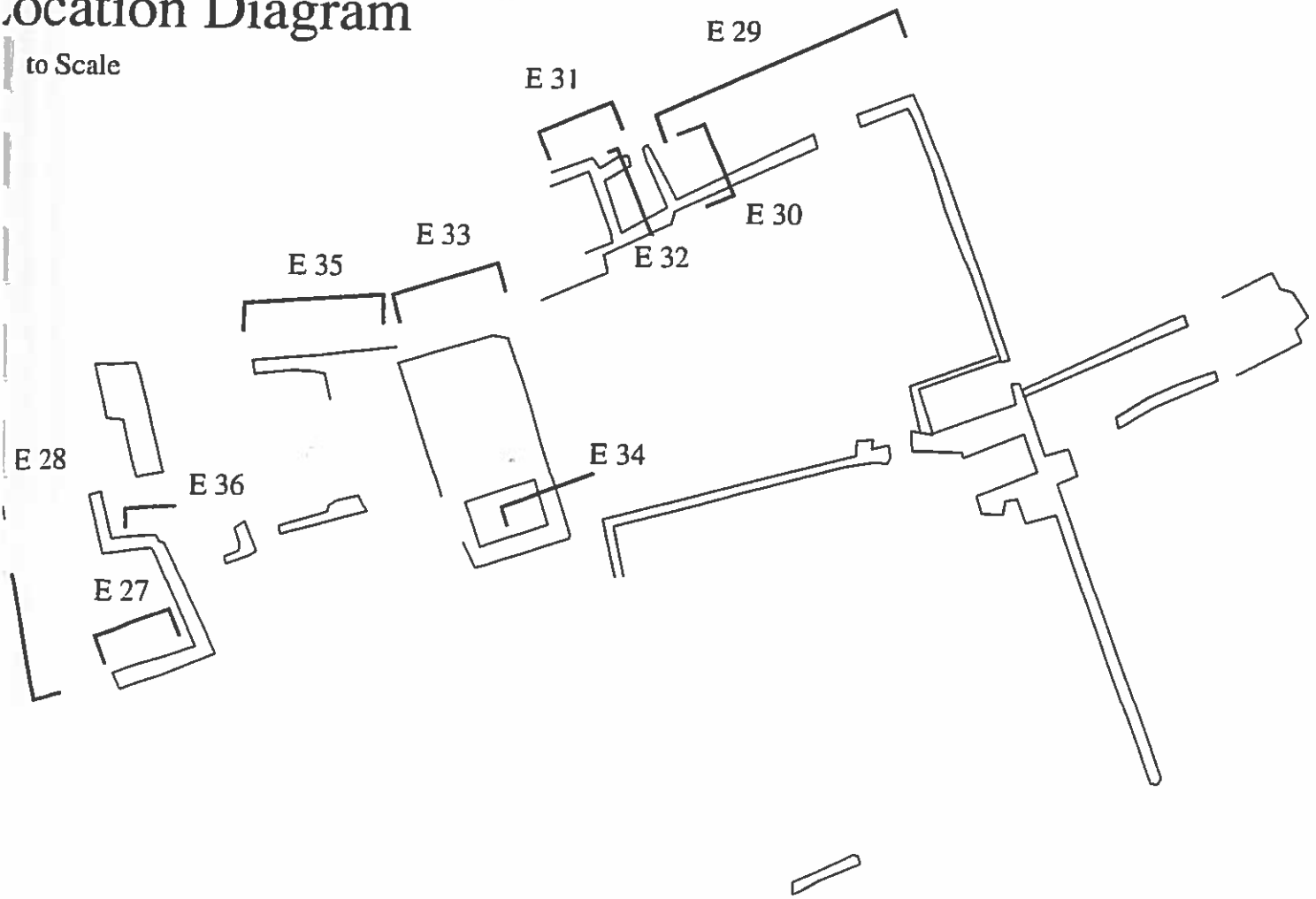

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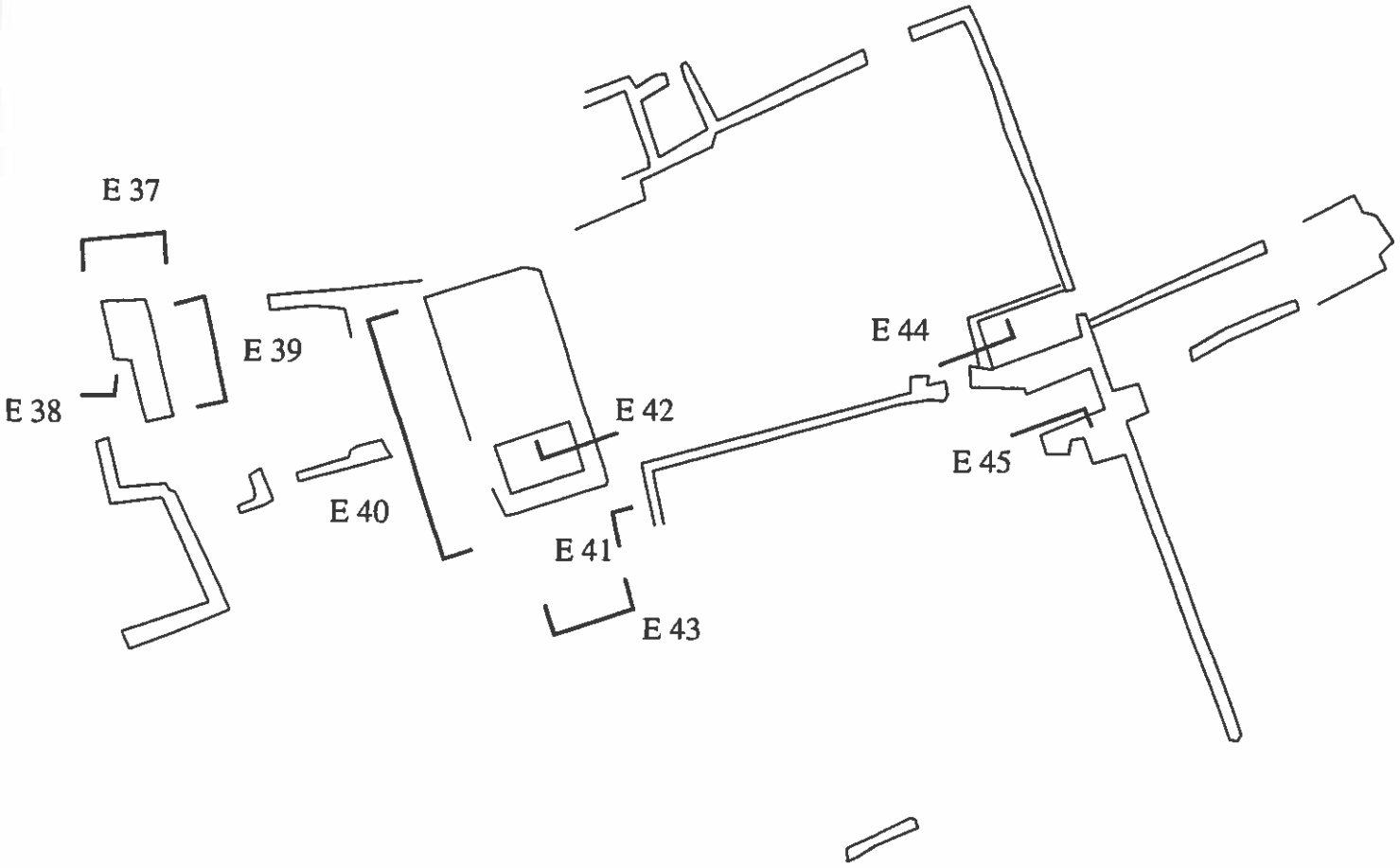
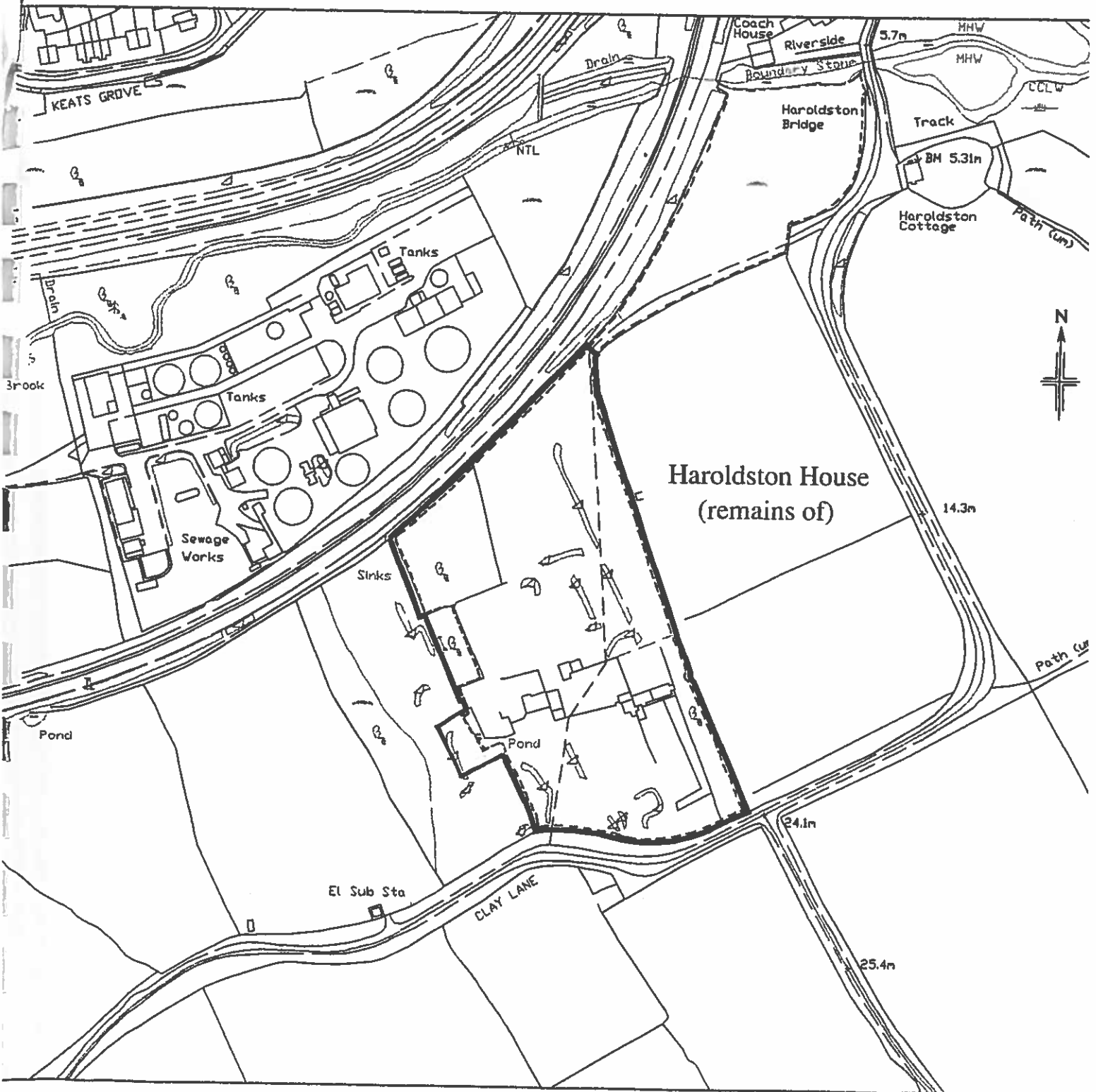
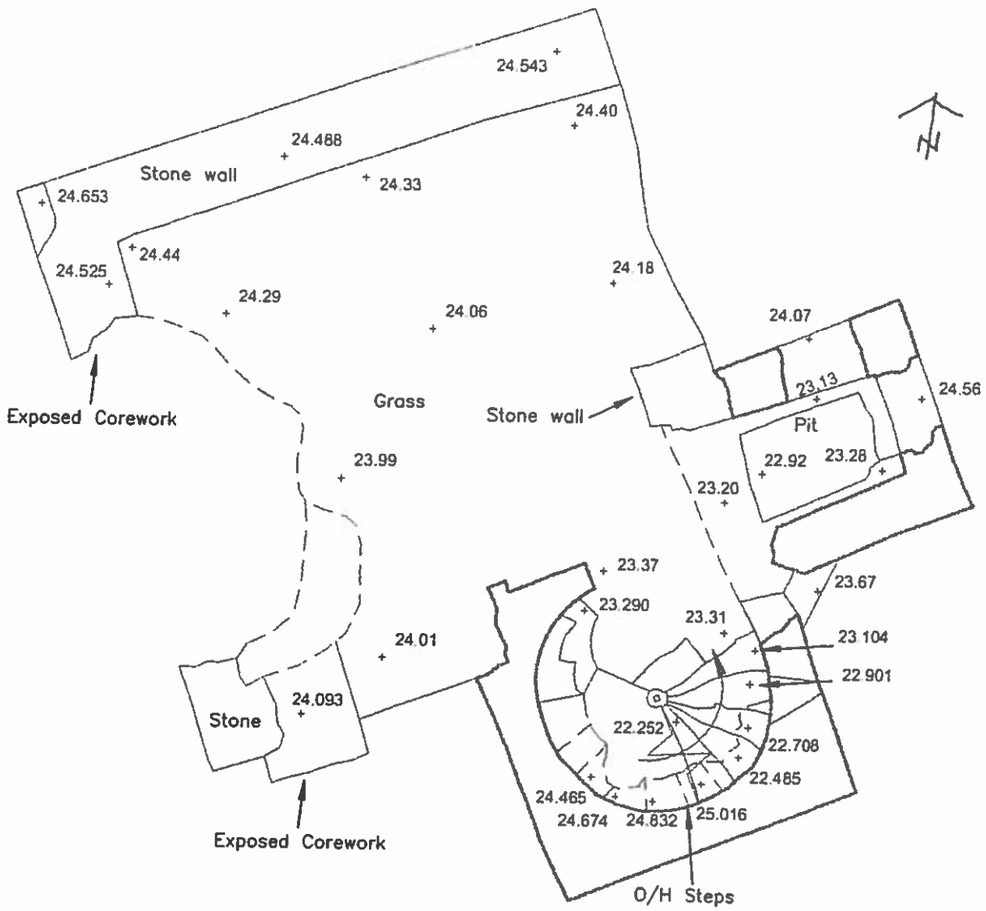


LAN SCALE 1:2500

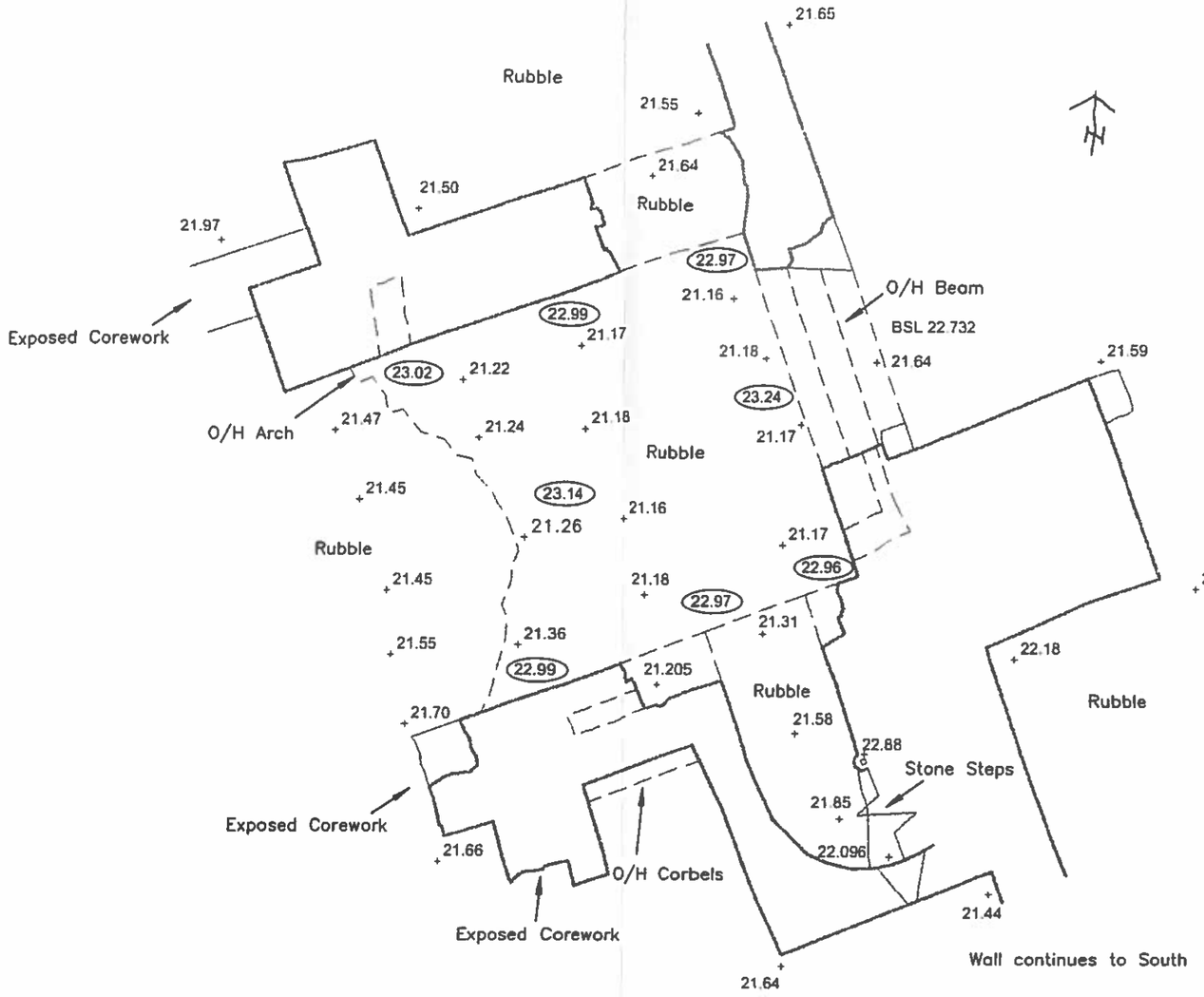


----- LAND OWNED BY THE GILD OF FREEMEN
——— SCHEDULED AREA



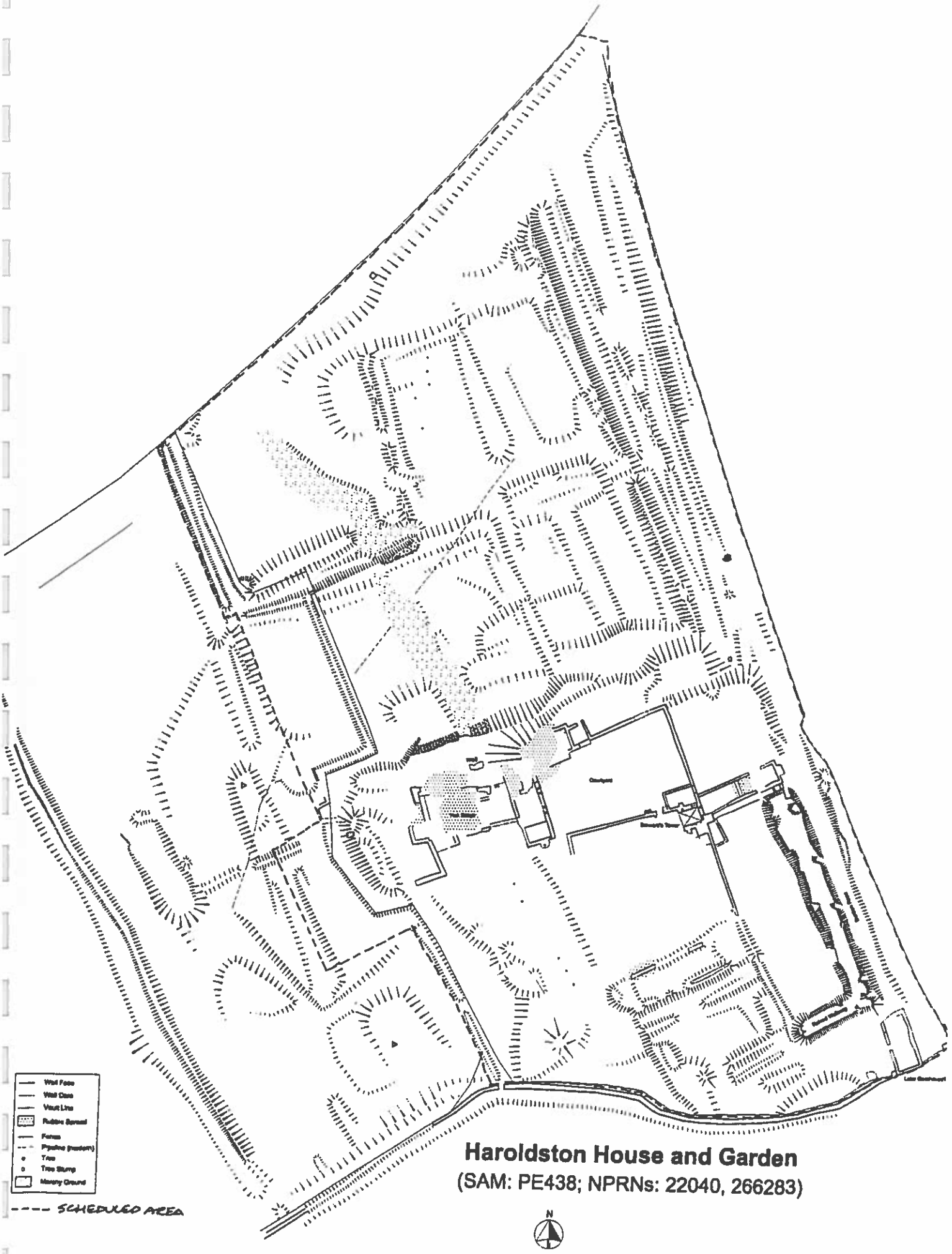
STEWARDS TOWER

PLAN SECTION FIRST FLOOR



STEWARDS TOWER

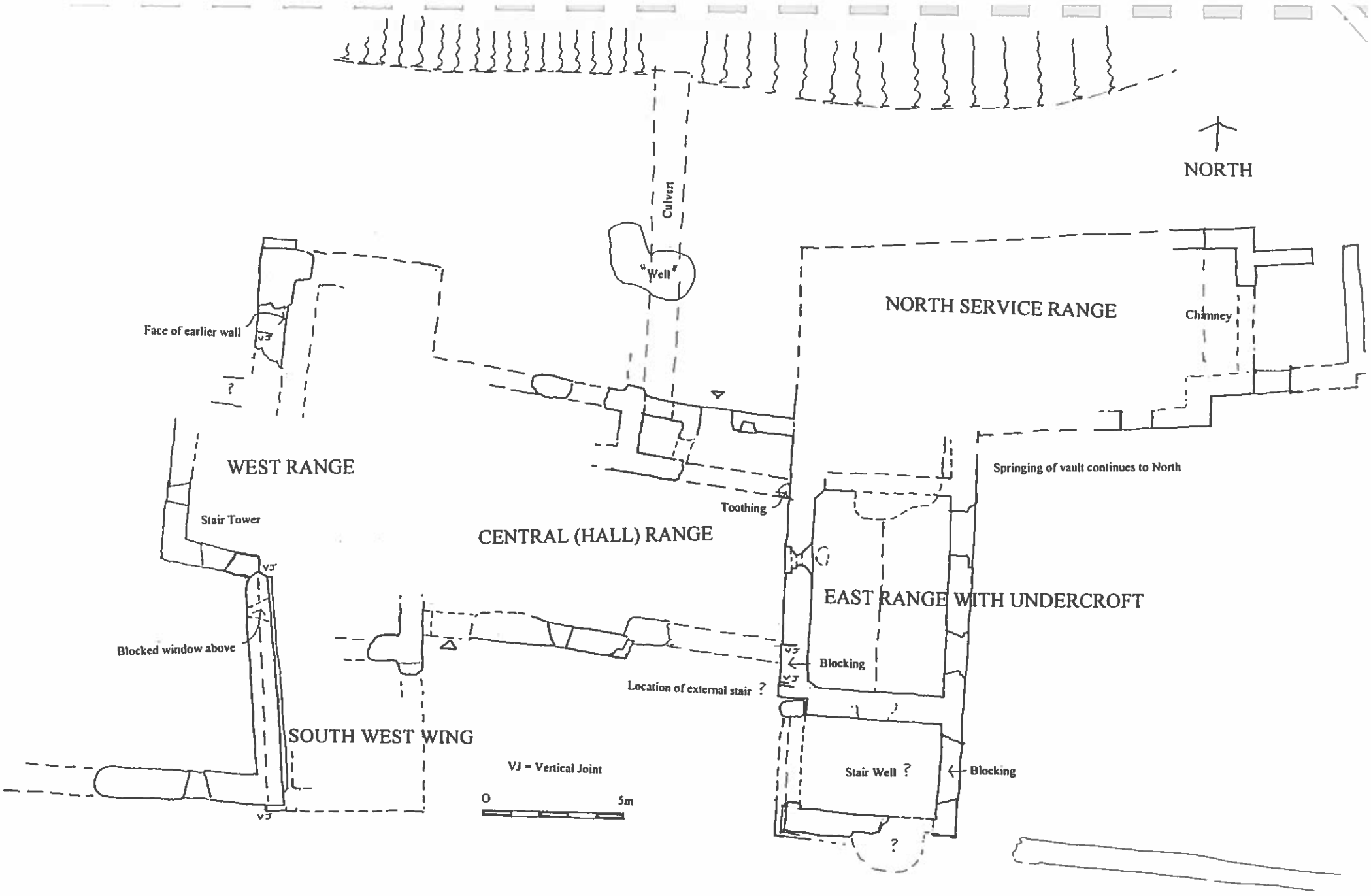
PLAN SECTION GROUND FLOOR



Haroldston House and Garden

(SAM: PE438; NPRNs: 22040, 266283)

Draft RCAHMW survey plan
(House plan is shown at ground level)



PLAN BASED ON RCAHMW + TONY PARKINSON
WITH INFORMATION FROM PLOWMAN CRAVEN ELEVATIONS

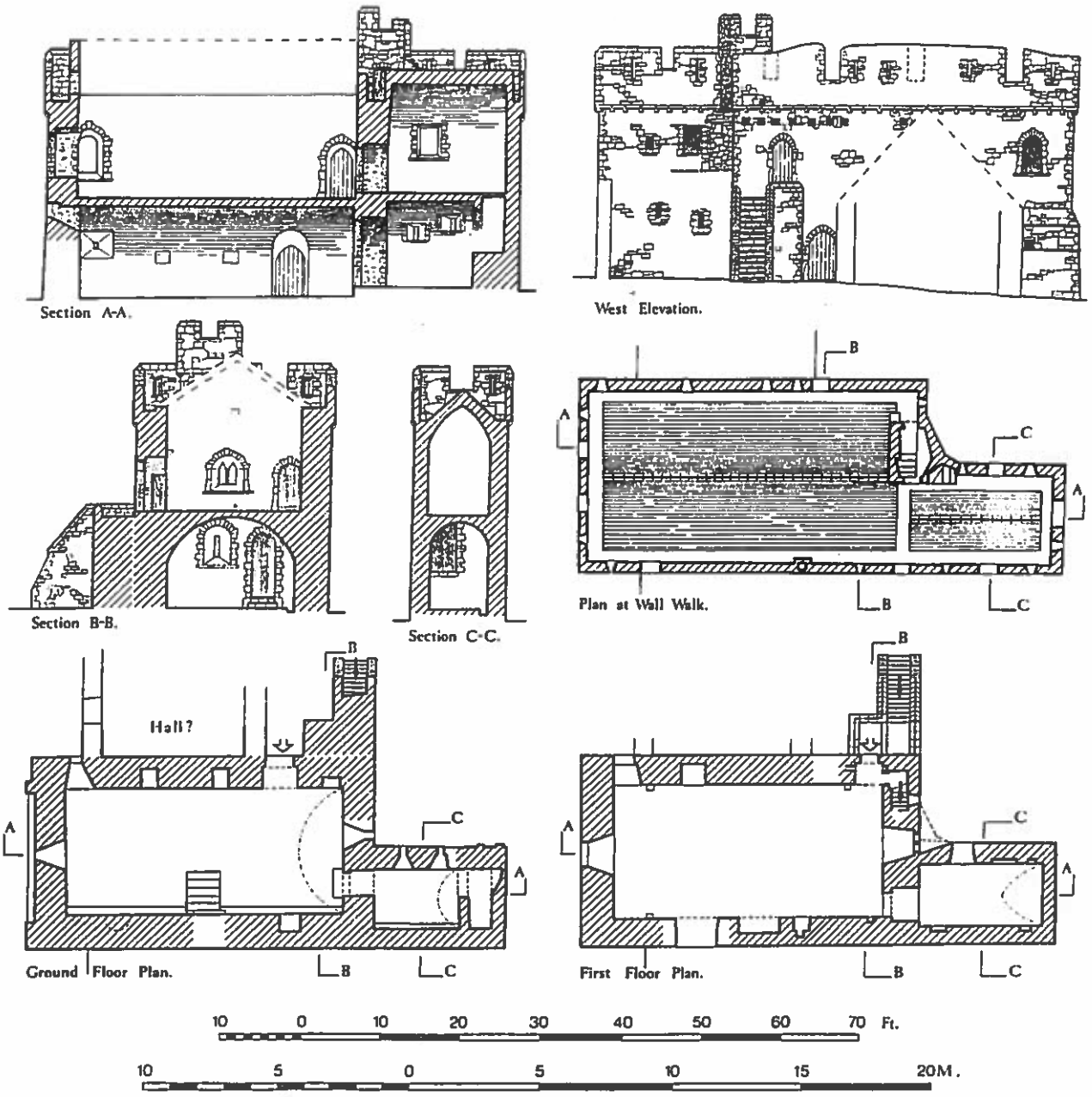


Fig. 6 The plans of Eastington show the main floor reached by an outside stair, and a parlour alongside with latrine. Surviving detailing suggests an early date, possibly fourteenth-century. In the fifteenth century the house was the home of the Perrots who later moved to an even grander fortified home, Carew Castle.

EASTINGTON FROM HOUSES OF THE WELSH COUNTRYSIDE

4.0 GAZETTEER OF THE STANDING MASONRY

4.1 Due to the dispersed nature of the standing masonry, the usual layout of the Conservation Management Plan has been amended so that the following are included for each piece of masonry in this section.

i) detailed description and significance.
ii) record photographs (numbers 1-96)
iii)drawings from Plowman Craven 2007 survey. (Elevation references)
iv) recommended remedial work.

SOUTH (OUTER) COURTYARD

4.2 SOUTH WALL FRAGMENT (PHOTOS 1 & 2, ELEVATION 5 & 6)

4.2.1 DESCRIPTION

This is the only standing masonry of the south wall. The south face (photo 2) has good facework laid as random rubble in good quality lime mortar in the centre is stands about 2.4 metres high, 5.5 metres long and steps down to the east and west. The north side (photo1) has lost most of its face except at the base and is exposed corework bedded in lime mortar. Ivy has rooted in the ground on both faces and grown up to the top on the centre. The roots are binding the north corework together.

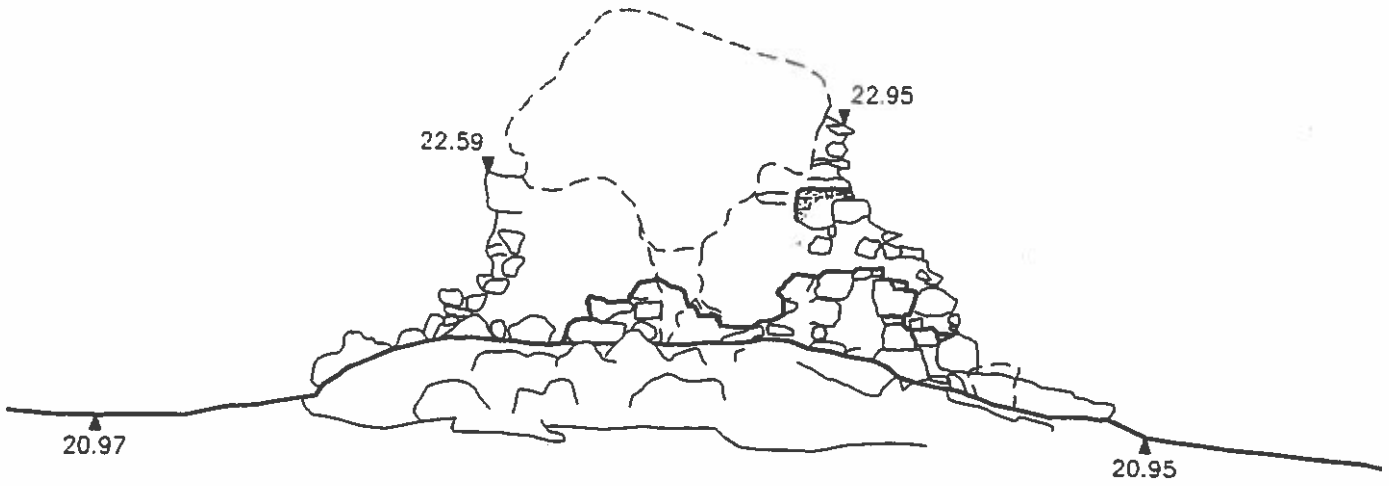
CONDITION

4.2.2 While the faces are relatively stable and the alignment of the wall is good, the east and west edges have lost masonry. During the survey one of the larger breeds of sheep on the site was seen to stand on the top of the wall to graze. This accounts for recent losses of masonry which are obvious from the unweatherd mortar.

4.2.3 REMEDIAL WORK

The vegetation on the top should be killed to discourage sheep from grazing. The ivy roots should be left in situ. Both north and south faces need pointing and the east and west edges should be rebedded and protected with shelter mortar.

1



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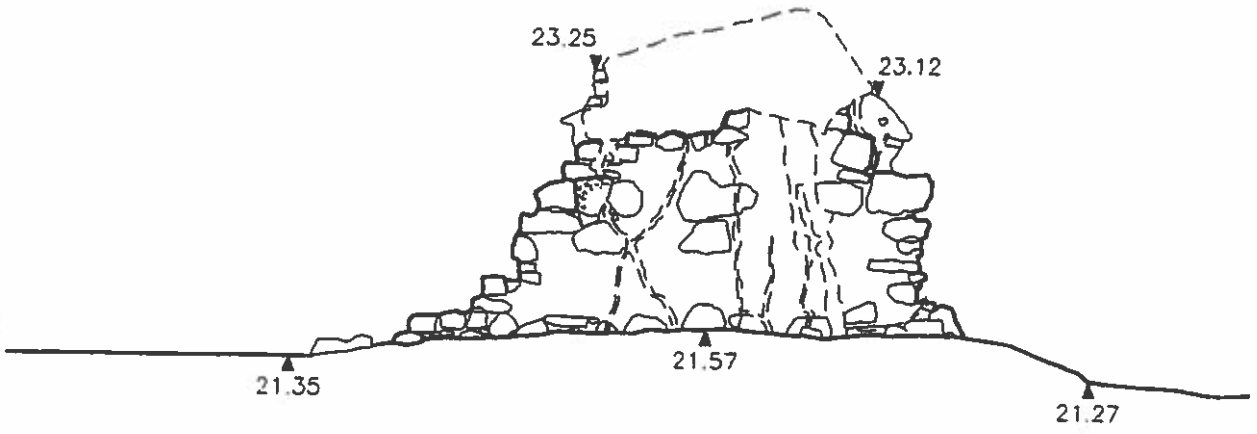
ELEVATION 5



ELEVATION 6

4.3 EAST WALL (PHOTOS 3,4,5,6,10,11, & 12, ELEVATION 1 & 3)

4.3.1 This wall extends about 19 metres from a point about 1.5 metres from its original junction with the south wall to abut the south wall of the stair tower of the Stewards Tower where the lack of a straight joint suggests that the two are contemporary. There is a blocked roughly round headed opening at the north end of the wall visible on both faces. The wall stands about 3 metres high.
The bottom 900 mm of the wall is laid as small random rubble brought to courses. Above this there is larger squared and coursed rubble with a number of square putlog holes. Lime render fragments survive at the northend. There is a mature lime tree at the south end of the wall. Small ivy roots from ground level are apparent on the west face but there are more vigorous and larger roots on the east face particularly at the north end with numerous stems rooted in the wall. There are small saplings growing out of the wall top.

CONDITION

4.3.2 The west face (photos 3,4,5 & 6) has numerous open joints and some loss of face in isolated locations. Stone is loose around the blocked doorway where ivy is rooted in the wall. The alignment of the wall is good. The walltop is obscured by ivy.

4.3.3 The east face (photos 10,11, & 12) has been disrupted by the tree at the south end. There are open joints and holes at low level but the alignment of this is not as good due to ivy roots opening up the joints of the upper masonry and disrupting the wall top.

4.3.4 REMEDIAL WORK

Ivy and saplings in the wall should be killed. Along the top of the east face masonry should be recorded numbered and dismantled to remove large roots. Open joints should be pointed, loose masonry rebedded and wallcap rebuilt to its original profile following removal of dead vegetation.

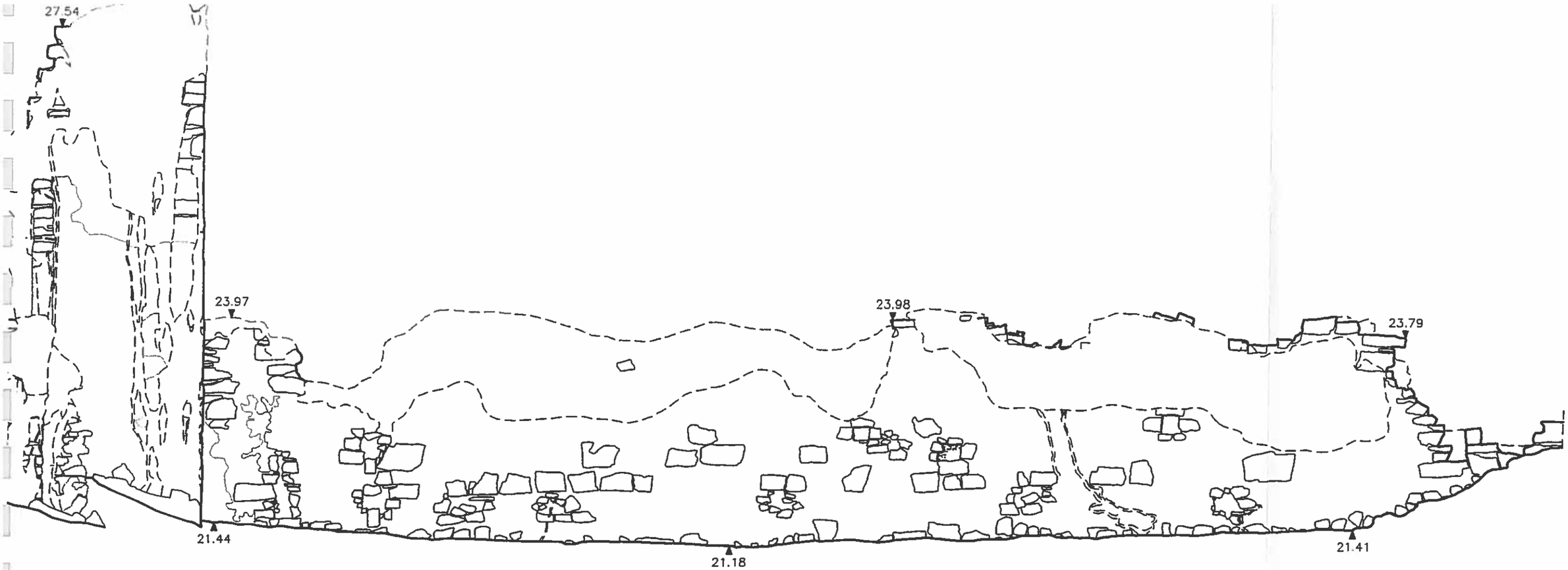
3

5

6

11

12



ELEVATION 1

n A.O.D

ELEVATION 3

STEWARDS TOWER EXTERIOR

4.4 SOUTH WALL OF STAIR TOWER (PHOTO 7 & 90, ELEVATION 2)

4.4.1 DESCRIPTION

The stair tower is a rubble masonry structure with good squared quoins and extensive remains of lime render. The south wall survives for much of its original height. The ground floor masonry, render and dressed stone window are visible but, above first floor level the masonry is obscured by ivy and the upper window and corbelling cannot be seen. The ivy root from ground level appears to be the same as shown in the 1860 illustration.

4.4.2 CONDITION

The ground floor masonry to ground floor level has some open joints but is in relatively good condition. The alignment of the wall is good but the condition of the upper masonry cannot be assessed.

4.4.3 REMEDIAL WORK

Erect a scaffolding and trim back vegetation to see if ivy has rooted in the wall. If not, peel it off the masonry and kill it at ground level. Point open joints and fill holes in masonry allow for recording , numbering stones and dismantling top 800 mm of masonry. If after trimming, it is apparent that ivy is disrupting the masonry, a more detailed strategy will be required. Rebuild wall top to original profile in capping mortar.

4.5 SOUTH WALL OF STEWARDS TOWER (PHOTO 89 AND ELEVATION 2)

4.5.1 DESCRIPTION

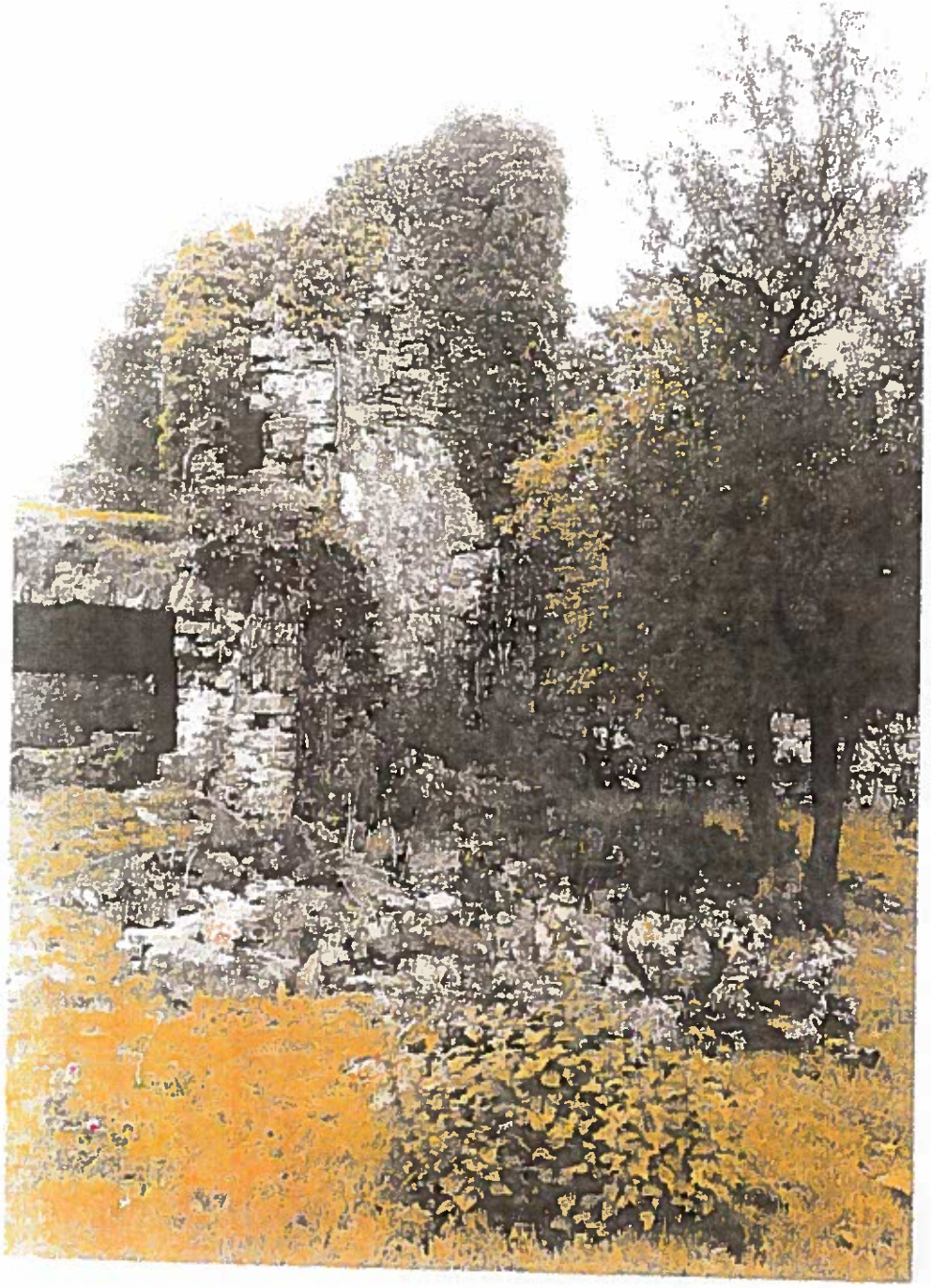
The south wall survives up to first floor level. It is in rendered rubble masonry with two dressed corbels to support the chimney at first floor level, a buttress and good dressed squared south west quoin stones.

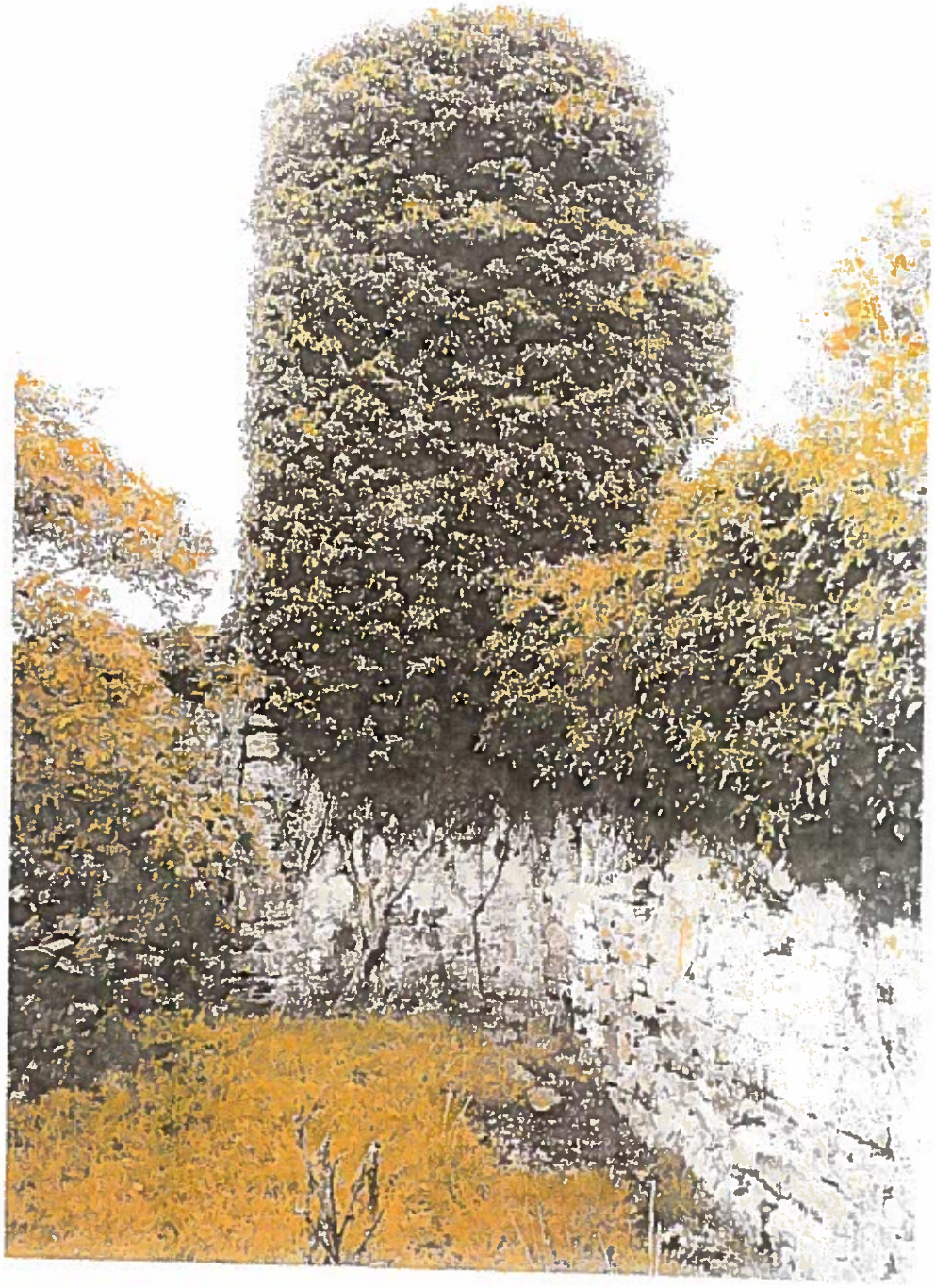
4.5.2 CONDITION

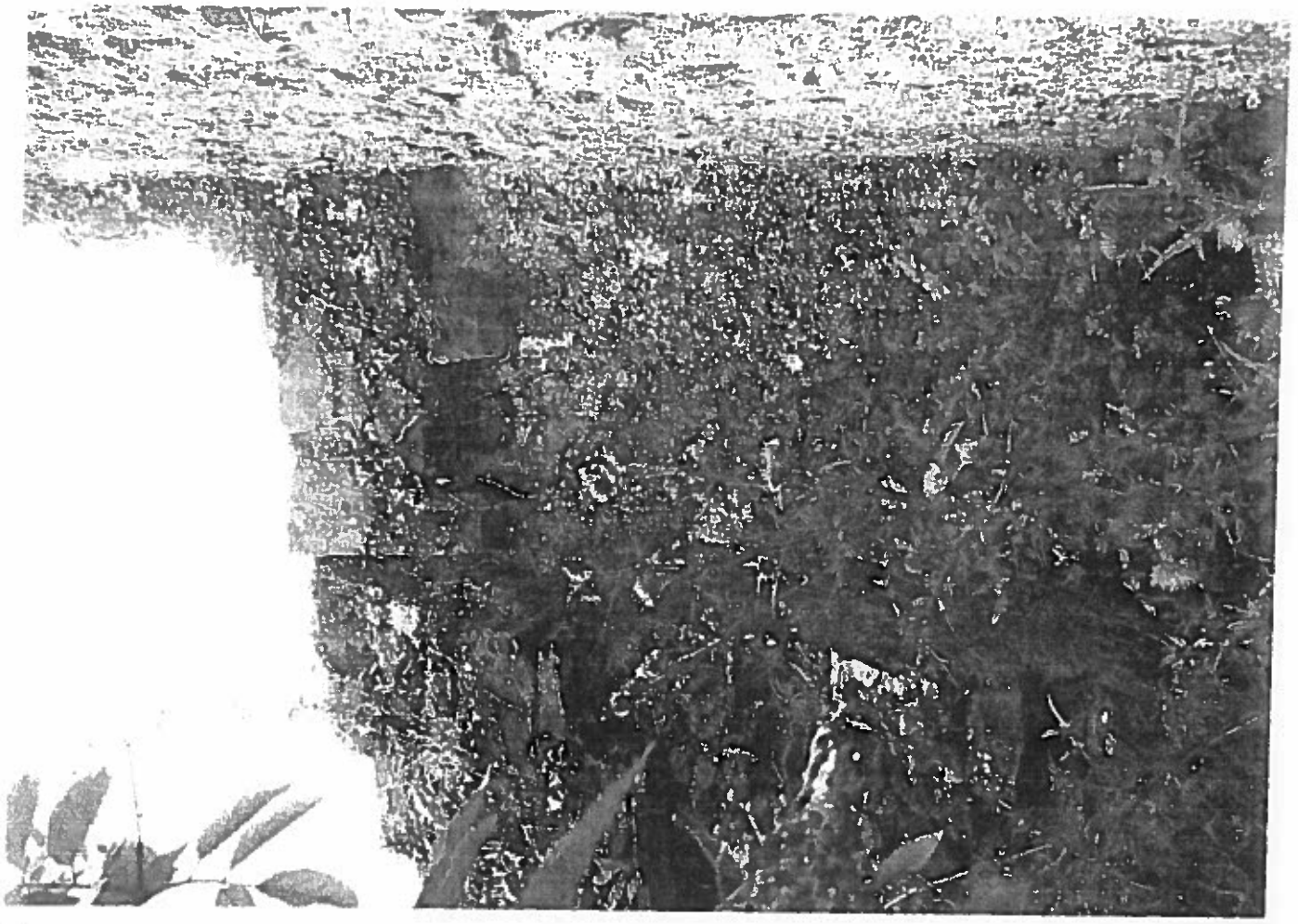
The alignment of the wall and corner are good. The buttress has lost some of its stones and ivy is growing up the side of it. There are open joints in the quoin stones.

4.5.3 REMEDIAL WORK

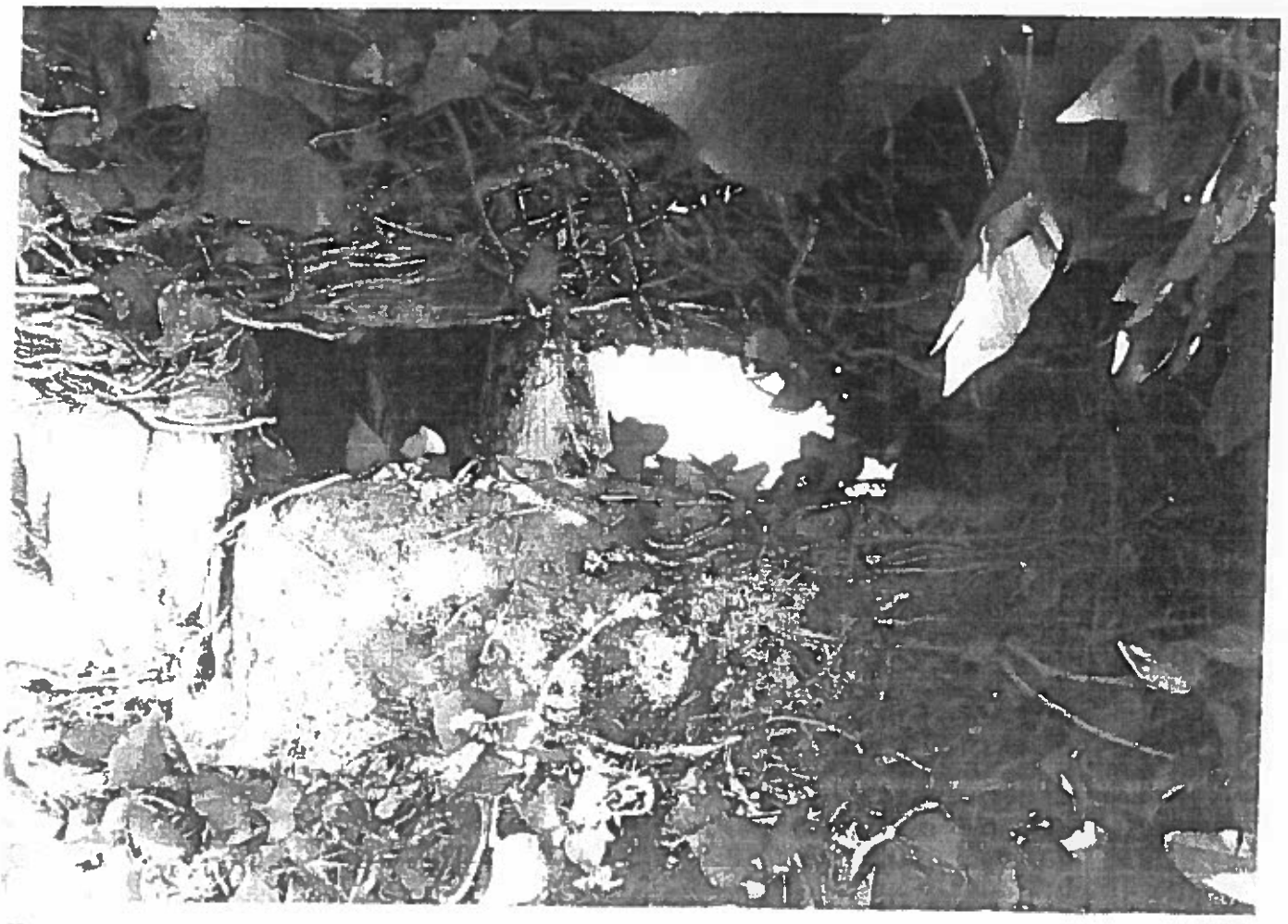
Kill and remove ivy. Point open joints and fill holes. Kill and remove vegetation from buttress and insert galletting stones as corework to present face stone dropping. Point with shelter mortar to encourage water run off.

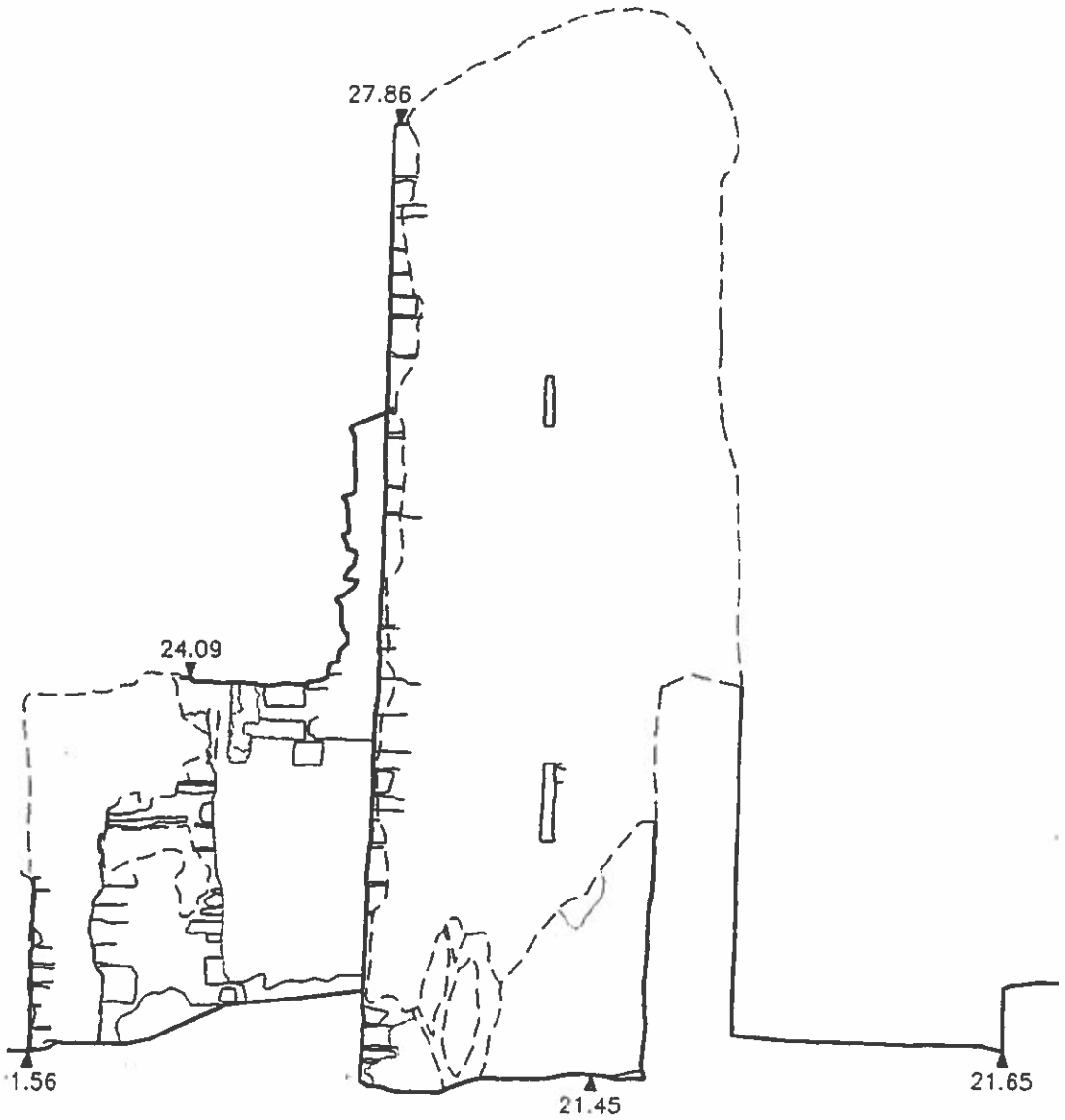






89





ELEVATION 2

4.6 WEST WALL OF STAIR TOWER (PHOTO 8 & ELEVATION 1)

4.6.1 DESCRIPTION

Ground and first floor rendered rubble masonry. Above second floor the masonry is more open and partially obscured by ivy growth. Survives to much of its original height and the lintel corbel and east reveal of the first floor fireplace are visible in the north west corner.

4.6.2 CONDITION

The alignment of the south west corner is good but there are open joints and ivy growing up at ground floor level. The rendered area at first floor level is in good condition, however, the masonry above is open jointed and the north west corner has loose and unsupported stones. Ivy conceals the upper masonry.

4.6.3 REMEDIAL WORK

Erect a scaffold and trim back high level ivy to see if it is rooted in the wall. If not, peel it off the wall and kill it at ground level. Point open joints and fill holes in masonry. Introduce new corework to support overhanging stones at north west corner of fit cintec anchors. Record number and dismantle top 800 mm of masonry and rebed in shelter mortar to match original profile. If, after trimming, it is apparent that ivy is disrupting the masonry a more detailed strategy will be required.

4.7 WEST WALL OF STEWARDS TOWER (PHOTO 9 & ELEVATION 1)

4.7.1 The ground floor masonry each side of the full width opening survives together with some masonry above first floor level at the north west corner. The stone is in large square blocks, and the north abutment voussoir is in situ although the original arch voussoirs are missing, exposing the edge of the first floor vault.

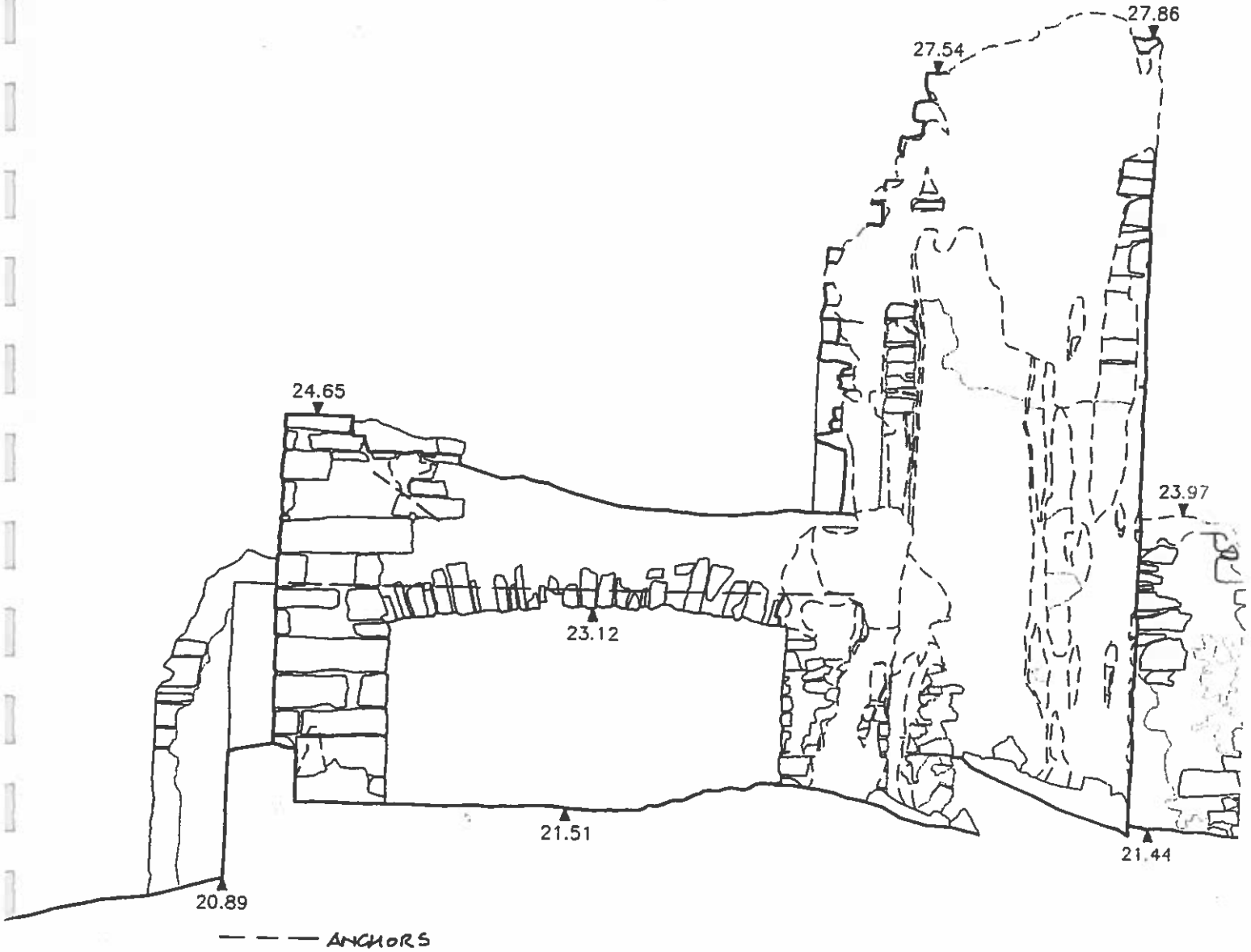
4.7.2 CONDITION

The ground floor south west corner has a number of missing face stones and exposed corework. Ivy is disrupting the upper masonry. The ground floor north west masonry is in good condition as is the masonry above it although there is a large unsupported overhang. Woody vegetation is growing out of the edge of the vault abutting the north section of wall.

4.7.3 REMEDIAL WORK

Kill and remove ivy and vegetation from both abutments and exposed edge of vault. Point open joints and fill holes in facework. Point wedge and fill corework of south abutment so that it is tight and secure. Wedge with slate and point exposed edge of vault with capping mortar and build a stone wall above it as corework to retain the collapsed fill above the vault. Cap with turf. Rebed top stones on both corners in capping mortar. Insert cintec anchors in first floor corbelled masonry in north section of walling.

9



ELEVATION 1

4.8 EAST WALL OF STAIR TOWER (PHOTO 13 & ELEVATION 3)

4.8.1 DESCRIPTION

Lime rendered rubble masonry at ground level with ivy obscuring masonry above first floor level. Wall survives to nearly its original height.

4.8.2 CONDITION

The ground floor masonry that can be seen is in relatively good condition with a small number of open joints. Above first floor level there has been a collapse of masonry leaving a gap at the junction of the stair tower and garderobe tower. Above this ivy obscures the rest of the wall with its windows and corbelling.

4.8.3 REMEDIAL WORK

Erect a scaffolding and trim the ivy leaves to see if it is rooted in the wall. If not, peel it off the wall and kill it at ground level. Record masonry, number stones and dismantle the top 800 mm of masonry. Point open joints and fill holes in masonry and rebuild top in shelter mortar to match original profile. Fill gap between stair and gardebrobe towers with corework.

4.9 SOUTH, EAST AND NORTH WALLS OF GARDEROBE (PHOTO 14, 15 & 17& ELEVATIONS 3,4 & 11)

4.9.1 DESCRIPTION

Rubble masonry, masonry squared and brought to courses with a rough hole at the south base, which may have been the outlet. There are two square holes below first floor level on the south and north faces and possible first floor window holes on the east and north faces. The walls survive to about third floor level but are obscured by ivy at the top. There is rooting at ground floor level at the north east corner.

4.9.2 CONDITION

At present the alignment is good but missing masonry at first floor level abutment with the stair tower, loss of about 1 square metre of outer face in the centre of the south first floor wall and large first floor holes in the other walls is prejudicing the masonry above. The stone above the south collapse is tipping and leaning outwards. The south east corner appears to be bulging opposite this point and the north east corner is precarious. Viewed through the ivy there appear to be gaps in the outer faces above second floor level.

4.9.3 REMEDIAL WORK

The garderobe walls need to be propped and supported with scaffolding. Build up the gap between the stair and garderobe towers in corework and prop dislodged stone above south

first floor outer faces collapse. Kill the ivy and carefully remove it, saving dislodged stones for reinstatement.
Rebuild the south first floor outer facework. Use Ancon stainless steel ties to secure it to inner masonry and wedge new work to existing. Fill east and north floor holes in corework. Point holes and open joints and rebuild edges of south ground floor outlet to support lintel stone. Record and number stones and dismantle top 800 mm of wall, rebedding it in shelter mortar to match the original profile. On completion insert horizontal cintec anchors @ 700 mm centre above first floor level drilled through the south, east and north walk to stabilise them. Alternatively, following removal of ivy, record and number stones, dismantle down to first floor level and rebuild.

4.10 EAST WALL OF STEWARDS TOWER (PHOTO 16 & ELEVATION 3)

4.10.1 DESCRIPTION

This elevation formerly contained the outer door to the original gatehouse. The wall is in squared masonry but only one jamb stone of the doorway survives on the south side surmounted by the abutment voussoir of a missing archway. The internal face of the wall is supported by a single stone lintel. The wall survives to just above first floor level, slightly higher at the north east corner. The wall face extended northwards at ground floor level to form a buttress. The top is obscured by ivy.

4.10.2 CONDITION

The inner lintel only has a north bearing of 40mm x 50mm. The outer face of the wall above the missing arch is collapsing and there are numerous unsupported stones. Overhanging jamb stones need support. Ivy obscures the upper masonry.

4.10.3 REMEDIAL WORK

Immediately build up the inner north jamb to support the lintel and prop the overhanging masonry above the doorway. Kill and remove the ivy. Insert anchors through individual face stones into inner masonry to prevent further collapse. Build up corework to support overhanging jamb stones. Point and fill holes generally following removal of ivy. Record, number stones and dismantle top 600 mm of wall and rebuild in capping mortar to exactly the existing profile. Cap in turf.

4.11 NORTH WALL OF STEWARDS TOWER (PHOTO 18 & ELEVATION 18)

4.11.1 DESCRIPTION

The north wall survives to about 1 metre above first floor level. It is in squared rubble masonry with two buttresses and an opening, presumably a doorway, to the north chamber towards the north east corner.

4.11.2 CONDITION

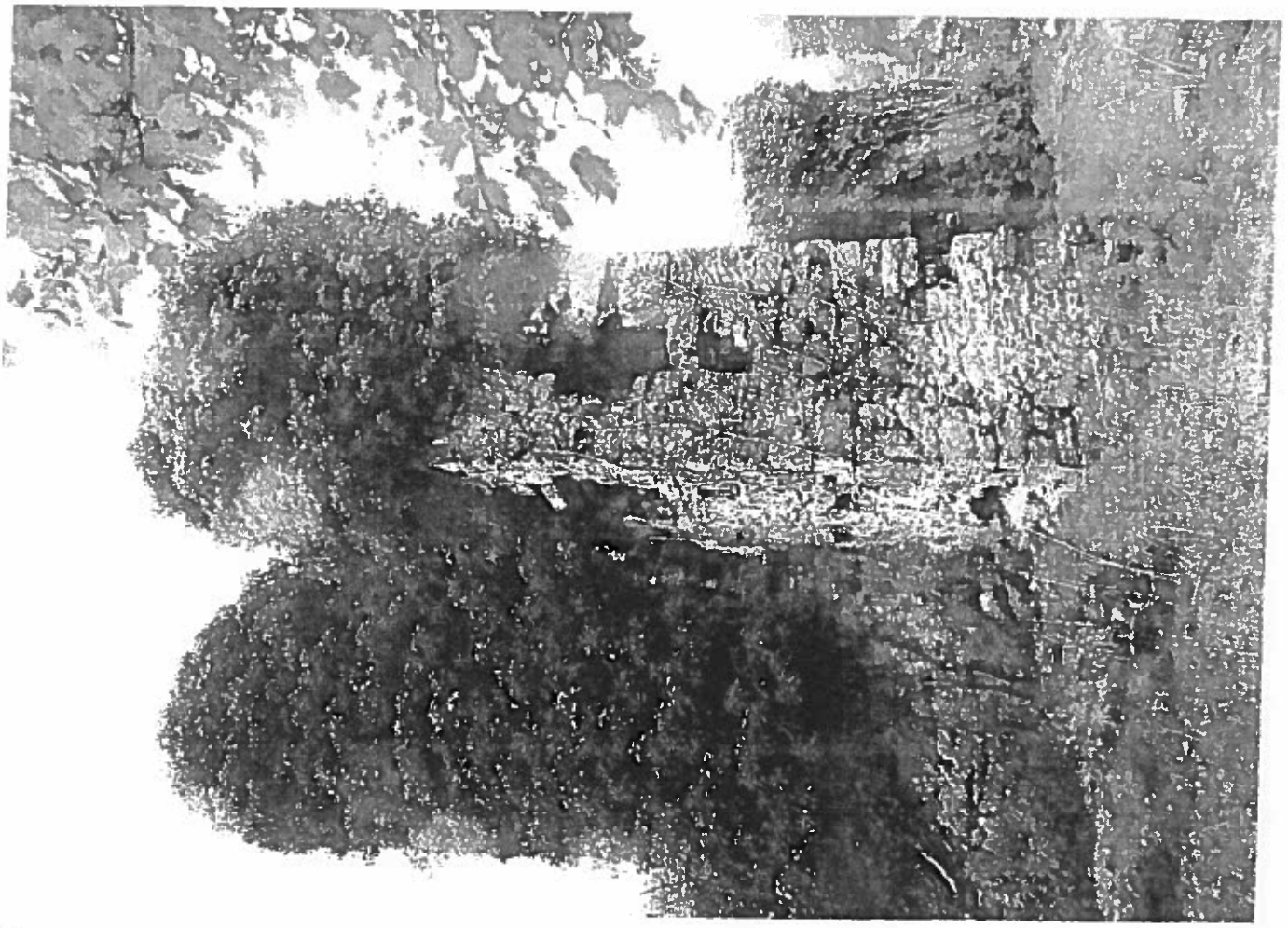
There is less ivy growing here than elsewhere mainly spreading from the east wall. The face stones from the top of the buttresses are missing. The jambs and lintel or arch of the door opening are missing and the face stones above the opening have fallen away. There is vertical cracking above the opening which is mirrored in a widening joint across the vault soffit internally.

4.11.3 REMEDIAL WORK

Kill and remove the ivy spreading around the north west corner. Insert anchors to secure face stones above the opening to the inner masonry. Rebuild the jambs of the opening in corework to support overhanging faces stones. Consolidate corework of buttress tops and point in capping mortar to shed water. Point and fill holes in all facework. Rebed loose stones of wall top in capping mortar and cap in turf. On completion, insert cintec anchors from the north east corner through the north wall across the crack above the opening, insert diagonal anchors to support cantilevered stones above the missing inner lintel of the opening and insert anchors from the north wall through the vault to prevent collapse of the vault.

13

14



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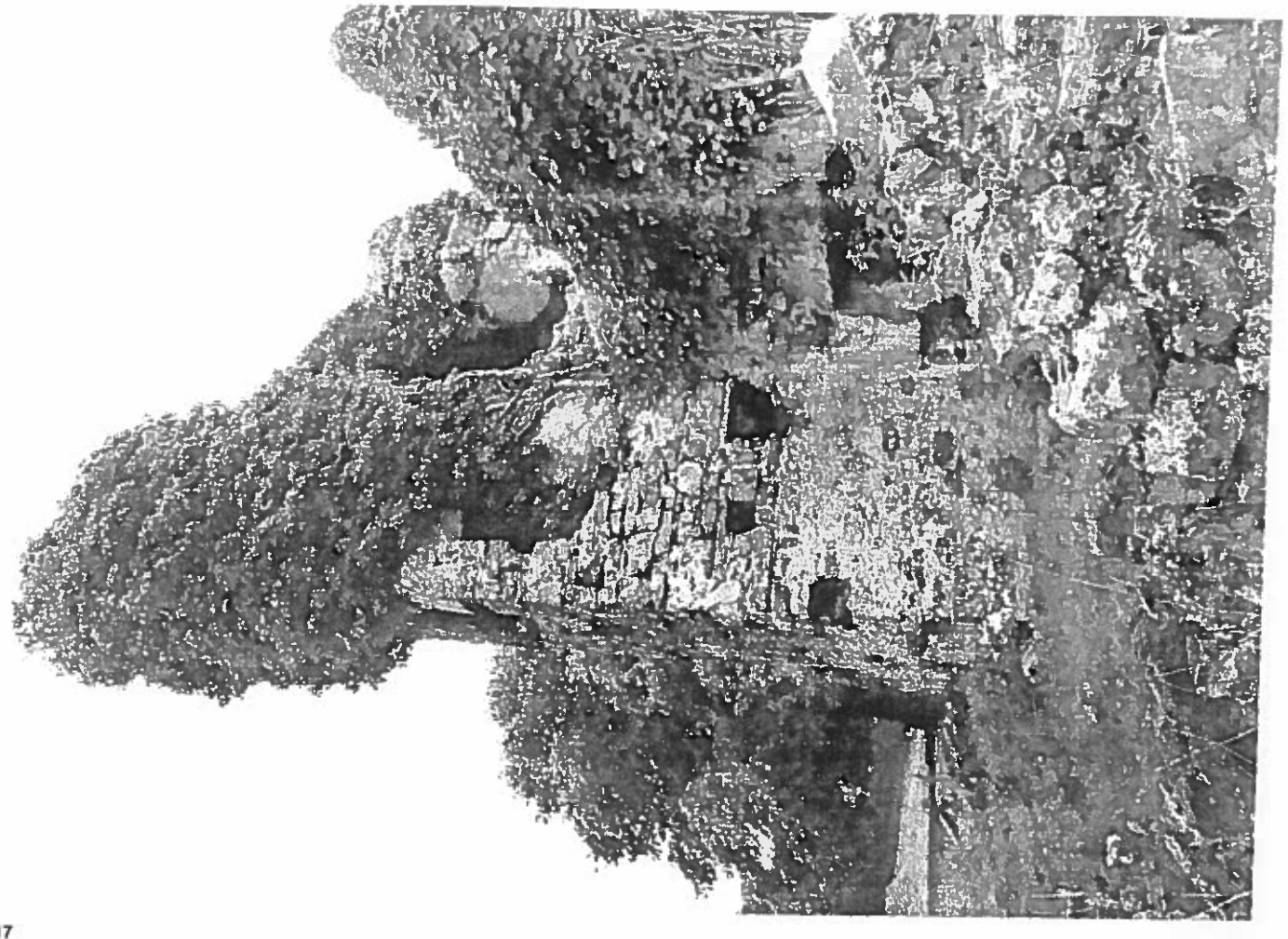

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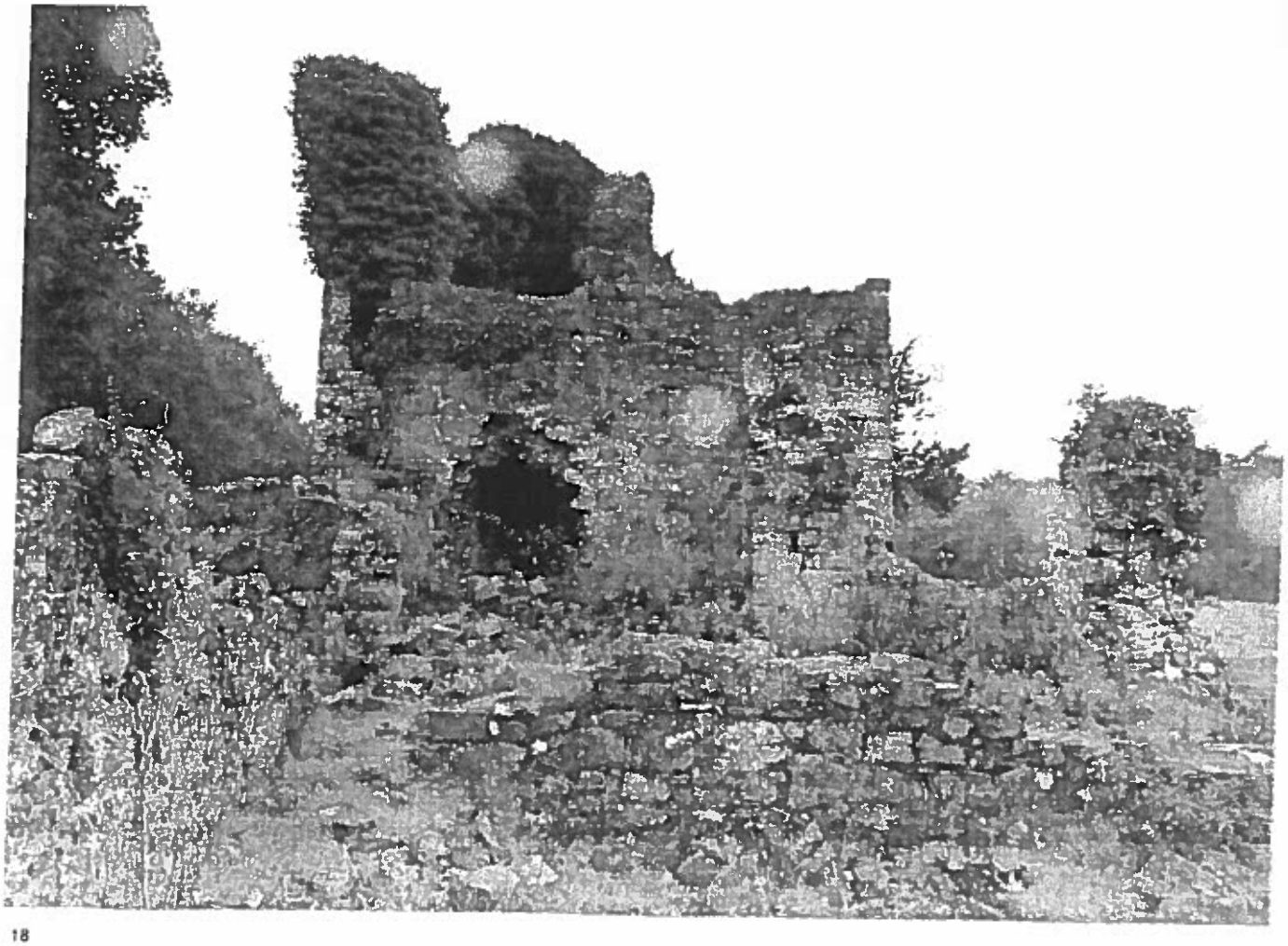
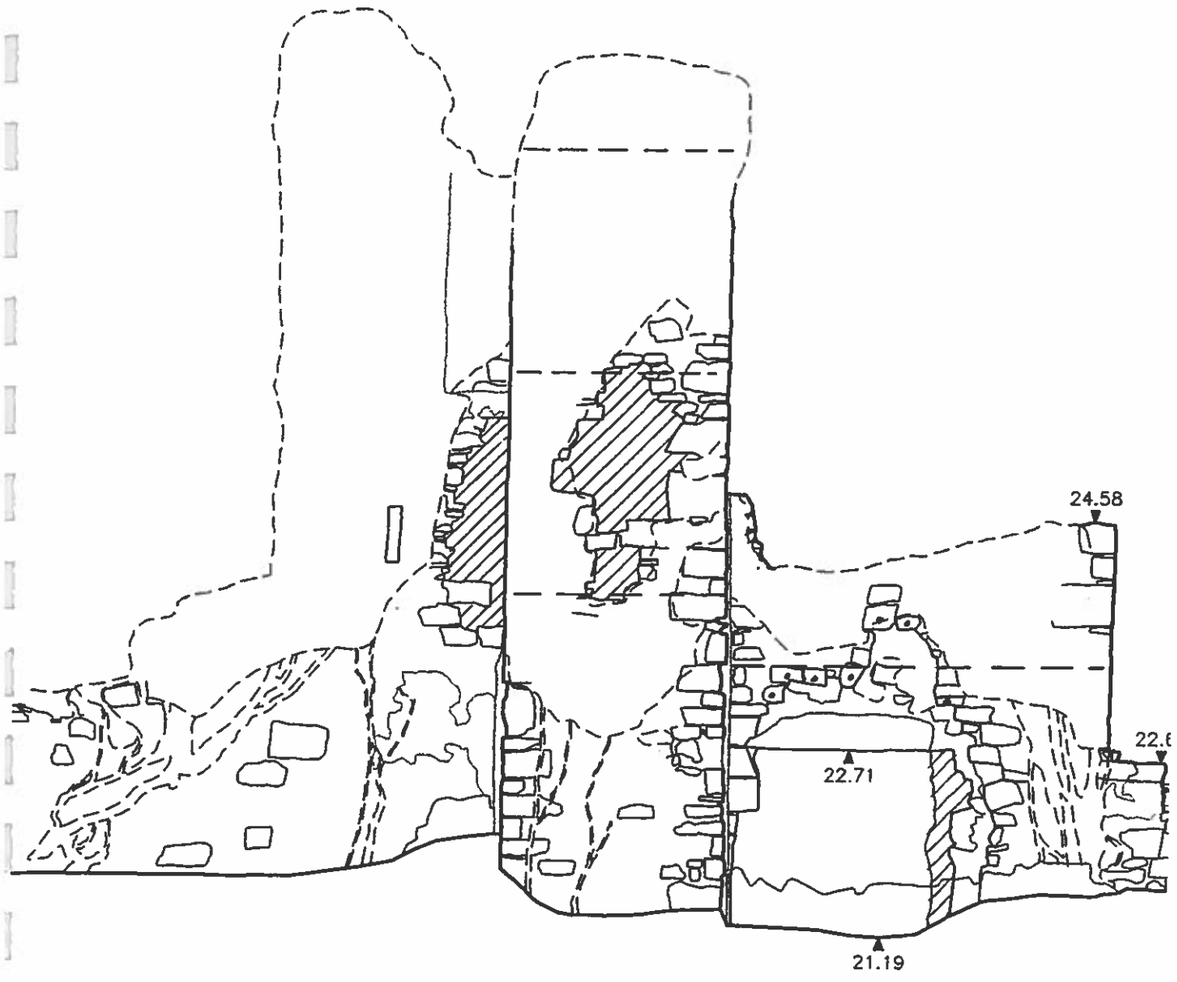
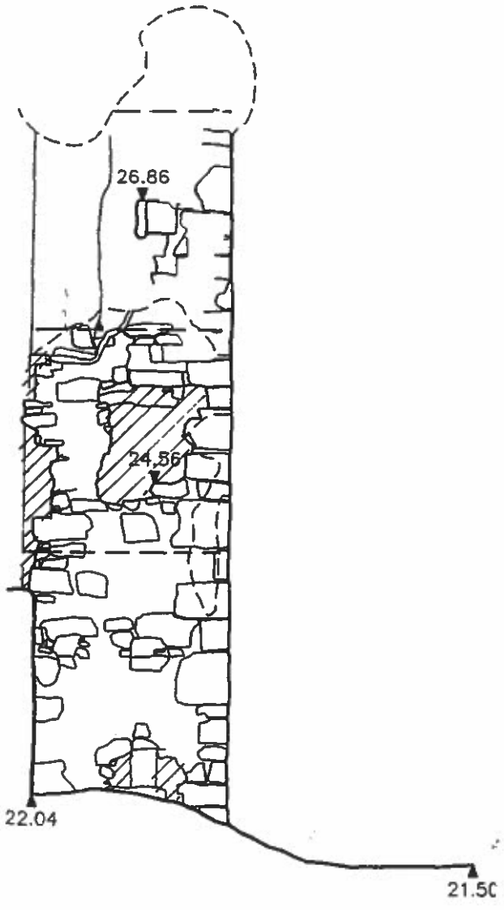


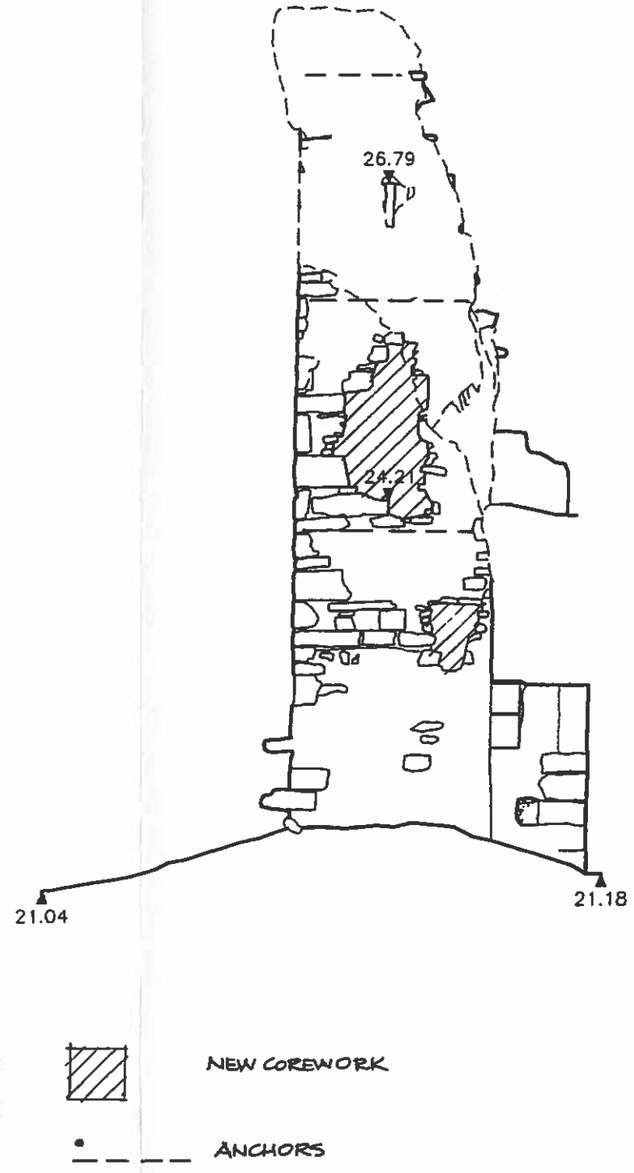
18



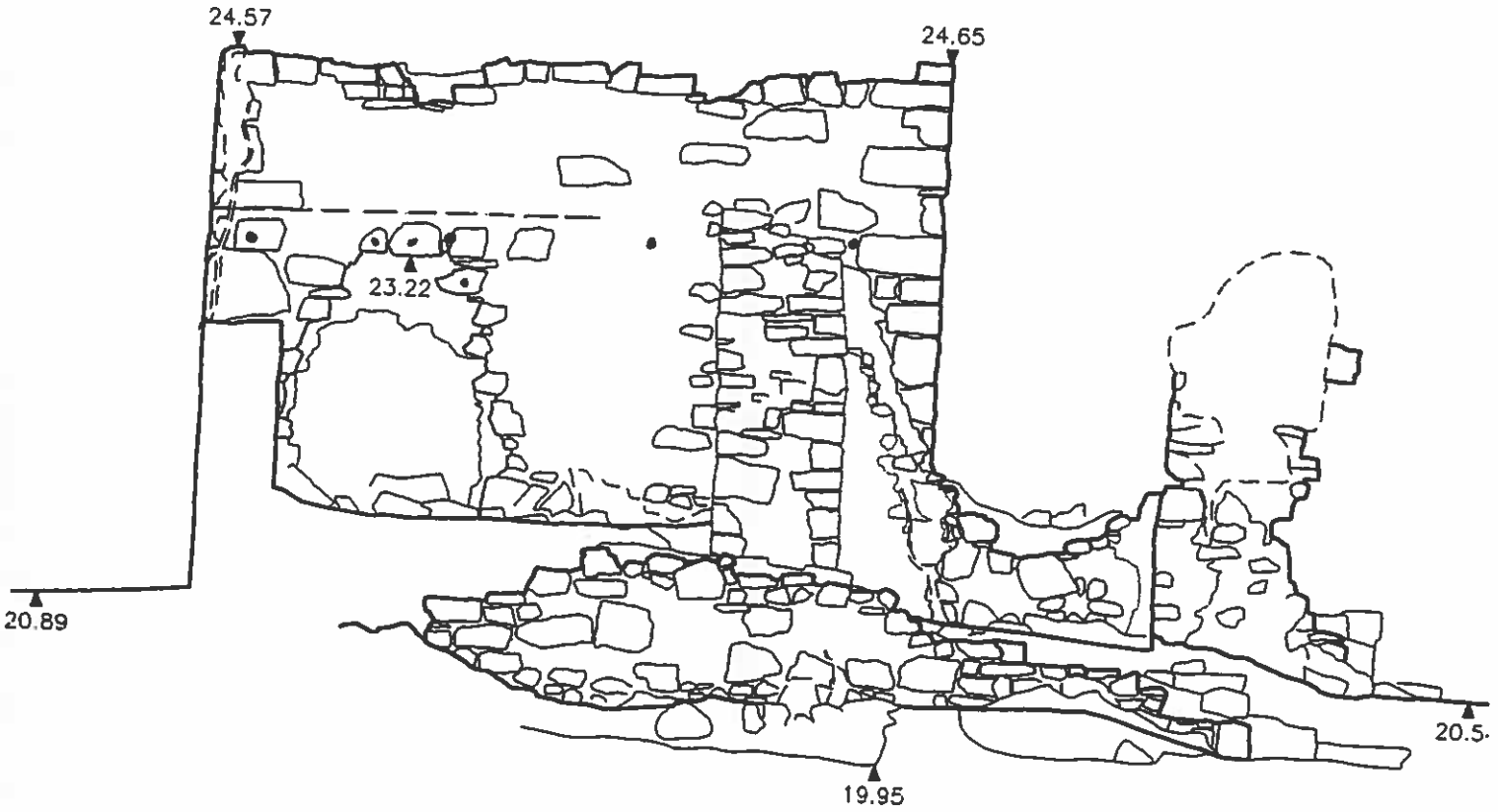
ELEVATION 3



ELEVATION 4



ELEVATION 13



18.00m A.O.D

ELEVATION 18

4.12 EAST RANGE OF STEWARDS TOWER (PHOTOS 19,20 & 22 & ELEVATIONS 8,9,10,11)

4.12.1 DESCRIPTION

A long narrow building was built on the approach to the original gatehouse/stewards tower. It comprised two chambers. Along the south face there is a narrow path with a low stone wall retaining the land to the south. A raised walkway with stone revetments extends from the later gatehouse to the south east as far as the east gable of this range. It is difficult to detect early openings in the walls but the east gable has a chimney. The plan of this range suggests a long gallery. Its association with the raised platform also suggest a belvedere or banqueting house. Its original height cannot be established, it is built of squared rubble masonry.

4.12.2 CONDITION

The north wall is mainly reduced to a pile of loose stones, but there is a higher section abutting the Stewards Tower which is leaning to the north. Facework and the base of a chimney survives in the east gable and north east/south east corners. The south wall is fragmentary. The base of an internal partition survives but the interior is full of fallen masonry.

4.12.3 REMEDIAL WORK

Consolidate the loose top stones of the north wall. Remove dead tree stumps and tumble stone against south face of west end of the north wall, point facework, rebed top stones in capping mortar and cap in turf. Tie to east wall of Stewards Tower to prevent collapse. Remove ash tree from south east corner and kill ivy. Rebed top face stones of north east corner in capping mortar. Point open joints in base of chimney and rebuild collapsed corner. Consolidate north east corner following removal of tree. Cut down sycamore and bed loose stones of south wall in capping mortar. Clear south path of loose stones and consolidate retaining wall.

4.13 NORTH ROOM OF STEWARDS TOWER (ELEVATIONS 18,20 & 44)

4.13.1 DESCRIPTION

Two walls reduced to their base define the north and west edge of this room at the junction of the east wall of the north (inner) courtyard and the north wall of the gatehouse. Its purpose and original height cannot be established. It appears to be part of the later alterations to increase the accommodation.

4.13.2 CONDITION

The low walls are stable and the interior is filled with rubble

4.13.3 REMEDIAL WORK

None

4.14 EAST LEAN TO ABUTTING STAIR TOWER AND EAST WALL OF SOUTH COURTYARD (PHOTOS 13 & 14)

4.14.1 DESCRIPTION

Two walls reduced to their base. The room was accessed by the door in the east wall of the south courtyard and is adjacent to the garderobe outlet. Its purpose is unclear. It appears to have been a single storey structure.

4.14.2 CONDITION

The remains are stable and turf covered.

4.14.3 REMEDIAL WORK

None

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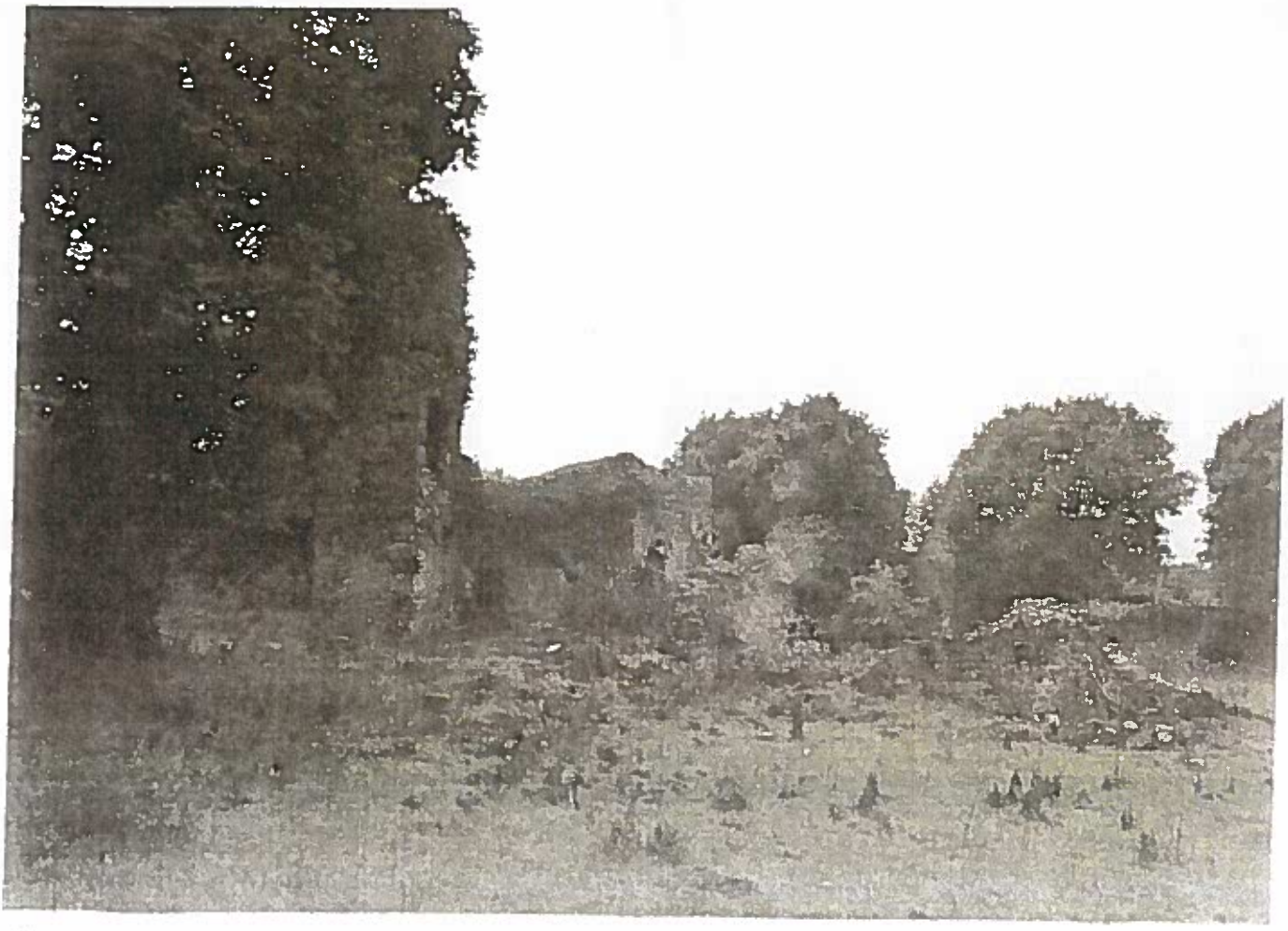

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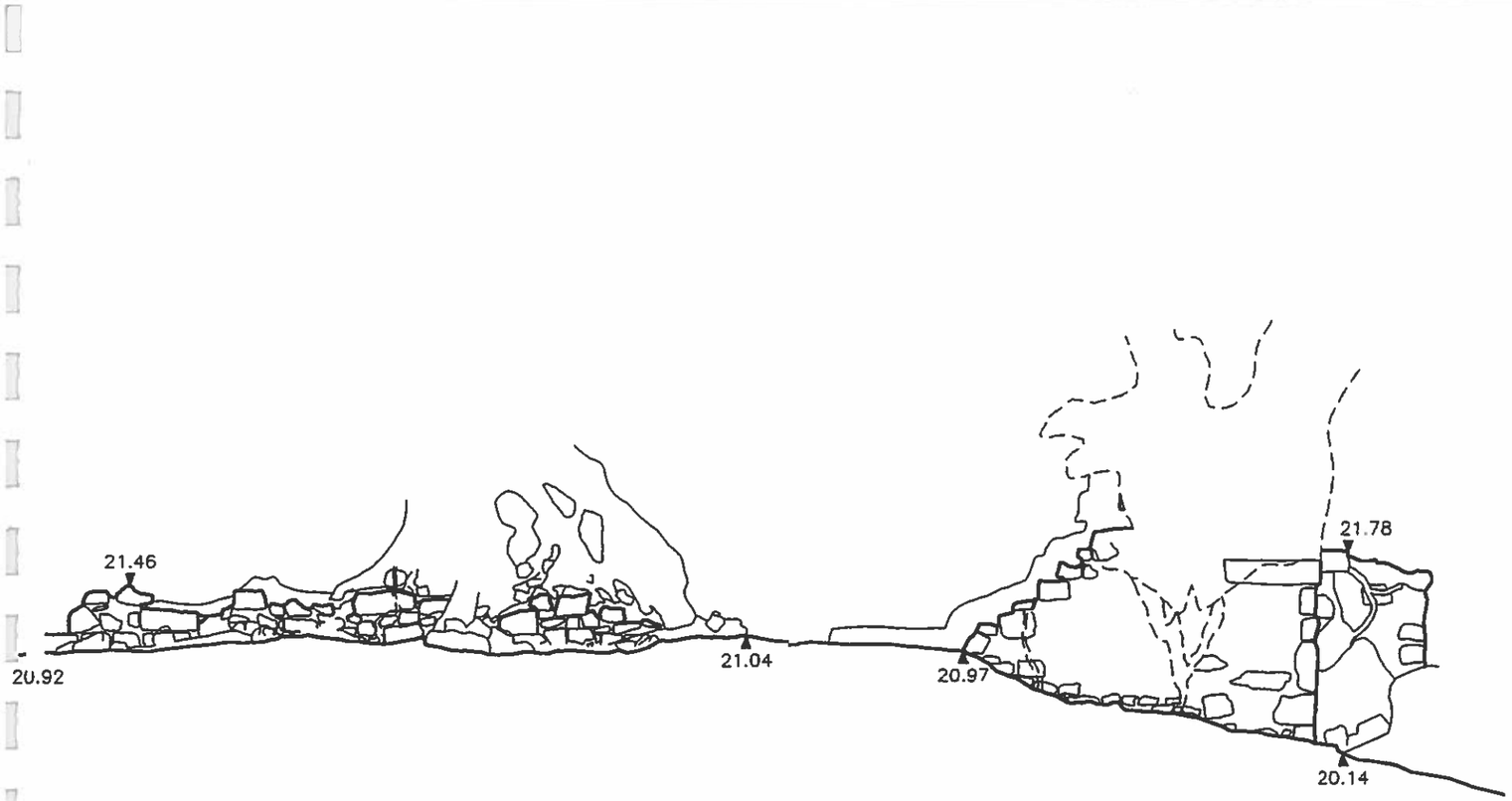
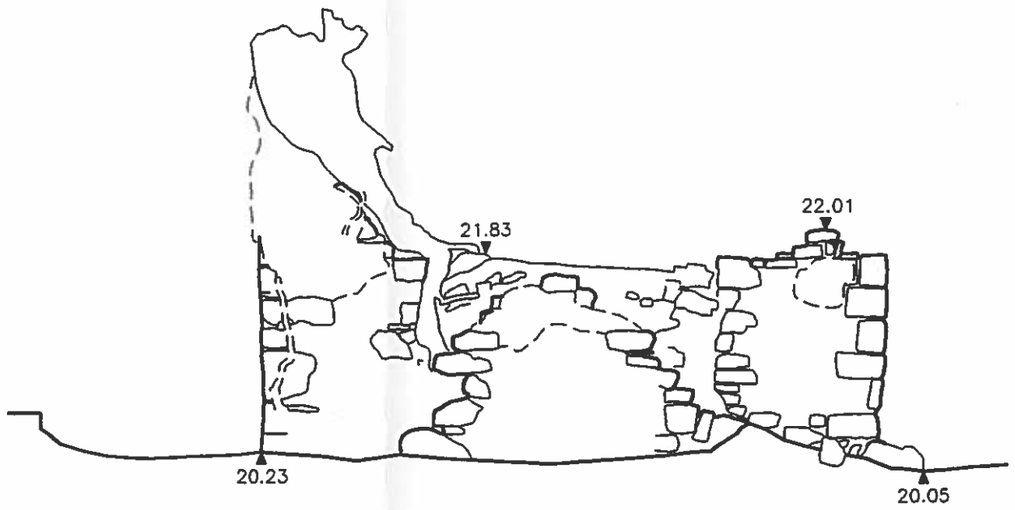
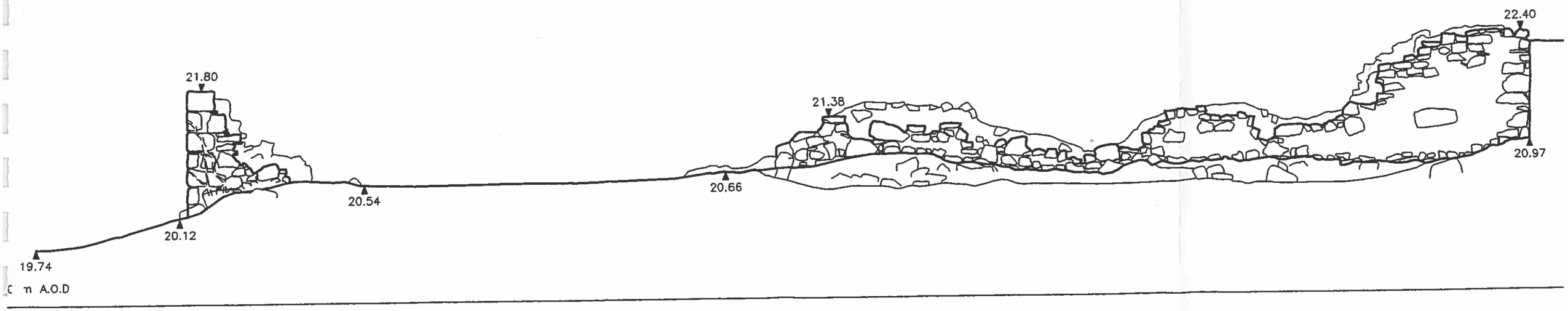


ELEVATION 8



ELEVATION 9

ELEVATION 10



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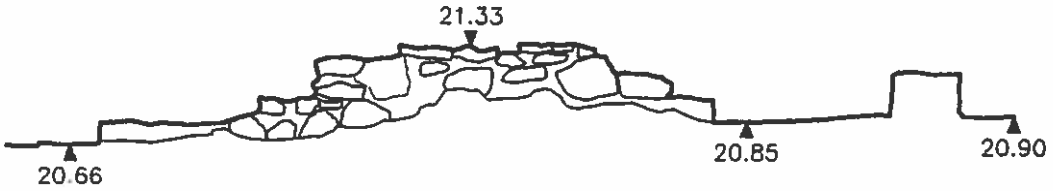
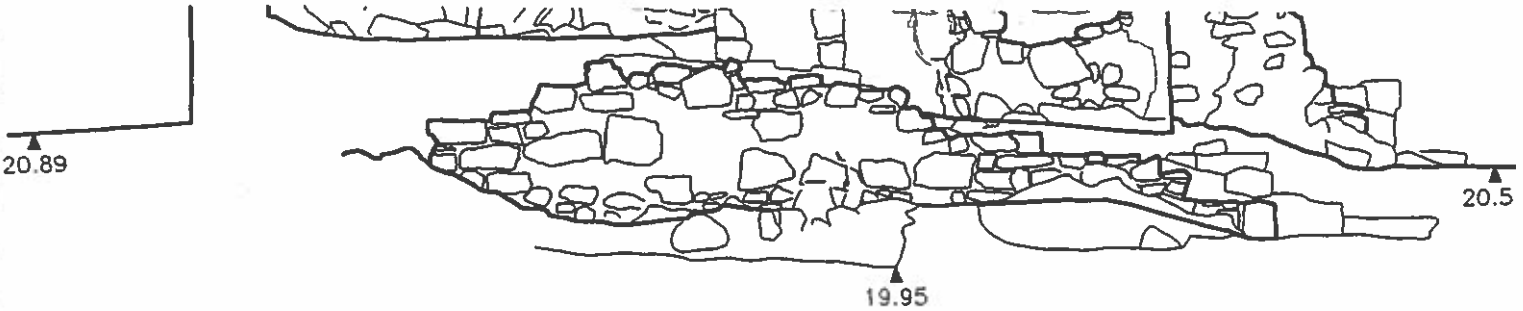


18.00m A.O.D

ELEVATION 44

8.00m A.O.D

ELEVATION 20



ANCHORS

18.00m A.O.D

ELEVATION 18

INTERIOR OF STEWARD TOWER

4.15. GROUND FLOOR STEWARDS TOWER (PHOTOS 35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42 & 43 ELEVATIONS 14,15,16 & 45)

4.15.1 DESCRIPTION

The east wall (photo 35) contains the remains of the original outer doorway of the gatehouse with the drawbar slot apparent in the reveals. The opening is partially filled with collapsed masonry and the dressings are missing. The north wall (photos 36 & 37) is in square rubble masonry with a door opening the east end. The dressings and lintel to the opening are missing. The vault (photos 38 – 41) is a flat arch formed of stones about 450 mm deep of various lengths with faces not exceeding 150 mm. The south wall (photos 42 & 43) is in square rubble with a shallow pointed arched opening to the stair well. The west elevation is open.

4.15.2 CONDITION

The north bearing of the east opening lintel is only 40 mm x 50mm and stones of the north reveal are missing. The lack of a lintel on the north door opening has resulted in collapse of stonework above, prejudicing support for the vault. There are signs of recent collapse. On the south wall the keystone of the arch and the steps have been removed undermining the reveals of the staircase opening. Facework has been removed to the west of the door reveal causing collapse of the stairs above.

4.15.3 REMEDIAL WORKS

Build up north jamb of east doorway in corework to support lintel and overhanging stones. Rebuild jambs of north door opening to support overhanging stones and insert stitching anchors in stones above opening to form a wall. See Clause 4.10.3 for work to stabilise vault. Fit new keystone to south door lintel. Underpin east door reveal in corework and rebuild facework to west of south door.

4.16 UPPER STEWARDS TOWER, STAIR AND GARDEROBE (PHOTOS 44-50 & ELEVATIONS 15 & 45)

4.16.1 DESCRIPTION

The main room of the first floor Stewards Tower is mainly reduced to turf covered rubble just above original floor level, but the east lintel corbel and reveal of the fireplace survives in the north wall of the stair tower (photo 48). The steps of the spiral stair survive below first floor level in the stair tower (photo 44) together with the edges of steps to second floor level (photo 45) with possibly more hidden behind the ivy. The stair tower has surviving lime plaster and three or possibly four windows. The Garderobe Tower has evidence of bench supports, plaster and survives practically to its full height. A number of ragged openings may have been windows.

4.16.2 CONDITION

The stability of the first floor depends on the remedial work outline in previous clauses being carried out. The north face of the west stair tower wall which contains the remains of the fireplace survives to above second floor level and is clear of vegetation. There are, however, open joints and loose stones. The south, east and west walls of the stair tower appear in reasonable condition with no cracking in the plaster and dressed stone windows intact. The top however is shrouded n ivy and the north east corner abutment with the garderobe tower has failed. The masonry of both walls at this point is only about 350 mm thick. All the wall of the garderobe tower area about this thickness. The stability of the masonry which is pierced by numerous holes is explained by the fact that the stones are mainly square and the mortar is good quality. Again the top of the tower is shrouded in ivy and the tower has been used as a fireplace in recent times. There are numerous loose and unsupported stones.

4.16.3 REMEDIAL WORK

See previous clauses for remedial work to the vault. The work to the stair tower interior is to take place following the work to the external walls. Following stabilisation of the ground floor masonry, scaffold inside the tower and cut back the ivy leaves to see if it is rooted in the masonry. If not carefully and systematically peel it back to avoid damage to the plaster. Rebed the top of the wall as described previously. Edge protect the top and vertical edges of the plaster to prevent loss. Two alternatives are put forward for the Garderobe tower both of which require it to be propped and supported with structural scaffolding prior to any work. It will be either taken down and rebuilt or partially rebuilt stabilised and anchored.

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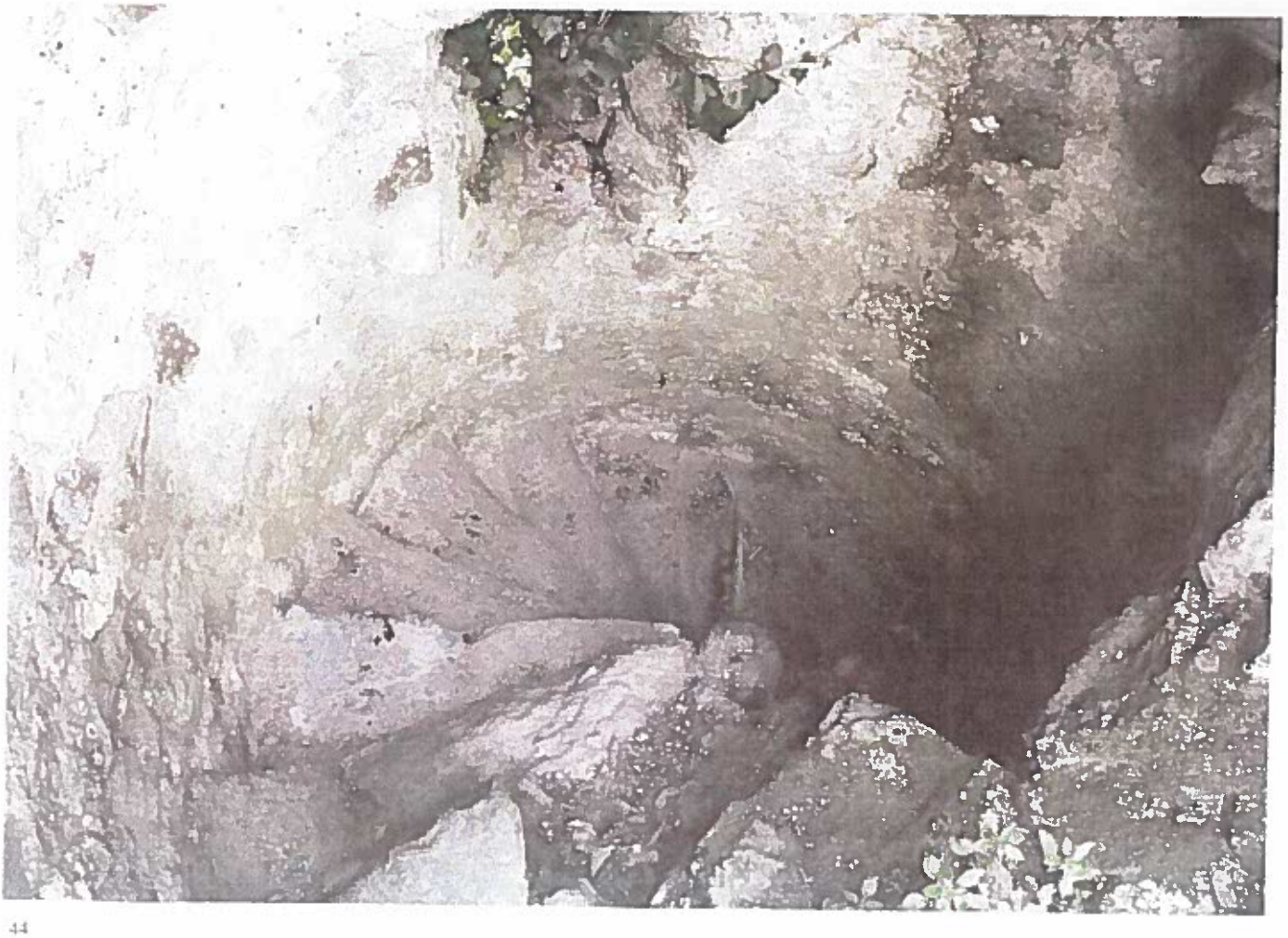

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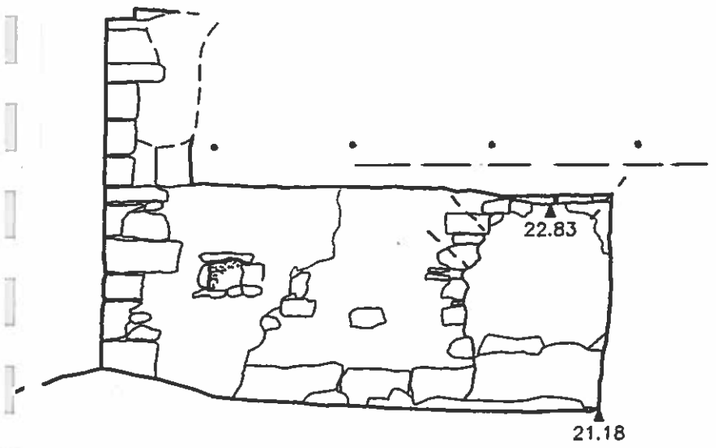
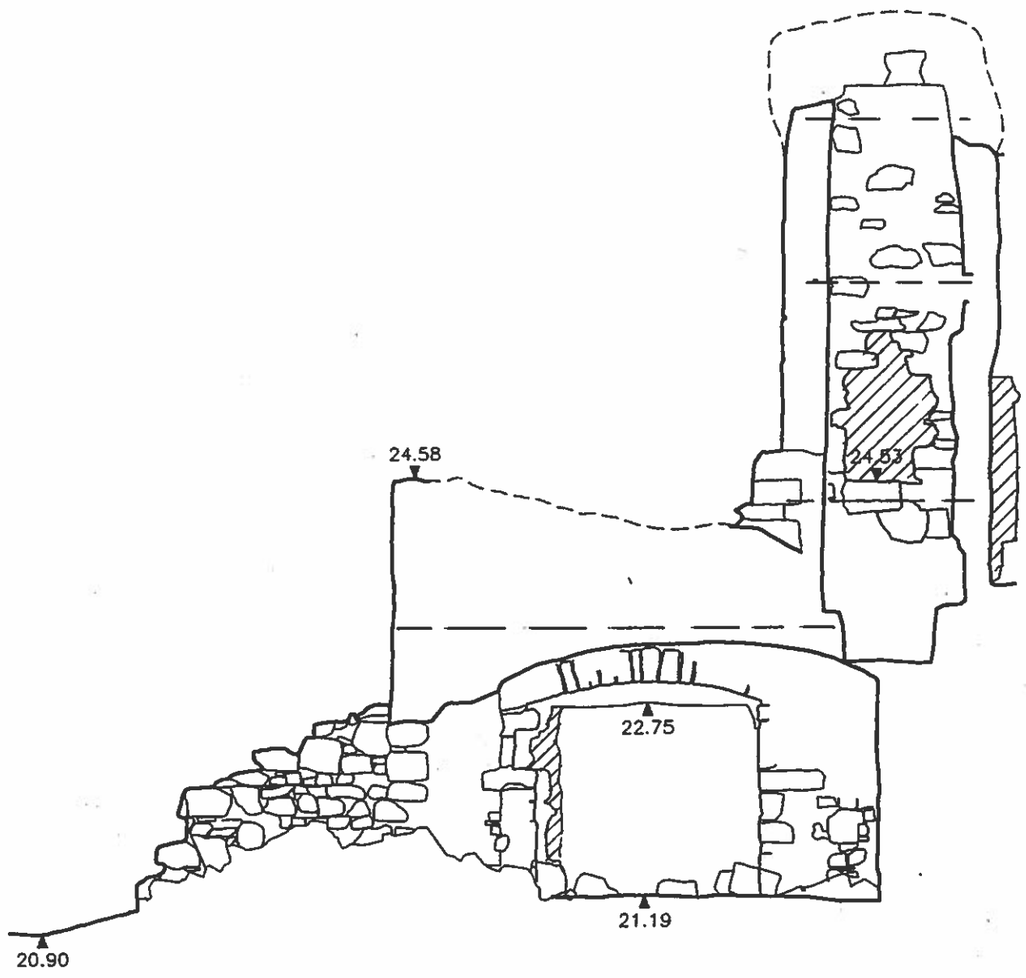


ELEVATION 14



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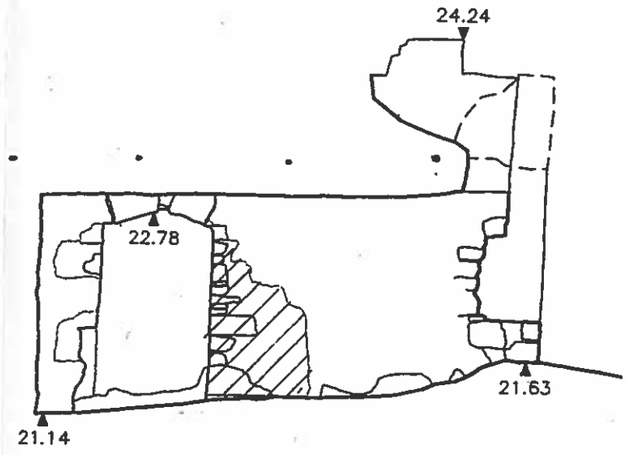
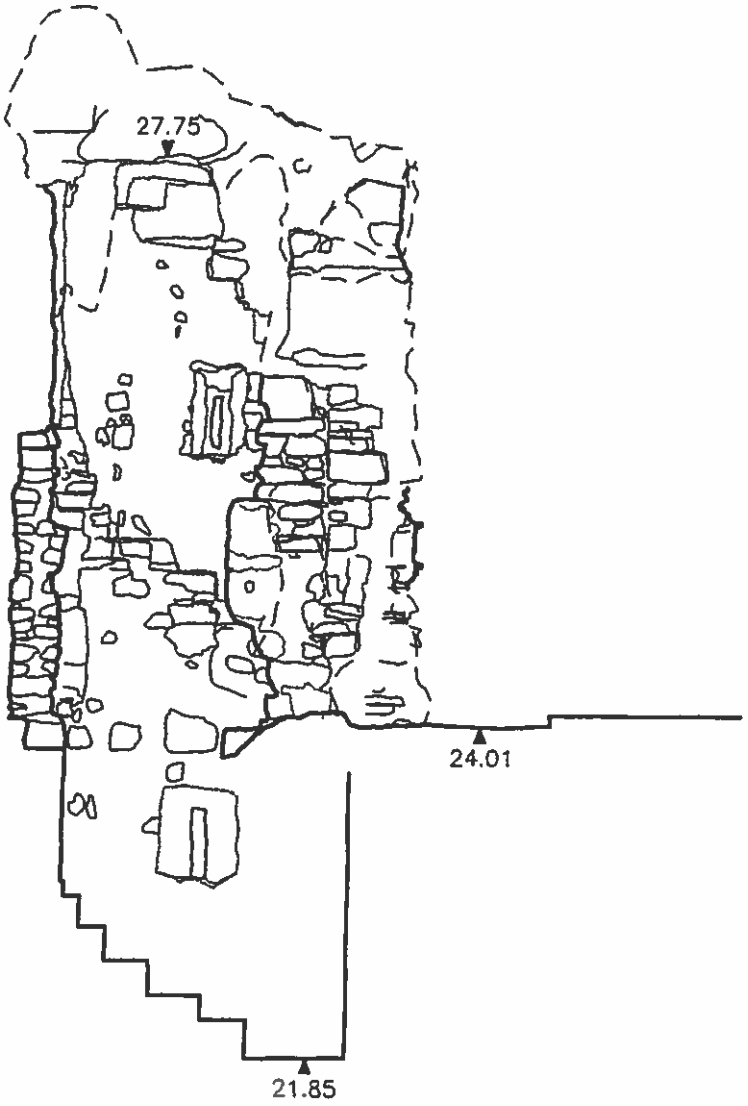


ELEVATION 16



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ELEVATION 45

NORTH (INNER) COURTYARD

4.17 EAST WALL (PHOTOS 23-31 & ELEVATIONS 12 & 15)

4.17.1 DESCRIPTION

This wall extends 21 metres from the north eastern corner buttress of the Stewards Tower, is about 600 mm thick and 3 metres high at its highest point. It comprises a number of section of standing masonry, including the north east corner, linked by tumbled remains.

4.17.2 CONDITION

The south end has collapsed adjacent to its junction with the north room of the Steward Tower but immediately to the north of this there is a good section of masonry with lime render and putlog holes. The east face has ivy growth and a number of open joints. The west face is in better condition. The top and edges have numerous loose stones and evidence of recent losses. After a short gap there is a central section of standing masonry (photos 25,26 & 30). This has ivy growth up both sides. But a substantial are of rubble masonry with lime render and putlog holes remains. There is a recent collapse at the north end of the east face and numerous open joints and losses of facework. The west side is in better condition but edges are loose and show signs of recent damage. There is a further gap before the north eat corner (photos 27,28 & 29). This has a large ivy root growing up its east face and small roots on the north face where there is a blocked opening. The alignment of the wall is good but the ivy growth is heavy and at the top supplemented by brambles. All faces have open joints and some loss of facework. Edge stones are loose and there is high level overhanging masonry on the west edge of the north return.

4.17.3 REMEDIAL WORK

Kill and remove vegetation on top of walls to discourage sheep grazing. Point open joints and holes. Support masonry above facework collapses with corework. Rebed loose edges and build up corework to support overhanging stones in shelter mortar. Rebed top stones in shelter mortar to shed water. Following consolidation provisionally allow for cintec anchor to cantilevered masonry on west edge of the north return.

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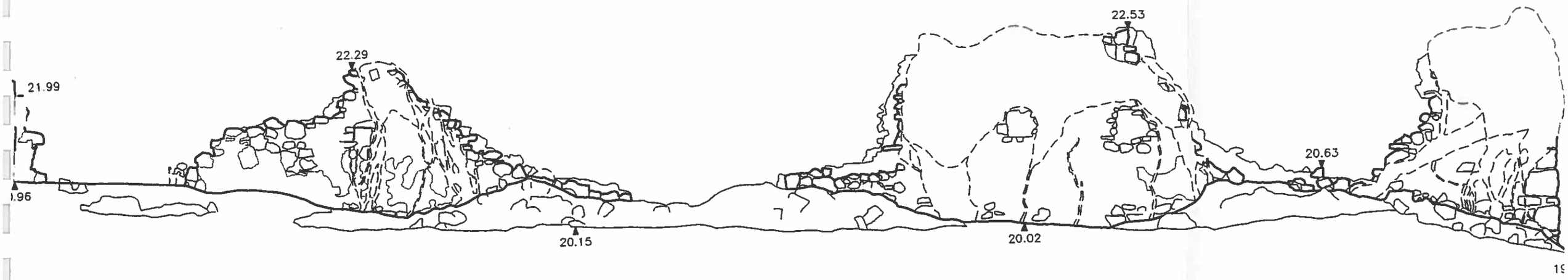
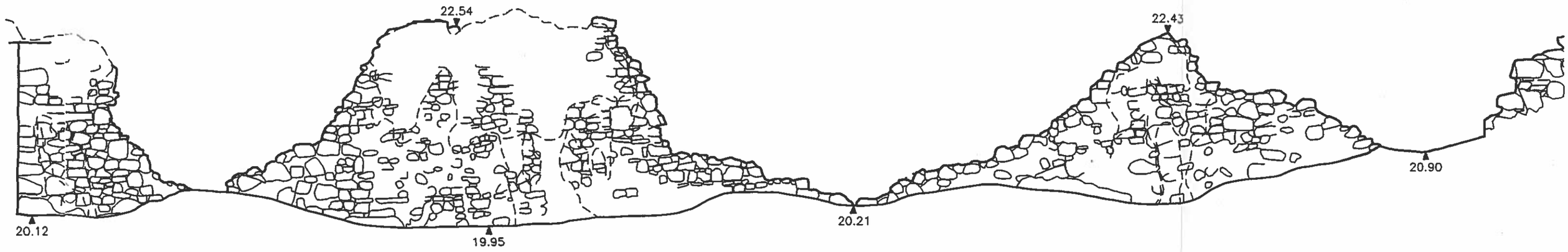


ELEVATION 12



ELEVATION 15

4.18 SOUTH WALL (PHOTOS 32,33,35,51 & 52, ELEVATIONS 7 & 18)

4.18.1 DESCRIPTION

This wall extends 26 metres between the north west corner of the Stewards Tower and the hall range, but has largely collapsed except for gate piers.

4.18.2 CONDITION

At the east end the east gate pier (photos 32,33 & 34) has a slight lean to the north. The east face is largely held together by ivy. The south face retains its lime render but the north face is corework with cantilevered masonry at high level on the west edge. The bottom south west corner is in need of rebedding. The west gatepost (photos 51 & 52) is, again, held together with ivy. Facework survives on the south side but the north face is corework. The drawbar slot survives in this pier . There are high level corbelled stones on both east and west edges. These masonry piers are worth saving as evidence of an original door to this courtyard. The remainder of the wall is narrower than the piers and survives as a line of tumbled masonry with the base still standing.

4.18.3 REMEDIAL WORK

Kill the ivy on the piers but don't remove stems. Point open joints and holes in both piers. Remove rubble against south side of east pier and rebuild south west corner masonry. Introduce corework to support cantilevered stones on edges of both piers and point edges in shelter mortar. Rebed top stones in capping mortar on completion of consolidation. Insert stitching anchors to support cantilevered stones. Consolidate top of standing masonry of remainder of the wall in capping mortar.

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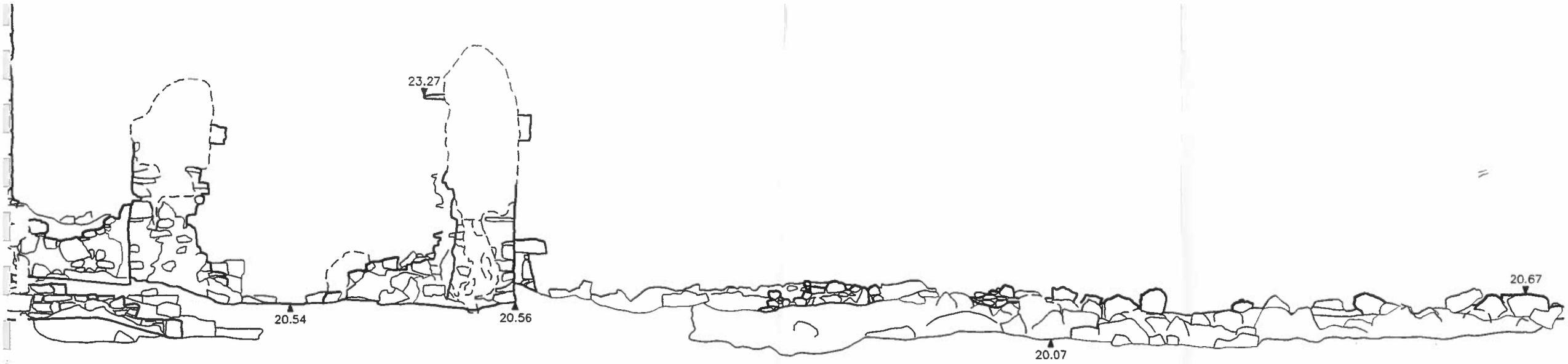
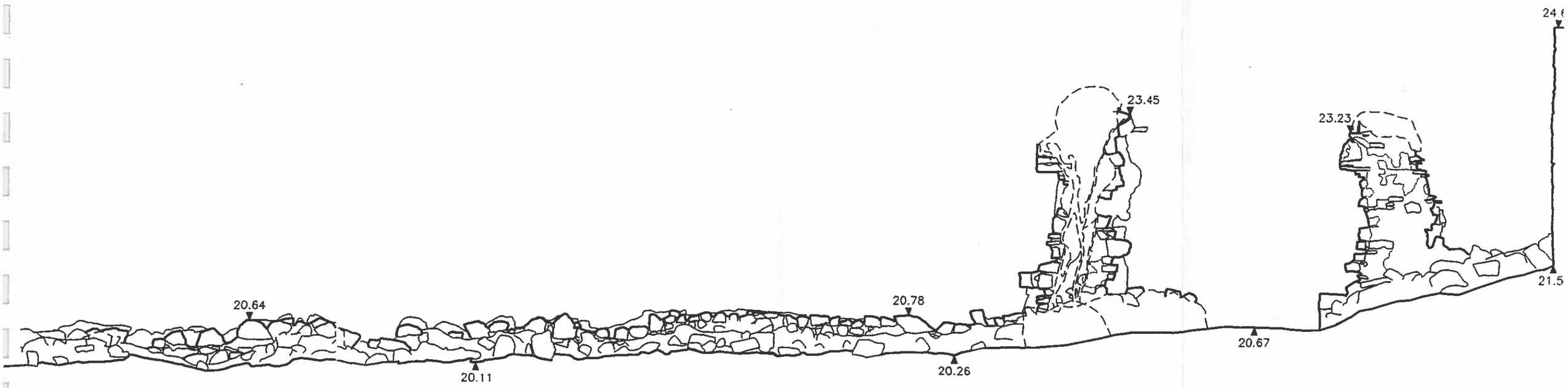


ELEVATION 18



ELEVATION 7

4.19 NORTH WALL (PHOTOS 53 & 75 ELEVATIONS 17 & 29)

4.19.1 DESCRIPTION

A 9 metre length of wall rising to about 2.4 metres in the centre of good rubble masonry, some it squared. There are putlog holes and traces of lime render. There is a blocked opening evident in the north face at the west end but this is not evident on the south face suggesting refacing. There is a vertical joint at the junction with the building to the west.

4.19.2 CONDITION

The north face is in good condition except for a hole at low level open joints and ivy growth on the south face and ivy on the top. There is recent dislodging of stones on the top of the wall.

4.19.3 REMEDIAL WORK

Kill vegetation on top of the wall to discourage grazing. Point open joints and holes Rebed top of wall in capping mortar. Consolidate edges as corework in shelter mortar to shed water.

4.20 NORTH COURTYARD BUILDINGS (PHOTOS 54,55,56 & 74, & ELEVATIONS 17,17A,21,24,30,31,32)

4.20.1 DESCRIPTION

This appears to have been the Service wing of the Hall Range. It appears to comprise a room with a large fireplace to the west and a 3.3 metre square room added to the east. Interpretation of the plans is difficult at the rooms are filled with a mass of rubble, no doubt from the collapsed chimney.

The east wall of the east room survives as a low wall. There is a doorway in the north east corner and a short length of north wall clad with ivy at the top which abuts the east face of the chimney with a vertical joint. The south wall of the east room is hidden amongst rubble but it appears to have had a door at the south east corner and a blocked window at the west end.

Sections of the east, north and south walls of the west room are visible against the rubble which rises to about original first floor level. The north wall comprises a masonry plinth about 1 metre high above which the face of the chimney batters backs and the remains terminate in a mass of vegetation. There is a vertical joint at the junction of the chimney and the wall to the west which peters out under the turf. The east wall has a vertical joint 600 mm from the junction with the north wall of the east room but is buried in rubble to the south of this. The south wall is visible against the rubble for 6 metres between its south east corner and an ash tree near its junction with the Hall Range. It has a good face with squared rubble and evidence of an opening in the centre through which rubble has fallen.

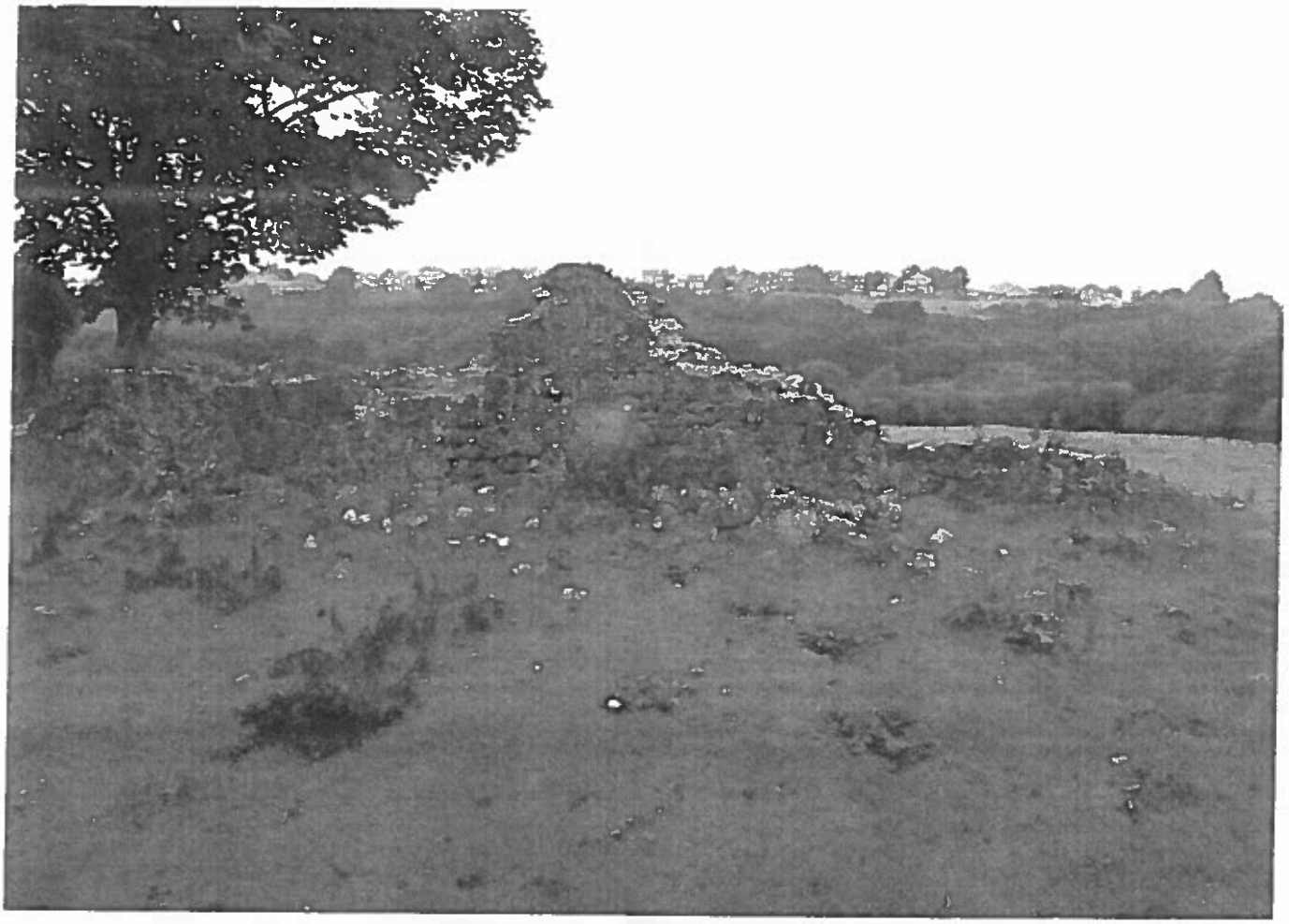
4.20.2 CONDITION

The walls of the east room are relatively stable. The east wall needs consolidation of the north east corner. The south wall is mainly buried in rubble. The north wall north face is in reasonable condition with ivy growing out of the top. The south face has numerous open joints and ivy growth.

The east wall of the west building has a hole at low level which needs filling and the remainder needs pointing. The north plinth wall is disrupted by ivy and in need of repair, the top of the chimney remains is difficult to see due to heavy vegetation. The surviving south wall is in reasonable condition.

4.20.3 REMEDIAL WORK

The south and east walls need minor pointing and consolidation of wall tops to stabilise them pending further archaeology and investigation. It is worth spending more effort on the north wall as the remains of the upper chimney are worth protecting. The ivy and vegetation should be killed and removed. The remains of the upper north chimney face should be stabilised by building up mortared rubble against the south face to stop it collapsing following which facework should be pointed and holes filled.



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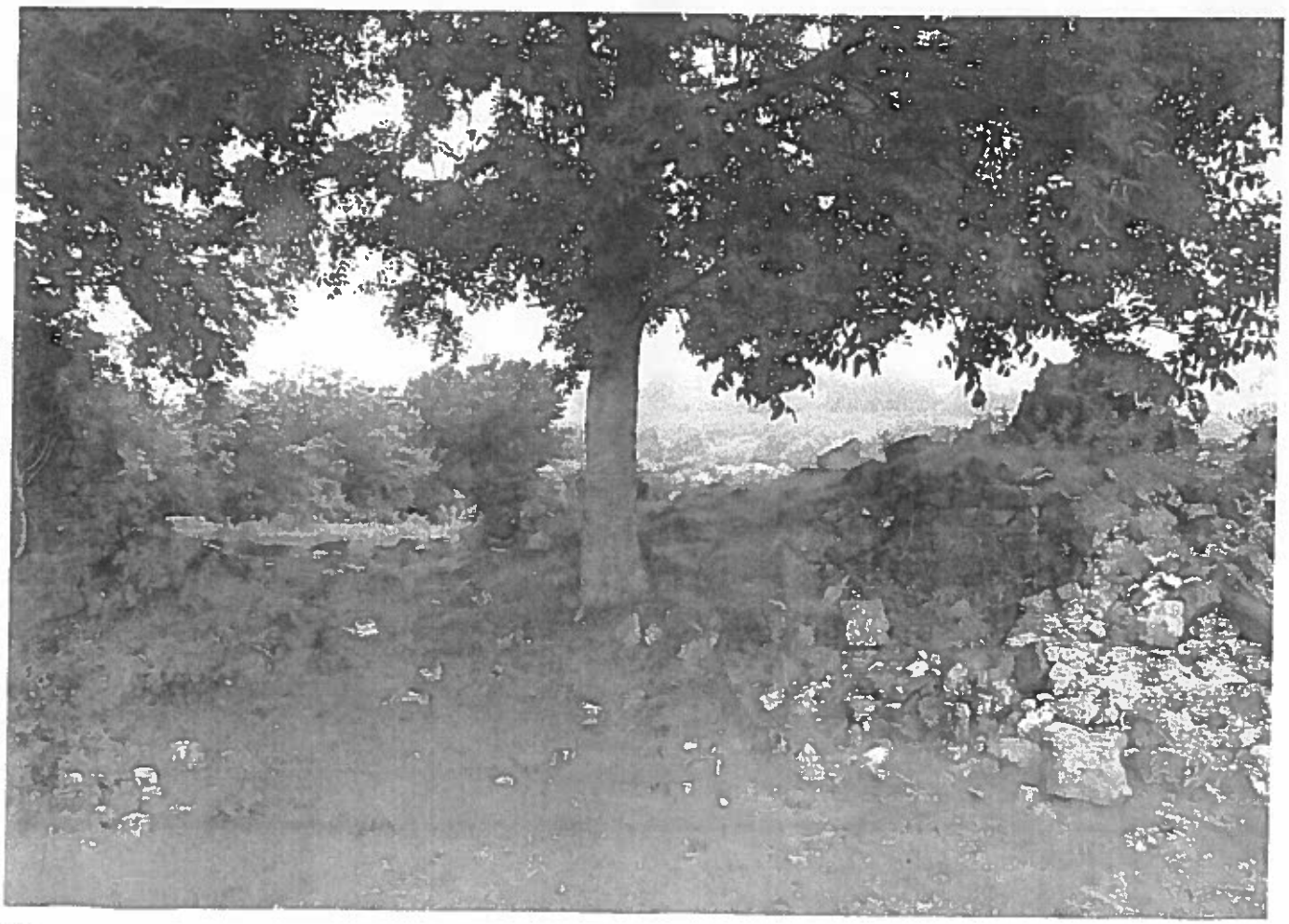

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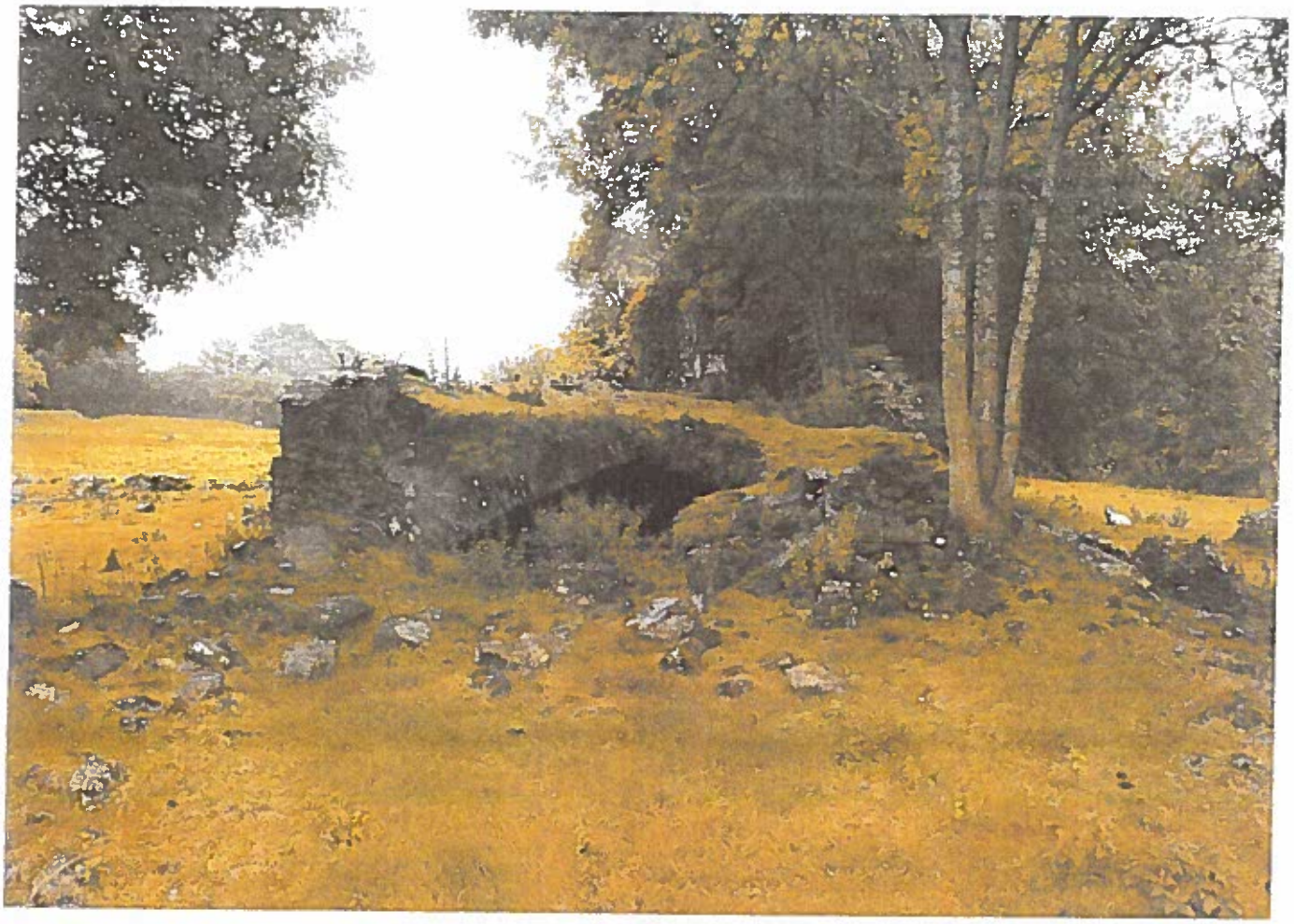

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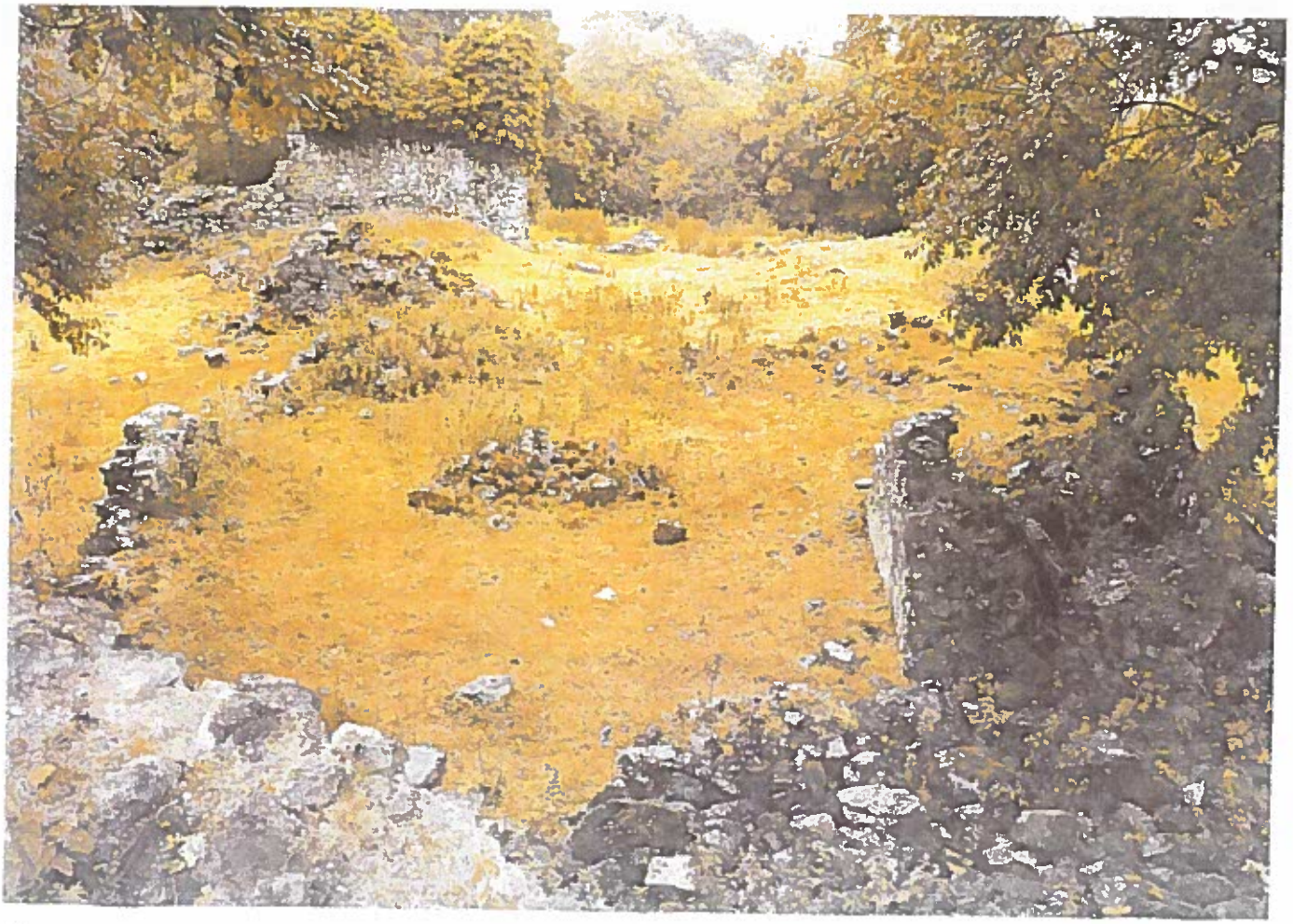

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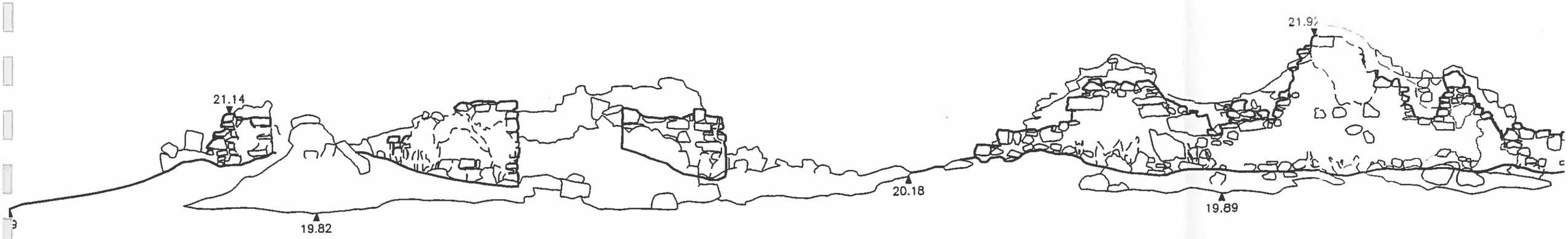
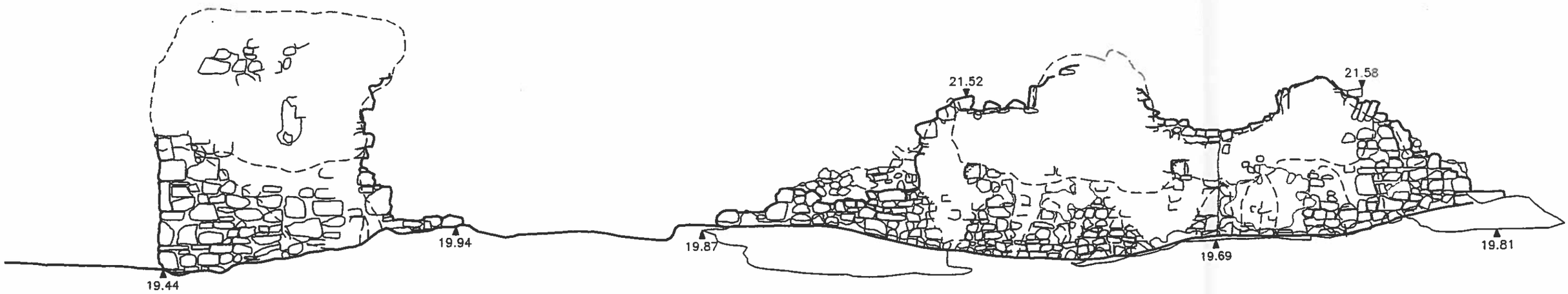


ELEVATION 17



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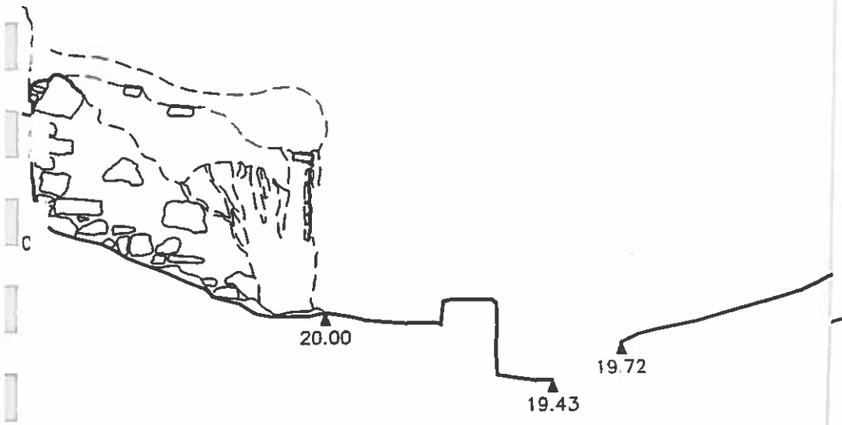
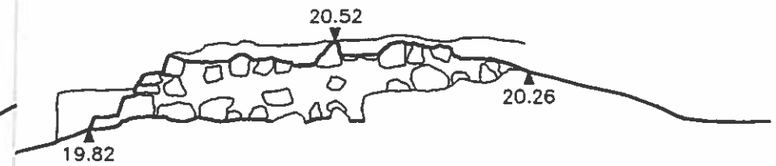
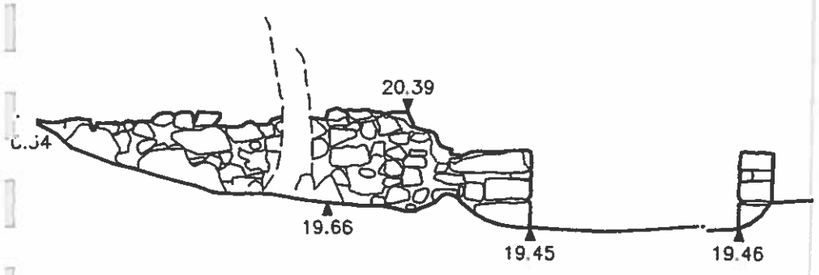
ELEVATION 29



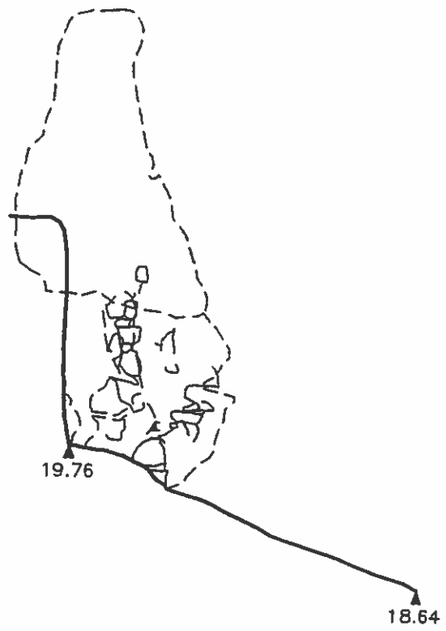
ELEVATION 17A



ELEVATION 24



ELEVATION 30



ELEVATION 32

THE EAST HALL RANGE

4.21 EAST WALL (PHOTOS 57 & 58 & ELEVATION 19)

4.21.1 DESCRIPTION

This wall survives to first floor level. It formerly extended further to the north but there is a cornerstone to the south. There is no joint at the south end of the undercroft suggesting it is all of the same date. It is in rubble brought to courses with numerous ivy stems and heavy vegetation at the top. there are two openings into the undercroft whose dressed surrounds and lintels are missing and a blocked window opening to the south room.

4.21.2 CONDITION

The north end of the wall has loose stones at the edge. The springing of the vault is apparent in the north rubble. The dressings of the two undercroft openings are missing and the outer facework has fallen away from the jambs and above the lintel. The outer blocking to the south room window is collapsing. Ivy growth is extensive and there are open joints in the base and south end of the wall.

4.21.3 REMEDIAL WORK

Use cintec anchors to secure the corbelled face stones above the two undercroft openings to the inner face. Kill the ivy but do not remove the stems except at the south end and where required to build up corework. Rebuild and consolidate corework of undercroft opening jambs. Rebuild blocking of south room window in corework. Point and fill holes, rebed top stonework in capping mortar.

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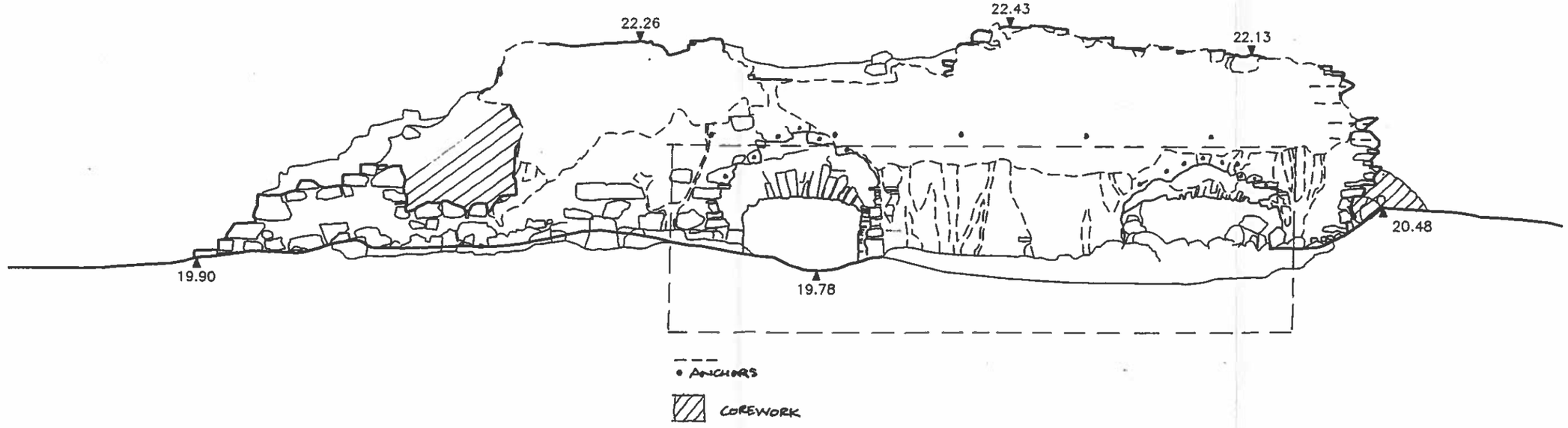

ELEVATION 19

4.22 SOUTH WALLS (PHOTOS 59 & 60 & ELEVATION 34,41,42 & 43)

4.22.1 DESCRIPTION

The south wall of the undercroft is partially plastered and is in squared rubble brought to courses. There is a vertical joint about 450 mm from the south west corner. It stands up to first floor level and there is a great deal of rubble against the east section of wall. The south wall of the south room survives mainly as the west half of a gable standing to above second floor level. The west half comprises good squared coursed ashlar with a splayed plinth. Oddly the foundation of another structure appear to wrap around the south west corner. The east edge of the standing wall survives as an internal face with core work exposed externally. Some of the stones suggest a southward return and there is a large amount of rubble outside the southeast corner in which a large fallen tree is rooted. RCAHMW has suggested a spiral stair in this location. The upper masonry is covered in ivy growth.

4.22.2 CONDITION

The south wall of the undercroft has been disrupted by tree roots in the top centre section. The root has been killed. The west section has open joints, a small collapse of the outer face and loose stones at the south west corner. The west bottom section of the south gable wall is in good condition but corner stones are missing at high level. However, the alignment of the wall appears good. The upper face is obscured by ivy. The exposed corework of the east section and edge is loose and there are unsupported projecting stones.

4.22.3 REMEDIAL WORK

In south wall of undercroft, dismantle masonry to remove dead tree root and rebuild. Point open joints and holes in west section and rebuild small collapse in corework. Kill and remove vegetation and consolidate south west corner rebedding stones in shelter mortar. Kill and remove ivy from wall top, dismantle and rebed in capping mortar to original profile and cap in turf.
Remove the tree at the south east corner of the south gable, clear away vegetation and erect scaffolding. Carefully trim back the leaves of the ivy to establish whether it is rooted in the masonry. If not, carefully remove the ivy. Point open joints and fill holes. Consolidate the south west corner in corework to support overhanging faces stones. Consolidate surviving corework of east section and build up east edge in corework to support overhanging stones. Dismantle and rebuild wall top in capping mortar to match its original profile and shed water. Stitching anchors may be required. If ivy is rooted in the wall the conservation technique will need to be reviewed.

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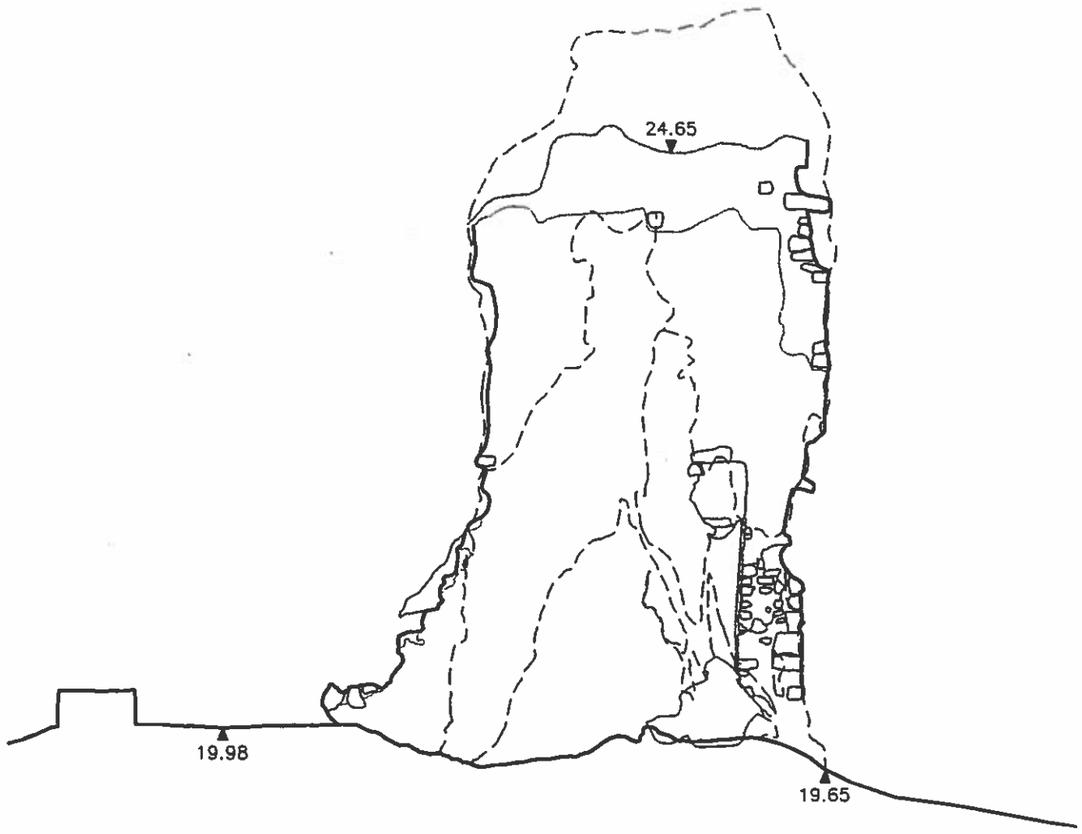
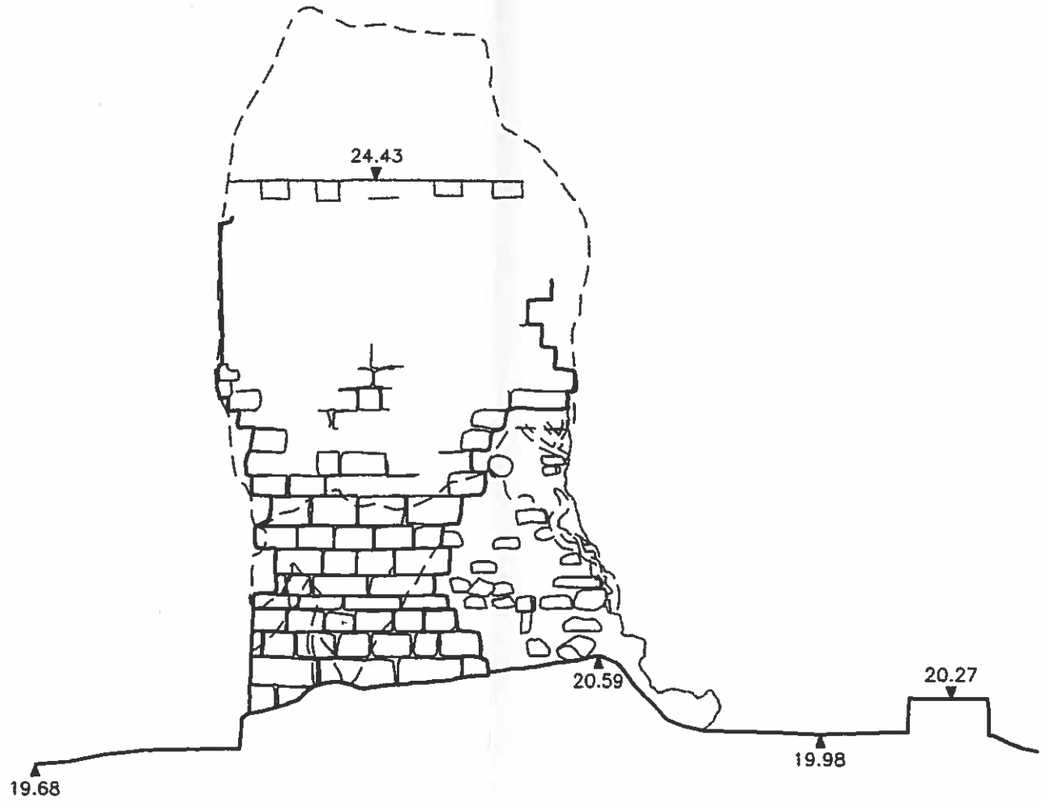
ELEVATION 41



ELEVATION 42



ELEVATION 34

ELEVATION 43

4.23 WEST AND NORTH WALL (PHOTOS 61, 62, 73 & 78 & ELEVATION 33 & 40)

4.23.1 DESCRIPTION

The squared ashlar masonry of the south west corner of the south room survives but the rest of the west wall of this room has collapsed leaving a ragged pier of masonry abutting the south west corner of the undercroft. There are vertical joints 1200 mm apart adjacent to the south west corner of the undercroft walls indicating a blocked opening but there are no corresponding joints internally. The central section of undercroft west wall stands above the general tumbled masonry to about a metre above first floor level. The top is clad in ivy and there is an opening into the undercroft at low level in the centre. There appears to be no toothing for a junction with the south wall of the central hall but the junction with the north wall can be seen. To the north of this the west wall disappears into the turf and the north wall is also buried. There is a large ash tree rooted in the top S.W. corner of the undercroft and another just outside the S.W. corner. Another ash tree is growing out of the north end of the west wall.

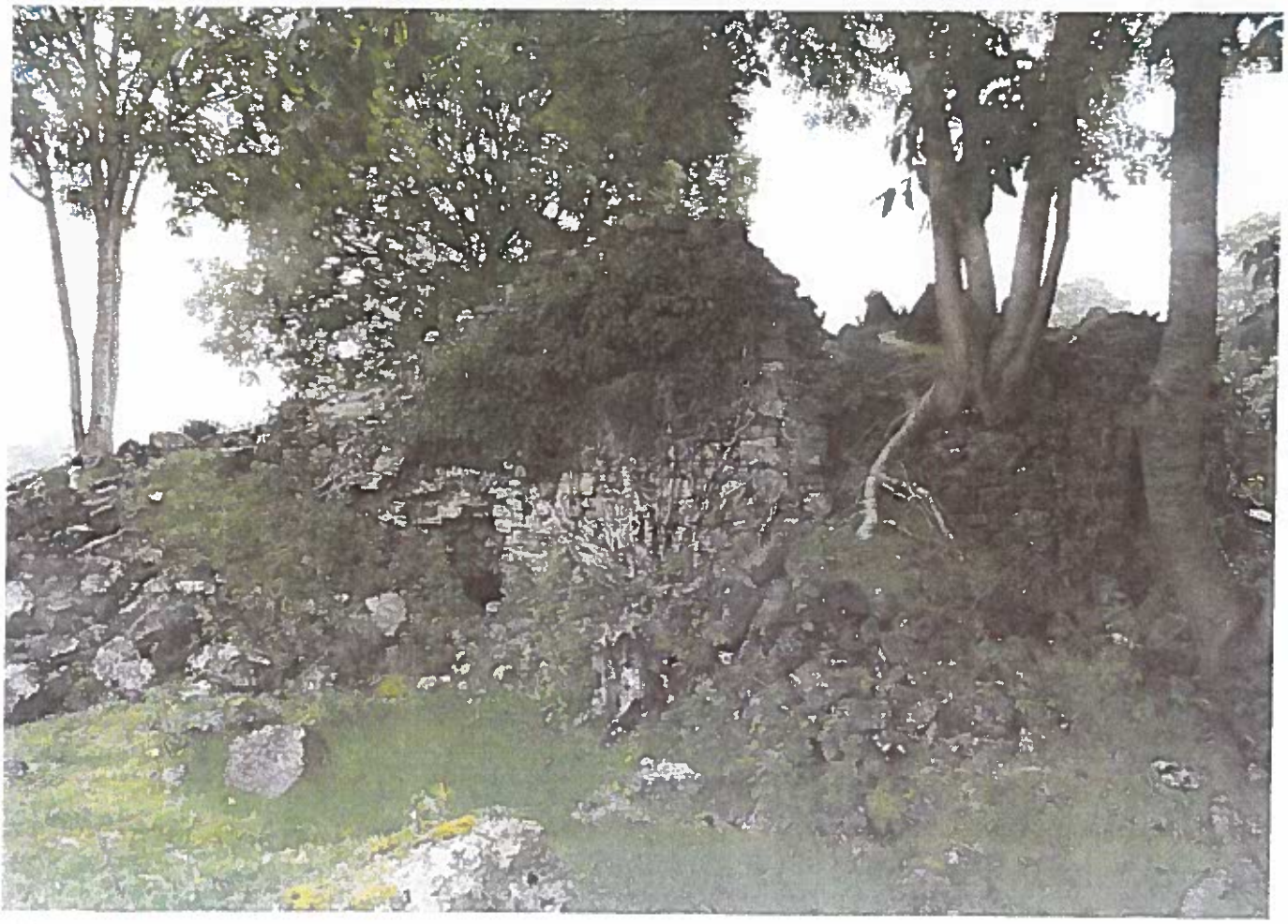
4.23.2 CONDITION

The base of the south west corner masonry is in good condition but corner stones above are missing and the top is obscured by ivy. The masonry of the south west corner of the under croft is loose and insecure and disrupted by two ash trees. The rest of the wall has open joints, sections of missing facework and extensive ivy cover. Around the undercroft opening facework has collapsed and cantilevered stones are secured by ivy roots.

4.23.3 REMEDIAL WORK

See 4.22.3 for work to the S.W. corner of the south room. Cut down the two ash trees at the SW corner of the undercroft and kill the roots. Remove previously killed stumps against the west wall. Kill ivy on the west wall but do not remove stems except where required to rebuild corework. Point and consolidate SW corner masonry and blocking masonry and insert anchors to tie it to the backing masonry. Consolidate the south edge of the high central masonry in corework bedded in shelter mortar to support overhanging stones and shed water. Insert stitching anchors to the unsupported face stone above undercroft opening and rebuild jambs in corework to support projecting stones. In remainder of wall point open joints and fill holes. Remove ivy from top of wall, record, number stones and dismantle. Rebuild to original profile in capping mortar and cap in turf.

61



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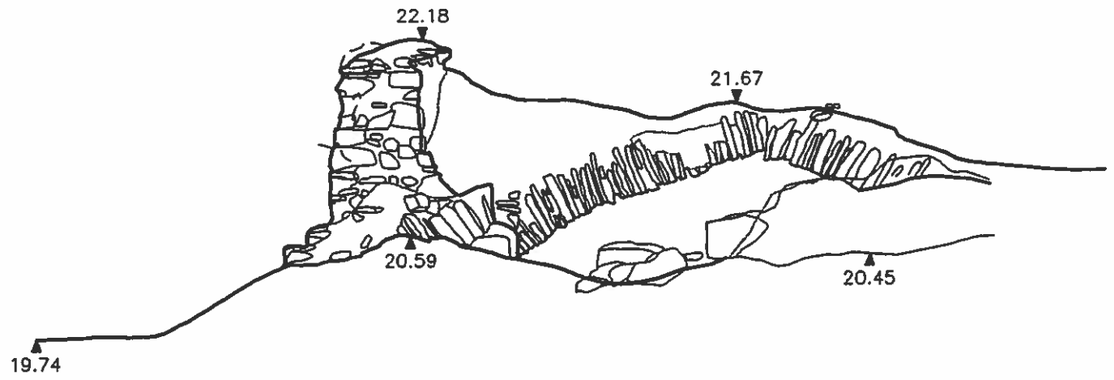
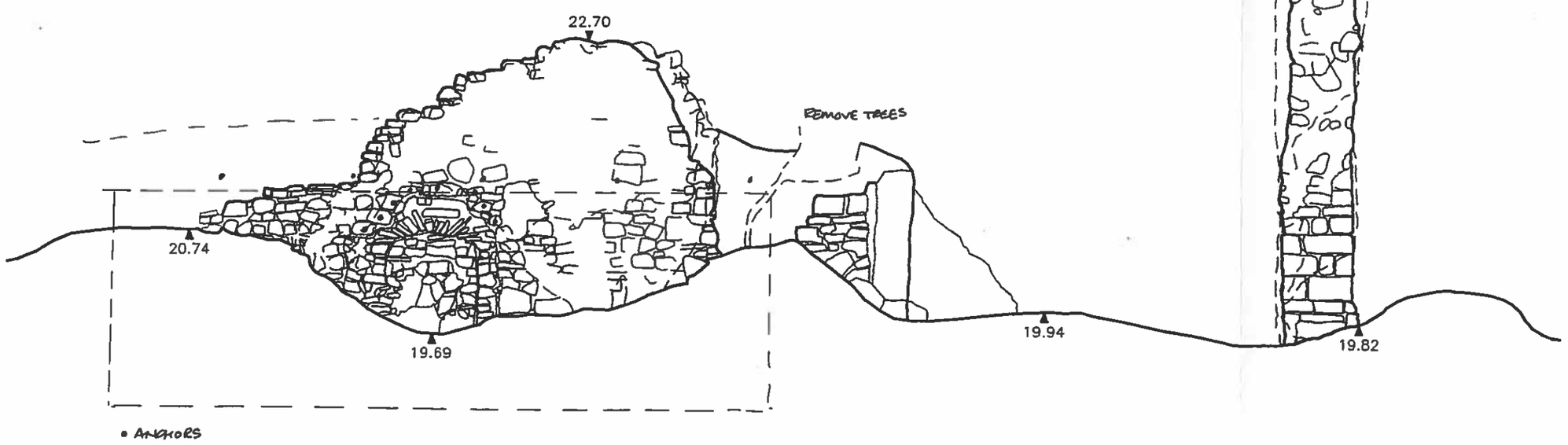


18.00m A.O.D

ELEVATION 33



18.00m A.O.D

ELEVATION 40

4.24 TOP OF VAULT (FIRST FLOOR) (PHOTOS 79, 80 & 81)

4.24.1 DESCRIPTION

The top of the vault is turf covered, with the top of the vertical stones of the vault projecting above the turf. The vault clearly extended beyond the north wall of the present undercroft as the east abutment stones are visible extending toward the junction with the south wall of the north service range. The first floor was probably slightly above the present turf level.

4.24.2 CONDITION

The vault has collapsed at the north edge. The east side of vault is stable but the west side has number of loose and collapsing stones. There is a hole in the vault abutting the west wall above the west undercroft opening.

4.24.3 The north edge of the vault should be consolidated, by rebuilding the loose and collapsing west side and wedging joints with slate driven between stones. It should then be pointed. Vegetation needs killing and removing from the west hole, formwork inserted internally and the vault rebuilt incorporating slate wedges and hydraulic lime mortar. It should then be capped with turf. Cintec anchors should be inserted through the vault at the north edge and possibly at 1350 mm/cc as far as the south wall to prevent collapse.

4.25 INTERIOR (PHOTOS 82,83,84,85,86,87 & 88)

4.25.1 DESCRIPTION

Although the floor of the undercroft is strewn with rubble two stone floor slabs indicate the original level. The east and west walls are 1 metre high and the pointed vault rises to 3 metres above floor level. The walls are in rubble, some squared and the vault is formed of long flat slabs laid on edge. There seems to be a change in the construction halfway along the vault (photo 88) perhaps due to different sources of stone or different masons . The east openings are taller and broader than that to the west. A vertical joint at the north wet corner suggests that the north wall may be later.
The interior of the south room visible on photos 59,61,81 is problematic. There is a wide blocked window opening apparent in the east wall, the south wall is continuously plastered with no evidence of stops at floor levels and only half the north wall is plastered.

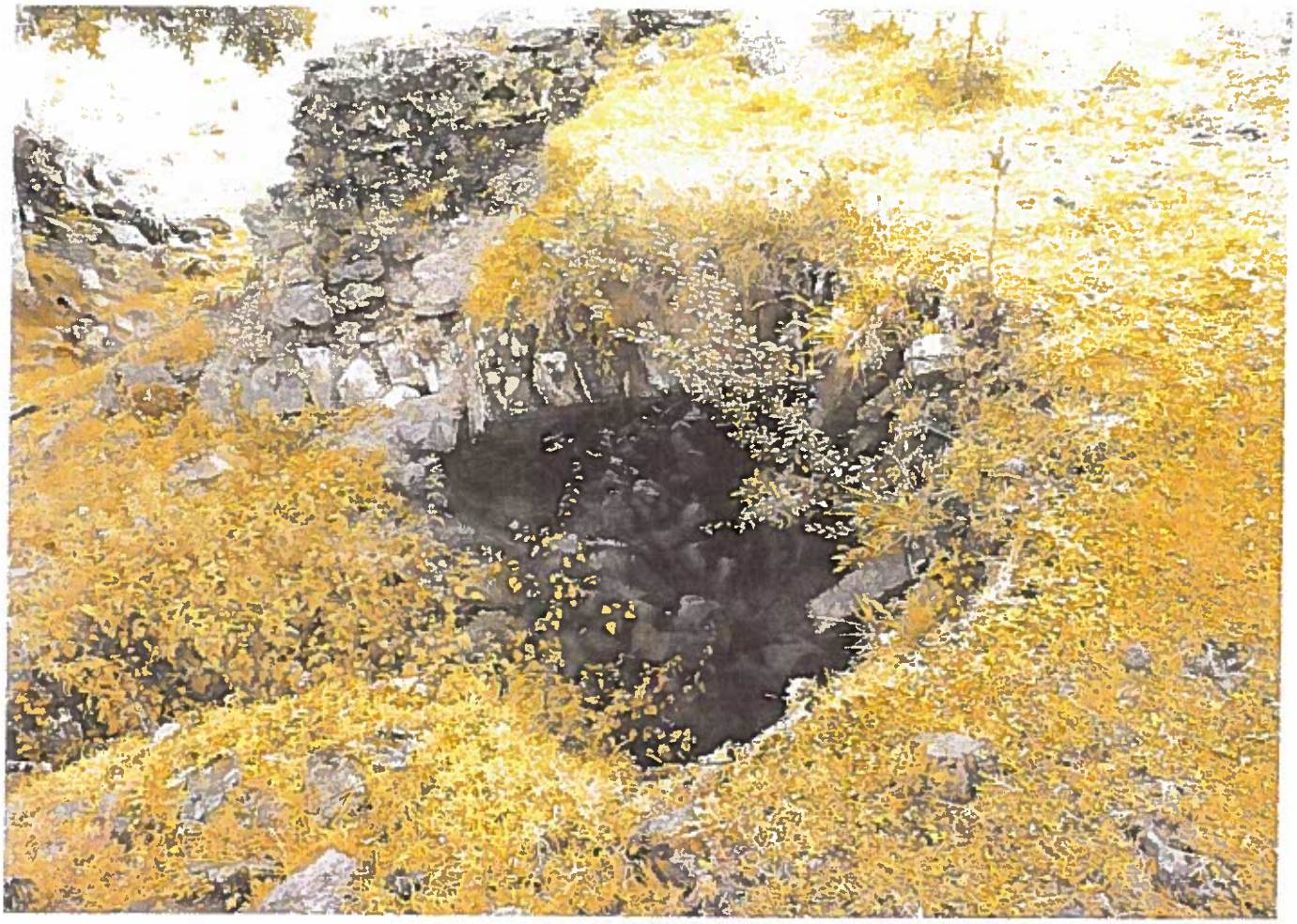
4.25.2 CONDITION

The interior of the undercroft is relatively good . The walls of the south room have areas of collapsed masonry, open joints and heavy ivy growth.

4.25.3 REMEDIAL WORK

In the undercroft some pointing of loose stonework in the reveals of the openings is required together with stitching, the stonework above them to prevent collapse. Other repairs are covered in Clause 4.24.3

In the south room, as well as the repairs covered in Clause 4.22.3 protect the edges of plaster with lime mortar to stop water entry.



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CENTRAL AND WEST HALL RANGE

4.26 SOUTH WALL CENTRAL HALL RANGE (PHOTOS 63, 76 & 93, ELEVATION 25)

4.26.2 DESCRIPTION

The wall survives as a central section of square rubble brought to courses with the base of the wall to the west and tumbled rubble to the east. The east section of the wall is offset and the south face of the offset appears to align with the north side of the blocked opening in the west wall of the East Hall Range. However there is no toothing at the junction of the walls. As the blocking is not apparent within the undercoft it may be refacing of corework from a removed structure such as an external stair (compare with the plan of Eastington, another Perrot house with a first floor hall) but only archaeology will confirm this. To the west of the offset there appears to be a small opening and the west section of the wall ends 1.6 metres short of the abutment with the West Range. However, the springing of an arch apparent on the abutment indicates a door at this location. (photo 93)

4.26.2 CONDITION

This masonry has not been so damaged by sheep grazing as there is no vegetation on top of There are, however, loose stones, open joints and holes.

4.26.3 REMEDIAL WORK

Rebed loose top and edge stones of standing masonry in capping mortar and introduce corework to support overhanging stones and shed water.

4.27 SOUTH WEST WING OF WEST HALL RANGE (PHOTOS 64,65 & 66, ELEVATIONS 22,23,25,27,28 & 94)

4.27.1 DESCRIPTION

The east abutment of the south west wing and south wall of the Central Range survives in a fragment of masonry (photo 93) This continued to the south and north and had a partition running to the west. The remainder of the east wall and the south wall to this wing are missing except for the south west corner where square ashlar base stones survive (photo 94). The west wall stands to a height varying from just above first floor level to above second floor level. An offset for the first floor is evident on the east face of this wall. The remains of a wall running to the west extend from the south west corner, this extended about 10 metres before turning to the north and appears to indicate an enclosure rather than a building.

4.27.2 CONDITION

The east fragment of masonry has facework on the east side and corework on other faces. It has a rotten tree root embedded in it. The west wall is open jointed and has a number of collapses on its east side, together with ivy growth. On the west side there are a number

losses of facework and heavy ivy growth to upper masonry. The high masonry is leaning to the east. The west enclosure wall has recent damage from grazing sheep together with loose masonry and loss of facework.

4.27.3 REMEDIAL WORK

The facework of the east fragment of masonry requires pointing . The dead stump should be removed and the corework should be rebuilt/consolidated in capping mortar to encourage water run off.
The west wall east face needs extensive filling of holes, introduction of corework to support overhanging face stones, killing and removal of vegetation and pointing. The west face needs pointing, holes filling, lost facework reinstated in corework and killing of ivy.
The top of the west wall should be recorded, stones numbered, ivy roots removed and rebuilt in capping mortar to its original profile.
The west enclosure wall should be pointed, holes filled, ivy killed and wall tops consolidated as for the west wall.

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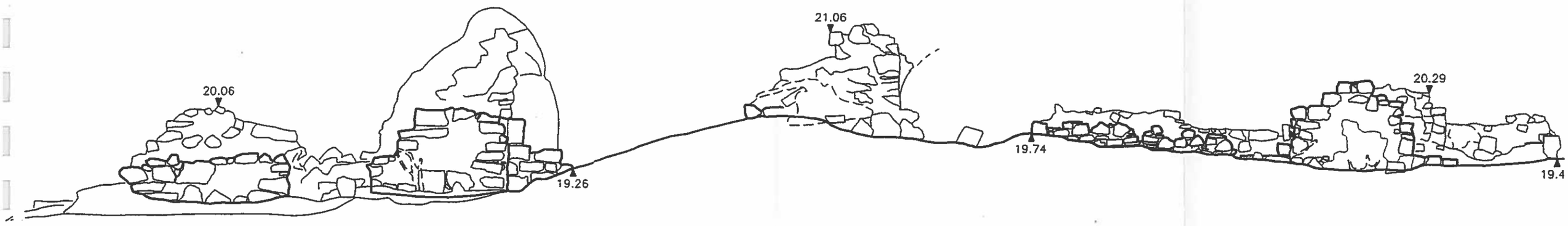
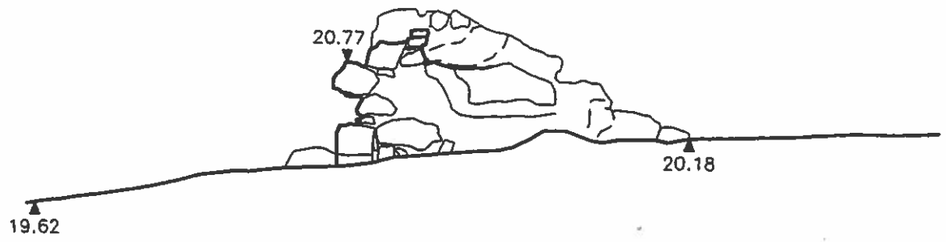
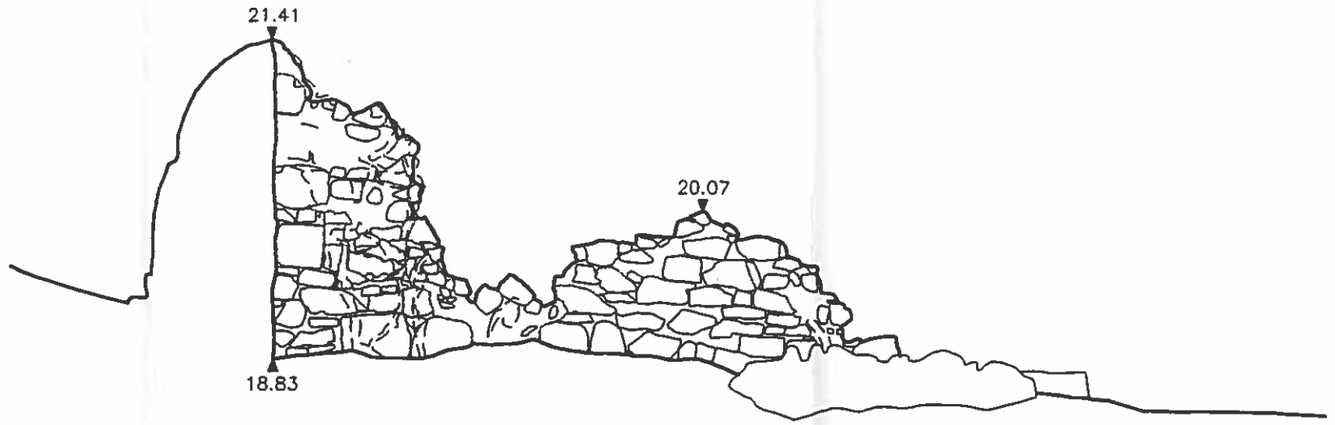


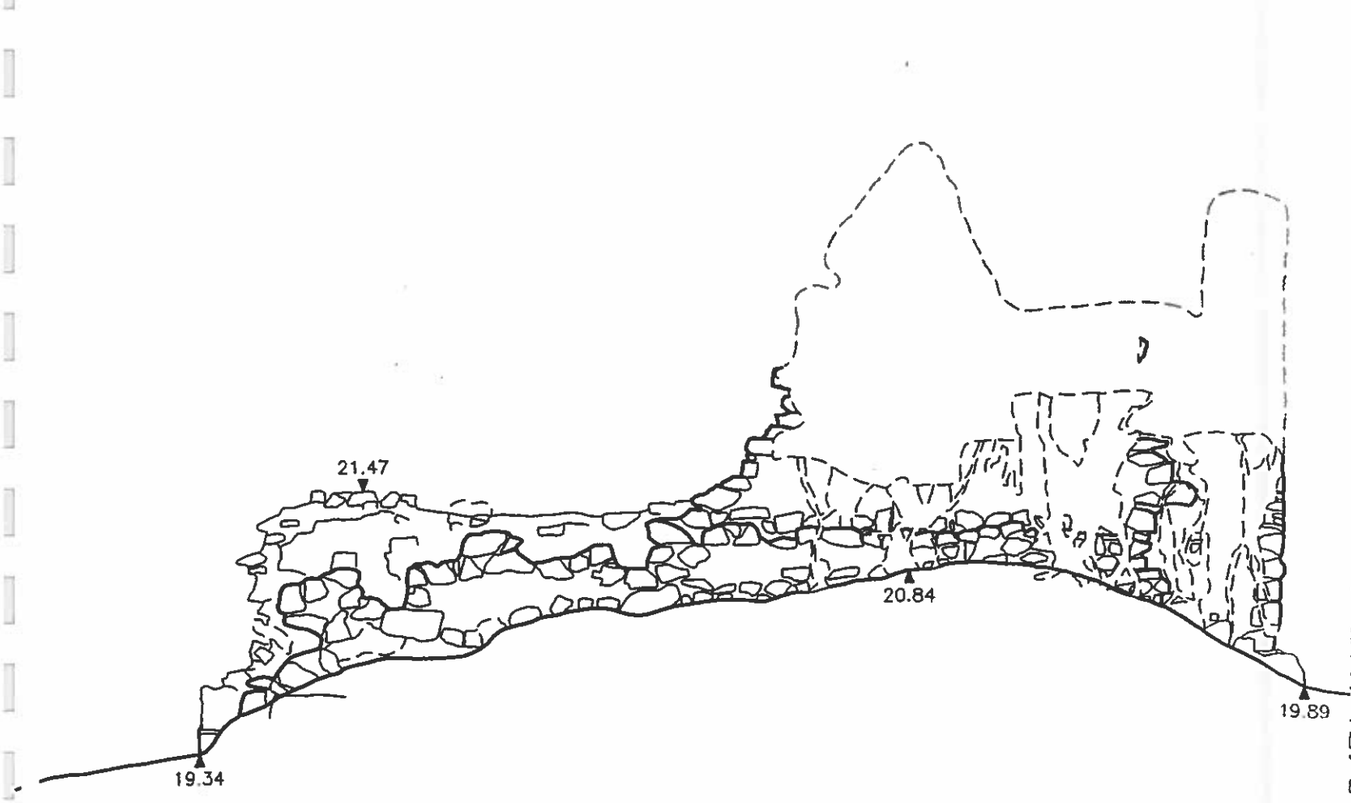
ELEVATION 25



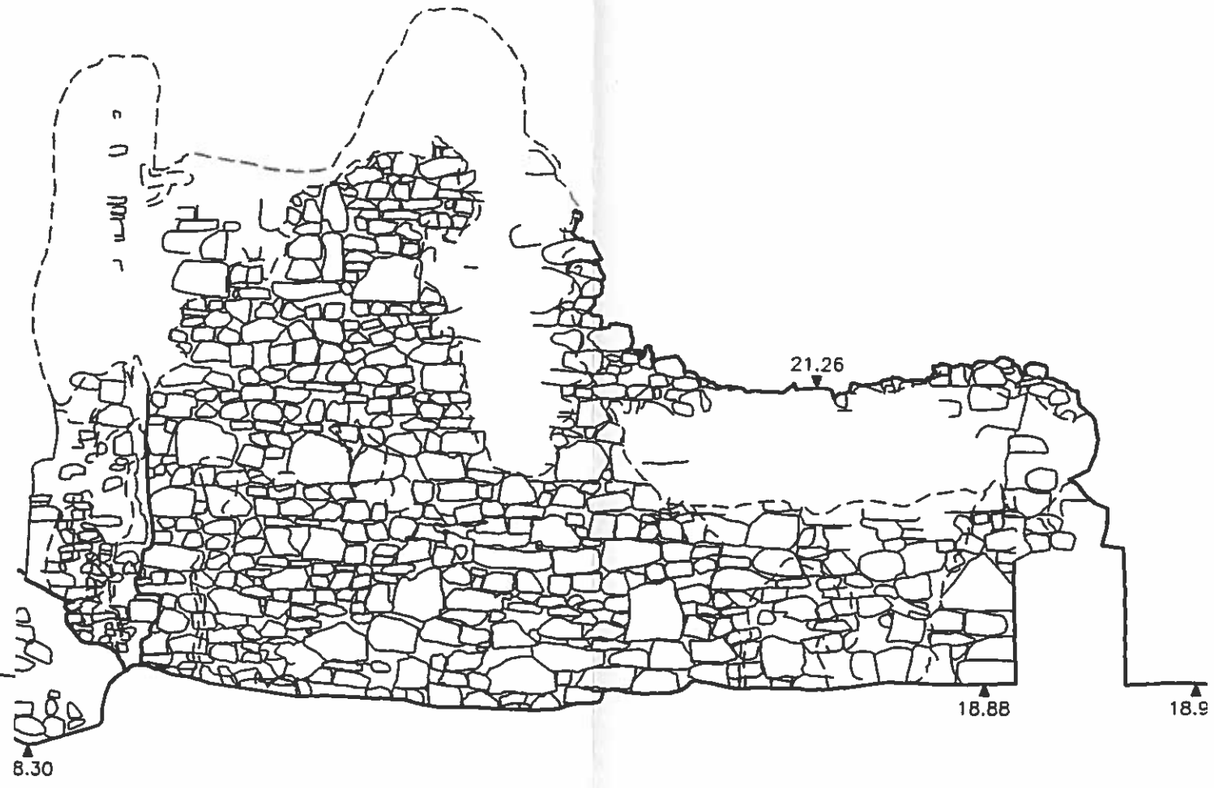
ELEVATION 22



ELEVATION 27



ELEVATION 23



4.28 CENTRAL AND NORTH SECTION OF WEST WALL OF WEST HALL RANGE (PHOTOS 67, 68, 69, 70 & 77, ELEVATIONS 23,26,27,28,36,38 &39)

4.28.1 DESCRIPTION

The west wall of the south west wing continues northward to terminate in a vertical joint at the abutment with a westwards protection, the nature of which is uncertain. It appears too deep for an inserted chimney. Narrow vents at the level of the first floor suggest a stair tower. It returns northward as tumbled masonry and the location of its north east corner is not clear. A section of the north end of the west wall remains below first floor level together with the north west corner which stands to second floor level. The upper section of this corner is clad in ivy but, internally the plastered corner and first floor fragment survive in situ. It appears to have been built against an earlier wall whose west facework can be seen against the later wall.

4.28.2 CONDITION

The south end of the west wall is open jointed and has a number of collapses on both its east and west faces, together with heavy ivy growth at high level where it is leaning to the east. The south return wall of the west protection is in poor condition with open jointed and unsupported corework on east and west edges, and heavy ivy growth at the top. It is leaning to the north. The rest of the south and west walls of this projection have lost much of their facework and are covered in vegetation. The north wall of this protection and adjoining north section of west wall is lost in rubble.
The west face of the north west corner is in good condition below first floor level, but there has been loss of facework at the corner, and stones are open jointed and unsupported above the losses. The upper face is concealed behind ivy. The base of the north face is open jointed with numerous holes above which ivy conceals the wall. The internal corner has numerous holes and the south and east edge corework is tied together by ivy stems. The ivy clads and conceals all the upper masonry.

4.28.3 REMEDIAL WORK

The south end of the west wall east face needs extensive filling of holes, introduction of corework to support overhanging face stones, killing and removal of vegetation and pointing. The west face needs holes filling, pointing , lost facework reinstated in corework and killing of ivy. The top of the wall should be recorded, stones numbered, ivy roots removed and rebuilt in capping mortar to its original profile.

The south return wall of the west projection needs the same treatment as the adjoining west wall and on completion should be tied to the west wall using cintec anchors @ 700 mm vertical centres. The other surviving remains of the west projection need the same treatment as described in Clause 4.26.3. The north west corner should be scaffolded and ivy leaves cut back to establish if it is rooted in masonry. If not, it should be killed and vegetation peeled back and discarded. Reinstate missing face stones on NW corner, point walls and fill holes. On internal face, fill holes in corework. Dismantle and rebuild wall top as described previously.

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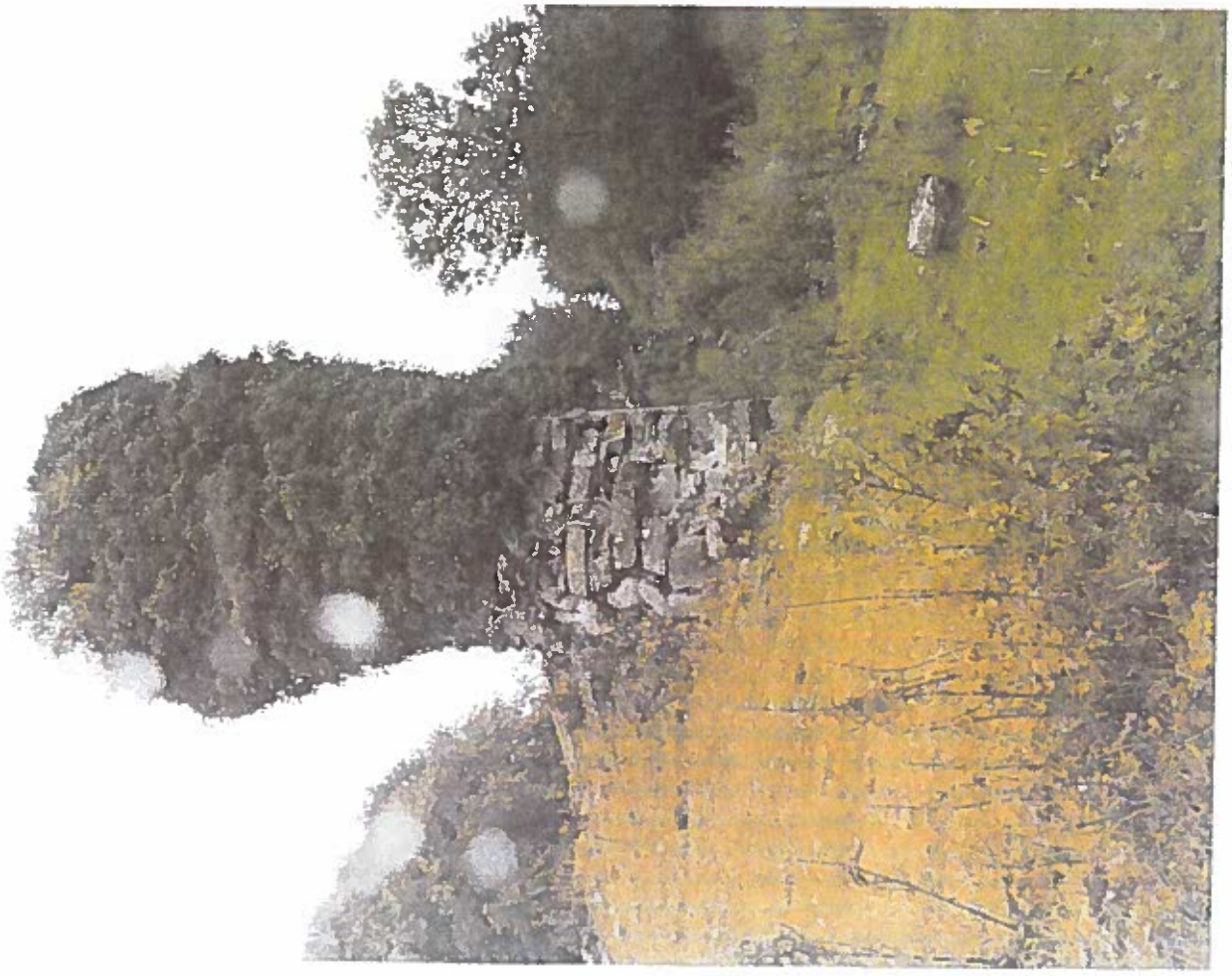

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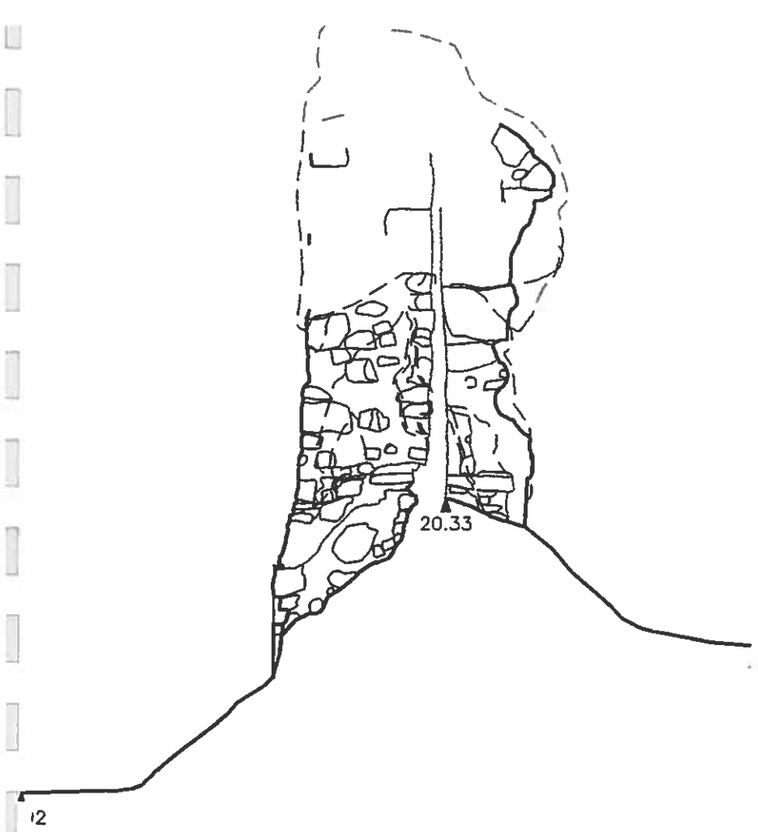
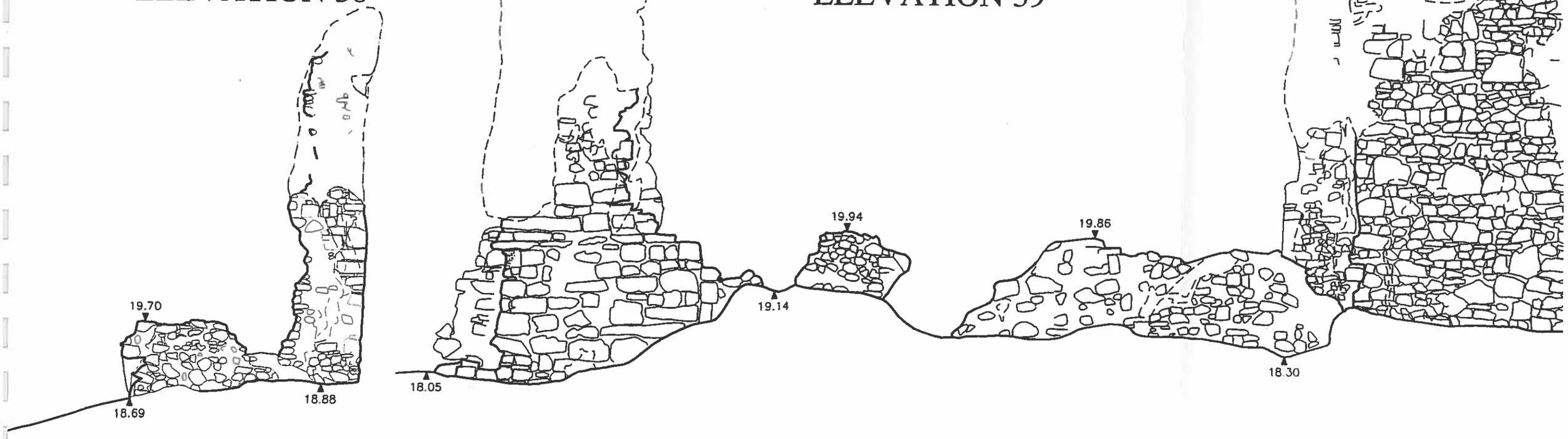


ELEVATION 38

ELEVATION 39



ELEVATION 26

ELEVATION 28

4.29. NORTH WALLS OF WEST AND CENTRAL HALL RANGES (PHOTOS 71 & 72 ELEVATIONS 35 & 37)

4.29.1 DESCRIPTION

The north wall of the West Range is missing. Evidence of the north wall of the Central Range begins near its junction with the West Range. It comprises fragments of squared coursed facework (one with a culvert outlet) and section of tumbled masonry. The junction with the wall of the East Range is intact. There is a 1 metre wide doorway 2 metres west of the junction with the East Wing beyond which the wall thickens to nearly 3 metres. The internal face of the wall is an earlier hall wall. To the north of the culvert is a well and to the north of that an outlet through a retaining wall to the water gardens.

4.29.2 CONDITION

The west end of the central section is tumbled masonry but there is a section of facework 1.2m x 1.2m. Ash trees have grown each side of the channel from the culvert to the well. The facework around the culvert outlet survives intact but the wall to the east is mainly concealed in rubble.

4.29.3 REMEDIAL WORK

Point facework of west end of central section and consolidate top of tumbled masonry. Fell two ash trees and kill roots. Clear stone out of channel and point facework of wall at culvert, consolidate top of wall. Clear stone out of doorway and point exposed reveals. Point inner faces of wall to west of doorway. Further archaeological investigation of this area, the well and the outlet to the water gardens may reveal more masonry to be consolidated/pointed.

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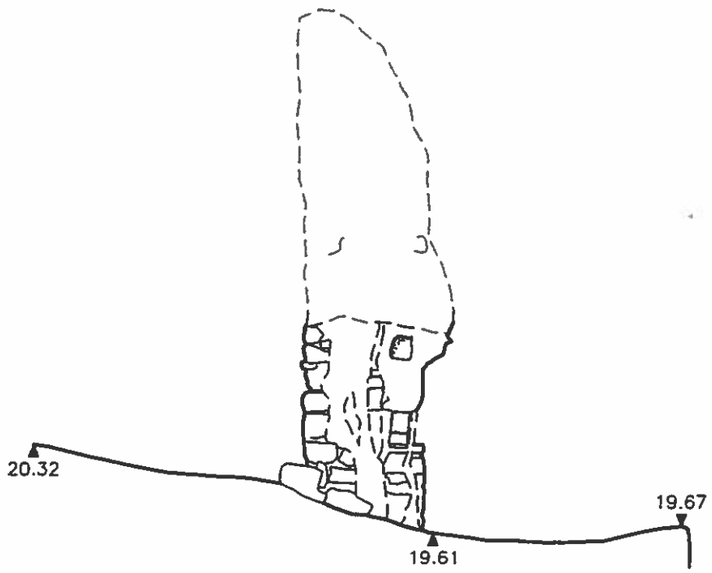
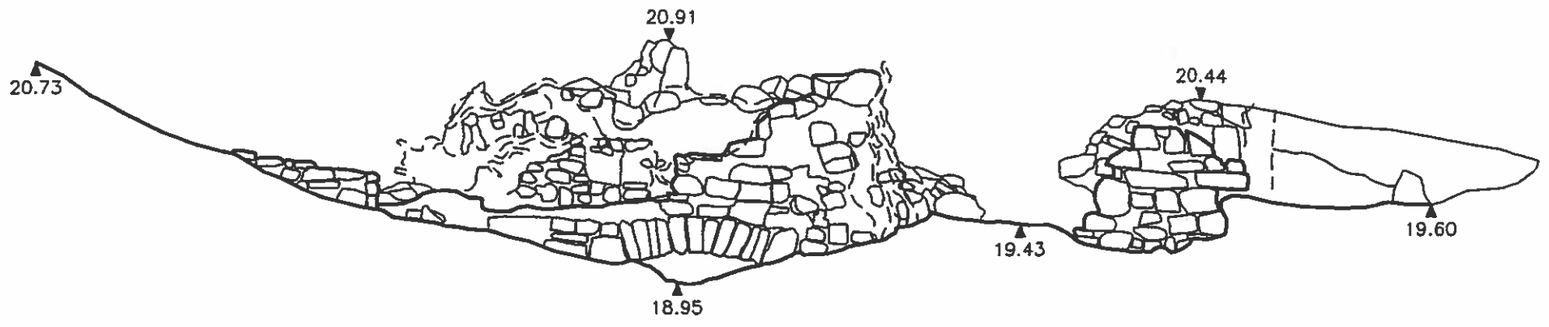
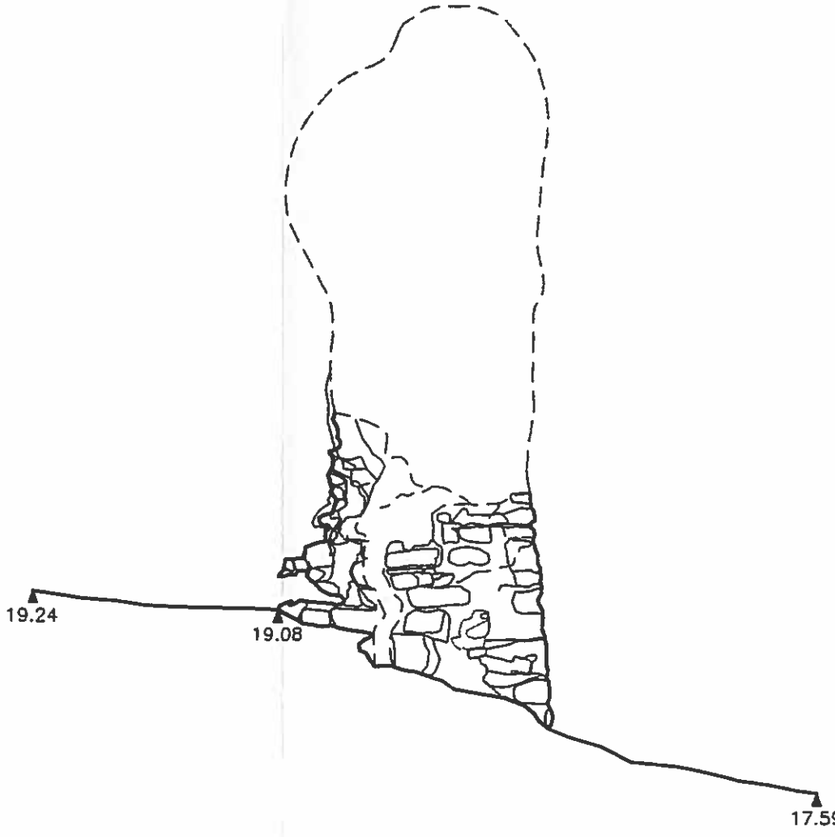


ELEVATION 36



ELEVATION 35



ELEVATION 37

LATER GATEHOUSE (S.E. CORNER OF THE SITE) (PHOTOS 95 & 96)

4.30 SOUTH WALL

4.30.1 DESCRIPTION

The south wall abuts the road Clay Lane and is a complete plain rubble wall standing to about first floor level. The east return survives as a ragged north edge but there is more of the west return abutted by a later curved rubble gate post. A corrugated iron shed abuts the north face.

4.30.2 CONDITION

The masonry is open jointed and all but obscured by ivy.

4.30.3 REMEDIAL WORK

Kill and remove the ivy, point open joints and holes. Record number stones and dismantle top of wall. Rebuild to its original profile in capping mortar to shed water.

4.31 NORTH, EAST AND WEST WALLS

4.31.1 DESCRIPTION

The outline of the walls can be seen. There is a small amount of wall base on the east side, buried rubble on the north side and more substantial standing masonry on the west side. There is a square reveal of an opening in the north section of west wall. The west wall extended to the south east corner of the raised platform. The indications are that the later gatehouse blocked the north/south sunken lane and had a door on the east side and an open west side similar to the Stewards Tower. Amongst the rubble is a corbel stone with radiused bottom edge, the same as those on the Stewards Tower.

4.31.2 CONDITION

Most of these walls are turf covered rubble except the west wall where the standing masonry is important evidence of the original entrance. As with other fragments it has numerous loose stones and open joints and is covered in ivy. Facework survives on the east west and south edges.

4.31.3 REMEDIAL WORK

Kill the ivy but retain stems that are holding together corework. Point holes and open joints and rebuild corework to support overhanging stones. Record, number stones and dismantle top of wall. Rebuild to original profile and bed both top and corework edges in capping mortar to shed water. The sheds should be removed to a less historically sensitive area.

95

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5.0 ECOLOGICAL SURVEY

5.1 A walk over inspection of the site was carried out by Trevor Theobald of Pembrokeshire County Council a couple of years ago, but there is no Phase 1 Habitat Survey and Protected Species Assessment for the site as a whole.

5.2 The site has potential bat habitat in trees and crevices of masonry particularly in the Stewards Tower, undercroft and culverts. There is also potential for birds nesting in these areas and sites for small mammals, amphibians and reptiles. The site also has potential for botanical interest.

5.3 Rather than look at the site as a whole, it has been agreed that Trevor Theobald review the recommendation in the plan and direct his recommendations towards those areas specified for invasive works.

5.4 The plan includes recommendations to fell substantial trees which are growing on the monument. Not only do the roots disrupt the masonry but also there is the danger of them being blown down, taking part of the monument with them. None of the trees on site are thought to have TPO's and those for which felling is recommended are mainly self seeded Ash. The Lime trees on site, however, are part of the designed landscape and are of considerable value.

6.0 GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE

6.1 It would be unusual to find a site so prominently located which had not been the subject of archaeological investigation in previous centuries, yet this appears not to have been the case. There are records of finds but the location of these is not known.

6.2 Considerable further research amongst the local archives is required, beyond that which has been possible within the constraints of the budget for this plan. Further research in the following sources would be useful.

- Pembrokeshire Historical Society
- Pembrokeshire Museum
- Sir John Perrot Trust
- Picton Castle Phillips Archive
- Dyfed Archaeological Trust
- County Records Office

6.3 Archaeological excavation of the site in an area not at risk from development is unjustified unless its purpose is to inform a comprehensive interpretation and preservation of the site which is beyond the resources of the Gild at present.

6.4 A non-invasive geophysical survey of the site, however would prove extremely useful in expanding the information on the RCAHM plan and identifying areas where excavation may contribute significantly to the understanding of the site.

6.5 The phasing and historical development of the site can only be firmly established by excavation. As the stone is reused, phasing is difficult to interpret. Find and context would be a useful aid to understanding.

6.6 The gaps in our knowledge of the historical development of the site are considerable and likely to remain so without archaeology and geophysical survey.

6.7 RCAHM survey work continued into 2008 but was never finished. It should be encouraged to continue with its research and publish its findings.

6.8 As mentioned in Section 5 there is no Phase 1 Habitat Survey and Protected Species Assessment. A comprehensive Ecological Survey of the whole site would be informative but for Licence application purposes the survey needs to have been done within 2 years of any work which requires a Licence. It is therefore advisable to carry out survey work on specific parts of the site as required and build up an overall picture over time.

7.0 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Although probably in existence in the 13th Century and founded by the Harold family, it is as the seat of the Perrot family from 1442 to 1763 that Haroldston owes its significance.

7.2 The Perrot family were nationally important with links to Court and holding national and local administrative posts, none more than Sir John Perrot (1528 – 1592) the alleged illegitimate son of Henry VIII who rose through Court and Parliament to be Lord Deputy of Ireland.

7.3 Sir John acquired the Priory following the Dissolution and no doubt used it as the source for the stone. This and the monastic garden found at the Priory provide a significant historical link between the Priory and the Tudor house and garden.

7.4 The acquisition of Carew by Sir John in 1550 and its subsequent highly fashionable refenestration lead us to the view that he was at the forefront of architectural fashion and that the house and gardens at Haroldston were likely to be just as significant.

7.5 In the latter years of the Perrots tenure Haroldston was little occupied. Not beyond repair in 1763, the house was dismantled by its new owner Sir Richard Philipps of Picton Castle in 1767. There is no sign of any intervention in the masonry remains since then and it is likely that the site has not been disturbed except by steady collapse and robbing masonry since the late 17th Century. This greatly increases its historical and archaeological significance.

7.6 The complete complex of formal gardens, water features, courtyards and paved terraces together with the possibility of two gatehouses associated with a multi phase house is rare nationally but particularly rare in Pembrokeshire. How much, one wonders, is lost beneath the railway line.

7.7 Its statutory significance is recognised by the designation of the whole of the site as a Scheduled Ancient Monument in 1991.

7.8 The sites ecological significance has yet to be fully established but the crevices in the masonry offer potential habitat for bats, birds, small mammals and amphibians. Grazing sheep reduce the botanical potential, but the presence of old lime trees, part of the original designed landscape, is highly significant.

7.9 The public footpath running diagonally across the site is well used and appreciated by the

public. At the same time adjoining narrow roads discourage large numbers of vehicles. this makes the site attractive to walkers. It is a significant open space adjacent to the town.

7.10 The significance of the site is compromised by the intrusion of the railway line and sewage works but not too greatly. Other matters which reduce the significance of the site are the poor condition of the remains, lack of explanation and difficulty of access into the site, but all these can be overcome.

SAM Information

SAM No:	PE438	AI No: 1	File	3537	Schedule	16/3537/PE438(PEM

SAM Name: Haroldston House and Gardens

	Traditional	Qualifier	NGR_X	NGR_Y	Schedule
NGR :	SM957145	0	195774	214561	Yes

Mapping :	1 : 50,000	1 : 10,000	1 : 2,500
	157	SM91SE	SM9514

Unitary Authority (UA):	Community:	Primary:
Pembrokeshire	Merlin's Bridge	Yes

Area : 2.16

Primary Class : Medieval and Post Medieval Secular

Additional Class :

Summar

SAM Information

SAM No: PE438 **SAM Name:** Haroldston House and Gardens

Scheduling Actions :

Event:	Name:	Proposed	Signed	Completed:
Scheduling	Turner R C	09/07/1990	04/02/1991	Yes

Summary:

Haroldston consists of a ruinous complex of late medieval and Tudor buildings, some with stone vaulted undercrofts. Most prominent is the "Steward's Tower", a small tower house either of medieval date or a Tudor banqueting house. Surrounding the buildings are the remains of walled gardens, terraces and earthworks, and water features belonging to a very extensive and well preserved series of formal gardens, unaltered since the 17th century. Together, the building remains and gardens are an important survival of a Tudor manorial complex, of which there are few comparative examples surviving in Dyfed.

Schedule Reference : 16/3537/PE438(PEM)//

8.0 ISSUES AFFECTING THE SITE

8.1 Condition of the fabric

8.1.1 Section 4.0 deals in detail with the condition of each section of wall. Several areas give rise for concern. The ruins have been collapsing since the beginning of the 18th Century. Further collapses will prejudice the significance of the site and present a risk to the public.

8.1.2 The most urgent intervention to prevent further collapse and danger to the public is in the following areas

- North reveal of East doorway of Stewards tower
- Garderobe tower of Stewards tower
- High masonry of West wall of West hall range.

8.1.3 The following masonry stands to a high level, appears stable but is concealed by ivy and, on closer inspection, may fall into the most urgent category

- Stair tower of stewards tower
- South wall of East hall range. (fell tree)

8.1.4 The following masonry urgently needs to be secured to avoid loss of historic fabric and possible injury.

- Facework above openings in Stewards tower East and North wall
- Facework above openings in East and West openings of East hall range
- Edges of vaults west Stewards tower and North wall of East hall range.

8.1.5 The vaults of the Stewards tower and East hall range need repairing and stitching to prevent further loss and to reduce their thrust on buttressing walls.

8.1.6 The following masonry should be secured to avoid loss of significant details but present less risk to the public.

- Freestanding fragment of South wall of South courtyard
- Freestanding piers of South wall of North courtyard
- Remains of North courtyard service range chimney
- East gable of East range of Stewards tower (fell tree)
- South West corner of East hall range (fell trees)
- North wall, well and culvert of central hall range (fell trees)
- Standing masonry of later South East gatehouse

8.1.7 All other masonry needs consolidation to avoid loss of historic fabric and hence the

significance of the site.

8.2 Ivy (Hedera Helix l)

8.2.1 Studies over recent years have found that ivy can play a bioprotective role on historic masonry and positively affect the aesthetic of standing ruins rather than acting entirely in a biodeteriorative way.

8.2.2 The results of recent research by Heather Viles and Troy Sternberg of Oxford University and Alan Cathersides of English Heritage is published in the journal of Architectural Conservation Volume 17 N° 2 July 2011.

8.2.3 The bioprotective qualities of ivy tested in the research are that it insulates historic masonry from fuctuations in temperature and humidity, protects the stone from wind erosion, dirt and dust and provides habitat for wildlife.

8.2.4 The biodeterioration tested was that there is chemical deterioration due to the attachment of aerial roots and disruption of masonry by invasive roots and stems.

8.2.5 On the basis of the results of this research the remedial works detailed in Section 4 of this report treat ivy on the following basis

- Ivy with invasive roots needs to be killed off
- Stems growing up but not invading masonry can be kept particularly if they are supporting corework
- Ivy does control temperature but less so humidity. It protects stone from dust, dirt and wind erosion but these are not major issues on this site with this stone
- Dismantling of disrupted masonry at the top of walls needs to take place to remove roots and stabilise the masonry
- Ivy left in situ needs to be regularly clipped and checked and can play a positive role in the aesthetic of the ruins as well as providing natural habitat. However, see Clause 8.3 relating to lower masonry
- Removal should take place in accordance with ecological method statement

8.3 Sheep

8.3.1 The strategy of sheep grazing the site has been extremely effective at keeping down vegetation.

8.3.2 Sheep climb on the remains to graze vegetation at the upper levels resulting in stones being detached and small collapses

8.3.3 The flock of sheep currently on site is of mixed breeds some of which are quite large.

8.3.4 There are sheds containing fodder and bedding within the South East later gatehouse.

8.3.5 Section 4.0 recommends removal of vegetation on some fragments of masonry to stop grazing and also recommends moving the sheds from within the gatehouse.

8.3.6 Other management issues regarding the sheep are

- Keeping the flock to breeds of smaller sheep
- Reviewing the stocking levels to establish the minimum necessary to keep the grass short
- Moving the feeding area around the site

8.4 Access

8.4.1 Access on foot is by a much used and popular footpath diagonally across the site from North East to South West.

8.4.2 Access by vehicles is by Clay Lane which is very narrow with blind bends as it crosses Merlins Brook to the East and passes through a housing estate to the West. There are few passing places between these points.

8.4.3 Access by cycles is good but there is no bus service passing the site.

8.4.4 Access into the site is via stiles with dog gates. This involves crossing a ditch at the South West corner of the site. There is a tubular steel farm gate adjacent to the South East later gatehouse.

8.4.5 In view of the above disabled access is poor.

8.5 Parking

8.5.1 Parking adjacent to the site is extremely limited and restricted to the road.

8.5.2 The creation of a parking place on the site is difficult as all the site is scheduled and parking would be over buried archaeology.

8.6 Ecology

8.6.1 Ecological issues are yet to be established.

8.7 Public Perception and Application

8.7.1 There is an online petition to "SAVE HAROLDSTON HOUSE". Exactly how representative of local opinion this is, is unclear. Nevertheless its existence may be evidence of a popular concern for the site beyond members of local amenity groups and statutory authorities.

8.7.2 There is no on site information about the remains.

8.7.3 A passing reference to Haroldston is made in the Priory guide book but no indication as to where it is.

8.8 Safety

8.8.1 Most of the safety issues are raised in Section 8.1.

8.8.2 There are no safety warning signs on site.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 To Fill Gaps in Knowledge

9.1.1 Encourage RCAHMW to complete their research into the site and publish the results.

9.1.2 Carry out a geophysical survey of the site to supplement the research.

9.1.3 Carry out archaeological work to establish the phasing and development of the site.

9.1.4 Carry out further documentary research and publish a guide to the site.

9.1.5 Carry out ecological survey and prepare method statement.

9.2 To Retain Significance by Arresting Deterioration

9.2.1 Immediately carry out the following work for safety and retention of fabric

- Build up corework under lintel at North reveal of east doorway of Stewards tower
- Scaffold and prop the garderobe tower of the Stewards tower
- Scaffold and prop the high masonry of the west wall of the west hall range followed by:-
- Repairing/rebuilding and anchoring masonry of garderobe tower and west walls of west range as Section 4.0
- Repairing stair tower of Stewards tower and South Wall of East hall range as Section 4.0

9.2.2 Repair, stitch and secure the following masonry as soon as possible within next 12 months for safety and retention of fabric

- Facework above openings identified in 8.1.4
- Edges of vaults North wall of East hall range and West wall of Stewards tower
- Vaults of stewards tower and East hall range

9.2.3 Kill vegetation and trees and consolidate following masonry as soon as possible within next 18 months for retention of fabric

- Freestanding fragments of South wall South courtyard
- East gable of East range of Stewards tower
- South West corner of East hall range
- North wall, well and culvert of central hall range
- Remains of North courtyard service buildings

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- Freestanding fragments of South wall South courtyard
- East gable of East range of Stewards tower
- South West corner of East hall range
- North wall, well and culvert of central hall range
- Remains of North courtyard service buildings

- Standing masonry of later South East gatehouse

9.2.4 Consolidate remaining masonry within 5 years.

9.3 To Control Ivy

9.3.1 In conjunction with work in 9.2

- Kill ivy at high level on vulnerable standing masonry
- Dismantle upper masonry to remove roots
- Retain ivy stems where they support corework
- Clip and control non invasive ivy
- Monitor ivy growth

9.3.2 Removal of ivy shall take place in accordance with ecological method statement.

9.4 Regarding Sheep

9.4.1 In conjunction with work in 9.3

- Kill ivy and vegetation on lower vulnerable accessible masonry to reduce grazing and disruption of masonry

9.4.2 Review stocking levels and size of sheep breeds, perhaps encourage rare small breeds.

9.4.3 Move the feeding area around the site.

9.4.4 Remove the sheds from inside the water gatehouse.

9.5 To Improve Access

9.5.1 Near the existing field gate and South East gatehouse form a new access for all incorporating disabled accessible gate, stile and dog gate. Formalise a disabled parking space nearby and include for this to be marked.

9.5.2 Reinforce and identify walking and cycle routes.

9.5.3 Identify Haroldston House as a destination from existing car parks, in the anticipation that access and parking for significant numbers of cars is not feasible.

9.6 To Improve Public Appreciation

9.6.1 The work in 9.1 is essential to lead on to an information board being placed on the site to explain the remains and interpret the site.

9.6.2 Provision could be made for a holder containing a twice folded A4 information sheet and plan to assist visitors walking around the site.

9.6.3 The existence and directions to the site should be flagged up at the Castle, Museum and Priory.

9.7 Safety

9.7.1 Dealing with the immediate safety of the masonry remains is covered 9.2.

9.7.2 The public should be made aware of the following hazards typical signs for which can be viewed at the nearby Cadw Priory site.

- Uneven ground
- Trip hazard
- Risk of falling
- Unlit areas
- Low headroom

9.8 Conclusion

9.8.1 Although historically of very great interest, the site is unlikely, in the foreseeable future, to be a major attraction requiring on site staff, car parking and other visitor facilities. Restricted vehicular access reinforces this conclusion.

9.8.2 The recommendation is that it be treated as an unstaffed attraction but that access and Understanding is improved by:-

- Completion and publication of research
- Making standing masonry safe
- Providing on site interpretation and warning signs
- Controlling stock and its feeding
- Increasing public awareness of the site at other local heritage sites
- Making site accessible to all

9.8.3 A Scheduled Monument grant, which confers Scheduled Monument Consent, should be sought for the work which is identified as immediately required.

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9.8.4 The additional research will be achieved by completion of RCAHMW's work But this will not include the geophysical survey or archaeology. Discussions with Dyfed Archaeological Trust and Cadw may clarify how this can be achieved.

9.8.5 Heritage Tourism Funding is available for opening up new sites to the public and to cover facilities to improve public access and appreciation.

9.8.6 The remainder of the consolidation work will require funding and funding sources have been identified in Gareth Scourfield's report of 1998. Statutory funding, however, is likely to be limited in the present climate and the Gild will need to check whether the composition of their trust satisfies HLF requirements for funding.

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