

Lamphey Bishop's Palace and Lamphey Court

Ref number PGW (Dy) 34 (PEM)

OS Map 158

Grid ref SN 0184 0089

Former county Dyfed

Unitary authority Pembrokeshire

Community council Lamphey

Designations Guardianship Ancient Monument: the Palace (PEM 03); Listed buildings: Lamphey Bishop's Palace (Grade I); Former entrance gateway building (Grade II); Lamphey Court (Grade II*); Medieval House at Upper Lamphey Park Farm (Grade II*); Barn at Upper Lamphey Park Farm (Grade II)

Site evaluation **Grade II***

Primary reasons for grading

The survival of major elements of a sophisticated landscaping scheme surrounding a medieval bishops' palace. This includes a grand, water-flanked approach, a remarkably well preserved and elaborate fishpond complex and an extensive park. A later, walled deer park survives within the medieval park. In the early nineteenth century further landscaping involved the conversion of the palace precinct into an elaborate garden, traces of which remain, and further landscaping around it, most of which remains. The nineteenth-century layout of the gardens of Lamphey Court survive more or less unaltered.

Type of site Embanked park; walled park; fishponds; formal garden (Lamphey Palace). Formal terrace, informal gardens and water features (Lamphey Court).

Main phases of construction Medieval period; early nineteenth century

Site description

There are three distinct elements to this site; the park and a complex of ponds, which are associated with the medieval occupancy of the Palace; the garden of the Palace which was redesigned by Mr Charles Mathias in about 1830 and the gardens associated with Lamphey Court, also created by Mr Mathias. Although these elements were brought together by the Mathias family in the early nineteenth century, here they have been described as separate entities.

Lamphey Bishop's Palace forms an impressive, if somewhat ruinous, complex to the north of the village of Lamphey, some 2.5 kilometres to the east of Pembroke. The palace complex is situated on the lower, south-facing slope of the fertile valley

that links Pembroke with Penally. Immediately to the south of the site is the small stream that fed a large fish pond and probably powered the mills. To the north, on rising ground, are woodlands and the area that was once the park, now divided into fields.

At the time of the Norman invasion, Lamphey was part of the estate of the bishops of St Davids. The bishopric of St Davids was later transferred to the archbishops of Canterbury, sometime after 1115. Today the complex consists of six ranges of buildings, all within the precinct wall. The earliest surviving structures probably date to the thirteenth century. The Old Hall, to the east of the site, is thought to have been the oldest surviving structure. This first-floor hall was later converted into a kitchen and service rooms. The chimney dates from this change of use. The Western Hall is just a little later, probably late thirteenth-century; again, it has later modifications. A photograph survives from about 1890 that shows this building full of Chusan palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei*) and other exotic plants. To the east of the Old and Western Halls is Henry de Gower's Hall with its distinct parapet. It would appear that this building was largely disused by 1536. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 shows the whole of the L-shaped building as toned, which probably indicates that the building was roofed at this time. The Chapel and an Inner Gatehouse also survive, as does a wall of the extensive tithe barn to the north.

The palace is mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis (died 1223), who calls it Lantefei and he recounts the intrigues during the siege of Pembroke Castle that eventually led to the palace being placed under the authority of the English church about a century before. The palace was used as one of the preferred residences of the bishops of St David's. The bishops who spent most time here were Henry de Gower (1328-47), Adam de Houghton (1362-89) and Edward Vaughan (1509-22). The east block, a large hall with arcaded parapets, is attributed to Henry de Gower. Houghton moved in court circles, was a keen architectural improver and lover of magnificence. He spent much of the latter part of his life at Lamphey, dying there on 8th February 1389. Vaughan (1509-22) built the great granary barn. Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, is thought to have modified the western block between 1558 and 1576. He had been granted the manor in 1546 and his family were to hold it for the next one hundred years. In 1646 Robert, Earl of Essex, died and the estate passed to Lady Hertford; she sold it to the Owens of Orierton in 1683. In 1821 the manor was bought by Charles Mathias of Llangwarran. In about 1824 Mathias had the old Lamphey Court, a house just to the north of the palace, pulled down and built a fashionable new mansion. By 1875 the western area of the palace precinct had been converted into a garden for Lamphey Court. In 1925 the family placed the palace ruins and grounds in the guardianship of the State.

In the medieval period Lamphey Palace had an extensive park, which lay to the north and east of the palace on undulating land between the Lamphey to Penally (Ridgeway) road on the south, a wooded valley known as The Coombes on the east, Deerpark Lane on the north and a boundary running north from the palace to Deerpark Lane on the west.

The park probably dates to the thirteenth century, during the time of bishop Martin, bishop Carew or bishop Bek. The first evidence of the park is in the 1280 accounts of Bogo de Cnoville, keeper of the temporalities for the see of St David. These include the expenses of 'a parker at Lantefey'. The park is also mentioned in an inventory of the goods of the Bishop of St David's, dated 1293: 'There are there in the park - 6 mares ... 2 boars ... 8 sows ... 20 pigs ... 19 sows ... 8 piglets ... 20 little

piglets ... 4 geese ...10 geese. The most important source for the medieval period is the *Black Book of St David's*, a survey of the lands of the bishopric of St David's, compiled in 1326. There were two water mills, probably in the valley to the south of the palace, and a windmill. The position of the windmill is uncertain, but was probably at the highest point of the park, at Lamphey Lodge. An outbuilding with a semi-octagonal end may represent the remains of its base. The *Black Book* states that there was a park of 144 customary acres (about 170 acres, 68.8 ha), of which 48 acres were wood. Part of the woodland was probably the area on the east side of the park known as The Coombes, which covered some 24 acres in the mid nineteenth century. By 1875, only one area of woodland remained, which covered 6.2 acres. According to the *Black Book*, in the park could be kept 60 'great beasts, as well as the wild animals'. It also produced, annually '30 loads of rushes ... and 40 loads of fern'. This implies that part of the park was ill-drained, again probably the east side, and that part was uncultivated and ungrazed. It also had 'one bog for turf and bennet', the latter being a coarse grass used for litter. On the estate there were also some sixty horses and cattle as well as hare, deer and rabbit. Presumably, some of the cattle were used for ploughing, the arable land extending to some 427 acres. By the time of the inventory of 1536 it would appear that the park had come down in the world; it then contained (in the 'oxhouse' as well): '6 stalled Welsh bullocks ... 10 little Welsh bullocks ... 3 old, overworn horses' and 'in a 'warrant' of conies (a rabbit warren), 6 sheep and a lamb'.

The medieval park was very probably enclosed by a bank and inner ditch, with park paling on top of the bank. A map of 1684 in Thomas Dineley's *Beaufort Progress* shows the park paling not walled. A substantial bank can be traced along parts of the park's boundaries. On Deerpark Lane, to the west of the track to Lamphey Lodge, there is a large bank running parallel to, and inside, the park wall. On the south side of the park, again there is a substantial bank parallel to, and this time outside, the park wall. Unlike the wall, which turns north at the track to Lamphey Park (the house at present known as The Wreck), the bank continues east of the track, running south-eastwards to the edge of The Coombes, where it turns northwards to run along its west edge. The remaining sides of the medieval park - the west side, east end of north side and north end of east side - are now bounded by walls only.

It is probable that part of a stone barn at Lamphey Lodge, which is situated in the centre of the park and at its highest part, is all that remains of the park lodge. Two of three original storeys are left of a tower-like structure at the north end of the barn. This building may be the one depicted on the horizon in the 1740 engraving of Lamphey Palace by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck. The Buck engraving appears to show the west end of the medieval park, enclosed by what may be a fence or wall and divided north-south by a fence or wall between the valley and the park lodge. If the park had been walled by this date it was probably the work either of the Devereux family, who owned Lamphey from the mid sixteenth century to the end of the seventeenth century, or of the Owens of Orierton, who bought it from them.

By 1818, when the first 1 in. Ordnance Survey map was published, a much smaller area than the medieval park, called Lamphey Park on the map, had been enclosed by a stone wall and trees planted around its perimeter. Fenton (1811) confirms that the park had been reduced by this date: 'It (Lamphey) had a warren and park, anciently of much greater extent than the present, belonging to Orierton, consisting only of sixty-three acres'. This area remains walled and lies at the west end of the medieval park. Lamphey Lodge and the house, Lamphey Park, lie on its east

side. Lamphey Park (the house) was built in 1814 and it seems likely that the house and park are associated, the park being walled at the same time as the house was built. The south wall runs eastwards from the north end of the two adjacent *servatoria* ponds. It varies between 1.4 and 2.5 m high, is discontinuous and is built of mortared rubble stone but of two different builds, suggesting that the early nineteenth-century park walling was partly replacing earlier walling built by either the Devereux or Owen families in the late sixteenth to early eighteenth centuries. Along the outside of the east end of the wall is a belt of oak and ash trees between the wall and the medieval park boundary bank. At the west end is a gateway flanked by square piers about 2 m high. That on the west side is leaning. The west wall runs north-south along the edge of the wooded valley in which the *vivaria* ponds are situated. It is a relatively well preserved dry-stone wall, with upright stones on top, about 1.5 m high. Along the inside of the wall are ash and beech trees planted in the early nineteenth century. The wall has a westward kink where a field boundary runs westwards and then continues northwards but is discontinuous, standing up to 2 m high. It runs to Deerpark Lane, where it curves round at the north-west corner. The north wall, which runs parallel with the lane, is of mortared rubble stone, about 1.6 m high, with some holes in it. At the junction with the track running south to Lamphey Lodge the wall turns and runs southwards along the west side of the track. Just inside the north-east corner is a small former pond, now a boggy area, water from which runs under a causeway on the track and then south-eastwards across the former medieval park. To the east of the track the a mortared wall, about 1.6 m high, continues along Deerpark Lane, bounding the north side, and then east side of the medieval park. The style of this wall is similar to that to the west and is probably contemporary. The east wall of the deer park is discontinuous next to the two houses, Lamphey Lodge and Lamphey Park, but picks up again to their south and runs along the west side of the drive to Lamphey Park. Towards the south end there is a gateway flanked by substantial stone piers. The south-east corner lies near the south end of the drive.

The Tithe Award survey, drawn in about 1840, shows this 60-acre walled area and refers to it as the 'Deer Park'. Although the map does not show Lamphey Lodge or Lamphey Park (the house) on its east side they are both known to have been in existence by this time. Field names on the map also shed interesting light on the extent of the medieval park and the divisions within it, which may well date back to the medieval period. The eastern half of the park is divided into several large fields, named, from the north, North Park, Upper Hayguard Park, Lodge Park (to the east of the lodge) and Lower Hayguard Park, several divisions called 'Combs' and at the south end, along the Ridgeway road, Sands Park and Sand Park. The last two are bounded on their south sides by a low rubble stone wall. By 1875 the deer park had been divided into fields, the largest being some 14 acres. It has not been altered since.

There is archival evidence for a garden and orchards attached to the medieval palace, although only enclosure walls remain on the ground. The *Black Book of St David's*, of 1326, mentions 'three orchards, the fruit of which with the fruit in the curtilage, in apples, cabbages, leeks and the other produce, is worth yearly 13s. 4d. Also the herbage is worth yearly 6s. 8d. ... And there is a dovecot which is worth yearly 2s.'. A document, 'The extent of the lands of the bishopric of St David's', dated 1327, mentions at 'Lantefrey' 'a manor ... with garden and curtilage ... a dovecot ... a park ... one decayed mill which was farmed of old'. Comparison of yearly values with other properties of the see, for instance Lawhaden, where the value of the produce of the gardens was only 12d. and the herbage the same, shows that the

Lamphey garden and orchards were probably quite extensive. The walled enclosure to the east of the precinct was undoubtedly garden and orchard in the medieval period; Fenton in 1811 describes it as 'a large paddock, once occupied by the gardens and orchards'. An inventory of 1536, made on the death of bishop Richard Rawlins, mentions three pairs of swans and a pair of peacocks in the grounds, which implies a strong ornamental aspect to them. The swans would have been on the large sheet of water to the south of the palace that was such an integral and important part of the approach.

The second major phase of garden-making at Lamphey came in the nineteenth century. Although the ground within the precinct wall is now down to turf, for at least 100 years it was an elaborate and beautiful garden with a formal layout of paths to the west within the Inner Courtyard and the interior of the buildings planted up to the east. The garden was created originally by Charles Mathias from 1823 onwards.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1875 shows an additional wall dividing the complex. This wall ran from the northern entrance and joined the western wall of the Western Hall; to the west of this wall was the garden area of just over an acre. This survey shows a perimeter path, one longitudinal path and two cross paths. Just to the north of the Inner Gatehouse, is a small, semi-circular pond and a fountain. An Allen photograph of 1871 shows that the gardens, included within the Western Hall, were planted with tender and exotic material. To the north, against the tithe barn wall, is a rectangular range of glass, with a further small, square glasshouse just to the south of it. By 1907 further areas of glass had been added. Against the tithe barn wall is another rectangular house, the square house has been extended and a further small rectangular house has been added to the west. To the east of the partition wall, a larger, rectangular glasshouse has been erected and a small building, which may have been connected with the garden for example potting shed, apple or root store. All these features, including the partition wall, have now gone but some are still revealed as parch marks on aerial photographs following a dry summer. The fountain now stands in the grounds of Lamphey Court but is no longer working.

As was the case with many of the wealthiest residences of the medieval period in Britain, the approach to Lamphey Palace was designed to make a grand impression. A common feature of the approach and setting of such mansions was a large body of water. This would serve both a utilitarian purpose, as a fishpond, and an ornamental one. At Lamphey Palace the approach from the village is from the south-west. In front of the palace precinct the approach crosses a stream in front of the gatehouse. The stream rises in Manorbier Newton and flows westwards to join the Pembroke river to the south of Penny Bridge. To the east of the bridge the stream is dammed to form what was a considerable lake, of about two acres, beneath the walls of the palace precinct. An engraving by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, of 1740, shows an extensive stretch of water, seemingly controlled by the causeway for the road, which acts as a dam. A small, single arched bridge is also shown. By this date the large expanse of water may have been subdivided as the engraving shows an area of aquatic plants divided by narrow canals on the south side of the pond. These may have been watercress beds. The whole area is now much silted and degraded but two stretches of water remain, one to the west of the bridge and one to the east. The bridge is also just still visible, or at least the top sixteen stones of the arch on the east side; to the west it seems more complete.

To the north of the palace precinct is an area of ornamental woodland, containing beech, horse chestnut and copper beech, which was planted by Mr C.

Mathias in the mid twentieth century. To the east there is an outer rectangular area enclosed with rubble stone walls. This would have been an orchard and/or garden area in the medieval period and some ornamental tree planting attests to its later use as part of the ornamented grounds. The trees include a blue cedar and a row of poplars along the stream which runs north-south through the middle of the enclosure. These were planted in the early twentieth century by Mr C. Mathias. The lower, south wall of the enclosure is in a ruinous state, standing to a maximum height of about 1.8 m and petering out towards the east end. The east wall is similar in build and height. Half way along this side there is a gap and tunnel through to a small quarry just outside the wall. The gap was originally a gateway, only the north side of which remains. To the north is a well preserved stretch of wall, about 2.2 m high, with a wide gateway at its north end. The opening is flanked by square rubble stone piers slightly wider than the wall. The north wall remains, except a section at the east end of the stretch to the west of the stream.

In the middle of the enclosure, on the stream, is a rectilinear pond, now a boggy depression. Below, the stream runs southwards, under the enclosure wall and into the former lake. This pond is the lowest in a long series of ponds which runs down the valley to the north. The ponds are undoubtedly medieval and formed a sophisticated and extensive fishpond and fish processing complex. The *Black Book of St David's* of 1326 lists 'four vivaries there ... worth ... 5s. These would have been the uppermost ponds. Fenton mentions the lowest pond in *A historical tour through Pembrokeshire* (1811): 'To the east of the chapel which looks into it, is a large paddock ... in which there still exists a small vivarium or fish-pond, full of tench and trout'. Strictly speaking, this was not a *vivarium*, or breeding pond, but a *servatorium*, or holding pond.

To the north of the walled enclosure the small valley is wooded. The lower end contains a complex of ponds and water channels. It is enclosed on the south side by a rubble stone wall (the north wall of the enclosure to the south), whose east end is well preserved and stands to about 2.5 m. Along its east side is a similar wall, which continues from the east wall of the enclosure to the south. The wall is partly ruinous and partly well preserved, standing to a maximum height of about 1.6 m. Just inside it is a row of sycamore, horse chestnut and beech trees, probably planted in the Victorian period. The wall makes a semi-circular alcove for one of the trees, indicating that the trees were probably in place before the wall was built.

At the north end of this area there are two ponds, side by side, with a north-south dividing wall between them. That on the east is rectangular. That on the west has a curving west side, whose stone wall has collapsed. Exposed sections of the floor of the pond indicate that it is clay-lined. The ponds share a substantial stone dam at their south ends. This is 2-3 m high, supported by two buttresses on the outside, and has a flight of stone steps up it towards the west end. The top is built of stone slabs. In the centre is a dip, with the pond sluice below it. Below the steps are two diagonal water channels, whose low stone revetment walls make a small triangular area below the dam. These channels, and that from the sluice, lead to four rectilinear stone-lined small ponds, which are stepped down the slope below the upper ponds. These, and the two ponds above, are thought to be medieval *servatoria*, or holding ponds for fish ready for the table. They are built up above ground level and are about 1 m deep. A system of narrow water channels, with slate-topped dry-stone revetment walls, which takes water to the ponds and also by-passes them. The whole system is bounded on the west side by a diagonal stone-lined channel that takes the main stream southwards.

There is a gap in the south wall where the channel passes through and the stream continues to be stone-revetted for some distance to the south. In 1845 a pipe was laid from the eastern upper pond to the palace precinct in order to supply water to the gardens and fountain. Built in the corner between the south wall and a short north-south wall is a small, rubble-stone, roofless building. The walls stand to about 2.5 m, with a door on the west side and a small window in the north wall. The building has two rooms, that at the south end being smaller, with a chimney built into the south wall. This is probably the 'Fish Larder House' mentioned in the inventory of 1536, when it contained salt, hides, tallow, and herring.

To the north of the ponds the stream runs down the east side of a narrow valley, the lower slopes of which are wooded. This valley lies along the south end of the west side of the walled deer park, with the park walls bounding the south and west sides of the wooded area. Within the woodland there are four rectangular ponds, stepped down the floor of the valley, one above the other. These are thought to be the four *vivaria*, or breeding ponds mentioned in the *Black Book of St David's*. They no longer hold water but parts remain boggy. They are bounded by earth banks and by-pass channels, with dams on their lower, south sides. Water was fed into the ponds and their by-pass channels from two sources: a spring to the north of the wood and a spring, which is the main feeder for the stream, to the north-east. At the top of the system is a dog-leg channel and silt trap. The main stream, canalised down the east side, is separated from the ponds by a substantial earth bank. The wood was ornamented by the Mathias family during the nineteenth century; trees were planted and a walk made along the west side of the ponds. Many of the trees, and the walk, survive.

Lamphey Court

The present Lamphey Court was designed by the architect Charles Fowler, of Great Ormond Street, London, who was then, according to Mr Thomas Lloyd, at the start of quite a long and successful career; plans of his designs for the house and gardens are dated 1822. The house is situated to the north and west of the Palace. According to Jones (1996) the area had belonged to the Devereux family, but on the attainder (loss of civil rights) of the Earl of Essex late in the reign of Elizabeth I, the lands were purchased by Sir Hugh Owen, of Oriulton, and remained in his family's possession until early in the nineteenth century. In 1821 the land was sold to Charles Mathias of Llangwarran, who in 1823, or thereabouts, began to build the present Lamphey Court; the older house (which apparently had an outside stair) being demolished in about 1826. Although the tithe map was drawn up after the completion of the new mansion, it shows the original Lamphey Court, representing it as two rectangular buildings.

The Mathias family occupied a prominent role within the community, with four members of the family being High Sheriff between 1856 and 1965. The last High Sheriff, Lewis Mathias, sold the Court in 1978.

Lamphey Court, which is an impressive neo-classical building, is now an hotel and country club. The gateway to the tarmacked drive is opposite the north-western extreme of the Bishop's Palace across the small lane. The short drive sweeps to the forecourt which is to the front (south) of the building. The main (south) entrance is reached up a flight of five stone steps within the imposing portico of four Ionic columns, the scroll entablatures supporting the triangular pediment. The door itself is surrounded by decorative architraves, painted white against the muted yellow

of the porch wall. The building, which is mainly painted white, stands to two storeys and is practically square in plan. All the windows appear to be sash with fifteen lights within the ground floor windows and nine lights above. The whole building has a classical, symmetrical and almost stark feel. To the rear (north) are two further buildings that may predate the present mansion. Behind the house and now attached to it by a modern extension, is a small stone building now much altered. The rubble stone building stands to two storeys, with an external stair to the first floor. On the ground floor the wide arched entrance to the south has been partially filled and contains a modern door. New casement windows have been inserted on the upper floor, although the doorway appears to be original. The eastern gable wall rises to a small, simple, bell finial; the bell is now missing. It is possible that this was part of the stables and coach house, with the bell above being used to summon the estate workers. Across the car park, to the east of the mansion and stables, is a rendered, two-storey building, with a modern pitch-roofed extension; this also has an external, stone stairway to the first floor, but the rendering masks any alterations.

To the west of the mansion a modern conservatory has been added and within the grounds, somewhat further west, a modern building, which in some ways echoes the classical feel of the house, has been erected to house the swimming pool.

The 1822 Fowler plans show the house very much as it was constructed. However, it would appear that the scheme for the garden was never fully executed. These plans show a massive forecourt to the south of the mansion within which, to either side of the porch, are two large circular flower or shrub beds. It was apparently intended to dam the stream which runs through the small valley to the south and here a series of three small lakes are shown as well as an additional drive. It is not known who eventually designed the garden but by the turn of the nineteenth century it appears in plan very much as it is today.

The tarmacked drive sweeps around to the forecourt; small in comparison to that which Fowler had intended. Just within the grounds, to the north and south of the drive are informal water features. These are fed from an upper pond to the north and slightly to the east of the Court, adjacent to the small lane that ascends the hill. This small 'D' shaped pond was certainly extant by the turn of the century and probably appears much as it did then. Water is channelled from it into a gully that winds down through the woods to the dell or damp garden.

Shown on the 1875 survey as a rectangular pond but not shown in 1907 and now rather overgrown, is a small dell immediately to the north of the bridge that carries the drive to the house. Within the dell large and small stones (some quartzitic) have been deliberately placed so that the stream has become braided, giving ideal conditions for growing primulas, iris, hostas, ferns and other moisture loving plants. Some clumps of fern still remain within the carpet of wild garlic, but these are thought to be native.

A small, single arch stone bridge carries the drive across the stream and marks the former northern limit of the lower pond. In 1907 this sub-rectangular pond covered about 0.158 of an acre, with a small oval island being recorded at the northern end. Today the water held is considerably less with the northern end being dry except for the small stream. Marginal plants (willow saplings) are beginning to invade and the banks are again covered in wild garlic.

Between the meadow and the pond are remnants of walling, for the most part this rubble wall does not exceed a metre or so and within its length is a stone door jam or stop. To the south, the wall rises to some 3 m. This is the area of the outer court of

the Bishop's Palace and it would seem that part of the area within the Precinct wall was infilled and either later or contemporaneously, the lower pond was created.

Between the lower pond and the stream is a complex of stone ruins, the walls of some still standing to over a metre. These ruins could be part of the medieval gatehouse complex or, being near the sluice, they may have served some other purpose. Indeed, water passed into one of the buildings from the east via a stone built inlet and probably returned to the stream by way of the small culvert and drain.

All the formal features are associated with the terrace surrounding the house. To the south-east of the porch are closely clipped yew hedges, standing presently to just over a metre. It is possible that from the upper rooms they form a design or pattern, but this is not obvious from the ground. To the west of the porch is a fountain, which appears to be modern although a fountain appears on the Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map at this location. The fountain is backed by a semi-circle of seven very closely clipped yews that stand to about 0.5 m and to the west of these is a fine holm oak and more clipped yews. To the south, the formal terrace gives way to a grass bank which ends in a dry stone wall 1.15 m high, which separates the garden from the meadow lands and stream.

The gardens of the Court still contain some fine trees, notably the holm oaks, yews, Lawson cypress, horse chestnuts, columnar junipers and a lime as well as beech, ash oak and sycamore. By the dell are laurels and there is an impressive carpet of wild garlic and butterbur (*petasites*) by the ponds

It is not known whether the meadow between the low retaining wall and the stream was ever included as part of the garden. In 1875 this meadow was divided by a boundary that is marked by a line of trees; in 1907 this division has been removed. It may be significant that there are remains of an iron park fence beyond the meadow to the south of the stream. It is possible that this suggests that it eventually had an amenity rather than an agricultural function sometime post 1875.

Sources

Primary

Ordnance Survey 1 in. map, 1818, surveyed by Colonel Mudge: Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest.

Tithe Award map and Schedule of Apportionments (c. 1840), Nos 207, 283, 255.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, PRNs 3507, 28666, 3508, 21465.

National Monuments Record, site file, including Allen photograph.

Secondary

Dineley, T (ed R.W. Banks), *The account of the official progress of the first Duke of Beaufort through Wales, 1684* (1888).

Fenton, R., *A historical tour through Pembrokeshire* (1811).

‘Archaeological notes and queries; inventory of the possessions of Bishop Richard Rawlins, 1536’, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* V (1888), 363-67.

Willis-Bund, J.W. (ed), *The Black Book of St David's*. Cymmrodorion Record Series 5 (1902).

Jones, F., ‘Medieval records relating to the diocese of St Davids’, *Journal of the*

Historical Society of the Church in Wales 14 (1964), 9 – 24.

Jones F, *Historic houses of Pembrokeshire and their families*, (1996), 101.

Laws E, *The history of Little England beyond Wales* (1888), 56, 101, 174, 263, 273, 304, 306, 327, 348, 379.

Turner R, *Lamphey Bishop's Palace, Llawhaden Castle*, (2000), 4 - 27.

Whittle E, *The historic gardens of Wales*, (1992), 4, 9, 11.