

MEDIEVAL AND EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL DEER PARKS

A THREAT-RELATED ASSESSMENT 2015



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For Cadw



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MEDIEVAL AND EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL DEER PARKS

A THREAT-RELATED ASSESSMENT 2014/15

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**MEDIEVAL AND EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL DEER PARKS:
A THREAT-RELATED ASSESSMENT 2015**

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(Cover illustration extract from Saxton's map of wales 1578)

SUMMARY

The aim of this project was to assess the potential for enhancing the schedule of ancient monuments with medieval or early post-medieval deer parks. This site type is currently under-represented on the schedule of ancient monuments in Dyfed. The medieval and early post-medieval deer parks project forms an element of the Cadw grant-aided medieval and post-medieval threat related assessment project.

An initial desk-based scoping project was undertaken in 2014 which aimed to identify all the medieval and early post-medieval deer parks and park boundaries on the Historic Environment Record (HER), along with documentary and cartographic sources providing an indication of total numbers, numbers of sites represented by documents or place-names and which sites are scheduled.

The initial HER search identified 69 entries which included deer park or boundary/wall in their name and/or site type. A rapid overview of the data reduced this figure to 19 and with an additional 4 sites found through secondary sources a total of 23 sites were subject to a desk-top appraisal. Six sites where the evidence suggested the potential survival of significant field remains were visited.

The resultant analysis showed there to be 14 parks of known medieval date, 3 ascribed to an early post-medieval date and 4 post-medieval parks where there was a likelihood of earlier origins.

One site appears to have sufficient surviving remains for consideration for protection through scheduling.

The project also enhanced the HER records for deer parks and created new entries. In addition the extent of individual deer parks has been mapped and will be available on the HER to assist with mitigating the impact of land management proposals where required.

INTRODUCTION

Medieval deer parks were an area of land, usually enclosed, which was set aside for the management of deer and other wild animals to provide a constant and sustainable supply of food throughout the year. They were part of the wider economic functions of an estate and provided protected grazing, managed woodland for timber production and the exploitation of other resources such as minerals and quarrying. Importantly a deer park also functioned on a range of social levels being a measure of status through the ability to create and maintain a park and by providing a locus for recreation and leisure, particularly the hunting of game.

Medieval deer parks were generally situated in open countryside, either on marginal land or adjacent to a great house. Contemporary records describe parks as bounded by a pale usually an earthen bank topped by a palisade and sometimes a stone wall. Within the park there would be range of components directly related to its use such as lodge, warren, decoy pond, prospect tower, dower house or dovecote. The size of deer parks vary but the majority within this study area were on the small size better suited to the management of deer as a resource rather than to provide an area large enough for a recreational hunt.

In the post medieval period the function of the deer park shifted away from being an economic asset for the wider estate to being part of a designed ornamental landscape for amenity and prestige values. This process included imparking new areas adjacent to the house, reducing in size existing parks and erecting stone walls around the park.

Deer parks in some form are likely to have existed in Britain before the Norman Conquest. But it is after the conquest with the Norman passion for hunting that deer parks as a formal enclosed area became widespread.

It is thought that there were around 50 or so medieval deer parks in Wales.

Field visits were made to six sites (Abermarlais PRN 106683, Carew PRN 3499, Glan Bran PRN 106678, Lamphey PRN 3508, Manorbier PRN 33718, St Florence PRN 106672, Llanstephan PRN 106671) in the hope of finding some extant remains such as earthworks and/or boundary walls, and to speak with current landowners for possible further information. Where the presumed boundary was examined often there was no discernible ditch or enlarged field bank suggesting an earlier larger pale. It is thought that the boundary bank has been reduced due to natural erosion and subsequent agricultural activities. In most cases it was not possible to visit the entire circuit and in many areas extensive vegetation cover obscured details of the boundary features.

One issue which arose during the assessment of the data was confusion over some terminology used. Firstly there are a number of different terms used interchangeably in both contemporary documents and in recent literature. Terms such as forest, hunting forest, deer park and chase are all used to refer to areas where deer were actively managed. It was not always clear what specific physical features were being described. Secondly post-medieval documents in particular the enclosure awards and tithe map and apportionment often named fields as park. This

has been thought in some cases to refer to a remnant of historic parkland possibly a deer park. However in some cases such as where there is no supporting evidence it is considered that the term park is a mistranslation of the welsh parc meaning field.

When the term park is used in a farm name with a spatial relationship with a known deer park then there is a strong likelihood that it is associated with an historic park.

Of all the sites examined only one has any form of direct statutory protection (Wooltack Point PRN 2943). This is a SAM for a prehistoric promontory fort with a deer park as a secondary use. The post med wall enclosing the deer park is listed Grade II. A number of deer parks fall within the areas registered under the Parks and Gardens Register (Golden Grove PRN 5858, Dinefwr PRN 106680, Lodge Park PRN 106682, Kilgetty PRN 3648 and Lamphey PRN 3508). Some sites may have some protection where they fall within the curtilage or setting of a listed building (Golden Grove PRN 5858, Dinefwr PRN 106680, Lawrenny PRN 106677)

Mapping

For all bar one site an outline of the deer park has been mapped onto a modern map base (Master map 2011). The evidence supporting the area of the park mapped extent includes contemporary maps and documents, the analysis of modern field patterns and place names and where a deer park has been modified and subsumed into a later designed landscape the extent of the later park is drawn. Where there is some uncertainty about the extent it is described as *suggested*. The source of the mapped evidence is presented in each example in the Gazetteer.

PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main aim of this project is to use the HER, National Monument Record, secondary sources and field visits to assess the potential for enhancing the schedule of ancient monuments with medieval or early post-medieval deer parks.

The overall project's aims are:

- Assessment of the archaeological significance of deer parks in both a regional and national perspective;
- Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of scheduling, and recommendations for future management strategies; and
- Enhancement of the regional HER and Extended National Database.

The project's objectives are:

- To identify all deer parks which require further assessment;
- To collate existing documentary evidence for the sites;
- To carry out a field assessment of those sites where necessary;
- To incorporate all the information into a database and enhance the Dyfed HER; and
- To advise Cadw on those sites which are of national value and currently without statutory protection.

METHODOLOGY

The primary HER search collated a list of sites that could potentially require a detailed desk-top appraisal and possible field visit. Data held within the Dyfed HER was filtered to accept entries for all Monument types and site names for deer park, pale, park boundary, park wall. All entries for all periods were included as more recent sites may have earlier origins which could be elucidated through more detailed analysis.

This sorting exercise identified the following site types within the HER:

Deer Park site type (24)

Deer park by name (19)

Pale (17)

Park boundary (3)

Park wall (6)

These were assessed and a subset was drawn up for detailed desk top appraisal and possible field visit. Sites were rejected from if they fell within one of the following categories;

- The name deer park but with a non-park related monument type
- Known to be later post-medieval in origin

The principal secondary sources consulted during the initial filtering stage were;

- Christopher Saxton's county maps published in 1579, but surveyed and engraved in preceding years. This shows five deer parks identifiable by a paled enclosure. These are not scaled and appear to be figurative. However close examination of the historic and current OS mapping, particularly the relationship with the associated house showed a remarkable correlation with Saxton's depictions. This has allowed the extent of a former park to be mapped with a fair degree of accuracy
Saxton's maps also named forests and major woods which may be former hunting forests. However there is insufficient evidence currently available to connect hunting with any named forest.
- Rees' 1932 map of south Wales and the Border in the 14th century. This marks parks and forests and was the source for two new HER entries, Llansteffan and Park Nest.
- The ICOMOS/Cadw Register of Historic Parks and Gardens

This primary filtering process resulted in 23 sites to be considered for detailed appraisal.

The desk top appraisal collated all the available information on each site as held in the DAT HER.

This included;

- Tithe maps and apportionment
- 1st and 2nd edition OS maps
- SAM and Listed Building records
- Ordnance Survey record cards
- Royal commission inventories and archived reports
- Previous DAT thematic reports
- Published histories of the area particularly Francis Jones' volumes on the Historic Houses and Families of the three counties of Dyfed

Once the desk top appraisal was completed the HER was enhanced to improve the existing records. Also new entries were created for identified deer park components or as discrete entries for a deer park previously recorded only as part of a wider HER entry.

One purpose of the appraisal was to identify where possible the former extent of the deer park boundary, its possible survival and to map the extent on modern maps. This was done on MapInfo and the results included in the gazetteer. The post medieval parks were also mapped as identifying their extent was part of the analysis of possible early origins.

RESULTS

Medieval Parks

14 parks have been dated as medieval in origin.

The primary evidence for the date of five of these is their depiction on Saxton's map (Abermarlais PRN 106683, Carew PRN 3499, Glan Bran PRN 106678, Lamphey PRN 3508 and Williamston PRN 3453). Saxton shows them as a fenced enclosure containing trees. This is a representation of a paled bank containing wood pasture typical of historic deer park landscapes. Whilst the depictions appear figurative there appears to be a close correlation with the extent and shape shown by Saxton with the identified park preserved in field patterns and place names surviving today.

The Rees map of S. Wales in the 14th century is the primary source for two parks (Llanstephan PRN 106671 and Park Nest PRN 106674). Unlike the Saxton drawings the Rees map only names the location of a park. It locates Llanstephan Park west of the Castle and its extent has been postulated from natural topography along with a farm name and curving field boundaries at odds with the surrounding more regular field pattern. Similarly the presumed extent of Parc Nest is based on current boundaries and modern roads and place names.

Of the remaining medieval parks, six are known from documentary sources and their extent supported by surviving field boundaries and place names. (Lloydarth PRN 11209, Manorbier PRN 33718, Rhoscrowther PRN 7609, St Florence PRN 106672, Stackpole PRN 1273 and Wooltack Point PRN 2943). The first of these, Lloydarth, is the most difficult to locate accurately. The farm Llwydarth provides the general location but mapping the extent has proved impossible. Manorbier, Stackpole and Wooltack point are all well defined by topographic features and documentary sources. At St Florence in addition to the documentary sources an idea of the extent can be gauged by the limit of the medieval strip field system (PRN 42678) still evident in the landscape. The surviving extent of Rhoscrowther Park is less secure. The presumed location is taken from a description from 1965 the evidence for which is currently unclear.

The last park with an ascribed medieval date is at Tenby. This is an extra-mural park whose existence is known from 18th century place name evidence. It is suggested that the name refers to an earlier deer park predating the late medieval extra-mural development. The area mapped is the surviving segment of park shown on an 18th century map.

One further medieval deer park which was recorded on the HER was Cnwc Yr Hydd. A closer evaluation of the record showed that this was actually an area where deer were hunted in the medieval period. The contemporary references specifically state that it was unenclosed and deer ran free. Whilst not a park the site is significant as a record of an area known for managed deer hunting which was likely to have been common in marginal lands of Wales.

Survival

The survival of the medieval deer parks is varied. The park where the extent best survives is Wooltack Point which occupies an area enclosed on 3 sides by the sea and the fourth by a bank and post-medieval wall. The best surviving park boundary is at Lamphey where a substantial bank and ditch and later stone wall (PRN 107541) can be traced for much of the circuit.

At Abermarlais the western side of the park on the flank of Park Hill survives as bank topped by a post-medieval wall. The extent of the park to the east shown on the Saxton map has been obscured by later landscaping for the post-medieval park. At Glan Bran the best surviving section of boundary is on the hill top where it describes an arc from N- S. It is this curving field boundary differing from the surrounding pattern which allowed for the identification of the deer park matching as it does the depiction on Saxton's map. Here it survives as a field bank much denuded.

Stackpole is the only one of the medieval parks which still survives, at least in part, as part of an estate landscape. The surviving extent here is however likely to have been modified in the post-medieval period.

All the medieval parks save Tenby are under agricultural land. The parks were likely to have been divided into fields during the lifetime of the park. Subsequent modifications of the landscape through processes such as enclosure, woodland plantations, and creation of later parkland have all affected the park interiors and park boundaries. There is currently no evidence of the survival of features associated with deer park management within the interiors. Similarly there is currently no evidence of the survival of significant remains at farms or buildings with names associated with deer parks.

Early post-medieval parks

Three parks were identified in this category, (Cyffig PRN 24640, Golden Grove PRN 5858 and Lodge Park PRN 106682). Cyffig has been securely dated because numerous documents relating to its construction survive. The analysis of these enabled a firm boundary for the park to be mapped on modern maps. At the other two parks there are a number of 17th century references to the presence a park. In the case of Lodge Park the park may have medieval origins as a manorial centre but the evidence for this is currently scant. At Golden Grove later 18th and 19th century landscaping has obscured the earlier park so the mapped depiction in this report is of the known post-medieval park.

Survival

Similar to the medieval parks the extent of Cyffig can be identified from modified field boundaries. At Lodge Park the early circuit shown on a 1675 map is still extant. It survives a low earthwork bank topped or faced with post medieval wall.

Post medieval parks

Five post medieval parks were assessed as part of this project as they appeared in the initial HER search or are likely to have earlier origins (Stackpole New Park PRN 106675, Lawrenny PRN 106677, Kilgetty Farm PRN 3648, Llangennech PRN and Dinefwr PRN 25543). Of these Dinefwr is the most problematic. Dinefwr is the centre of one of the more significant of the great landholdings in SW Wales. The seat of powerful families since the 12th century and locus for the medieval castle of Dinefwr and significant medieval and post medieval Newton house. It has well defined post-medieval deer park, still in use to manage deer. However substantial landscaping over the years, a complex pattern of use through the medieval period and a dearth of documentary records make it difficult to demonstrate the presence and identification of medieval deer park.

The other three parks all have possible earlier origins. Lawrenny and Kilgetty are associated with properties dating to the late medieval period. Llangennech is less clear but a 19th century sale catalogue refers to an Ancient Deer Park although this maybe estate agent hyperbole for something which is no more than 100 years old.

Undated parks.

There are two entries in the HER for deer parks which are undated. These are both field names identified only on the Tithe map. With no other supporting evidence for being remnants of a deer park they are considered to be a mistranslation of the Welsh *parc* meaning simply field.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Most of the sites identified in the project are in rural areas and as such are vulnerable to the pressures on the countryside: natural degradation, cultivation and agricultural improvement and general development. However the tangible remains particularly of the medieval period are slight and are confined to the park boundaries. No evidence of internal structures associated with medieval deer parks has been identified. Currently statutory protection only occurs at one location Wooltack point where the park is scheduled by de-fault as being a later use of a prehistoric promontory fort and the post-medieval wall park wall is listed. Some deer parks have a degree of protection through inclusion in the parks and gardens register and proximity to Listed Buildings.

It is however not clear that deer parks can best be protected through scheduling. The park itself was historically a large area in which particular activities took place which cannot of themselves be preserved in the archaeological record; there are no remains to protect. The medieval landscape within the park perimeter has changed beyond recognition although there may be some continuity in the general land-use, such as wooded hillsides, the vegetation cover and management is different.

The only places where protection through scheduling is feasible are the park boundaries. This must be restricted to those sites where the range of bank and ditch survive in good condition. The majority of boundaries where visited in the field were much modified. The earthworks may have medieval origins but the bank has been denuded and the ditch infilled so it is small scale in section but extensive in length. During the field visits it was not always possible to perambulate the entire circuit. This means that the full extent of survival has not been fully understood and therefore the section which has been visited may be an unusually good or indeed bad example of the whole. Thus in some cases it is not yet clear that sufficient remains of National Importance survive which can be protected through Scheduling.

Elsewhere park boundaries have been identified and can still be seen and understood in the landscape. They have been much altered over time and few particular remains of historic significance will survive. They are however part of the historic landscape and the where the extent is preserved in existing boundaries these should be maintained for the continued positive management of the historic landscapes.

Consideration could be given to extending the remit of the Parks and Gardens register to include medieval deer park boundaries as a non-statutory designation possibly restricted to the management of the boundaries alone.

By identifying the extent of the deer park boundaries on the HER it is now possible to mitigate the impact of management proposals such as Glastir applications, rural developments and EIA consultations.

REFERENCES

Briggs C Stephen, 1997, 'The Fabric of Parklands and Gardens in the Tywi Valley and beyond' *The Carmarthen Antiquary*, vol 33

Liddiard, R 2007 (ed.) *The Medieval Park; New Perspectives*, Windgather Press, Bollington

Murphy, K, 2009, Sir John Perrott's Deer Park at Cyffig, in *Carmarthenshire and beyond; Studies in History and Archaeology in Memory of Terry James* ed. James and Moore

Whittle, E, 2000, 'The Historic Parks and Gardens of Carmarthenshire, *The Carmarthen Antiquary*, vol 36

GAZETTEER OF SITES

M. PAGE, Historic Environment Record Manager

Records are listed in Primary Reference Number (PRN) order. Where there is more than one entry in a field in the HER database (e.g. for a record having more than one interpretation of site type) the data is separated thus: Deer Park/ Field

PRN - 1273

NAME - OLD DEER PARK **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - Medieval/ Post-Medieval

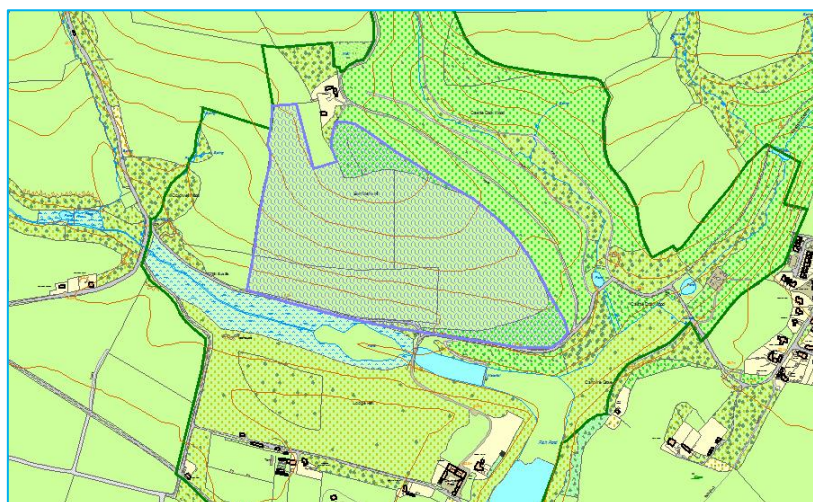
EVIDENCE - Documentary Evidence **CONDITION** - Not Known/
DAMAGED **CROSS REFERENCES** - divided into 46585/ NPRN 101252/ OS reference
SR99 NE(M)/ associated with 6983/ associated with 106675

NGR - SR97609660 **COMMUNITY** - Stackpole **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

A deer park associated with the Stackpole Estate. There is a reference from the late 16th century to a deer chase at Stackpole. Hassall's survey of 1782 shows two areas called Old Deer Park and new Deer Park respectively indicating that one replaced the other. The Old Deer Park is located on the promontory hill immediately north of Stackpole Court (PRN 6983) and includes the hill top and steep sloping southern flank. The extent of the park corresponding with the Hassel survey is marked on the tithe map of 1841. Its extent as shown on these maps preserves the eastern and southern edges which are defined by the natural topography. It is unclear whether the park formerly extended further west. There is the site of a belvedere (PRN 44,735) or viewing tower atop the hill and is unclear whether this or a predecessor existed in the medieval or early post-medieval periods. (H. Pritchard, 2015).

SOURCES - Murphy, K 2002 Stackpole Estate GIS survey
1839 Tithe Map & Apportionment, St Petrox Parish
OS SR99 NE(M)



Extent of old deer park taken from Hassal's 1782 survey.

PRN - 2943

NAME - WOOLTACK POINT **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - Medieval/ POST MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE - Topography **CONDITION** - Not Known **CROSS REFERENCES** - division of 33470/ NPRN 102920/ OS reference SM70 NE7

NGR - SM758090 **COMMUNITY** - Marloes and St Brides **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

An 18th century deer park occupying a natural promontory between St Martins Haven to the north and Renny Slip to the south. It is marked on the Tithe Map 1845 and was in the ownership of William Philipps of St Brides Castle. The deer park encompasses some 23 acres. It is defined by a 3m high stone wall (PRN 59687) extending for 450m across the land ward neck of the promontory. The park wall is designated as a Listed Building and the promontory is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Pe. 323) because of its earlier use as a prehistoric promontory fort. There is currently no evidence of medieval origins (H. Pritchard, 2014).

SOURCES - James,T SM70NE002.jpg

James,T 1991 SM70NE003.jpg

James,T SM70NE006.jpg

James,T 1991 SM70NE008.jpg

James,T 1991 SM70NE010.jpg

1845 Marloes parish tithe map

Benson,DG 1984 DRF

DAT 1976 CR Bounded by limits of promontory fort 2940?

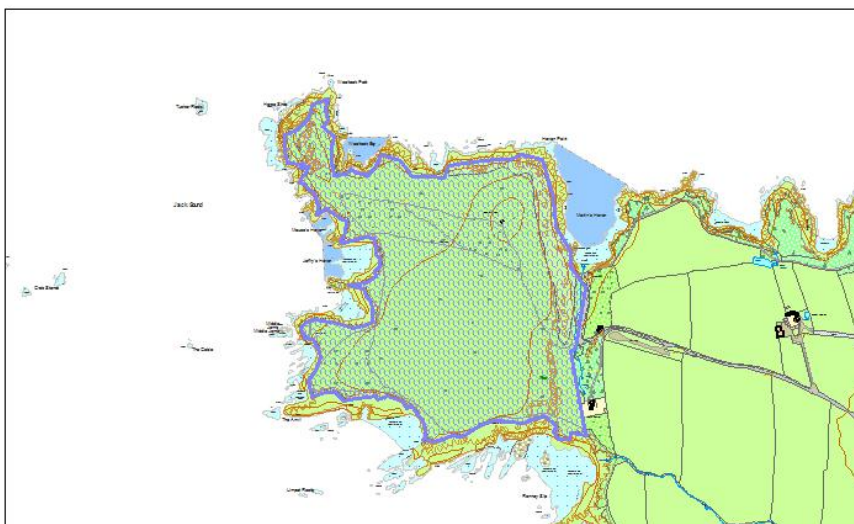
Murphy,K & Allen,B 1997 Coastal Survey 1996-7 - Strumble Head to Ginst Point SMR Library

OS 1965 SM70 NE7

RAF 1959 F.21-58-2985 0144-5

RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.660,p.218

St.Joseph,JK



Extent of Wooltack Point park defined by topography and earthwork bank.

PRN - 3453

NAME - WILLIAMSTON PARK **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - Post-Medieval/ MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE - Documentary Evidence **CONDITION** - Not Known **CROSS REFERENCES** - division of 37100/ NPRN 103426/ OS reference SN00 NW4/ associated with 3493/ associated with 3499

NGR - SN029058 **COMMUNITY** - Carew **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

A large medieval deer park being one of two parks associated with Carew Castle (PRN 3493) . This park occupied the low lying land between the River Cresswell to the north and the river Carew to the South. West Williamston Park and Lodge are former demesne lands of Carew Castle mentioned in a 1610 survey. It may be a creation of Sir John Perrott. It is shown on Saxton's map of Pembrokeshire of 1578 as an oval area enclosed by a bank and pale and is the largest shown on the map. The extent of the former park can be identified from the distribution of 3 farms with Park in their names (Park at SN 0633 0491, West Williamston Park at SN 0294 0580 and New Park at SN 0402 0624) which define a shape similar to that shown by Saxton. In addition the Tithe apportionment of 1840 gives numerous field names within the area with Park as a component. This all suggests that the former park was quite extensive occupying marginal lands north of the castle. No remains of the park boundary are currently known to survive (H. Pritchard, 2014)

SOURCES - 3453.pdf

Austin,D 1994 Carew Castle Archaeological Project 1994 Season Interim Report
Saxton 1578 Map of Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire
DAT 1987 CR,8821,Industrial area
DAT 1999 Milford Haven Historic Audit - Part 1 Pembroke Ferry to Garron Pill Stage 1
Data gathering
Laws &Owen 1908 Pemb.Arch.Survey 82-3
NT 1986 West Williamson Park 8821,DRF
OS 1965 Fieldname 'Park Wall' at SN032059
OS 1965 SN00 NW4
Owen,H 1911 Calendar of Public Records relating to Pemb Vol.3,p.70
RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.122,p.51-2
Saxton,C 1578 Map of Pemb
Worsley,R SN0206



Extent of Williamston Park drawn the Saxton map and place name

PRN - 3499

NAME - CAREW PARK **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - Medieval

EVIDENCE - Documentary Evidence **CONDITION** - Not Known/
DAMAGED CROSS REFERENCES - division of 37100/ NPRN 103472/ OS reference SN00
 SW15/ associated with 3453/ associated with 3493/ consists of 106681

NGR - SN03800380 **COMMUNITY** - Carew **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

A small deer park known as Mill Park covering an area of 35 acres lying to the west of Carew Castle. It occupies a peninsula between River Carew to the north and Radford Pill to the south. It is marked on Saxton's map of 1578 and mentioned in a survey of 1539. It was possibly a creation of Sir Rhys ap Thomas in the early 16th century. The landward boundary follows the line of Radford Lane and some remnants of a stone wall have been identified along this section (PRN 106681). It has been suggested (Austin 1992) that this is the remains of the 16th century wall. However these were not identified during a field visit in 2014 and it is unclear whether these are associated with the park or are later field walls. In the post medieval period the park was divided up into small regular fields. (H.Pritchard, 2014)

A site visit was made to Carew Castle in 2014. Staff at the castle were unaware of any extant deer park walls and the area of the peninsula, to the west of the castle, is now private farmland. A local resident directed me toward some wall remnant on the western side, overlooking the Radford Pill but this appeared to be associated with post-medieval enclosure of the land for agriculture. Some stretches of substantial walling were noted (to the northeast of Radford Farm) alongside the Radford Lane, which runs across the neck of the peninsula. This was ruinous in part and very overgrown, preventing a clear view (M.Ings, 2014)

SOURCES - Austin,D 1994 Carew Castle Archaeological Project 1994 Season Interim Report

Saxton 1578 Map of Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire

DAT 1999 Milford Haven Historic Audit - Part 1 Pembroke Ferry to Garron Pill Stage 1
Data gathering
Grimes, WF Corrected 6" Undated
Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-200 25987-8,24630-1
OS 1965 SN00 SW15
RAF 1946 106G-UK-1629 2115-6



Extent of Carew Park drawn from the Saxton map, documentary sources and field remains

PRN - 3508

NAME - LAMPHEY DEER PARK **TYPE** - Park **PERIOD** - Medieval

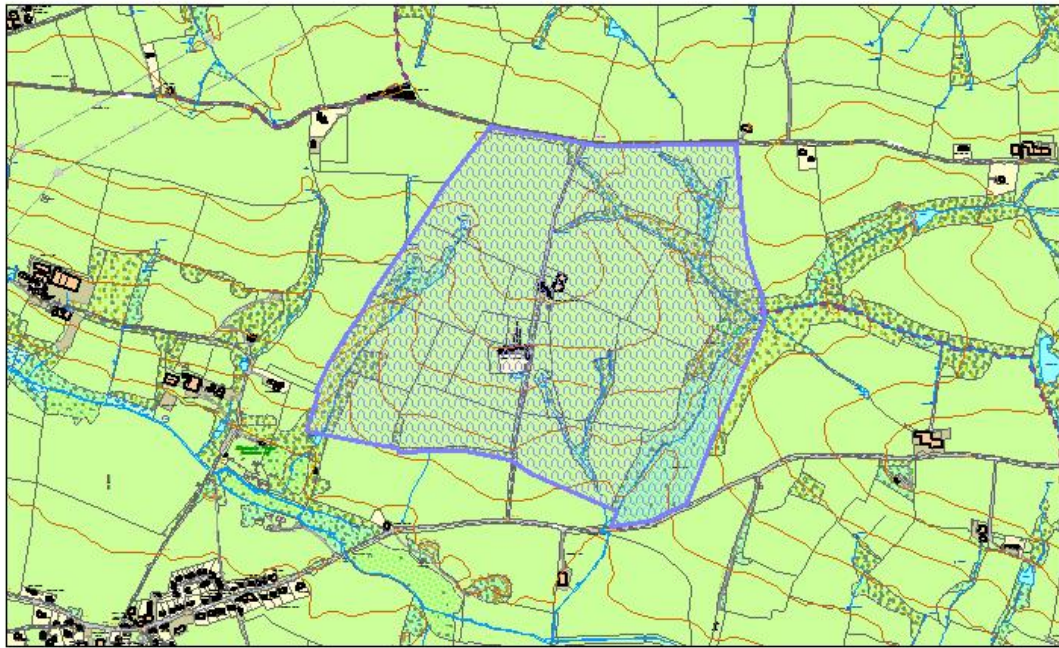
EVIDENCE - Topography **CONDITION** - Not Known/ DAMAGED **CROSS REFERENCES** - NPRN 103481/ OS reference SN00 SW20/ associated with 6650/ associated with 21465/ consists of 107541

NGR - SN023013 **COMMUNITY** - Lamphey **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

The site of a medieval deer park lying to the north and east of the ruins of Lamphey Court (PRN 6650). It lies on undulating ground between the Lamphey to Penally road on the south side and Deerpark Lane to the north which also forms the northern boundary. The park was originally enclosed by the Bishops of St David's in the 13th century as a hunting park for the palace. The estate passed from the Bishops in the 16th century and the park went into decline. In a survey of 1326 the imparked area included 144 customary acres (c.69ha) of which 48 acres were woodland. It is probable that an area of woodland called The Coombes that occupies c.15.5 acres in the southeast corner of the area of the park is a remnant of the original medieval park woodland. Both Saxton's map of 1578 and a further map a century later in Thomas Dineleys Beaufort Progress show the park to have been enclosed by a bank with a park pale upon it. By the 18th century the western portion had been re-enclosed with stone walls to form the pleasure grounds for Lamphey Park House (PRN 21465). The deer park boundary and subsequent wall (PRN 107541) survive well and can be traced as a substantial bank and stone wall for much of the park circuit. On the northern side the bank runs parallel to, and inside, the later park wall and on the southern side the bank runs parallel to, and outside, the park wall. Elsewhere along the circuit the bank and ditch survive as recognisable earthworks. (H. Pritchard, 2014)

SOURCES - Page, N 2006 Golden Hill-St Florence-Broadfields 33kv Overhead Power Line Desk Based Assessment
Saxton 1578 Map of Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire
1326 Black Book of St David's
1841 Tithe Map & Apport, Lamphey Ph
Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-200 25985-6
OS 1965 SN00 SW20
OS 1975 SN00 SW(M4) Fieldname 'Deer Park'
Radford, CAR 1948 The Bishop's Palace, Lamphey DOE guide book, p.1
Rees, W 1932 S. Wales & Border in 14th c. SW sheet



Extent of Lamphey Park drawn from the Saxton map, documentary sources and field remains



Deer park boundary wall (PRN 107541) to left and earthwork bank to right.

PRN - 3648

NAME - KILGETTY FARM **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - Post-Medieval

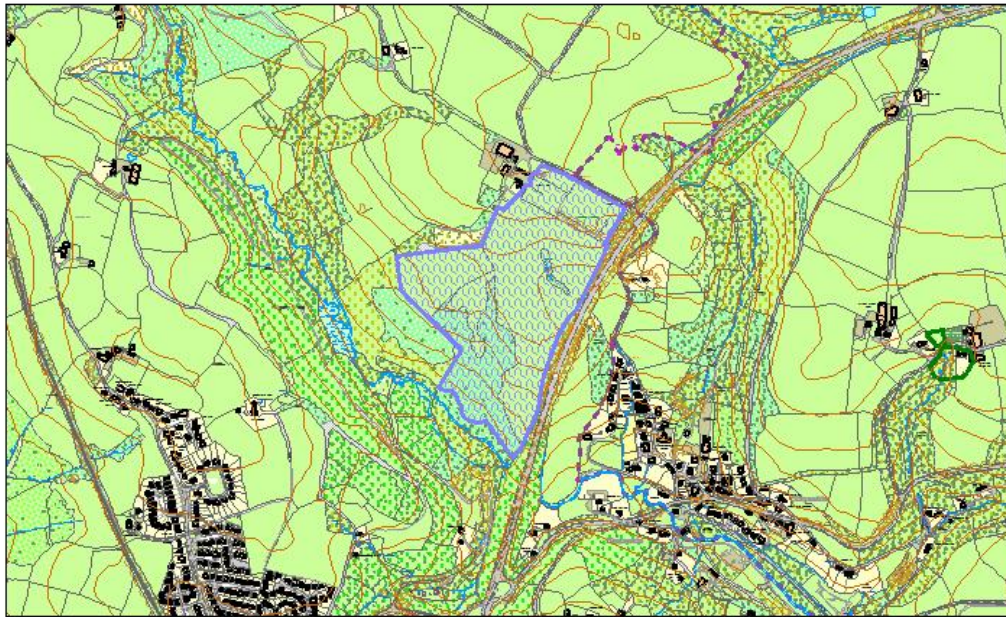
EVIDENCE - Structure **CONDITION** - Damaged **CROSS REFERENCES** - associated with 38965/ associated with 38966/ associated with 38959/ associated with 3647/ associated with 38967/ division of 38906/ division of 39000/ NPRN 103621/ OS reference SN10 NW9/ part of 38969

NGR - SN13390822 **COMMUNITY** - Begelly **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

18th century Deer Park the eastern portion of which has been separated off by the modern A477 Tenby road. Despite this interruption the extent of the park to the west is still identifiable by the encircling stone boundary wall (PRNs 38965; 38966). It is known that the property of Kilgetty House (PRN 3647) was held by the influential Barlow family during the 16th century. In 1706 the house passed to the Picton Estate who refurbished and enlarged the house (PRN 3547). It is thought that it is around this time that the park was created. Fenton in 1811 describes a small deer park. The park boundary survives well as a stone wall up to 2m in height in places. The internal character of most of the Park is still recognisable as undivided ground unlike the surrounding enclosed countryside. Specific boundary features include a stone arch spanning the river (PRN 38930), which carries the line of the Deer Park wall to the S side of river (H. Pritchard, 2015).

SOURCES - 1842 Tithe Map & Apportionment, St Issells Ph
Butcher, J 1743 The demense of Kilgetty in the county of Pembroke belonging to Sir John Philipps Picton Castle Collection Map No 16
Harrison, W 1953 Corrected 6
Jones, F 1976 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.125, p.137, 139
Jones, F 1976 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.125, pp.137, 139
Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 83-2
Laws, E 1888 Little England Beyond Wales p.369 (footnote)
OS 1891 1st edition Pembrokeshire sheet XXXv.NE
OS 1908 2nd edition Pembrokeshire sheet XXXv.NE
OS 1965 SN10 NW9
Sambrook, P 1999 Tir Gofal Farm visit report no.38906, Kilgetty Farm SMR Library



Extent of Kilgetty Park based on boundary of registered park

PRN - 4218

NAME - MANORBIER BOUNDARY WALL;DEER PARK WALL **TYPE** - Park Wall **PERIOD** - Medieval

EVIDENCE - Structure **CONDITION** - Damaged **CROSS REFERENCES** - NPRN 104189/ OS reference SS09 NE11/ associated with 33718

NGR - SS0635098148 **COMMUNITY** - Manorbier **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

Park wall associated with a deer park for Manorbier Castle (PRN 33718). Probably medieval in origin it was described in 1811 by Fenton thus; "a park wall still to be traced of considerable circuit, inclosing a large parkish tract on the hill to the west, and between it and the great road a prettily wooded valley, where formerly were found the orchards and vineyards". Giraldus (born at Manorbier c.1146) mentions oaks and hazels of an uncommon growth. There is where you enter from the Ridgeway, a cluster of old walls, perhaps the ruins of the principal lodge leading through the park to the castle". (H. Pritchard, 2015)

SOURCES - 4218.pdf

Fenton,R 1903 Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire
1865 Arch.Camb 3rd Series,Vol.11,p.219
Fenton,R 1811 Hist.Tour Through Pemb 1903 Edition,p.238-9
Laws & Owen 1908 Pemb.Arch.Survey 106-3
OS 1965 SS09 NE11

PRN - 4480

NAME - CNWC YR HYDD;WAUN MAWN **TYPE** - Deer Park/ Common Land **PERIOD** - Medieval/ Post-Medieval

EVIDENCE - Documentary Evidence **CONDITION** - Not Known **CROSS REFERENCES** - NPRN 104451

NGR - SN0834 **COMMUNITY** - Eglwyswrw **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

A suggested deer park based on the name Cwnc Yr Hydd, located on the unenclosed eastern slope of Mynydd Waun Mawn. It is not thought however that a deer park as such existed here. A survey of 1594 survey states that 'the (common) was never improved by the lord as yet'. Furthermore an early 17th century reference mentions there being deer on the hillside but are described as being 'without sanctuary or forest and free for all to hunt' showing they were not enclosed within an imparked area. It is likely that the area was known for a wild deer population, hence the name and the specific 17th century text (H. Pritchard, 2014).

SOURCES - 4480.pdf

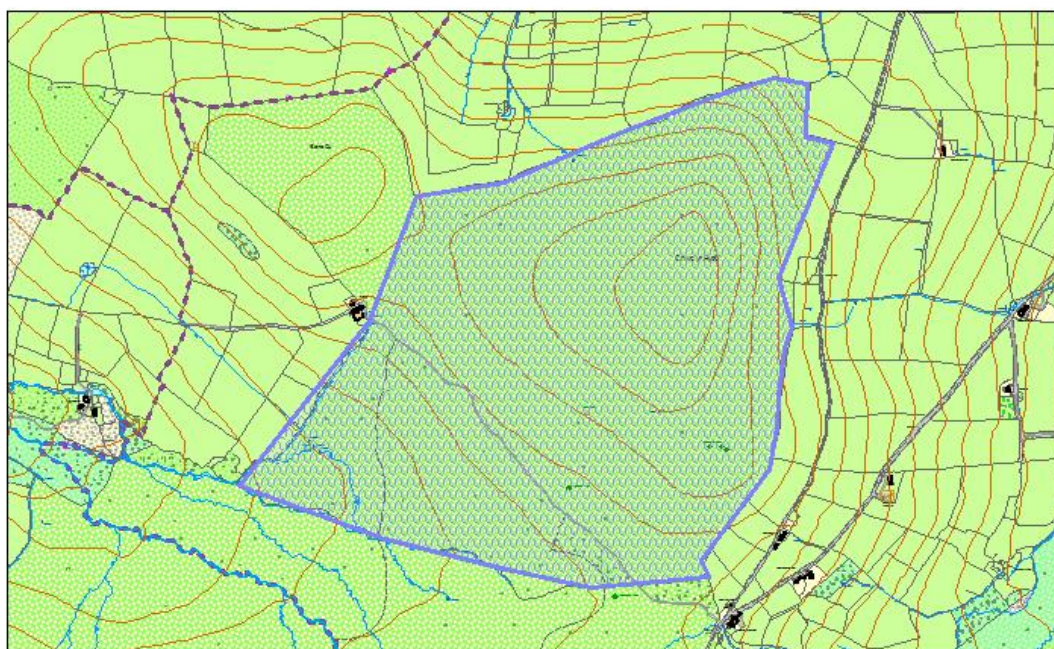
DAT 1989 CR Pembs CL19

Laws & Owen 1908 Pemb.Arch.Survey 23-7

Owen,G 1603 Description of Pemb CRS 1,1897,Vol.1,p.265

RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.799,p.267

RCAHM 1976 12c,PE



Extent of Mynydd Waun Mawn common where deer hunting was recorded

PRN - 5858

NAME - DEER PARK **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - Medieval/ Post-Medieval

EVIDENCE - Placename Evidence **CONDITION** - Not Known/

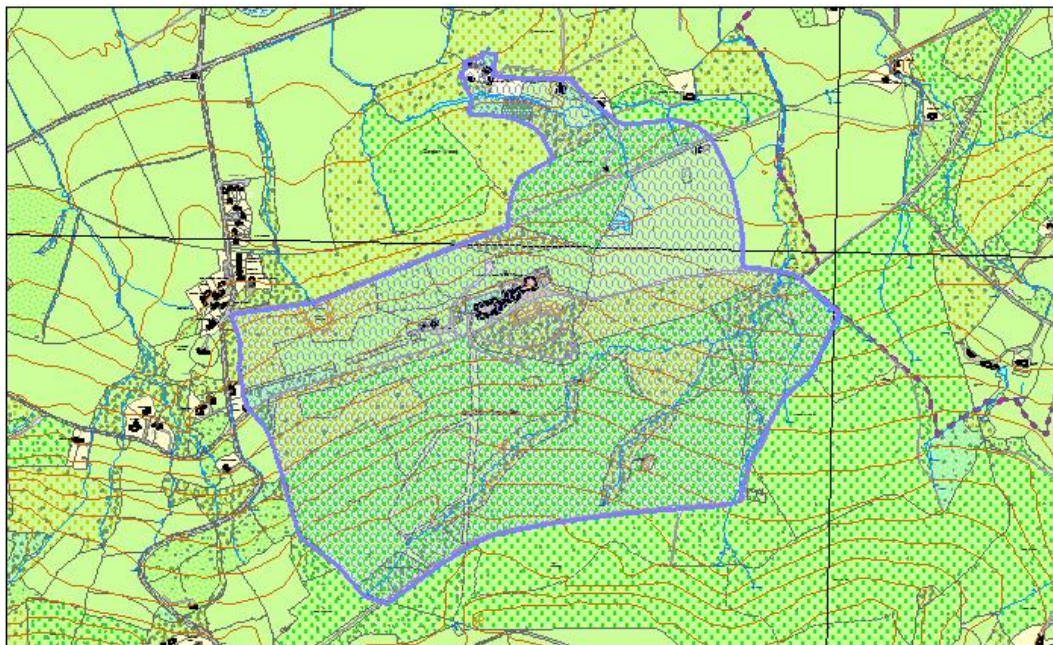
DAMAGED CROSS REFERENCES - associated with 11488/ NPRN 105813/ duplicate PGW (Dy) 10(CAM)

NGR - SN59751947 **COMMUNITY** - Llanfihangel Aberbythych **COUNTY** - Carmarthenshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

A deer park attached to the Mansion at Golden Grove (PRN 11488). It lies on the south flank of the broad Tywi Valley. The first mansion at Golden Grove was built in the mid-16th century for the Vaughan Family, who held the estate until the early 19th century when it was acquired by the Cawdor family. There is a reference to a park in 1717 which is likely to have been landscaped grounds rather than deer park. Subsequent landscaping by the Cawdors created the existing deer park and parkland of some 400 acres which has obscured the extent of any earlier park. (H. Pritchard, 2014)

SOURCES - Jones, F 1987 Historic Carmarthenshire homes and their families
Briggs S 1997 The Fabric of Parklands and Gardens in the Tywi Valley and Beyond
OS 1964 6" SN51 SE



Extent of Golden Grove Park based on boundary of registered park

PRN - 7609

NAME - RHOSCROWTHER **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - Medieval/ Post-Medieval

EVIDENCE - Structure **CONDITION** - Near Destroyed **CROSS REFERENCES** - division of 35003/ NPRN 107526/ OS reference SM90 SW5/ associated with 3224

NGR - SM898023 **COMMUNITY** - Angle **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

A deer park believed to have been attached to Easington Castle, a medieval tower house (PRN 3224). The park is located on the west facing shoreline overlooking Milford Haven. Easington Castle was built in the 14th century for the Perrott family. Part of the extent of the park has been identified as an irregular square shaped area with the sea wall marking the western edge. It is not clear how accurate this identification is. Recent aerial photographs (Next perspectives, 2009) show the suggested extent of the park and the surrounding area being scrub land. (H. Pritchard, 2014)

SOURCES - Next Perspectives 2009 Digital aerial photo mapping

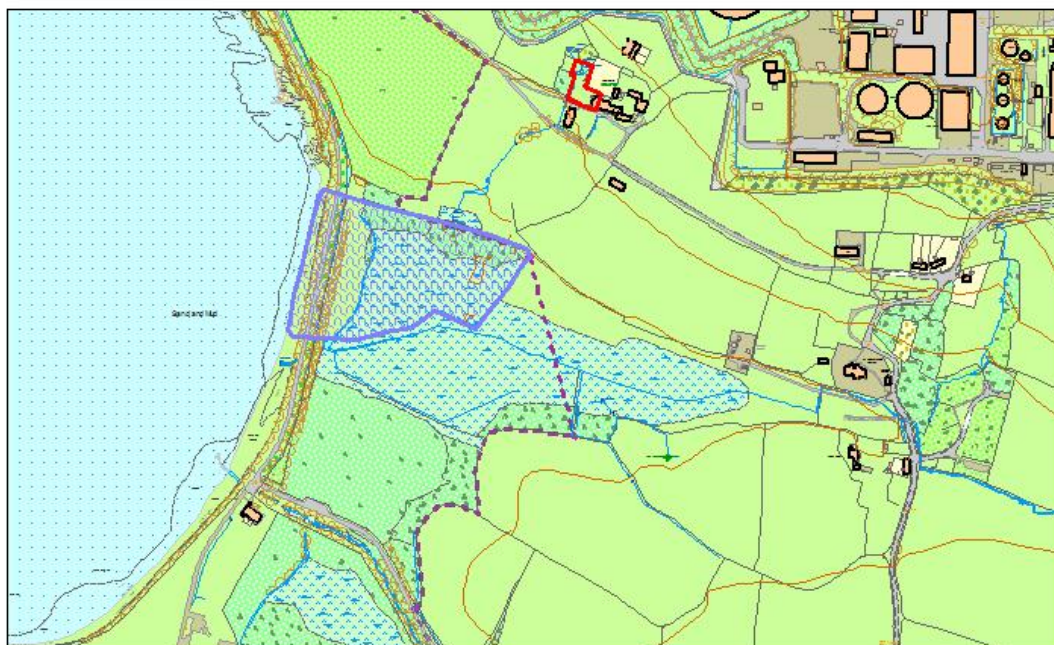
Allen,B & Murphy,K 1998 Coastal survey 1997-98 -Lower Milford Haven SMR Library

Laws & Owen 1908 Pemb.Arch.Survey 90-2

Meridian Airmaps 1955 180-200 25486-7

OS 1965 SM90 SW5

Williams,GH 1977 DRF DRF 3224



Extent of Rhoscrowther Park drawn from 1965 OS records. Easington Castle bounded in red to the top.

PRN - 7916

NAME - OLD DEER PARK **TYPE** - Deer Park/ Field **PERIOD** - Medieval/ Post-Medieval

EVIDENCE - Placename Evidence **CONDITION** - Not Known **CROSS REFERENCES** - NPRN 107822/ OS reference SM81 NE(M9)

NGR - SM881151 **COMMUNITY** - The Havens **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

Post-medieval enclosure fields called Deer Park previously considered to be the site of a deer park. There are two fields identified on the tithe map and apportionment of 1839 named as Upper Deer Park and Lower Deer park respectively. The shape and appearance of the field pattern of the wider area is typical of 18th century enclosure which is confirmed by maps of nearby Estates of the 1770s. Numerous other fields in the area also have the suffix Park in their name. There is currently no evidence for an imparked deer park here. This may be an example of the term park being a mistranslation of the Welsh parc meaning field it is considered that the name deer park is just a field name and does not refer to an imparked deer park.. (H. Pritchard, 2015).

SOURCES - 1839 Tithe Map & Apport, Haroldstone West Ph
OS 1966 SM81 NE(M9)

PRN - 7989

NAME - DEER PARK **TYPE** - Deer Park/ Field **PERIOD** - Medieval/ Post-Medieval

EVIDENCE - Placename Evidence **CONDITION** - Not known **CROSS REFERENCES** - NPRN 107891/ OS reference SN01 SE(M2)

NGR - SN059121 **COMMUNITY** - Martletwy **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

Post-medieval enclosure field called Deer Park previously suggested to be the site of a deer park. There is a small field named as Deer park on the tithe map and apportionment for Slebech in 1847. The shape and appearance of the field pattern of the wider area is typical of 18th century enclosure. Numerous other fields in the area also have the suffix Park in their name. There is currently no evidence for an imparked deer park here. This may be an example of the term park being a translation of the Welsh parc meaning field. (H. Pritchard, 2015).

SOURCES - OS 1965 SN01 SE(M2)

PRN - 11209

NAME - LLOYDARTH;LLWYDIARTH **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - Medieval

EVIDENCE - Documentary Evidence **CONDITION** - Not Known **CROSS REFERENCES** - NPRN 111075

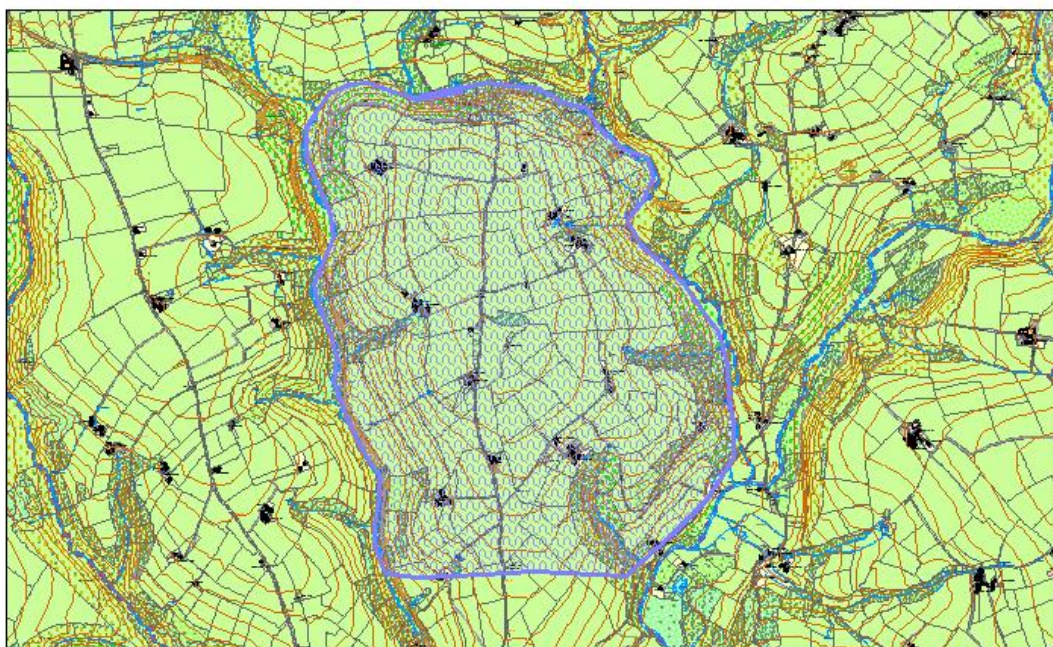
NGR - SN10492615 **COMMUNITY** - Maenclochog **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

Deer park or hunting forest identified from 16th century documentary sources. Leland noted a forest at Llwydiarth where red deer were kept. It was a possession of the Bishops of St David's and part of the estates attached to their castle at Llawhaden. The location is suggested by modern place names of Llandeilo Llwydiarth, Llwydiarth, Llwydiarth Mill and Blaenllwydarth. These are located on a natural promontory with steep sided valley on three sides. It is suggested that in common with other similar sites the park boundary enclosed the hill top and valley sides to allow access to water. The extent and nature of survival of any remains is currently unknown. (H. Pritchard, 2014)

SOURCES - Hall, J and Sambrook, P 2012 Cleddau Ddu Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit: Part C Maeclochog Community Audit
John Leland 1993 John Lelands Itinerary
1922 Arch.Camb 7th Series,Vol.1,p.471

Ordnance Survey 2011 Mastermap



Suggested extent of Lloydarth deer park located by place name evidence and drawn to follow topography. Note south side uncertain.

PRN - 24640

NAME - KIFFIG;CYFFIG **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - Post-Medieval

EVIDENCE - Designed Landscape **CONDITION** - Damaged **CROSS REFERENCES** - NPRN 124288

NGR - SN2261015140 **COMMUNITY** - Eglwyscummin **COUNTY** - Carmarthenshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

A deer park created in 1583 by Sir John Perrot. It is located c.5km SE of Whitland in what was the demesne land of the Lordship of Laugharne. The park was located at Cyffig as it was the closest suitable land to the Castle at Laugharne. The park was short-lived and went into decline following Perrot's death in 1592, when it became the property of the countess of Northumberland who had little interest in lands so distant. A survey of 1595 estimates the park to be 300 acres in extent, with a boundary some 4 and three quarter miles in length. By the mid-18th century the area of the park had been enclosed and subdivided into several tenanted farms, four of which have the word Pale as a component of their name. The boundary of the deer park has been identified from a careful analysis of historic documents and from field observation. Some surviving sections of the bank and ditch were identified as modern field boundaries during field work in 1988 (H Pritchard, 2014).

SOURCES - Murphy,K 2009 Sir John Perrot's Deer Park at Cyffig

1595 The Castle Lordship and Manor of Tallaugharne Copy of relevant section in DRF 1628 110118E Vol.I, Land Revenue and Involvements, South Wales Involvements, Vol.10 f.108 copy in DRF

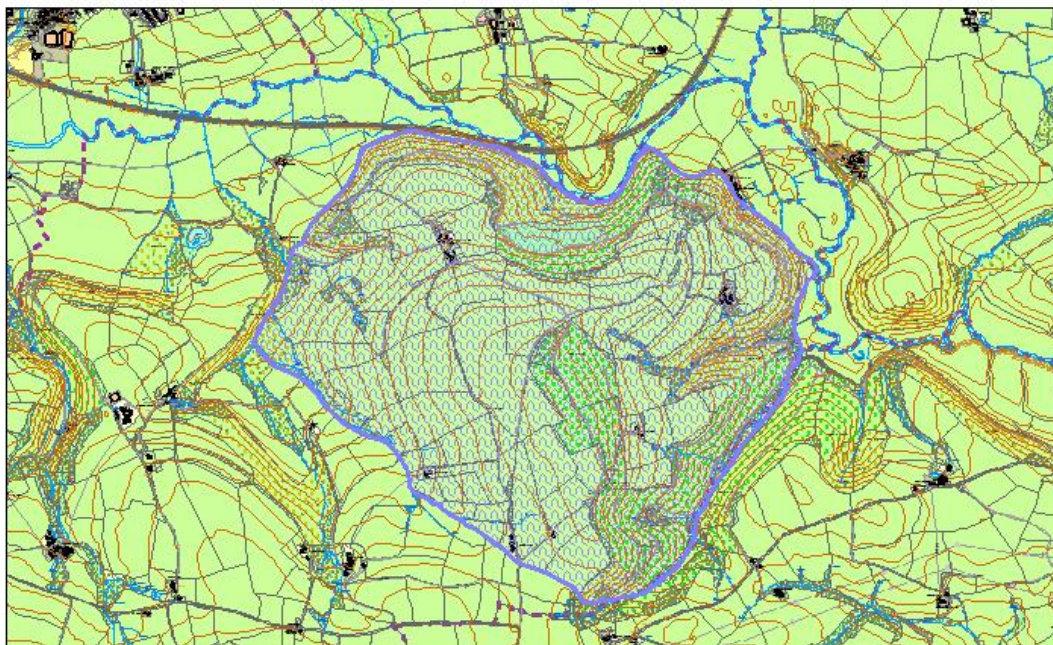
1756 Pre-nuptial settlement of Cornwallis Mande and Letitia Vernon CRO Glasbrook1.2,copy of relevant section in DRF

c 1840 Tithe Map and Schedule, Kyffig Parish Originals in CRO

Evans,PCC 1940 Sir John Perrot copy of relevant section in DRF

Marshall,EC 1988 Kyffig Deer Park SMR

Murphy,K 1988 Notes on Kyfig Deer Park DRF



Extent of Cyffig Park after Murphey (2009)

PRN - 33718

NAME - PARC FARM **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - Medieval

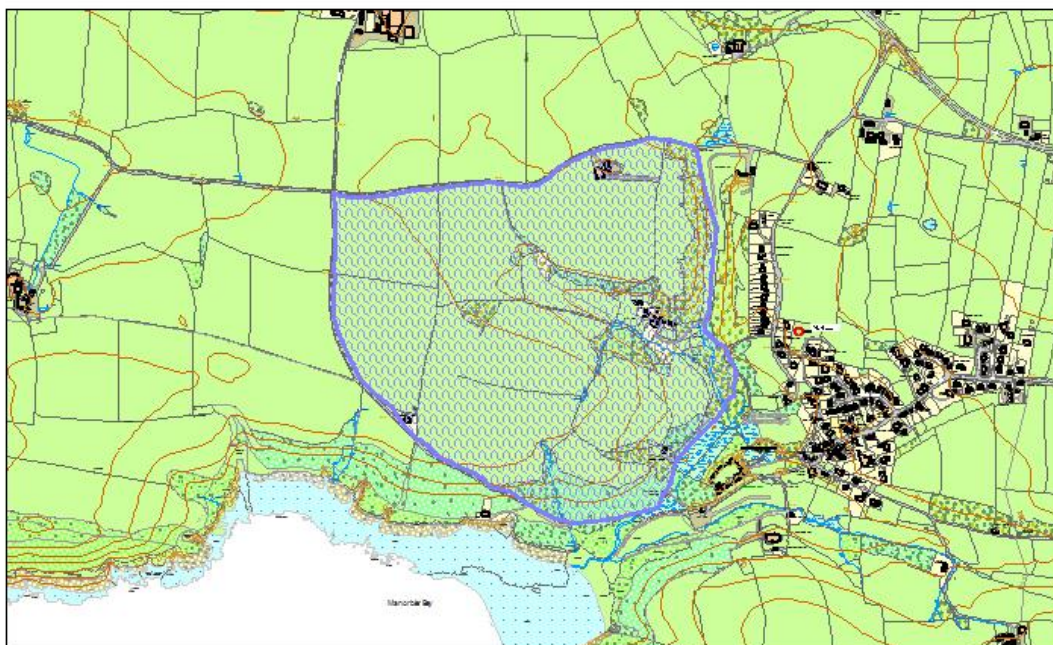
EVIDENCE - Documentary Evidence **CONDITION** - Not Known **CROSS REFERENCES** - NPRN 131105/ associated with 4218

NGR - SS062981 **COMMUNITY** - Manorbier **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

A deer park located to the northwest of Manorbier Castle. It is depicted on Bowen's map (1729) as an imparked enclosure, Rees's (1932) map of South Wales & Border in the 14th century and Fenton (1811) describes a 'considerable circuit' of park wall surviving (PRN 4218). The location of Park Farm is indicative but the extent of the park is now uncertain. However a possible boundary can be drawn from current road and field patterns. (H. Pritchard, 2014)

SOURCES - Fenton, R 1903 Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire
 Rees, S 1932 South Wales & border in the 14th century South west sheet
 Ordnance Survey 1866 1st edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 43.04
 Bowen Emanuel 1729 A New and Accurate map of South Wales
 OS 1971 SS09NE



Extent of Manorbier Park based on documentary sources and field patterns

PRN - 38117

NAME - LODGE DEER PARK BOUNDARY **TYPE** - Wall/ Boundary **PERIOD** - POST MEDIEVAL/ MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE - None **CONDITION** - Not Known **CROSS REFERENCES** - division of 42500/ part of 38112/ part of 106682

NGR - SN6654993548 **COMMUNITY** - Llangynfelyn **COUNTY** - Ceredigion

HER DESCRIPTION -

Deer park boundary defined on 1675 map by John Ogilvy. A 1667 lease described the boundary as formed on the thoroughfare by a stone wall & on the other side by a hedge and ditch. Boundary enclosed a deer park (PRN 106682) of c.100 acres. Deer park wall visible adjoining A487 trunk road where it is a low wall on an earthen bank. The wall has the appearance of a post medieval boundary wall rather than a barrier to enclose deer. E side of park; form S boundary with open fields and is visible as bank and ditch on N perimeter, where bank is faced with vertical slabs. CAP 1999

SOURCES - Poucher, P. 2009 Wetland Margins Survey: Cors Fochno
CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project, contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron SMR Library
CAP 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project, contract 13 - Rheidol-Ystwyth-Aeron MapInfo 5.0

PRN - 59687

NAME - DEER PARK WALL **TYPE** - Park Wall **PERIOD** - Post-Medieval

EVIDENCE - Building **CONDITION** - DAMAGED **CROSS REFERENCES** - None recorded

NGR - SM7602308947 **COMMUNITY** - Marloes and St Brides **COUNTY** -

HER DESCRIPTION -

Deer park wall extending for 450m across the neck of a natural headland enclosing Wooltack Point deer park (PRN 2943). It is a rubble construction with rough stone coping and stands between 2-3m high. It is thought to be post medieval in date (H. Pritchard, 2014)

Grade II listed wall

SOURCES - Cadw Listed building description

PRN - 106671

NAME - LORDS PARK **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE - Enhanced Natural Feature **CONDITION** - NEAR INTACT **CROSS REFERENCES** - None recorded

NGR - SN34040979 **COMMUNITY** - Llansteffan **COUNTY** - Carmarthenshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

Medieval deer park mentioned in various documents from 1388 onwards. These refer to the monies payable for rights of pasture within the park illustrating how the park functioned as an area of agricultural land as well as a hunting park. One record of Tax Receipts for 1411 refers to a meadow called Holmere as having no income that year as it could not be let. A further document of 1500-1501 states that all repairs and enclosures of the [park] (to be) at the expense of the said farmer. This suggests that the land was now entirely agricultural and that the lord no longer had an interest in the park for deer management. The park was located south west of the castle. It is marked on William Rees' map of south Wales and the borders in the 14th century, which identifies an area called Broadlands Park. This location is supported by a farm named Lords Park. The Tithe map of 1841 mentions a number of fields around Lords Park with the first name Parc. The location is on a headland with a steep cliff on the south and east sides. The probable northern boundary which closes off the area is preserved by a curving field boundary which differs from the surrounding rectilinear field pattern. (H. Pritchard, 2014)

SOURCES - Rees, S 1932 South Wales & border in the 14th century South west sheet 1927 The Castle and Lordship of Llanstephan' 1841? Llanstephan Parish Tithe Map (tithable parts only); building names, limekilns, embankment

Ordnance Survey 2011 Mastermap



Suggested extent of Lords Park deer park drawn from Rees' map, place name evidence and topography

PRN - 106672

NAME - ST. FLORENCE **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE - Enhanced Natural Feature **CONDITION** -
DAMAGED **CROSS REFERENCES** - associated with 3538

NGR - SN0616000610 **COMMUNITY** - St Florence **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

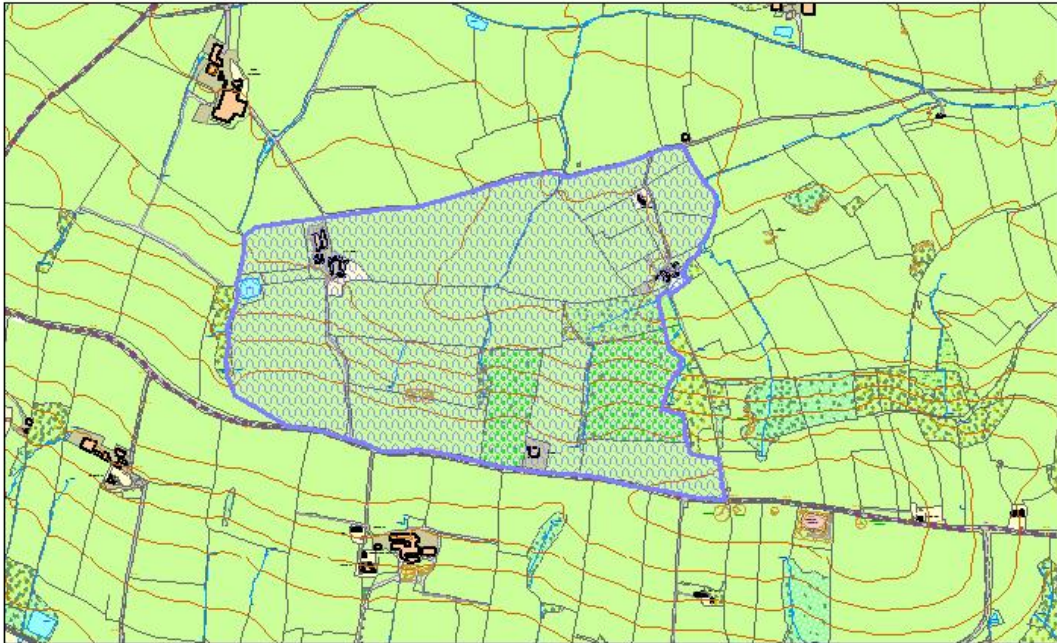
Site of a walled medieval deer park to the west of St Florence, the extent of which is now uncertain. Fenton (1811) records that the park was on the northern slopes of the Ridgeway and was owned by the Earls of Pembroke and includes an observation by Leland (1538-1544) that the park walls were ruinous, and void of deer. Leland also notes that the park has little wood and is mostly shrub and furze suggesting near abandonment at that date. Park Wall Farm is within the probable area of the park (H. Pritchard, 2015)

An area of the deer park was seen during the Cadw funded Deer Parks Survey of 2014, with visited made to Park Wall Farm and Copybush Farm, to see whether there was local knowledge of the park. No extant remains were known, apart from the earthwork located to the south of the farm, on the north-facing bank of the Ridgeway. This is Park Wall Dyke (PRN 3525), recorded as a possible Civil War defensive earthwork (2001) and Park Wall Mound (PRN 3526), in the same location, as an earthwork mound of unknown significance (2001) It is approximately 45m long east-west and stands over a metre high. Thick vegetation obscured much of the earthwork but it is possible, although by no means confirmed, that it is associated with the deer park boundary (M.Ings, 2014)

The record for White Gables (PRN 3538) is for a medieval park centred on NGR SN071006, just to the east of Copybush Farm, and again based on Fenton's record. This

may indicate the eastern extent of the deer park, with Park Wall Farm on the western boundary. Although the park boundaries are now uncertain, an idea of its extent can be gauged by the limit of the medieval strip field system (PRN 42678) still evident in the landscape (M.Ings, 2014)

SOURCES - Fenton,R 1903 Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire
John Leland 1993 John Lelands Itinerary



Extent of St Florence deer park drawn from place name evidence and documentary sources

PRN - 106674

NAME - PARC NEST **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE - Documentary Evidence **CONDITION** - NOT KNOWN/
DAMAGED **CROSS REFERENCES** - None recorded

NGR - SN30663981 **COMMUNITY** - Newcastle Emlyn **COUNTY** - Ceredigion

HER DESCRIPTION -

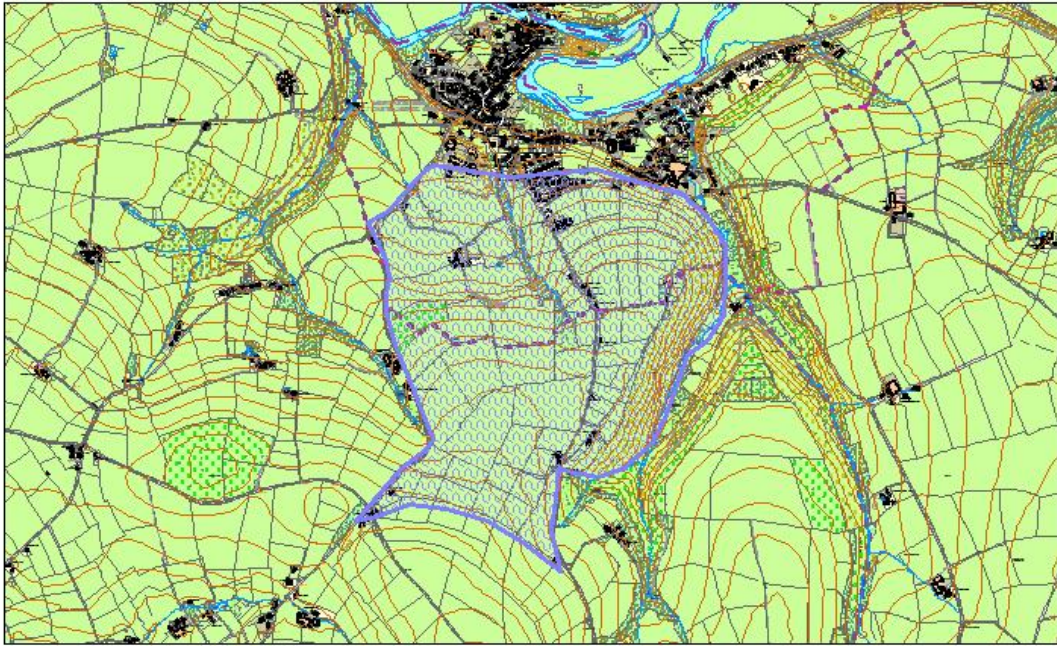
Site of a medieval deer park, located on a north facing slope to the south of Newcastle Emlyn. The extent of the park is uncertain. It is marked on the 1932 Rees map of S Wales in the 14th Century. There are documentary references to a castle surrounded by a dyke and palisade which was reputedly built in the 12th century for Nest, the wife of Gerald de Windsor, the King's officer in Pembrokeshire. Leland's Itinerary (1536-9) states of Newcastle Emlyn that "a park was there ons palid", The location has always been obscure but there is a strong case for this being on the valley slope around a farm called Parc Nest. Further evidence for this being the site of a park is the farm name Bwlch y Pal meaning gap in the pale. A tentative boundary can be traced on road and field boundaries (H. Pritchard, 2015).

It has recently been argued (J.G. Jones) that the site of Cenarth Bychan, where a castle was built for Nest by her husband Gerald de Windsor in 1104, was located near Newcastle Emlyn rather than the traditionally accepted Cilgerran.

SOURCES - John Gwilym Jones A Historical Mixup

John Leland 1993 John Lelands Itinerary

Rees,S 1932 South Wales & border in the 14th century South west sheet



Suggested extent of Parc Nest deer park drawn from place name evidence, documentary sources and topography

PRN - 106675

NAME - STACKPOLE PARK **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - POST MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE - Documentary Evidence **CONDITION** - DAMAGED **CROSS REFERENCES** - associated with 1273/ associated with 6983

NGR - SN19831951 **COMMUNITY** - Stackpole **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

Post medieval park called New Deer Park associated with the Stackpole Estate shown on Hassel's map survey of 1782. The map also shows Old Deer Park (PRN 1273) indicating that it was replaced. The park occupies a promontory defined by the coastal edge to the east and south and a modified water course to the west. It is sited to be overlooked by the former Stackpole Court (PRN 6983) on the higher ground to the west. (H. Pritchard, 2015).

SOURCES - Murphy, K 2002 Stackpole Estate GIS survey
Jones, F 1996 Historic houses of Pembrokeshire and their families

PRN - 106676

NAME - DEER PARK **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - MEDIEVAL

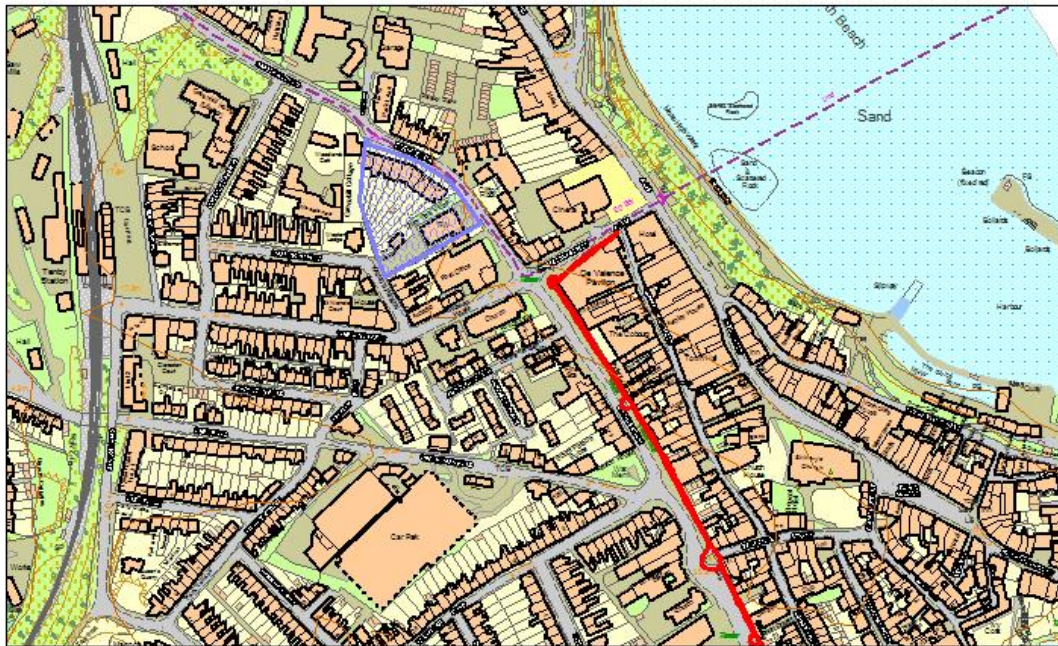
EVIDENCE - Documentary Evidence **CONDITION** - NOT KNOWN **CROSS REFERENCES** - None recorded

NGR - SN2130020068 **COMMUNITY** - Tenby **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

Site of deer park identified from place name evidence. It was located 100m northeast of the northeast corner of Tenby medieval town walls and is now covered by 19th century housing. Post-medieval maps including the 1740 Butcher map (where it is called Dear Park), a survey of Tenby Corporation lands of 1811 and the Tithe map of 1841 all show it as a small irregular triangle of land. The site is preserved in the current street name of Deer Park. On the tithe apportionment and earlier corporation survey it is described as Dr Jones' Charity Land. The named field is an integral part of a wider pattern of common land, meadow and strip fields belonging to the corporation and burgesses of the town or others. The layout of this extramural pattern of lanes and fields was typical of medieval Wales. Many of the field names occur in 16th century records showing that this pattern was developed by the late medieval period and remained broadly unaltered into the 19th century. This suggests that the deer park was abandoned by the time the late medieval field pattern was established and its former use preserved in the field name of a small remnant of a larger park. Whilst the site of the rump location of the park can be identified the wider extent of the former park is unknown. Although buried beneath early modern and modern development, remains of the park boundary and some internal features may survive (H.Pritchard, 2014).

SOURCES - Davies, M 1979 The Story of Tenby
1841 Tenby Tithe Map



Known extent of Tenby deer park drawn from place name evidence and documentary sources

PRN - 106677

NAME - LAWRENNY DEER PARK **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - POST MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE - Documentary Evidence **CONDITION** - NOT KNOWN **CROSS REFERENCES** - associated with 15212

NGR - SN01290693 **COMMUNITY** - Martletwy **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

A 19th century deer park surrounding Lawrenny Castle (PRN15212). Marked on the 2nd edition OS map as a Deer Park it covered some 121 acres with deer being an ornamental feature. The earliest known record of the name Lawrenni is c1200 for a fortified site later shown on Rees' map of the 14th century. The current site of a mansion was first recorded in 1762 with extensive gardens and parkland attached to the house. Subsequent landscaping culminated in the sweeping 19th century deer park and parkland which has obscured any earlier remains. There is currently no evidence of a medieval deer park. (H. Pritchard, 2014)

SOURCES - Ordnance Survey : 1908 : 2nd edition, 1:2500 Pembrokeshire
 Jones, F 1996 Historic houses of Pembrokeshire and their families
 Rees, S 1932 South Wales & border in the 14th century South west sheet

PRN - 106678

NAME - GLANBRAN DEER PARK **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - MEDIEVAL

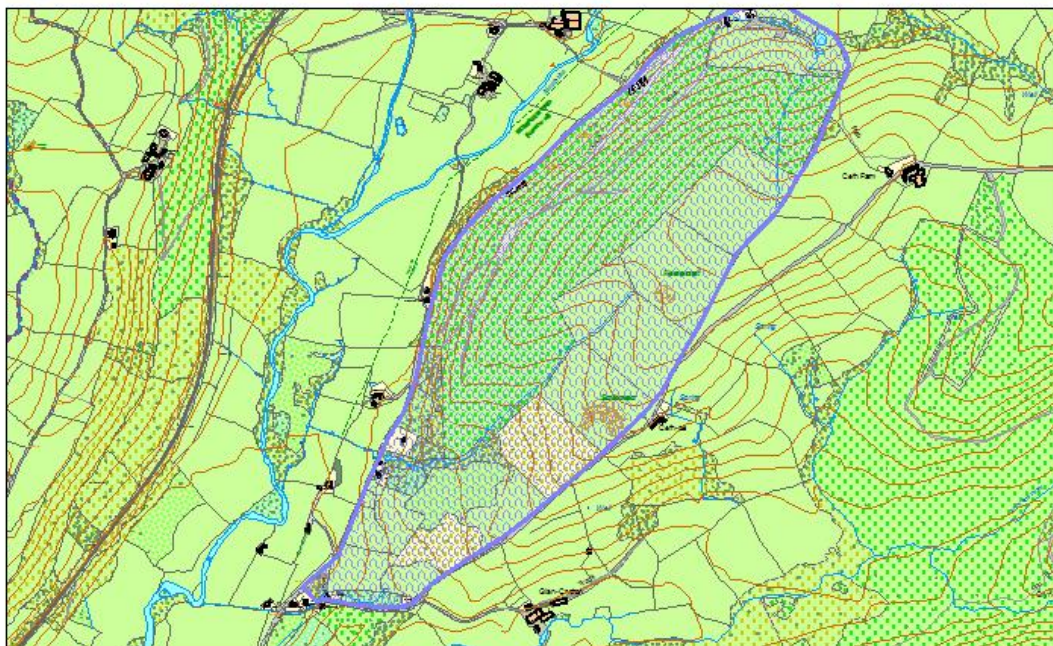
EVIDENCE - Documentary Evidence **CONDITION** - DAMAGED **CROSS REFERENCES** - associated with 20443

NGR - SN810353838 **COMMUNITY** - Llanfair-ar-y-bryn **COUNTY** - Carmarthenshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

A medieval deer park attached to the historic mansion of Glan Bran (PRN 20443). It is shown on Saxton's map of 1578 as a fenced elongated deer park lying to the east of the Afon Bran on the east side and crest of the valley. The house of Glan Bran dates to at least the start of the 16th century when it was the seat of the Gwynne family. Analysis of historic maps and field observation has identified the former circuit of the park. At least one section of the former on the hill top on the eastern side survives as a prominent field bank (NGR SN 8048 3829) (H.Pritchard, 2015).

SOURCES - Saxton 1578 Map of Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire
Jones F 2000 Historic Cardiganshire Homes and Their Families



Extent of Glan Bran deer park drawn from Saxton's map, place name evidence field remains



Denuded deer park boundary on N E side of Glan Bran park.

PRN - 106679

NAME - LLANGENNECH PARK **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - MEDIEVAL

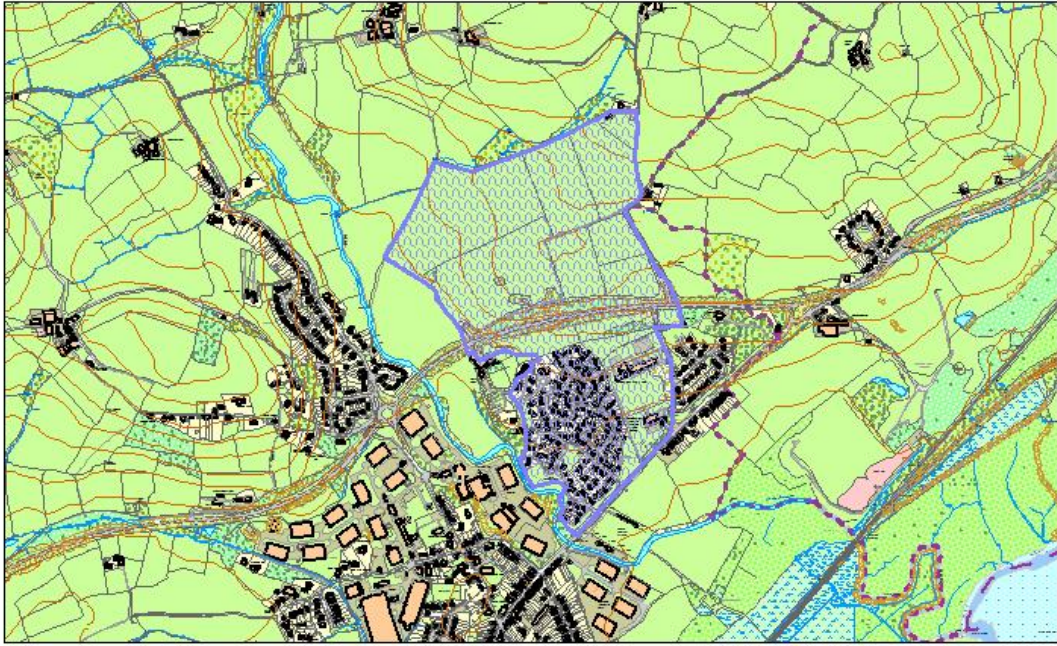
EVIDENCE - Documentary Evidence **CONDITION** - NEAR
DESTROYED **CROSS REFERENCES** - associated with 20942/ associated with 24329

NGR - SN65270229 **COMMUNITY** - Llangennech **COUNTY** - Carmarthenshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

Site of a deer park associated with the country house of Buwchllaethwen (PRN 20942). The estate was first recorded in 1572 and became the seat of Sir Thomas Stepney in 1752. Around 1880 a new house known as Llangennech Park was built. An ancient Deer Park is mentioned in the sale particulars of the Llangennech Park Estate in December 1820. The tithe map and apportionment of 1838 show the park being a large tract of land north of the mansion with the area of the estate to the south described as a paddock. By the 1st edition OS map of 1888 the former park to the north of the house had been subdivided into fields including one area of quarrying and the grounds for the house now only included the former paddock to the west and south. During the 20th century the remainder of the Llangennech Estate Park was built over for housing development. (H. Pritchard, 2014).

SOURCES - Jones, F 1987 Historic Carmarthenshire homes and their families
1843? Llangennech Parish Tithe Map
Anon 1820 Llangennech Park Detailed in DRF - 'Notable houses in and around Llanelli'



Extent of Llangennech deer park drawn from Tithe Map and documentary sources

PRN - 106680

NAME - DINEFWR DEER PARK **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - POST MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE - Documentary Evidence **CONDITION** - DAMAGED **CROSS REFERENCES** - associated with 25543/ associated with 27035

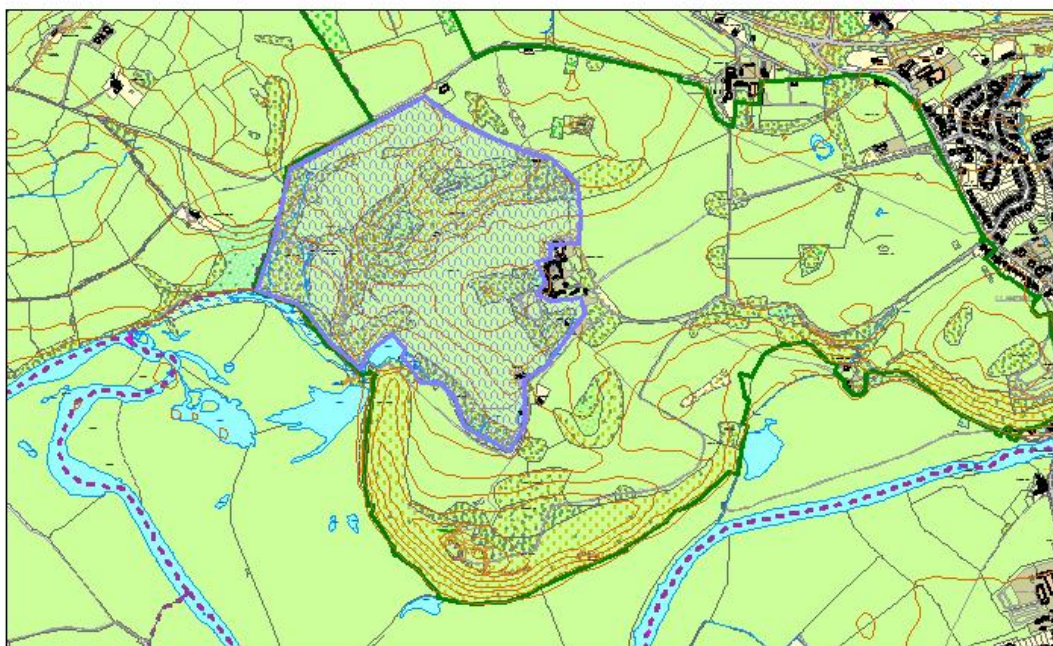
NGR - SN61062252 **COMMUNITY** - Llandeilo **COUNTY** - Carmarthenshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

Post medieval Deer Park associated with Plas Dinefwr. It lies within an 18th century landscaped park (PRN 25543) surrounding Newton House (PRN 6916). The earliest known depiction of the deer park is on the 1729 Bowen map which shows an imparked area to the west of Newton House. The 2nd edition OS map of 1906 also marks the deer park lying to the west of the house. It is thought that the main landscaped park was laid out around 1660 with significant alterations to the grounds and house in both the mid-18th and mid-19th centuries. Sections of the deer park boundary survive as a stone wall along the western and northern sides which was completed by 1774. A deer abattoir is located on the southern boundary (PRN 27035). Plas Dinefwr and Newton House have been a significant seat of powerful families in the area from pre-conquest times and in common with other large estates of the time are likely to have had a deer park attached. However significant landscaping of the whole area including the removal of all traces of the former settlement of Newton have obscured any remains of an earlier deer park. Also there is currently no documentary evidence available to suggest the form or extent of any medieval park. (H. Pritchard, 2014).

SOURCES - Ordnance Survey 1906 2nd edition Carmarthenshire Sheet 33. 15,25"
Cadw, ICOMOS 2002 Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion & Pembrokeshire. Register of
Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales Part 1: Parks &
Gardens

Bowen Emanuel 1729 A New and Accurate map of South Wales



Extent of Dinefwr post-medieval deer park drawn from documentary sources

PRN - 106681

NAME - **TYPE** - Park Boundary **PERIOD** - POST MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE - Earthwork **CONDITION** - DAMAGED **CROSS REFERENCES** - part of 3499

NGR - SN03970362 **COMMUNITY** - Carew **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

A boundary wall for a small deer park (PRN 3499) known as Mill Park, lying to the west of Carew Castle. It follows the line of Radford Lane enclosing the deer park within the peninsula between River Carew to the north and Radford Pill to the south. Some remnants of a stone wall have been identified along this section. It has been suggested (Austin 1992) that this is the remains of the 16th century wall. At a field visit in 2014 stone was noted but was obscured by vegetation. It is unclear whether the walling is associated with the park or represents later field walls. (H. Pritchard, 2015).

SOURCES - Austin, D 1994 Carew Castle Archaeological Project 1994 Season Interim Report

PRN - 106682

NAME - LODGE PARK **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - POST MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE - Earthwork **CONDITION** - DAMAGED **CROSS REFERENCES** - associated with 38112/ associated with 7105/ consists of 38117

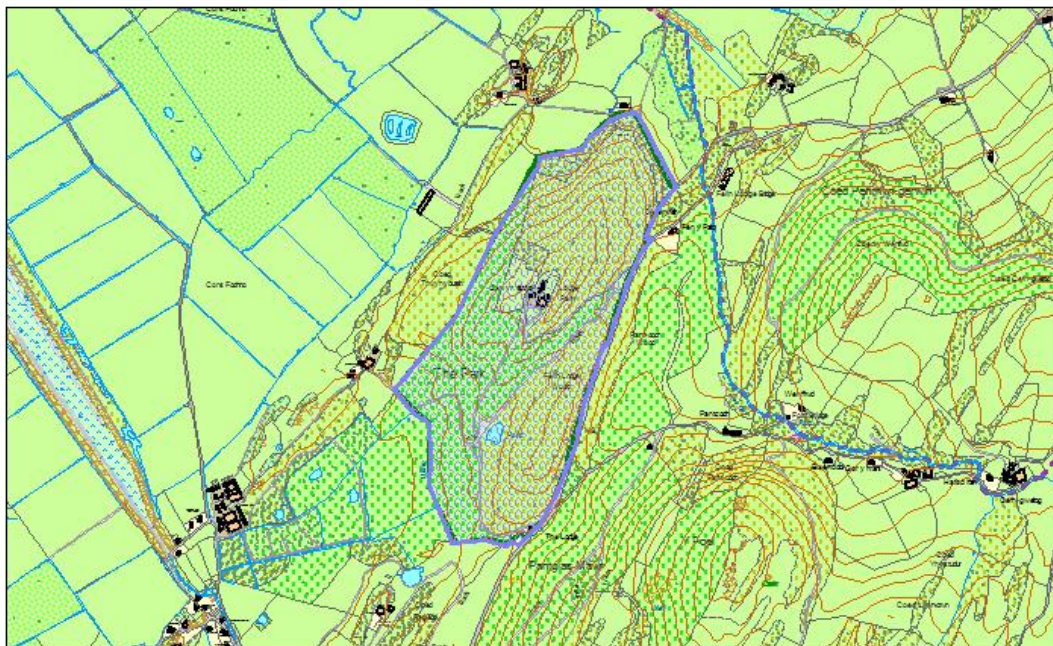
NGR - SN66309355 **COMMUNITY** - Llangynfelyn **COUNTY** - Ceredigion

HER DESCRIPTION -

Deer park associated with the Gogerddan Estate. It is located between the Dovey Estuary and the sloping ground to the east and surrounds the house of Lodge Park (PRN 7105). The earliest reference to a park is 1637 which describes both park and deer. It is not known whether the park has medieval origins. The park is shown on a 1675 map by John Ogilvy. It is an oval shape of about 100 acres with a well-preserved bank and ditch boundary (PRN 38117) for its whole circuit. A 1667 lease described the boundary as formed on the thoroughfare (east side now A487) by a stone wall & on the other side by a hedge and ditch. (H. Pritchard, 2015)

SOURCES - Poucher, P. 2009 Wetland Margins Survey: Cors Fochno

Extent of Dinefwr post-medieval deer park drawn from documentary sources



Extent of Lodge Park post-medieval deer park drawn from documentary sources and field remains

PRN - 106683

NAME - ALLT Y PARC **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE - Documentary Evidence **CONDITION** - DAMAGED **CROSS REFERENCES** - associated with 6914/ consists of 34665/ Associated with 106684

NGR - SN68272978 **COMMUNITY** - Llansadwrn **COUNTY** - Carmarthenshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

A medieval deer park associated with Abermarlais Park (PRN 6914). Abermarlais was in the ownership of several prominent and influential families from the 13th century onwards notably in the 16th century by Sir Rhys ap Thomas the Royal Chamberlain of South Wales. A survey carried out in 1532 describes the house set in a park which was paled, and in compass in miles and a half and well wooded. Saxton's map of 1578 shows this deer park bounded by a fence lying to the west of the house. It is also reproduced on the later Bowen map of 1729. An estate map of 1761 shows the park encompassing the northern and eastern flanks of the hill to the west of the house (named on current Ordnance Survey maps as Allt y parc). This corresponds with the western part of the area shown on Saxtons map suggesting a contraction in size.

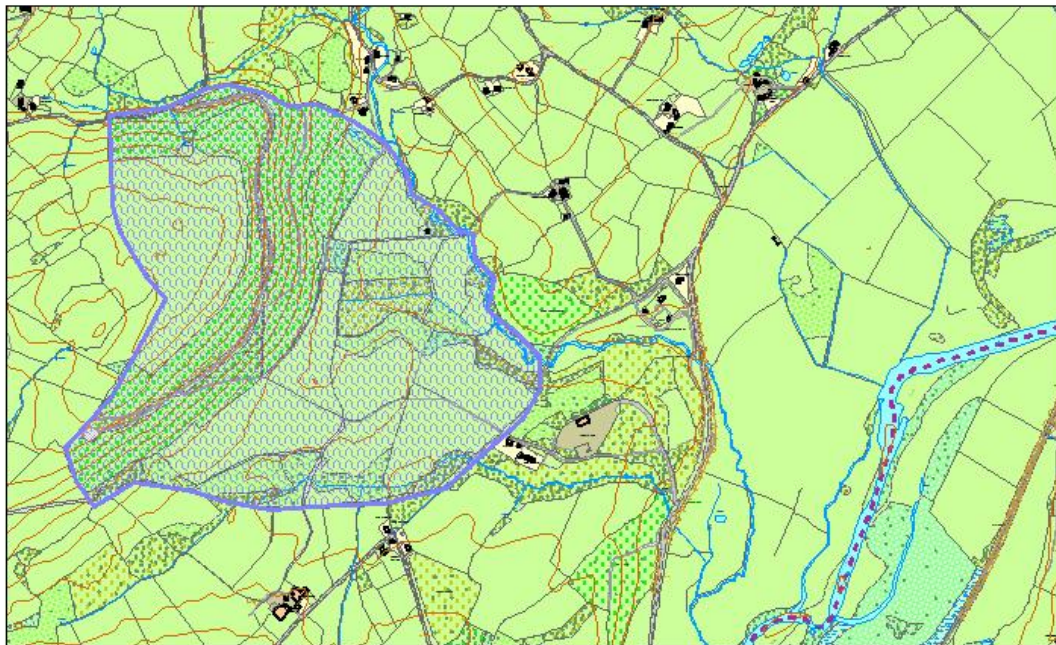
A substantial stone built wall (PRN 34665) forms the western boundary of Parc Hill. Where it survives at its full height the wall is around 1.8m high suggesting that its original purpose was to enclose a deer park. This wall can be seen on the western most edge of the park but its course has not been fully recorded. It currently terminates abruptly in the northwest corner of the park to be continued by a bank and ditch. It is unclear whether this is a medieval or post-medieval boundary. (H. Pritchard, 2015)

SOURCES - Saxton 1578 Map of Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire

Jones, F 1987 Historic Carmarthenshire homes and their families

Whittle E 2000 The Historic Parks and Gardens of Carmarthenshire

Bowen Emanuel 1729 A New and Accurate map of South Wales



Extent of Abermarlais deer park drawn from Saxton's map and documentary sources

PRN - 106684

NAME - ABERMARLAIS PARK **TYPE** - Deer Park **PERIOD** - POST MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE - ENHANCED NATURAL FEATURE **CONDITION** -

DAMAGED **CROSS REFERENCES** - Associated with 6914/ consists of 34665/ Associated with 106683

NGR - SN68282993 **COMMUNITY** - Llansadwrn **COUNTY** - Carmarthenshire

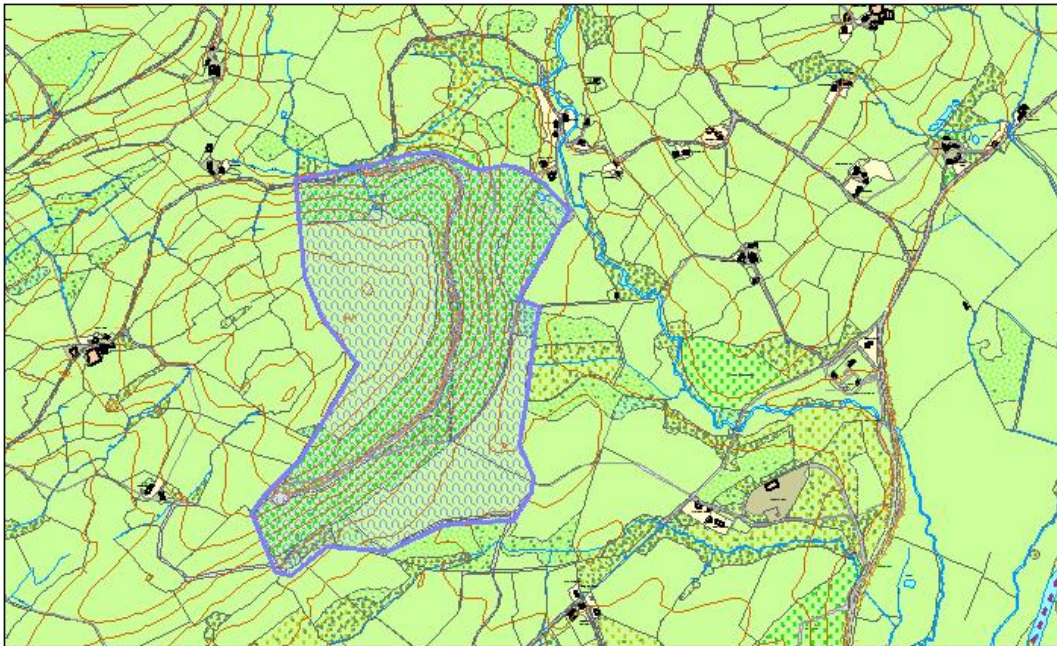
HER DESCRIPTION -

A post-medieval deer park associated with Abermarlais Park (PRN 6914) . This is a contracted version of a larger medieval deer park (PRN 106683). An estate map of 1761 shows the park encompassing the northern and eastern flanks of the hill to the west of the house named on modern maps as Allt y parc. A substantial stone built wall forms the western boundary of Parc Hill (PRN 34665). Where it survives at its full height the wall is around 1.8m high suggesting that its original purpose was to enclose a deer park. (H. Pritchard, 2015)

SOURCES - Whittle E 2000 The Historic Parks and Gardens of Carmarthenshire

Pyper,A & Poucher,P 2007 An assessment of the Historic Parks and Gardens in the Tywi

Valley
Ordnance Survey 2011 Mastermap



Extent of Abermarlais post-medieval deer park drawn from the 1761 estate map after Whittle 2000

PRN - 107541

NAME - LAMPHEY **TYPE** - Park Pale **PERIOD** - MEDIEVAL

EVIDENCE - Ruined Structure **CONDITION** - DAMAGED **CROSS REFERENCES** - part of 3508/ associated with 6650

NGR - SN023013 **COMMUNITY** - **COUNTY** - Pembrokeshire

HER DESCRIPTION -

The deer park boundary for Lamphey Court Deer Park (PRN 3508) and subsequent 18th century wall survive well and can be traced as a substantial bank and stone wall for much of the park circuit. On the northern side the bank runs parallel to, and inside, the later park wall and on the southern side the bank runs parallel to, and outside, the park wall. Elsewhere along the circuit the bank and ditch survive as recognisable earthworks. (H. Pritchard, 2014)

SOURCES - Saxton 1578 Map of Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire

MEDIEVAL AND EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL DEER PARKS

A THREAT-RELATED ASSESSMENT 2014/15

REPORT NUMBER 2015/18

March 2015

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by Huw Pritchard

Swydd / Position: HM Archaeologist

Llofnod / Signature



Dyddiad / Date 25.03.2015

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendih
This report has been checked and approved by K Murphy

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Trust Director

Llofnod / Signature



.Dyddiad / Date 27.03.2015

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd
gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

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



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