

## CASTLE HALL

**Ref number** PGW (Dy) 16 (PEM)

**OS map** 157

**Grid ref** SM 918 057

**Former county** Dyfed

**Unitary authority** Pembrokeshire

**Community council** Milford Haven

**Designations** Listed buildings: Stable block Grade II; Two linked garden buildings on the north side Grade II; Arched entrance to south of Castle Hall Grade II; Two ranges of outbuildings within gardens Grade II

**Site evaluation** Grade II \*

**Primary reasons for grading** Early nineteenth-century gardens incorporating some late eighteenth-century features. The gardens include two substantial terraces associated with the house; fine entrances at the approach and elsewhere; a grotto; lake; further terracing with a range of glass and an enigmatic garden structure formerly referred to as a 'pinery'.

**Type of site** Landscaped garden and pleasure grounds

**Main phases of construction** Former raised drive, now supporting later terrace *c.* 1780, landscaped *c.* 1804 with additional features *c.* 1850

### Site description

The site of Castle Hall is to the east of the town of Milford Haven, overlooking the Haven itself and an inlet known as Castle pill. From the previous house sites and the present house site, which were all at *c.* 35m AOD, there are views towards Milford and across the Haven towards Angle. In common with much of coastal Pembrokeshire, this is an area of ancient settlement. A few kilometres to the north-west are two forts, less than a kilometre north are the remains of a castle (which presumably gave its name to the pill) and to the east, there is a further fort at Scoveston. The development of Milford Haven as a port and coastal settlement owes much to the family that once owned Castle Hall, but both the town and Castle Hall have known mixed fortunes.

The present house is a modern, rather utilitarian structure erected by the Ministry of Defence as an officer's quarters after the demolition of the mid nineteenth century house, that replaced the somewhat eccentric, late eighteenth-century building, in the 1930s. The existing building, which stands to two storeys and is of brick, is immediately north of the site of the earlier grand façade and is on part of the earlier house-platform.

In the eighteenth century, the property belonged to John Z Holwell. Holwell, who was the son of a London timber merchant, was educated in both Richmond, Surrey and Rotterdam. He travelled widely with the East India Company as a medic, being appointed a full surgeon in 1749. In 1751, he was appointed Zeminder (Chief of Police and Tax Collector) in Calcutta and was, apparently, a survivor of the 'Black Hole' in 1756. In 1761 he quit India and in January 1767, he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. Two years later an estate map by drawn by John Warlow, records him as the owner of Castle Hall and the 107 or so acres that surrounded the property. This estate map is fascinating in that it records five dwellings associated with the estate. Two are shown on the western property boundary, one, the Harbour house and garden, is to the south and two further houses are shown within the curtilage. A possible sixth residence is shown to the east of the map, but the legend is unclear and it could read a 'summer' house. Which of the two, almost adjacent houses within the curtilage wall was the main residence at this time is not indicated. Lloyd, McKay and others, suggest that Holwell did not begin to build his new house at Castle Hall until the 1770s, but what is clear from the estate map of 1769 is that there was already an established formal garden to the west and an enclosed orchard to the north.

Holwell's house was seemingly quite plain, although Lloyd suggests that it was possibly in the Hindu style and Fenton (who saw the 'improved' Rotch house) describes it as a 'beautiful villa'. Holwell left Wales for Pinner (although Jones suggests he moved to Somerset). Castle Hall was sold in the mid 1780s to Robert Farquhar. He, in turn sold the property to John Warlow in 1799. In 1804, after Warlow was declared bankrupt, the property was bought by Benjamin Rotch, a Quaker entrepreneur from Nantucket, with interests in the whaling trade. Rotch extended the house adding wings to either side; he also spent a considerable sum on the gardens. In 1819 Castle Hall was sold to the family that had first persuaded the Rotches to move to Milford, the Grevilles. R.F Greville had the house rebuilt in 1855-7, by the architect W.H.Lindsay of Bloomesbury with the Vicar of Milford Haven.

From the photographs, it would appear that this phase of the house was its most ebullient. To it were added towers and a vast portico which appear to be a mix of the classical, romanesque and central European ecclesiastical styles which is described as Italian Renaissance. The tower to the north of the house was, seemingly, the tallest being some 27 metres (90 feet) high, with four niches mid way up in which were set over life-size statues which were 'emblematical of the Four Winds' (Lloyd, 1989). Financial troubles forced Colonel Greville to leave in 1860. A London builder, Mr Lake then occupied the place, but he experienced financial difficulties in 1883. From then until 1921 the Milford Estate, which included Castle Hall was leased from the National Provident and occupiers included the Rev Brigstock, who had helped W.H.Lindsay; Mr Gaskill; Mr Oswald, who leased the property from 1883 to 1903 and finally, from 1910 to 1917, it was leased to an order of Benedictine nuns. The nuns made some internal and external alterations, apparently removing an internal partition wall in the house and modifying the stable block.

By the 1920s, when a sale catalogue was produced, the towers had lost some of their delightful eccentricity and the domed roofs with their ornamentation had been replaced by more utilitarian pyramidal structures. To the rear, east, of the main house is an enclosed courtyard and beyond are the stables and workshops; these still remain. From 1925 until the mid 1930s the property remained empty, finally being demolished in 1939.

The stable block, which is built in a dark red rubble and slate roofed, is probably nineteenth-century but it has been much altered in its history. The central block stands to four

storeys, with the gable end facing the drive. To either side are symmetrical wings that stand to two storeys. There are seven windows along the length of the frontage. Traces of render and lime-wash remain, but the exposed brick work round the windows, indicates areas of possible rebuild and alteration. The ground-floor arched entrances to the south are probably original, as maybe the double central door, but the double entrance to the north, with a flat concrete lintel, is modern. In the 1920s, the stabling was described as '5 stall stable; saddle room; large workshop above stable, with large store-room over; large workshop attached and communicating; pump house. Rows of workshops and spare garage being store rooms and fruit room, fitted up with shelves and trays'.

Whilst the nuns were in residence they apparently employed the London architect Dixon-Spain to convert the stables into more suitable accommodation and the roof level is said to have been raised. However, there is no external evidence for this, the only evident alterations are associated with the windows on the first floor, these were made somewhat smaller. To the north is a flight of steps to the first floor and to the south is a small enclosed yard. For a property that exhibited considerable architectural flair, these outbuildings and stables are remarkably austere.

The 1769 survey gives sufficient detail to suggest that there was at least a history of gardening at Castle Hall prior to the rebuilding of the house and the improvements made by Rotch and possibly Greville. The areas of interest are all to the north of the lands held by Holwell. These include plot numbers 14, 16, 17 18 on the survey, and possibly 19. Number 14 is described in the legend as 'Cow Park'; however, in the northern section, which must occupy some 3 acres, a series of rectangular beds are represented and the word 'garden' is clearly visible. Not so clear is the adjective that describes this garden. Plot 16 is given as 1 rod and 45 perches, the legend refers to this as the 'Old Orchard'. Plot 17 is the northern most area and is just over an acre in extent; this is described as a 'Nursery and Plantation'. Visually, plot 18 is the most intriguing. This is an area of just over 2 rods and is described as a 'Garden and Orchard', however, Warlow has represented about half of the area as an oblong shape which has been divided into a series of eight small rectangular beds with a central circular bed. This was obviously a formal garden, it was also possibly sunken as later landscaping work undertaken by Greville for the orangery apparently raised the ground level in this area. Plot 19 is referred to as 'A Garden and Orchard' and is free of annotation, except for the streams that flowed down the garden area to the Pill to the west.

Documentation relating to the Holwell occupancy of Castle Hall is apparently scarce and it is not clear how much the landscape was altered when his house was built in *c.* 1775. Photographic evidence suggests that his villa in Pinner was well appointed, so it may be fair to assume that some changes may have been made to the layout recorded by John Warlow. Likewise, little is known of any changes that may have been made by Farquhar and Warlow during the 1780s and 1790s. Fenton indicates the improvements that had been made by Rotch between 1804 - 11 and writes 'It was afterwards purchased by an eminent wine merchant (Mr Warlow) at Haverfordwest, who sold it to Mr Rotch, where he now resides, having enlarged and beautified the house, grounds, and gardens, and raised very extensive hot-houses, conservatories, and other necessary appendages of fashionable luxury and taste. On part of the demesne just above the shore of the finest expanse of the haven a belvidere (sic) was erected by Governor Holwell, to command a view never seen without the rich accompaniment of ship scenery... Though it has the command of this open and extensive prospect from part of its

grounds, yet the site of the house is sheltered and retired, and the slopes round it charmingly wooded'.

More details emerge from the writings of Eliza Rotch, but this general information was probably never intended to be taken too literally. For example, she describes the orangery as being 'eighty feet long and twenty feet high entirely of iron and glass'. In fact it was probably mainly of iron and glass, the north wall was stone built. She also refers to three pineries, the location of which has led to some confusion in recent years. Certainly a considerable amount of construction and landscaping work was undertaken during the Rotch occupancy and the title map of 1839 (when the house was in the ownership of the Greville family) shows the house and outbuildings almost in their final configuration, although the 'pinery' and other features are not shown. Although the Grevilles had bought Castle Hall in 1819, Colonel Robert Fulke Murray Greville was not to live there permanently until 1850 and so it can be possibly assumed that no major structural changes were made to the garden between 1819 and the middle of the century.

How much Colonel Greville contributed to the garden landscape at Castle Hall in the ten years he lived there is open to question. George Eyre Evans, in his 'Notes on Castle Hall' (1921), suggests that 'Traces of the Greville occupation of Castle Hall would seem to be the large roofless rectangular building in the grounds which was probably used for converting their grapes into wine. In one corner in (sic) a buried circular iron boiler; its roof was supported on beams traces remain & it was supplied with water. The vines are still in evidence and under Major Thomas' care and pruning are renewing their youth and cropping heavily. The stables are evidently those built by him who lost his life by a throw from his horse, whilst the gabled stucco wall bounding the lawn is what remains of his riding school'. It is known, however, that the Colonel enlarged the lake to its present size and formed the 'Chinese' islands, which were formerly linked by a wooden bridge.

During the sixty or so years that the Milford Estate was leased from the National Provident the gardens probably changed little, although alterations were made to both the house and stable block by the nuns. It was not until Major, later Sir, Hugh Thomas acquired the estate that further changes were made, these included the tennis court below (to the west of) the terraces and house.

The house site, stable block and gardens occupy some 10.321 acres, of which 0.239 acres is the lake. The gardens are formed in a now dry, shallow valley which slopes from the house down towards Castle Pill, giving the garden a mostly west facing aspect. The present house site is towards the east of the original house platform. Below this house platform are steps constructed centrally to the original house façade leading to two terraces; to the north of the lower terrace a further flight of steps gives access to the main garden area. To the south of the lower terrace steps were not required as the ground and terrace levels are the same. Immediately below and to the west of the lower terrace is the tennis court and below that again is the small lake.

Just over 225m up Castle Hall Road is the main entrance to the house. Here the stone boundary wall rises, in places, to above 4.5m. At the entrance to the drive is a wide masonry carriage arch. The voussoirs are of dressed stone. To the south and north of this entrance are further arches. The northern arch, which is similar in style to the main entrance, stands to nearly 1.75m and above it are blocked openings and possible castellations.

To the south and set almost at right angles to the main entrance are three more arches. The two outer arches being lower than the central arch, which again stands to *c.* 1.75m and all are similar in style to the main entrance. Within these arches are the remains of a dwelling

which has been much altered during the course of its history. On the east wall was one, (possibly two) fireplace(s) and the height of the north-facing wall has been much altered. In the second decade of this century, the nuns apparently converted the building into a Shrine of the Sacred Heart. However, when the sale details were produced in the 1920s the description reads simply 'Also four entrance lodges, which comprise:- At Main Entrance { Stone-built and slated Dwelling House of 4 rooms, Stone-built & slated Dwelling House, with 3 Living Rooms and 4 Bedrooms'. From the physical remains it would appear that the arch to the north gave access to the smaller of these lodges, with four rooms, (now gone) and the larger of the dwellings was to the south of the main entrance. Whilst earlier material may be incorporated into these features they are almost certainly the work of Rotch (the larger lodge may be Holwell's lodge, remodelled). When Rotch set about remodelling the grounds at Castle Hall he apparently altered the raised section of Holwell's drive; to do this it would appear that a substantial wall was built behind (east) the four arches that represent the raised section. This extensive wall abuts, but is not keyed into, the arches. The ground behind (to the east of) the wall was then made up and the drive re-routed over the made up land. When reading the much quoted statement of Eliza Rotch that Mr Rotch made 'ugly slopes into pretty terraces, formed new land in front of the house' it may be useful to remember that the front of the house, the entrance and reception areas, were to the north of the house, less than 30m from the main entrance gateway which was set slightly to the north-west.

At the turn of this century there were three vehicular entrances to Castle Hall, two from the west and the third from the east. The early surveys give very little indication of the exact route of former drives, the 1769 survey does show two small buildings to the north of the northern boundary, which may indicate lodges and a lane (No 15) is shown running from the grounds to the west. However, when Holwell came to build his house in *c.* 1775, he apparently built the elevated section that would have taken the drive to the front (west) of the house. Mapped evidence suggests that Rotch's alterations brought the drive slightly to the east of Holwell's original plan; the drive then sweeping into a forecourt and entrance on the north side of the house. Access to this forecourt was also gained from a drive from the east, where an entrance lodge still remains.

The present drive, which has a tarmacked surface, respects some of the Rotch drive, but there have been considerable alterations to the landscape and new developments that much of it has now been subsumed into a public road, Castle Hall road.

To the north and east of the tennis court and associated with and supporting part of the lower terrace is a series of four arches, which used to carry the main drive to the house; two of these arches were later converted for use as an ice-house. Now appearing as picturesque, ivy-clad features within the garden, these four arches are not as structurally homogenous as they might at first appear. Apparently they were originally built by Holwell to carry the drive over a small valley that separated the house site from the rest of the drive (*c.* 1780). To the rear (east) of the tunnels is a stone wall which does not appear to be keyed into the arches themselves. This back wall was probably erected when the small valley was in-filled by Rotch as part of his landscaping schemes. Prior to the erection of the wall, a pathway linked the pond to the west with the ice-house to the east; this path used to utilise one of the arches. The arches vary in structural detail; the two to the north are brick vaulted; whilst the two to the south are stone vaulted. The two to the south are linked by an internal arch with brick jambs and one has a circular vent at the apex of the vault, now blocked with bricks. All the arches stand to *c.* 3m.

Local sources suggest that when the landscaping was undertaken at the beginning of the nineteenth century, one, or possibly two, of the arches were converted for use as an ice-house.

To the north-east of the arches is the present main entrance arch and the remains of a gatehouse on the west side. To the east of the gate is the site of the orangery. Its remains lie on made-up ground and lie against the inside of the curtilage wall. As mentioned above, the orangery was probably mostly of glass and iron. Certainly the structure was very nearly 30m long and 5m wide. On the west, east and south sides are the remains of low brick-built formerly stuccoed walls. There were at least two entrances, one, on the short, west side was reached up three steps. A further entrance was within the boundary wall to the north, here there is an arch, much ivy covered, that stands to just over 1.5m. The structure stood to 4m at its maximum. The orangery roof was multi-pitched, (the gables being to the north and south) with vents in the back, stone, wall towards each apex. Four such vents are still visible. Built into this back wall is a brick flue with two rectangular vents. On the floor are large slate slabs and the whole must have been most impressive when intact.

Almost behind, due east of, the original house site is a further arched entrance, that is not presently associated with any path or driveway. A further arch is to be found to the south of the wall that encloses both past and present house sites.

Approximately mid-way along the northern boundary of the garden, to the north of the lake, is a series of three semi-circular arches within a retaining wall, that lead into a groin-vaulted 'grotto'. The total length of the wall, including the arches, is just over 48m (158 ft). The wall and the vaulted grotto, support a terraced garden area above. This terrace was, seemingly, always used for horticultural purposes. Within the northern boundary wall are the remains of a boiler that appears to have been modified several times during its existence. West from this boiler is a considerable range of glass that at the turn of the century, extended for more than 61m (200 feet).

The three arches that give access to the 'grotto' are different in construction details to the four arches mentioned above. These appear to be entirely of stone. The land in this north-west corner of the garden slopes east-west and the arched entrance to the grotto faces south; this means that each arch is progressively smaller. The tallest arch stands to *c.* 2m and the smallest is *c.* 1.5m; all are set into an external wall that is about 1m wide. Above, the groined vaulting supports the terraced area and the glasshouses. Structurally, these vaults have a very similar feel to Aberglasney (PGW (Dy) 5). Within are three and a half bays and associated with each pier are drainage openings. In the western end wall is a cast cement doorway which aspires to the classical style. As with many of the Castle Hall features there are no diagnostic details to indicate the date of construction. However, if the pineries were situated on the terraces above they are likely to have been part of the Rotch landscaping and therefore *c.* 1804.

On the terrace above is a series of glasshouses built against the northern (south facing) boundary wall. Eliza Rotch, in her memoirs, recalls that her father erected pineries; there were three pineries at Castle Hall that ranged in temperature from hot to hottest. In recent years it has been suggested that a rectangular structure below the terrace was the site of the pineries. However, this interpretation makes little horticultural sense. The rectangular building would have always been ill lit and was not in accordance with the received wisdom of the day. It is much more probable that the pineries were situated on this raised terrace, possibly incorporating some of the existing area of glass and extending a little further to the east.

The present area occupied by glass is still extensive. The lean-to houses have stone footings, with low brick walls on three sides, supporting the wooden frames; the fourth side is the

stone boundary wall, which was rendered. The roofs are glazed with 'fish-scale' panes. These houses may have been reglazed or rebuilt by Sir Hugh Thomas. Some of the pipework still remains. Early in this century, the nuns used this terrace as a market garden and later occupants have remodelled some of the area. The paths are edged with curiously constructed slabs, fabricated using a rectangular metal casing that has been filled with what appears to be pitch and concrete. These may have been reused by the MOD.

Running along the southern edge is a path. The entrance to the path, from the main garden area, is marked by two stone slab steps and two stone gate posts. These posts have been fashioned almost in the shape of a Celtic cross.

To the west of and abutting the 'grotto' is an extraordinary rectangular building. The structure, which stands to two storeys to the front (south) and to one at the back (north), is now much overgrown with ivy and masked by trees. However, it is clear that much thought and expense was put into its construction. To the front, on the ground floor are six arched windows, separated by raked buttresses. Above each is a semi-circular window with extant timber window frame, that would have lit the upper areas. To the west end is an arched entrance that stands to over 3m, almost the same height as the rear (northern) wall. There would, therefore, have been insufficient space for a total floor, but there may have been a gallery or raised walkway to the south. Also within the west end wall, to the north of the entrance, is a small semi-circular arch just above ground level. This appears to be associated with the water tank/boiler within.

Although the date and functions of this building are less than certain it might be useful to consider some of the evidence. For horticultural reasons, the use of the building as a pinery can be discounted. It is, however, very much more suited for use as an orchid house or fernery. One of the earliest landscaped orchid houses was erected at Penllergaer, near Swansea, in 1842-43. This Castle Hall building, although different in character, could easily have served the same purpose, with water, heat and limited (but sufficient) light for growing orchids.

If this building were used as an orchid house or fernery its construction is likely to post-date Rotch and would, therefore, be the work of Greville (as Owen suggests). Other physical evidence can be used to support this suggestion. First, the extraordinary 'classical' doorway between this building and the 'grotto' appears to have been something of an afterthought and the doorway put through the 'grotto' wall at a later stage. Secondly, behind (north) of the rectangular building is a small orchard that is at the original ground level, with a large retaining wall to the rear (north); the orchard is reached by 6 steps to the west and 14 steps to the east, to the south is the back wall of this building. On the present evidence available a construction date of *c.* 1850 is suggested.

To the south of the 'grotto', on the north-facing slope, are informal paths through trees, most of which are still traceable. Woodland also occupies the lower (western) part of the garden and the lower slopes to the south.

Below the present house are four flights of steps that give access to different garden levels. The upper two flights are poorly built and recent (post 1939). The former house platform, which is reached by these recently built steps, is evident from the three semi-circular steps that now stand to *c.* 0.5m to the north of this flat, rough-grassed area. These were one of two such flights to either side of the main portico, that gave access from the house to the terraces; these steps apparently were from the ballroom. Immediately behind (east) is a large metal cover, under which are the remains of the cellars, in which there is a substantial amount of dressed stone from the house.

The uppermost terrace in front of the porticoed façade, swept around to the forecourt and drive to the north. Below this level was another terrace, reached by a flight of nine steps. Early photographs show an urn and pedestal to either side of the top step and possibly also the lowest step. This terrace was some 61m (200 ft) long, with the northern section being formed on Holwell's drive and supported by the four arches mentioned above. To the front of the house site it is some 6m wide. The stone retaining wall for this level is still mostly intact and where it has been protected from the weather under the forest of laurels at the northern end, it is possible to see that the lower, battered, part of the wall was exposed stone whilst the upper, more visible portion, was stucco and capped with flags. The end of this part of the retaining wall was again punctuated by a stucco pillar, which still remains, as does most of the crowning urn. At its maximum, towards the north, this wall stands to nearly 2m. Towards the southern end the terrace merges with the hill-slope and the end of the wall is again marked by a stuccoed pillar and the remnants of an urn; the whole stands to just over 2m.

The lower terrace is reached by seven steps, this was never as extensive and is *c.* 46m (150 ft) long and *c.* 6m wide. Again, the upper and lower steps were marked by stuccoed pillars and urns; the pillars partially remain. Pillars also marked the top of the flight of ten steps to the north of this terrace that lead to the main garden area. However, at the base of this flight are the remains of two sphinxes that stand, on their stucco plinths, to just over 1.5m. The heads of both are missing, but the whereabouts is apparently known. The sphinxes are possibly Coade stone; if this is the case, it would probably put their manufacture to sometime before 1833.

These three flights of steps may not be contemporary. The steps that are central within the terraces are a curious, almost vulgar, mix of flagstone treads and red brick risers, which is somewhat startling, unless the risers were rendered. The flight to the main garden to the north of the lower terrace are completely of stone. There would appear to be some lack of consensus as to when these terraces were laid out, Rotch's daughter and Fenton indicate that they were the work of Rotch, but members of the Friends of Castle Hall suggest that they date from *c.* 1855 and should, therefore, be attributed to Greville. A planting date of *c.* 1855 is also given for the weeping ash that is adjacent to the pillar at the south end of the lower terrace. This tree certainly appears on early photographs (probably *c.* 1870), although it is in a poor condition today. It may well be that the terraces were initially the work of Rotch but that they substantially remodelled in a more classical, Italianate, style by Greville.

The lake, which now occupies 0.239 acre, is almost immediately to the south of the 'grotto'. It is almost rectangular and was originally an ornamental pool that was extended by Greville, with the help of the militia, in about 1850. Although now somewhat overgrown, the central sluice within the dam is evident, as are the vestiges of the islands. In the north-western corner is a small bay with concrete sides and metal hand-rail above. This was apparently used for mooring a punt. Early photographs apparently show that the islands, which are towards the eastern end, were originally linked by a wooden bridge. Although the bridges have now gone, some of the abutment on the western shore may remain. In the north-eastern corner is the drain that fed the lake, but this appears now more as seepage than as a flow.

One of the earlier descriptions of the gardens suggests that within was an arboretum. This was always possibly an exaggeration but two trees remain that are worthy of note. The weeping ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* cv. 'Pendula') associated with the southern end of the terrace is said to have a planting date of *c.* 1850. The Tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) was one of the earliest introductions from North America, being grown at Fulham as early as 1688. In the wild it occurs from Nova Scotia south to Florida and it is tempting to suggest that it was planted by

the pond (as it then was) by Rotch to remind the family of home. A planting date of c. 1800 has been suggested. There are also examples of yew and laurel, but much of the garden, especially the lower (western) part has been invaded by sycamore and other weed species.

## **Sources**

### **Primary**

Estate map (1769), drawn by John Warlow for John Howell, copy in Pembrokeshire Record Office ref D/RKL/841.

Tithe map and schedule of apportionments (1839), copy in the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Evans GE, 'Notes on Castle Hall', (1921), Carmarthen Record Office, ref CRO/Mus/332.

Sale catalogue (1925), copy in the Carmarthen Record Office.

Photographs in private collection, Martin Rowlands.

Photographs and notes in the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.

### **Secondary**

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, PRNs 17269, 25458, 25459, 25460 & 25461.

Fenton R, *An historical tour through Pembrokeshire* (1811), p. 107.

Jones F, *Historic houses of Pembrokeshire and their families* (1996), p. 26.

Lloyd T, *The lost houses of Wales* (1989), pp. 68. 122.

McKay K, *The Rotches of Castle Hall* (1996).

Rees JF, *The story of Milford* (1954), pp. 66-69.

Tod G, *Planes, Elevations and Sections of Hot Houses, Greenhouses* (1807), section on pineries.

Whittle E, *The historic gardens of Wales* (1992), pp. 49, 52.