

# **PILL PRIORY, LOWER PRIORY, MILFORD HAVEN**

**STANDING BUILDING, GEOPHYSICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS  
FEBRUARY 1999**

**Project Record No. 37115**

*EVENT PRN's 49667, 49668, 49669*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Summary**

*Standing Building recording, Topographic, and geophysical surveys were undertaken to record the current nature and extent of the remains of Pill Priory at Lower Priory, Milford Haven (NGR SM 9023 0727) in February 1999. As an archive, the results of these surveys would form the basis for future interpretation and management of the site.*

### **1.2 Project Outline**

The objectives of the work undertaken were as follows:

- To record the surviving masonry and architectural details of the priory buildings before they deteriorate further.
- To obtain a plan of the extent and layout of the priory buildings to enable comparisons with other sites.

These aims were to be achieved through a combination of topographic and geophysical surveys of the priory, and a photographic record and scale drawings of elevations of the surviving standing remains. The resulting data was to be presented as an archive that would be able to form the basis of a synthesis of the whole site in the future. In addition to providing a more complete record and understanding of the character and extent of the abbey remains, the results of the project will provide a basis for the urgently required consolidation and future management of the site.

### **1.3 Site Description**

The standing remains of Pill Priory survive at present within the grounds of various properties at Lower Priory, and have also been incorporated into the fabric of later buildings. While it is still possible to identify the upstanding remains, the location and extent of other remains have been obscured (if not destroyed) by later buildings. The original layout and extent of the priory is not known and cannot be inferred from the layout of the present day houses, the road and possibly the streams, which in the main appear not to respect the boundary of the priory.

The most immediately apparent remains are those of the chancel arch and tower, that stands in the garden of 'The Steps'. Also surviving is the south wall of the south transept,

which forms part of the north wall of the kitchen extension of 'The Steps'. The ground floor of both 'The Steps' and the Priory Inn, which lies to the south of 'The Steps', contain vaulted areas which appear to represent elements of former conventual buildings, arranged around a more-or-less formalised cloister. Traces of what is probably the north wall of the north transept were revealed during archaeological work undertaken by *Archaeoleg Cambria Archaeology* in 1997 (Project No. 33488).

The chancel arch is free standing within the garden of 'The Steps'. As such it has become something of a 'romantic' garden feature. Much of the remains are covered in dense ivy growth and the tops of the walls are overgrown with grass and other soft vegetation. This has conspired to obscure underlying architectural features. The south transept wall is largely free of vegetation, but some of the architectural detail is obscured by its incorporation into 'The Steps'. Both the arch and the south transept wall play host to a sizable population of doves which roost and nest in the numerous putlog holes.

The condition of the stonework of south transept wall is relatively good since, for much of its history, it has been incorporated into later buildings and has therefore been protected from the elements and kept free of vegetation. The stonework of the chancel arch however is in poor condition. It is heavily overgrown with vegetation and has suffered greatly from weathering. The stone itself is in a very fragile condition and was actively crumbling and shattering through the course of the present project fieldwork.

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Standing Building Recording**

Elevations of the surviving masonry of the east and west facing elevations of the chancel arch were drawn at a scale of 1:20. While these included major architectural features, details of stonework etc. were not drawn, but were recorded photographically. A grid was strung out on the faces of the walls (indicated on the drawn elevations) as a framework for the photographs, to enable photogrammetric rectification, on a stone by stone basis, to be carried out at a later date.

Colour and black and white prints were taken of the remains of the priory church in overlapping Sections centered on consecutive panels of the string grid. In places where the ivy growth was too thick and the stonework too unstable, it was not possible to string out a grid for photography. The dimensions of the photographic grid panels was dictated by the extent of ivy growth and the character of the stonework. As little as possible ivy was removed in order to avoid damaging the surviving stonework or exposing it to the elements, and to avoid disturbance to nesting doves. Whereas it was originally intended to use a 'cherry picker' to access the highest parts of the standing remains for elevation drawing and photography, ground conditions and ease of access necessitated the use of ladders instead.

## **2.2 Geophysical Survey**

The geophysical survey was undertaken by *Archaeophysica* Ltd. Both magnetometry and resistivity surveys were carried out. Ground conditions were stable underfoot, but the area available for survey was restricted by property boundaries, concrete paths, flower beds etc. within the gardens of 'The Steps' and the Priory Inn. As large an area as possible was surveyed within the limits of practicality.

Although often providing clear evidence of the plan and extent of the abbey remains existing below the surface, the results of the geophysical surveys are in some instances ambiguous, and any interpretations must remain tentative until tested or proven through excavation.

The report on the results of the geophysical surveys, provided by *Archaeophysica* Ltd., is archived along with the rest of the project as Project Record No. 37115. No attempt has been made to interpret or synthesize the results at this stage.

## **2.3 Topographic Survey**

A topographic contour survey was undertaken by Mark Johnson of Landmark Surveys. The aim was to record the area bordered by the lane to the west and north, and the stream to the east and south, in order to obtain a plan of the standing remains in relation to the surrounding buildings and other landscape features.

The print-out and disk copy of the survey are archived along with the rest of the project as Project Record No. 37115.

## **2.4 Associated Buildings**

A very rapid measured and photographic survey was also undertaken on two standing buildings immediately adjacent to the priory remains, 'The Steps' and the Priory Inn, both of which were thought to retain fabric relating to medieval conventual buildings.

Both buildings do retain medieval fabric and demonstrate that conventual buildings were present, and arranged around a formal cloister.

### **3.0 RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS**

The aim of this project was to produce an archive of basic elevation drawings and a photographic record from which photogrammetric rectification of the details of stonework and architectural detail could be undertaken at a later date. At this stage therefore, only general descriptions of the standing remains are presented, with reference to the panel numbers in which they occur so that they can be located in the photographic record.

This project has only intended to gather data and create an archive for further analysis and interpretation. No attempt has been made here to interpret or synthesize the various surveys into a definitive report on Pill Priory as a whole.

The visible remains of the church appear to be all of one building phase and no evidence of repairs or additions to the original structure were observed. Since the remains have served as an ornamental garden feature for some time, however, some consolidation to exposed core work, or even aesthetic alterations, may have been undertaken but much of this is presently obscured by ivy growth and other vegetation.

From the evidence of early illustrations of the ruins (eg. Gastineau, 1830), it is clear that at least three metres of masonry have been lost from above what survives of the chancel arch today, including two arched windows lighting the second storey of the tower. It is possible, however, that clearance of vegetation from the top of the chancel arch may reveal some evidence of architectural features. In addition a gatehouse, with a first floor chamber, formerly attached to the south-east corner of 'The Steps', has been demolished. Other standing remains have been incorporated into later buildings.

With the exception of the visible standing remains, the original extent and layout of the priory buildings largely appear not to be reflected in the location, design, or property boundaries of later houses in the present community. The lane running through Lower Priory does not appear to respect the layout of the priory beyond its being directly to the north of the north transept.

### **3.1 CHANCEL ARCH**

#### **3.1.1 West Face of the Chancel Arch (Figure 1)**

The west facing elevation of the chancel arch (Figure 1) presents features of the interior crossing and tower chamber. In addition, the elevation presents the remains of the arch springers for the north and south transept arches and a small remnant of the west wall of the north transept including the doorway to the tower stairs.

Directly above the chancel arch (panel 16) is a doorway with a two centered arched head. This appears to lead from the first floor tower chamber to the roof space of the chancel

(see Section 3.1.2). On either side of this doorway are two corbels. Since these corbels appear to be positioned above the likely floor level of the first floor, it is assumed that they supported the floor of the second storey. It is not clear how both the corbels and the doorway relate to the projected line of the presumed vaulted ceiling of the crossing (indicated by the vestiges of ceiling vault remaining on the stubs of the north and south transept arches - see Figure 1). A third corbel is situated in the top right hand corner of panel 17. It is assumed that this supported the second floor of the tower. It is possible that the three putlog holes at the bases of panels 14, 16, and 17 (below the level of the corbels and the two doorways) may have supported the beams for the first floor.

To the south of the central doorway (panel 17) is an arched window which appears only as a slit window in the east facing (external) elevation. This window would have lit the first floor tower chamber. To the north of the doorway is a second doorway which leads from the tower stair into the first floor tower chamber. A slit window on the east facing elevation lit this doorway.

Seven sockets (putlog holes?) are evident above the chancel arch. It is possible there are one or two others obscured beneath dense ivy growth on the south side of the arch.

### **3.1.2 East Face of the Chancel Arch (Figure 2)**

As with the west face, the southern half of the east facing elevation is largely obscured by ivy growth which may mask one or two sockets. Clearly visible is the pitched roof scar of the chancel. Immediately below the apex of the roof scar (panel 12) is the doorway described in Section 3.1.1. At the level of the sill is a ledge running the width of the roof at this point. This is presumed to have supported the ceiling of the chancel. The doorway would therefore appear to give access from the tower chamber to the roof space above the chancel.

On the exterior portion of the elevation are two slit windows positioned either side of the chancel roof. The southern window lights the first floor of the tower chamber, while the northern window lights the tower stair. A third slit window, also lighting the tower stair, is located to the north at the base of the chancel roof scar.

Although it appears there is access to the tower stair from the eastern face of the chancel arch elevation, this would not have been the case originally. The collapse or removal of the north wall of the chancel, however, has resulted in the destruction of the base of the spiral stair and tower wall, allowing access through to the doorway in the south east corner of the north transept (Figure 2, panels 1 and 2). Due to its width, the tower stair protrudes (smoothly) from the face of the east facing elevation.

The core-work of the stubs of both the north and south walls of the chancel protrude eastwards from the east facing elevation (Figure 2).

## **3.2 NORTH TRANSEPT**

### **3.2.1 East Wall of North Transept (Figure 1)**

At ground level in the south east corner of the north transept is a doorway (Figure 1, below panel 2) with a two-centered arched head, leading to the base of the spiral stair of the tower. The bottom portion of the spiral stair has been removed. Little more of the east wall of the north transept survives. It is suggested, in A. J. Parkinson's RCAHMW notes on the standing remains of Pill Priory, that the north transept was in fact never completed. The presence of a scar for the roof of the north transept between panels 4 and 5 in Figure 3) and in panel 4 of the west facing elevation (Figure 1), coupled with archaeological evidence for the north wall of the north transept (Ramsey, 1998), suggests that this is not the case and that the transept was completed.

### **3.2.2 West Facing Elevation of North Transept Arch (Figure 1)**

Part of the east side of the north transept arch survives. In the west facing elevation, the inside face of the arch is visible (Figure 1, panels 6 and 7) as well as the core of the arch itself. There are traces of the base of a ceiling vault on the south face of the transept arch. Although it would have spanned the crossing, it is difficult to project the likely line of this vault, especially in relation to the corbels and the centrally positioned two-centered arched doorway above the chancel arch.

### **3.2.3 North Face of the North Transept Arch (Figure 3)**

This elevation (Figure 3) shows the scar of the pitched roof of the north transept (panel 4). Immediately above panel 4 is the possible remains of a window that would have lit the first floor of the tower above the crossing. Confirmation of the existence of this window will require removal of obscuring vegetation.

The exposed core-work of the east wall of the north transept (below the extended line of the roof scar) is obscured by ivy growth, but there is possible evidence for an arch springer or sill in the east wall which may have been an alcove, window or doorway. Early drawings of the ruins do not, however, suggest this. Assuming the south wall of the north transept was at one time complete, it would appear from the illustrations that at some time the exposed core-work was capped (possibly for aesthetic purposes). The obscuring ivy will have to be removed to confirm this possibility.

Above the extended line of the roof scar is the northern external face of the tower stair (also obscured by ivy) this contains a slit window, lighting the stairway (see Figure 3).



### **3.2.4 South Face of North Transept Arch (Figure 3)**

In addition to two putlog holes, and the probable remains of a window (Figure 3, south face, above panel 6), this elevation shows the core work of the ceiling vault of the crossing. Plaster still adheres to the remains of this vault (above panels 4 and 5, south face, Figure 3), but the whole feature is in a fragile state.

## **3.3 SOUTH TRANSEPT**

### **3.3.1 South Transept Arch (Figure 1)**

The remnant of the south transept arch is essentially entirely obscured by thick ivy growth (Figure 1). Without being cleared, it can only be assumed to be similar to the north transept arch.

The base of the south transept arch retains traces of plaster and lime wash. While some of this may be original (traces of original plaster survive elsewhere), the southern part of the chancel arch has in the past formed part of a cottage that occupied the area of the south transept (demolished some time after 1922) and the plaster/lime wash may date from this period.

The only other remains are the south wall of the south transept which appears to have survived due to its incorporation into later buildings. A. J. Parkinson's 1982 RCAHMW notes describe the remains of the latest of these buildings (Pill Priory Cottage), but little evidence of it survives today.

### **3.3.2 North Face of South Wall of South Transept (Figure 4)**

The north facing elevation exhibits the scars of its later use. Two chimneys have been cut into the face of the wall. The eastern chimney runs up from the ground floor; the westernmost appears to start from higher up the wall, but according to RCAHMW notes, it continued down to ground level as a brick structure.

A ledge, running east - west above panels 1 and 2, would have supported the first floor of the tower. Thirteen sockets are evident, most appear to run through the thickness of the wall.

The core-work scars of the east and west walls of the south transept are still evident.

Directly below the western chimney is the presumed south window, or door (Panels 3 and 4). This contained the brick fireplace structure and flue. In the north facing elevation the head of this window appears to have been altered relatively recently (from the presence of

fresh looking mortar) to form a point. In the south facing elevation, which appears to be of original construction, the head of the arch is rounded. The feature may always have been a doorway, but there is some suggestion that stonework below the sill of the window may have been secondarily removed to form a doorway. This has recently been blocked again from the south side, but the scars of the original stonework are visible. For further discussion of this feature see Sections 3.3.3 and 3.4.

### **3.3.3 South Face of South Wall of South Transept (Figure 5)**

The modern kitchen extension to 'The Steps' is built up against the south face of the south transept wall, partly obscuring the elevation. The scar of a pitched roof is visible. This roof would have run southwards towards the Priory Inn. The south face of the opening in the south transept south wall is also partially visible with its original profile. To the west of this window (below panel 1) is an area of exposed core work and a ledge at the same height as the (now removed) sill of the window. This evidence may suggest that this opening was a raised doorway leading into the south transept rather than a window (see Section 3.4) while the ledge and core work may represent the base of a stair. The difference in width of the opening on the north and south faces may also suggest it is a doorway rather than a window.

## **3.4 ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS (Figures 5 & 6)**

A very rapid measured and photographic survey was also undertaken on two standing buildings immediately adjacent to the priory remains, 'The Steps' and the Priory Inn, both of which were thought to retain fabric relating to medieval conventual buildings.

Both buildings are in private hands, inhabited and comprise two storeys. Both storeys of 'The Steps' were observed and measured, but only 75% of the ground floor of the Priory Inn was observed and measured, while its upper floor was not seen.

Both buildings do retain medieval fabric and demonstrate that conventual buildings were present, and arranged around a formal cloister.

### **3.4.1 'The Steps' (Figures 5 & 6)**

'The Steps' is a two-storeyed building, the ground floor of which has an irregular, semicircular barrel-vault. Parallel to 'The Steps', lying between it and the South Transept to the north and sharing their walls, is a narrower, single-storeyed area with a two-centred barrel vault, open to both east and west and possibly truncated at both ends; this area is divided into a narrower western half and a wider eastern half by a dog-leg in the north

wall. An extension was built at the west end of 'The Steps', and over the narrower vaulted area, in the 20th century.

The ground floor of 'The Steps' is now entered via an inserted entry through the north wall, and a doorway through the west wall. The latter wall is a late insertion into what was formerly a low, full-width opening into the ground floor chamber, with a rounded, depressed two-centred arch at a slightly lower level than the vault. The east wall is also inserted but the responds of the earlier wall are visible either side of the infill; the wall may originally have featured a large window opening that was, of necessity, rebuilt during the post-medieval period and the external face features a two-centred relieving arch above the level of the infill which may be medieval and probably relates to an opening rather than the vault beyond. The windows and doorway in the south wall are also post-medieval, but the windows may occupy the site of earlier openings; the north wall may originally have been blind. The west half of the south wall features an internal fillet at ground level; this may be finish over exposed footings as appears to be the case within the narrow vaulted area to the north.

The west wall of the first floor lies over the secondary ground floor west wall. This level is entered via a plain, square-headed inserted doorway in the south wall reached by an external masonry stair lying skew to the north-south axis of the priory and of post-medieval date; the stair parapets have been subsequently rebuilt. There is also a modern entry, from a modern stair, in the north wall. A buttress at the east end of the south wall appears to incorporate a medieval first floor doorway which may have led into a chamber over a former gatehouse here, which was depicted by Gastineau. Immediately to the west is a small, square-headed window, with wide splays, that appears to be entirely (late) medieval. The remainder of the windows are later insertions/alterations, but there is a segmental-headed internal recess, also in the south wall, that may be medieval.

### **3.4.2 The Priory Inn (Figures 5 & 6)**

The Priory Inn comprises four cells forming an east-west row; all are of two storeys. The westernmost cell is 19th century, while the easternmost possesses no characters that can be given a date any earlier than the 18th century.

The east-central cell is double-piled. The northern component possesses a rounded, depressed two-centred ground floor barrel-vault with a similar profile to the western arch of 'The Steps'. The exterior of the north wall, moreover, exhibits a horizontal 'chase' which represents the soffit, and ultimately the respond, of a parallel vault, of the same dimensions, that lay to the north; the finished ends of the truncated east and west side walls of this former building can also be seen. The 'chase' is interrupted by a secondary corbelled chimney inserted after this parallel vault had been demolished, probably in c.1600. The northern cell, though aligned east-west, has a north-south gabled roof over the first floor, which rises above the roof-line of the southern component and now exhibits a window with an uncusped, double-rebated semicircular-headed window from c.1600. All

other openings lack dateable detail or have been rebuilt, but the ground floor features two small, square internal recesses in the north wall and one in the south, which may be of medieval date, while at the east end of the south wall is an altered doorway also possibly medieval.

The southern component of this cell was inaccessible and its interior was not seen. It butts against the south wall of the west-central cell, but is butted in turn by the easternmost cell. Its windows, and external doorway in the south wall, are all later insertions/alterations of the 18th century, but there is a corbelled first floor chimney on the south wall, alongside a blocked window with evidence of a square surround of possible early 17th century date. It is therefore suggested that this southern component has its origins c.1600 when the northern component was altered from its original, medieval state.

The west-central component lies east-west and, as has been noted, is butted by the southern, east-central component which it then predates. It is unvaulted, and is entered at ground floor level through three doorways, all of which appear to be inserted. In addition, the north wall appears to have been rebuilt. The east wall is very thick and features a large, deep fireplace which occupies almost the entire width of the cell. This has a depressed semicircular arch, with corbelled imposts, of pronounced late medieval appearance. One of the ground-floor entries lies in the wall immediately south of the fireplace, in characteristic sub-medieval 'chimney-backing-on-entry' fashion, but this may be misleading as the door is probably inserted. There are two blocked windows with wide splays in the south wall. This cell is now entered through a much-altered doorway in the south wall, at first-floor level, reached by an external staircase against both this and the east-central cell, probably originally from c.1600. However, at the west end of the south wall is what appears to be a blocked slit-light.

### **3.4.3 Discussion (Figure 6)**

The buildings were not seen in full, particularly the Priory Inn where one area of the ground floor, and the entire first floor, were not observed, and the areas which were seen were not subject to anything more than the most basic record. However, the information does permit some speculation on the structural development of the priory site.

The evidence appears to suggest that vaulted, conventual buildings were present during the medieval period, and that these related to a more-or-less formalised cloister with an east range and a southern component.

'The Steps' appears to represent part of an east range (see Figure 6) that may have comprised a north-south row of undercrofts, probably all with east-west vaults and represented at the south end by the east-central component of the Priory Inn and the former, adjoining vault to the north. The ground floor of 'The Steps' appears to be a medieval vaulted chamber, with a vaulted area between it and the south transept that may have been a passage or 'slype'; however, the division of the latter into two areas suggests

that a sacristy and library may have been contained within the area. It appears that only the east halves of both former buildings are represented, western sections, or components, having been formerly present, with west walls in line with projected west wall of the undercrofts as preserved in the Priory Inn. This is particularly suggested in the main ground floor chamber which was entered through its west wall through a large opening which occupied almost the entire wall space and may have divided a larger chamber into two. Alternately, the present chamber may represent a secondary addition or extension. A westward extension of the passage/sacristy would bring it within the area of the opening still visible at the west end of the south transept south wall, which may then be a doorway. The inserted wall in the open, west end of the ground floor may be very late - 19th or 20th century?.

The east end of the passage/sacristy vault has also been truncated and is now very irregular; however, its is not suggested that it extended further east and a medieval jamb appears to be present in its southern stop.

The first floor of 'The Steps' appears similarly to be medieval, but its west wall lies above the projected east wall of the proposed vaulted range and may be an insertion of c.1600. One medieval window, and a doorway - to the gatehouse first floor? - also survive. The external stair lies over, and conceals, the projected junction of 'The Steps' and projected east range, perhaps furnishing further evidence for the existence of the latter.

There is room for three vaults of similar widths in between The Steps and the Priory Inn, with which they may have formed the undercroft of an east, dormitory range. If so, then 'The Steps' may represent a Chapter House, either added to an existing east range or originally extending further west and divided by the wide arch that forms its west wall; the evidence for a former large window in the east wall has been discussed above. However, the vault is very crude and the Chapter House may have occupied the first floor (which, though, would raise the problem of the location for the medieval night stair).

The east-central cell of the Priory Inn may be the southern bay of this projected east range. The west-central cell of this building, however, is offset to the south. The west wall of this cell, which is also aligned east-west, contains a fireplace of markedly medieval appearance, and very deep, suggesting that the cell may represent the conventual warming-house or kitchen (in this position, and according to conventional plans, it may be either - a warming-house at Fountains, a kitchen at Tintern; in both houses, the refectory lay to the west). However, the absence of a vault must be remarked upon, particularly in a room where the fire would have been the centerpiece. A first floor would also be unusual but its south wall does appear to feature a blocked first floor slit-light which is probably earlier than c.1600. The south wall is thicker towards its east end which may suggest infill around a buttress, or possibly a 'turret' - the original stairway arrangements are not known

The buildings were later adapted into a private dwelling, when the first floor of the Priory Inn was added/alterd. The first floor of the proposed medieval east range may be

represented by the gable end of the northern component of the east-central cell of the Priory Inn, which oversails the southern component but features a window from c.1600.

This date is consistent with the character of most of the surviving detail. It suggests that the east range was, by this time, not only ruinous but largely demolished; the surviving, southern bay was finished with a new north wall, with a corbelled chimney, which truncates the (ruined?) vault to the north. In addition, The Steps was given a first floor entry with a staircase which crosses the projected line of the east wall of the range.

It is suggested that the southern component of the east-central cell of the Priory Inn was also added c.1600.

The angle of the east wall of the easternmost cell of the Priory Inn, which dates from either the 18th century or the early 19th century, demonstrates that, by this date at least, the present stream ran through the priory site.

### **3.5 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

Magnetometer and resistivity surveys of the accessible areas of land around 'The Steps' and the Priory Inn were undertaken by *Archaeophysica* Ltd. It was hoped these survey methods would reveal evidence for buried remains of Priory buildings. The results, however, would appear to be disappointing. With the exception of what are probably stretches of the north and south walls of the nave, running westwards from the remains of the chancel arch, little evidence of buried remains of the priory were identified. This may be due to the remains being buried too deeply to have been detected. Alternatively, the remains may have been destroyed or masked by successive landscaping and building activities on the site; it is known that a bowling green was laid out over material deposited within this area during the later 20th century (occupiers, *pers. comm.*). Furthermore, according to local occupiers the nave still reveals itself as a parchmark during dry summers. Nevertheless, in the light of the inconclusive results obtained it would perhaps be desirable to undertake a test-pit survey in order that the lack of geophysical evidence may be explained and to assess the nature of any archaeological deposits that may exist.

The report on the geophysical survey is archived along with the rest of the project as Project Record No. 37115.

### **3.6 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY**

A topographic survey of the area around the buildings and grounds of 'The Steps' and the Priory Inn. The area was bounded by the lane to the north and west and a stream to the south and east. This was undertaken in order to obtain an accurate plan of the standing

remains in relation to each other and in the hope that traces of the layout of the Priory might be reflected in property boundaries etc. in the vicinity of the Priory. Although the known remains of the Priory were surveyed successfully, the limited area available for the survey did not, however, appear to add new light on the layout of the Priory.

The print-out and disk copy of the survey are archived along with the rest of the project as Project Record No. 37115.

#### **4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The upstanding remains of Pill Priory that are incorporated into later buildings are generally in relatively good condition. The remains of the chancel arch are not in such good condition. The mortar is much eroded and deteriorated, but in addition the stone itself is in poor condition, and was actively shattering and crumbling during the fieldwork. Several of the remaining architectural features are also deteriorating, partly through the poor condition of the stone, and partly due to dense ivy growth and other vegetation.

Without causing further damage, it was only possible to record stonework and architectural features that were visible without removal of well-established ivy. Any further recording would have to be undertaken immediately before, or at the same time as consolidation of the stonework. Further deterioration of the surviving walls may result in the loss of several of the surviving architectural details, and the overall character of the remains would be severely diminished. It is therefore suggested that if at all possible any consolidation of the monument that can be arranged should be undertaken as soon as possible.

Due to the ambiguous results of the geophysical survey, it is suggested that a test-pit evaluation may be considered in order to ascertain the extent and condition of any buried remains that might survive.

## **5.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

The main archive for this project (containing original drawings, photographs, negatives, source materials and documentation), is stored at the offices of *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology*. A second archive has been prepared for CADW containing copies of some documents from the original archive. Documents included in the duplicate archive are indicated by asterisks on the list below.

### **INDEX TO THE ARCHIVE**

- A.1 Interim Report-Project summary\*
- A.2 Interim Report- Disc
- A.3 Geophysical Survey Report\*
- A.4 Related Articles
  
- B.1 Survey Data - Disc
  
- C.1 Catalogue of all Drawings\*
- C.2 Copies of Drawings for the Report\*
  
- D.1 Catalogue of Photographs\*
- D.2 Black and White and colour print negatives (stored in SMR room)
- D.3 Black and White Contact Prints\*
- D.4 Colour prints\*
  
- E.1 Project Design\*
  
- F.2 Various Correspondence

## **6.0 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Overall project organisation was undertaken by Duncan Schlee on behalf of *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology*. Building recording was achieved with the help of Hubert Wilson of *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology*. The rapid survey of 'The Steps' and the Priory Inn, and the discussion of the results, was undertaken by Neil Ludlow of *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology* who also edited the archive report. Advice, guidance and assistance were provided by Don Benson, Ken Murphy, and others at *Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology*. Topographic survey was undertaken by Mark Johnson of Landmark Surveys. The geophysical surveys were undertaken by Thomas Hurley (and others) of *Archaeophysica Ltd*. Many thanks also to Mr. Richardson, owner of 'The Steps', and Mr. German, owner of 'The Priory Inn', for their help and assistance.



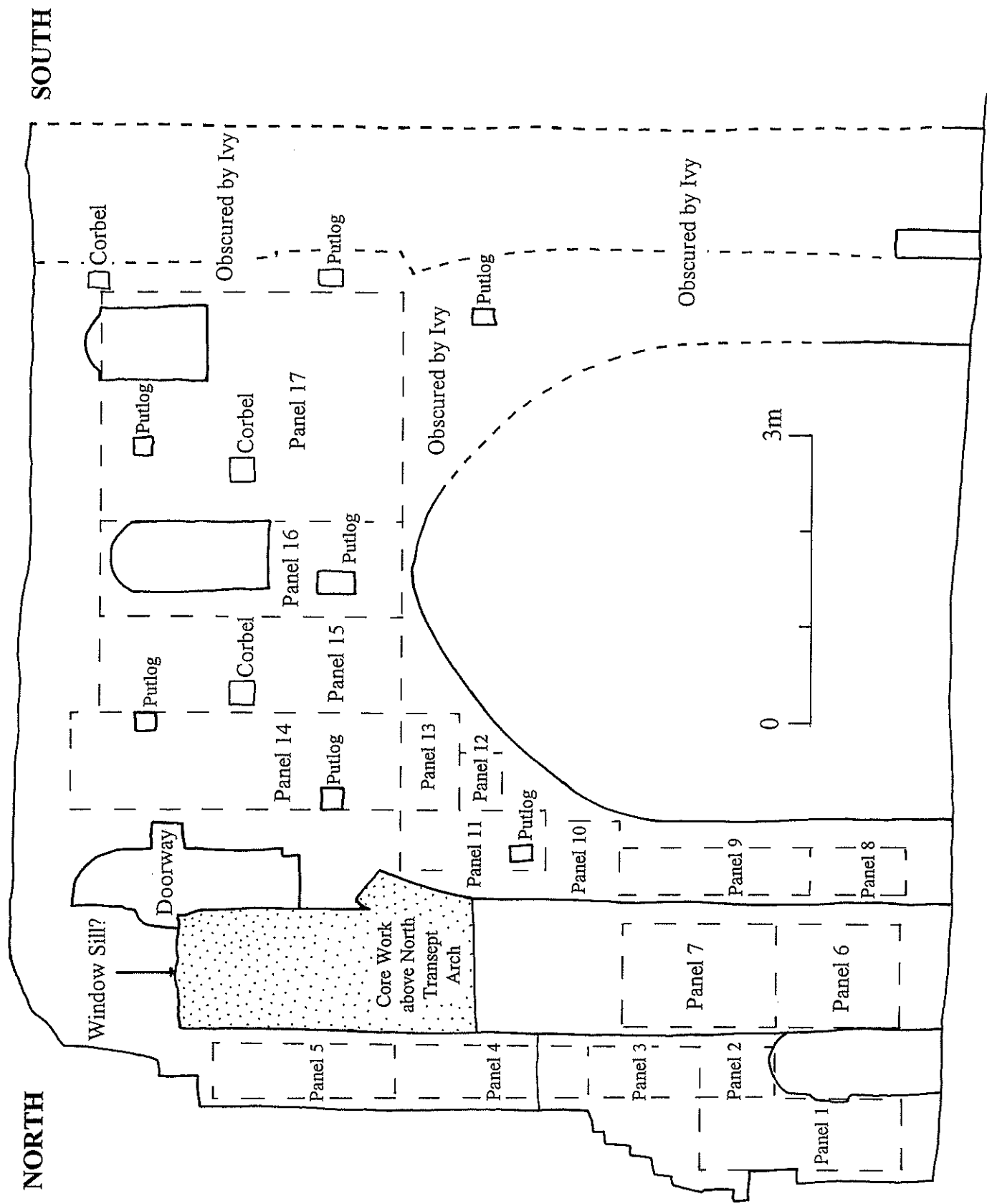
## **7.0 REFERENCES**

Ramsey, R., 1998, *Pill Priory, Milford Haven: Archaeological Recording and Watching Brief, September 1996-April 1997* (Unpublished client report; copy held with Dyfed SMR, Project No. 33488).

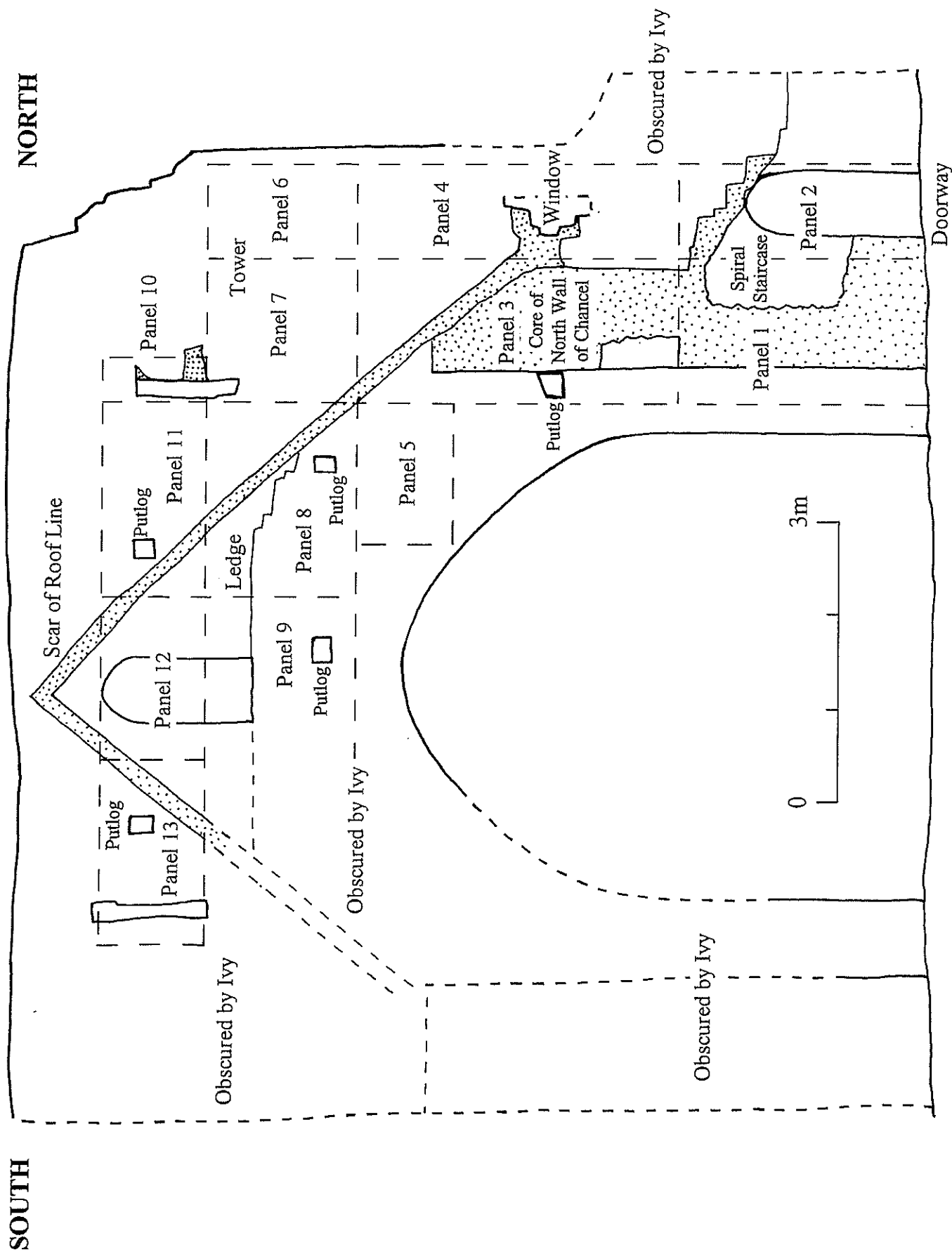
Parkinson, A. J., 1982, Pill Priory (Unpublished notes held in National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth).

## **8.0 FIGURES**

- Figure 1**      West Face of Chancel Arch.  
                  (showing location of photogrammetric grid)
- Figure 2**      East Face of Chancel Arch.  
                  (showing location of photogrammetric grid)
- Figure 3**      North and South Faces of the North Transept Arch Remnant.  
                  (showing location of photogrammetric grid)
- Figure 4**      North face of the South Transept Southern Wall.  
                  (showing location of photogrammetric grid)
- Figure 5**      South Face of the South Transept Southern Wall.  
                  (showing location of photogrammetric grid)
- Figure 6**      Ground plans of 'The Steps' and the Priory Inn.
- Figure 7**      Sections of 'The Steps' and the Priory Inn.  
                  Interpretative plan of Pill Priory: suggested medieval work.



**Figure 1:** West face of Chancel Arch  
(showing location of photogrammetric grid).



**Figure 2:** East Face of Chancel Arch  
(showing location of photogrammetric grid).

NORTH FACE

SOUTH FACE

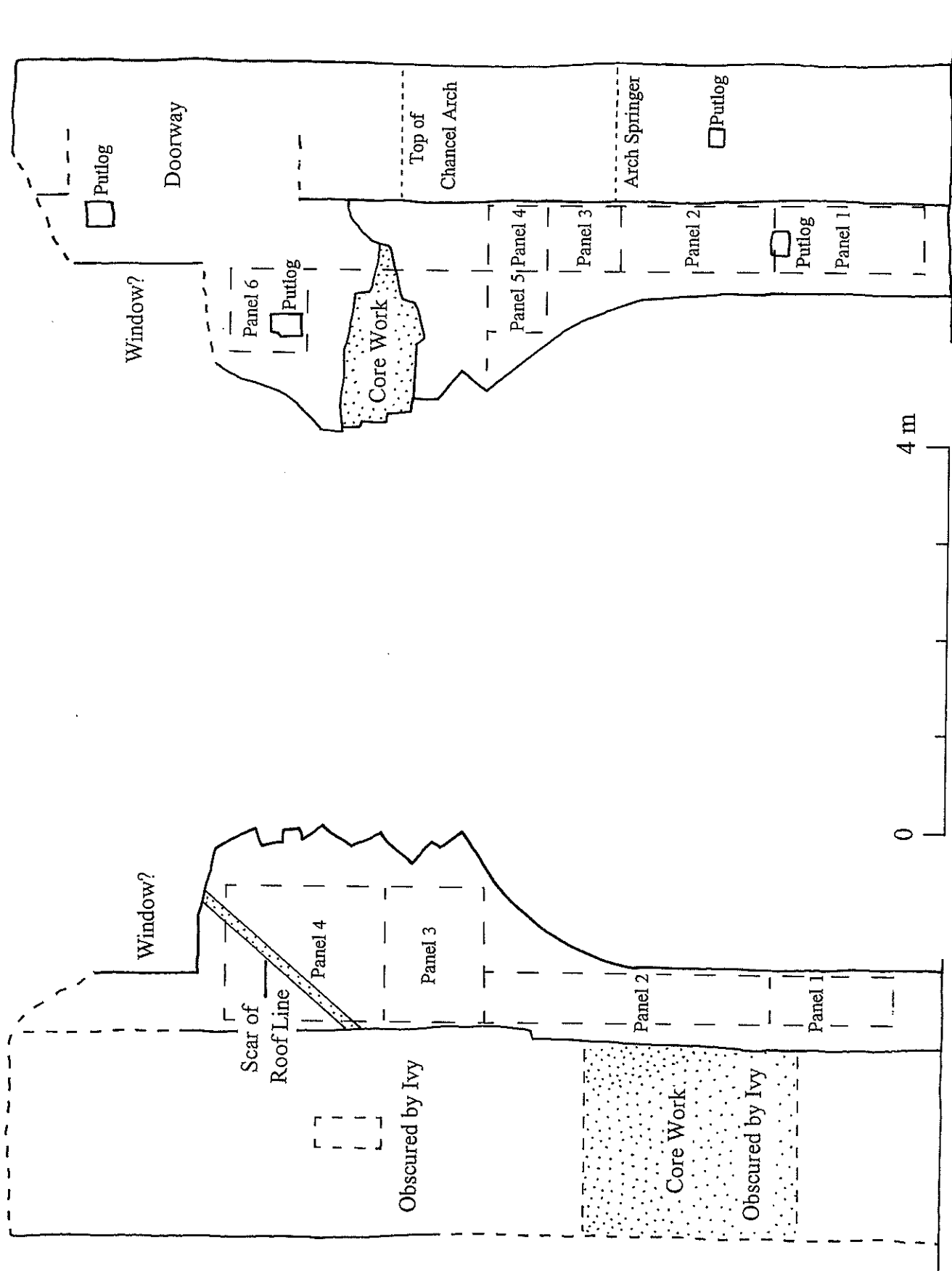
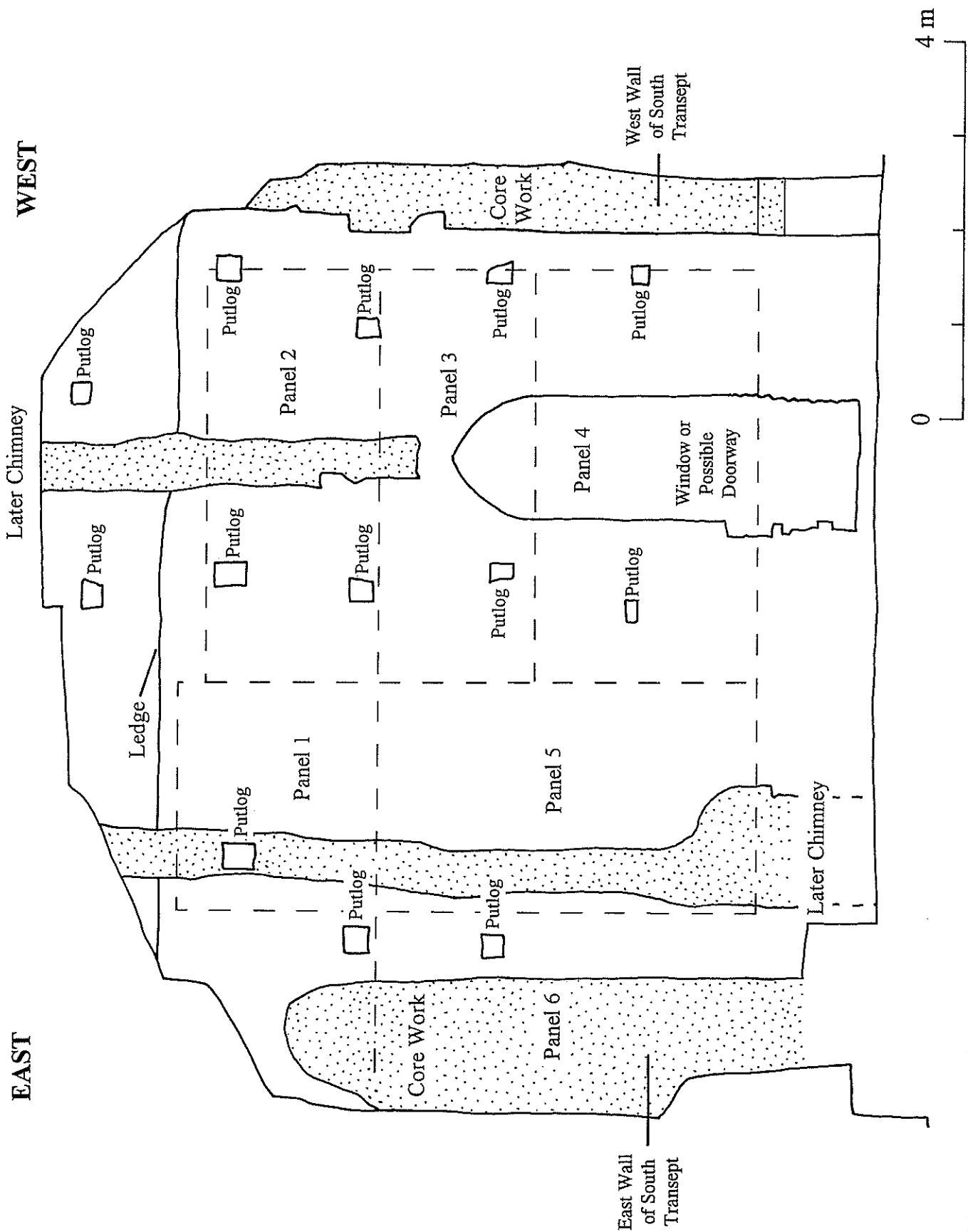


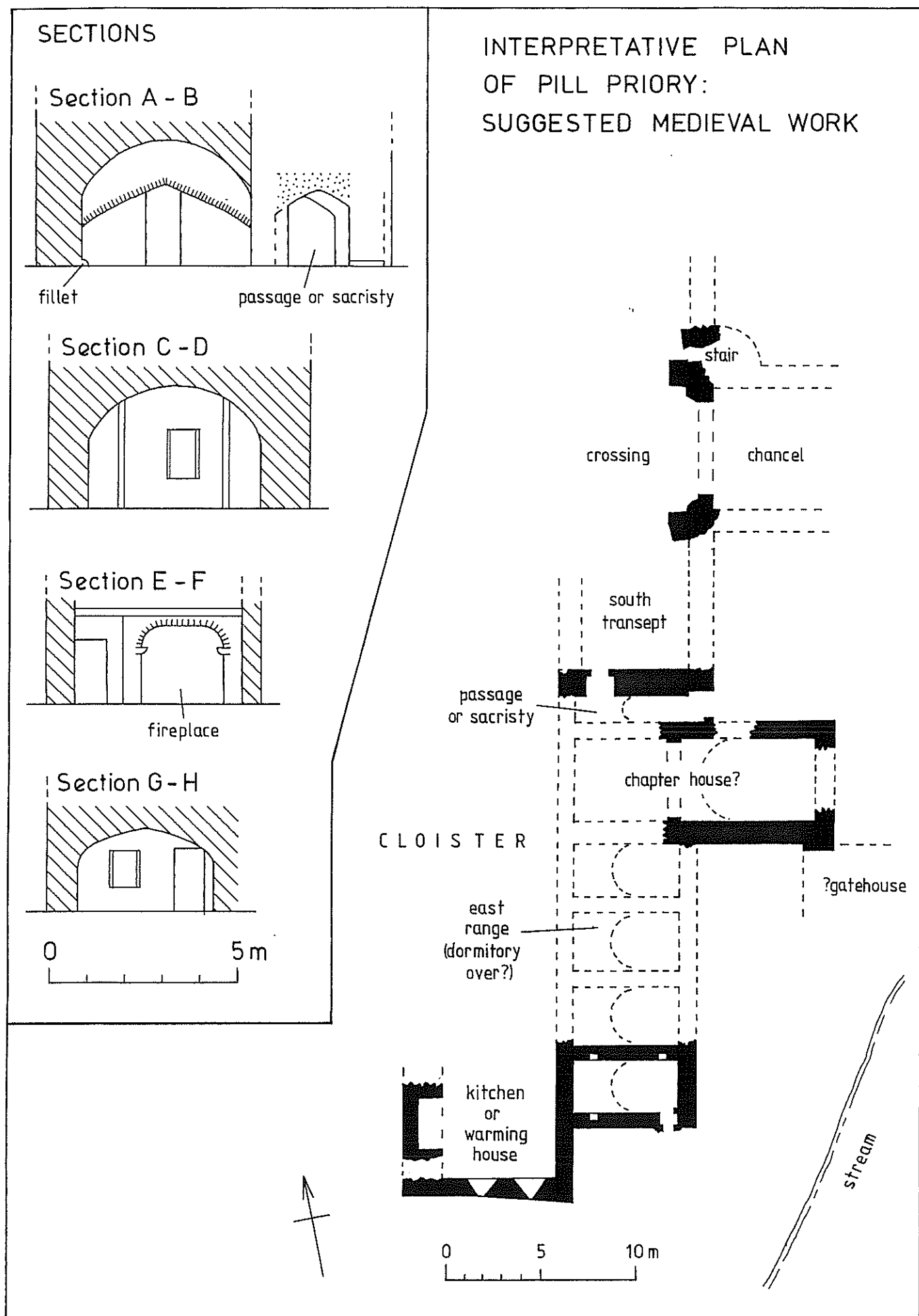
Figure 3: North and South Faces of the North Transept Arch Remnant (showing location of photogrammetric grid).



**Figure 4:** North Face of the South Transept Southern Wall (showing location of photogrammetric grid).



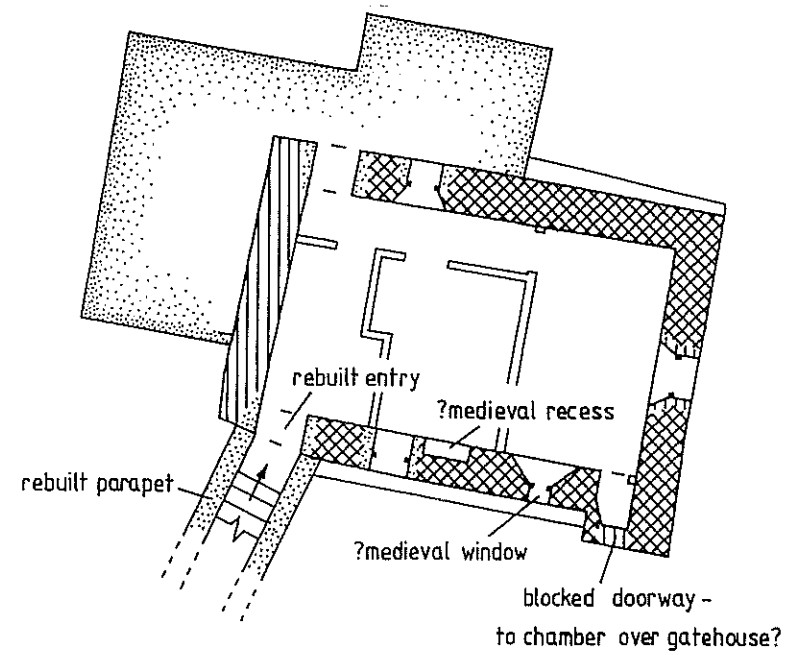
**Figure 7**



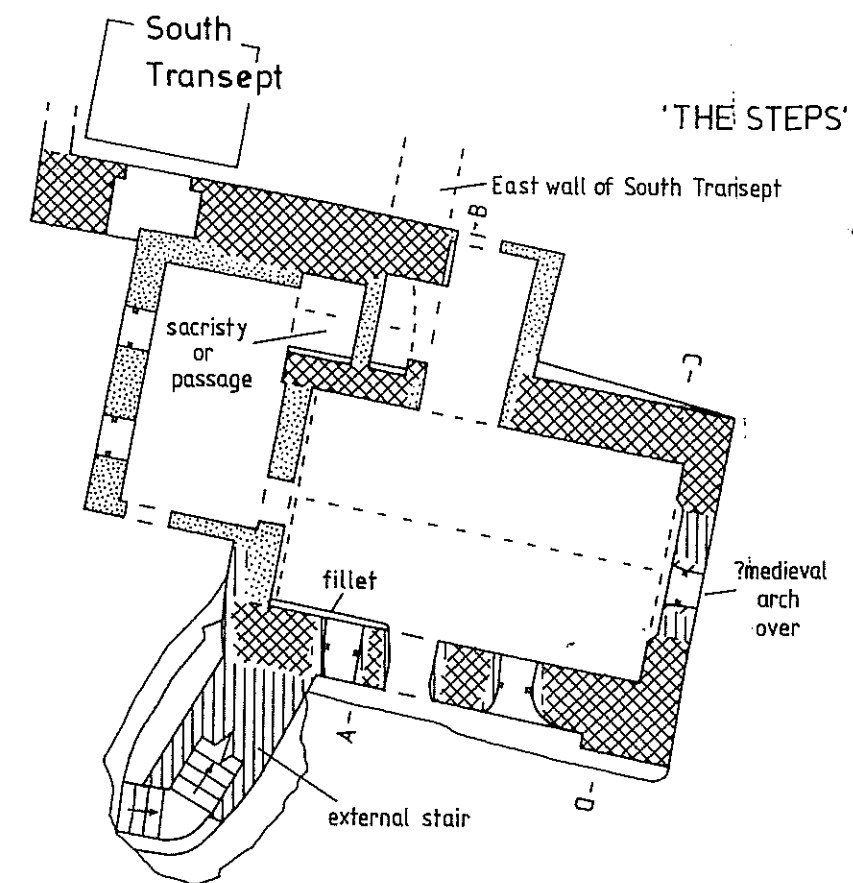
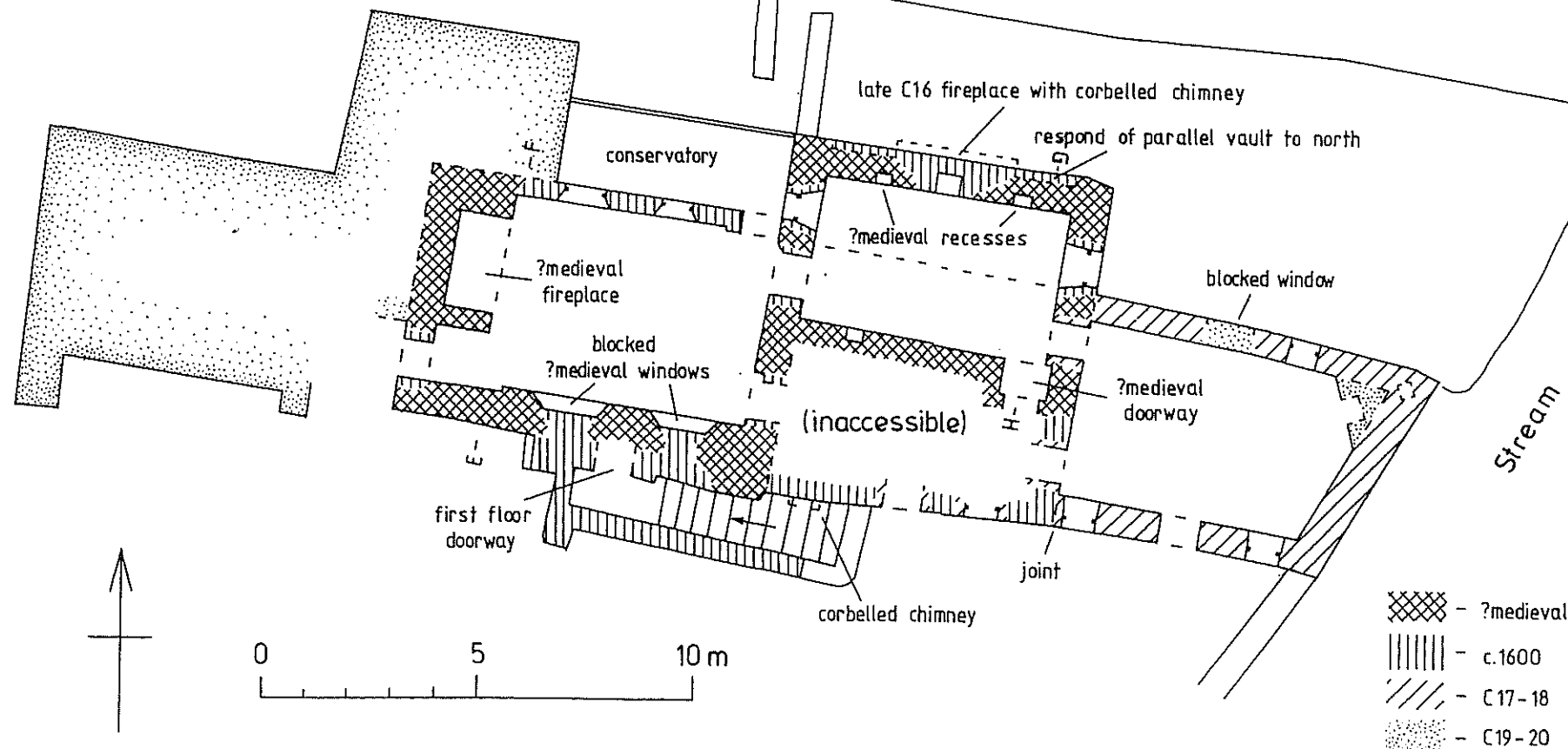


**Figure 6:** Ground plans of 'The Steps' and the Priory Inn

INSET:  
'THE STEPS' - FIRST FLOOR



THE PRIORY INN



- ▨ - ?medieval
- |||| - c.1600
- /// - C17-18
- .... - C19-20