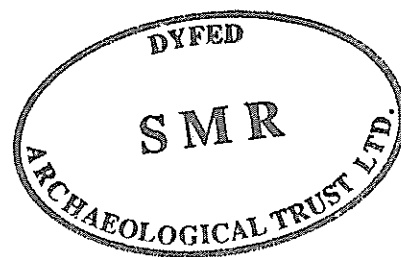


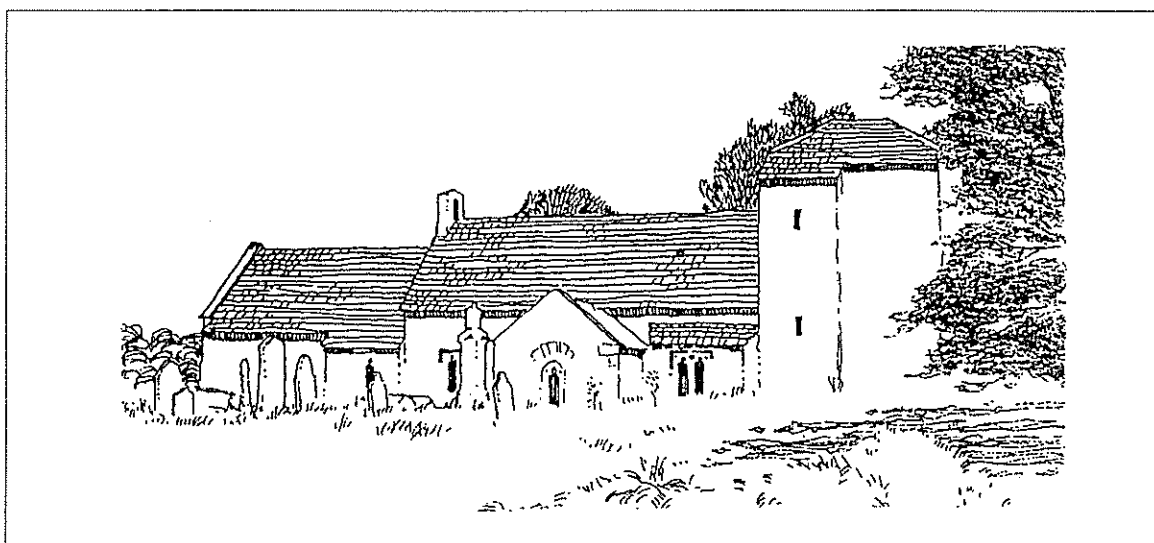
**CADW WELSH HISTORIC
CHURCHES PROJECT**



01/05/98

**PRESELI PEMBROKESHIRE CHURCHES, 1997-8
(DAT 48)**

PART 2: FISHGUARD - JORDANSTON



Reports prepared for CADW
by Neil Ludlow
ACA
April 1998



A R C H A E O L O G
CAMBRIA
A R C H A E O L O G Y

**ST MARY,
FISHGUARD,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 17326

RB No.

NGR SM 9580 3704

Grade II* listed (1998)

SUMMARY

19th century church; 0% medieval core fabric. On site of, and in same location as, medieval church (Dyfed PRN 2535).

A 3-cell church, medium-large. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 5 bays; vestry (south of chancel), 2 bays; all built 1855-7. Boilerhouse (north of nave), 2 bays, early-mid 20th century.

Construction is in mixed rubble. Neo-Romanesque; chancel and vestry apsidal ended. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs, hipped in chancel and vestry; boilerhouse roof is a slate lean-to. All openings are 1855-7 and include the chancel arch, west doorway and 'porchlet', western single bellcote, windows, doors and buttresses. Boilerhouse openings, early-mid 20th century.

Roofs and floors: 1855-7, 20th century in boilerhouse. Finishes: 1855-7, 20th century in boilerhouse.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good. Church new built in 1855-7, in same location as earlier church; no structural or physical evidence for earlier church; no drain or cutting around church; floor levels raised in 100% of church; suspended floors with flues and underfloor void; below-floor level baptistery in 5% of church, no further vault/crypt evident; memorials significantly close to 40% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor. 0% pre-19th century core fabric.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel, nave and vestry, 1855-7.

Phase 2 - Boilerhouse, early-mid 20th century.

DESCRIPTION

St Mary, Fishguard, is a 3-celled church, of medium-large size. It was built new in 1855-7, to the designs of a Mr Clarke, Architect (Glynne, 1888, 131). The church was built in the same location as its predecessor, but not on its foundations and it is apparent that nothing was retained from the earlier fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed apsidal chancel, a very wide 5-bayed nave, an apsidal vestry south of, and of the same length as the chancel, and against the nave east bay, and a 2-bayed boilerhouse north of the nave west bays.

The church is all in a grand neo-Romanesque style, inspired by French examples, and with tall walls. Construction is in mixed slate, igneous and limestone rubble throughout, unsquared and uncoursed, with oolite ashlar quoins and detail. The external pointing is good quality, from 1855-7; all internal walls are rendered/plastered. The main entrance is in the west wall. Slated gable roofs, the chancel and vestry roofs hipped to the east; the boilerhouse has a slated lean-to roof. All floors are raised from the yard level to the south and are suspended, with heating flues.

The chancel has a semicircular apsidal east bay, and is buttressed externally, with intervening single-light semicircular-headed windows. There are similar doors in the north and south walls of the west bay. There is a massive chancel arch. The roof is of softwood, 1855-7. The chancel screen and stalls were fitted in 1919 (NLW, SD/F/166).

The nave is very wide, buttressed as the chancel and with similar 2-light windows in between. The west wall carries a gabled single bellcote; below it is the entry, comprising a raised lean-to 'porchlet' in which is a wide, semicircular arched doorway. The open roof is of softwood, from 1855-7, with tie-beams, and principal rafters arch-braced from low wall-corbels. the suspended floor features a sunken baptistery in the east bay. there is an internal lobby at the west end, and a west gallery lies over the entire west bay.

The vestry is narrower than the chancel but of the same length and with a similar apse, and lies alongside its south wall against the southern third of the nave east wall. It is lit by a semicircular headed single light in the east end, and entered from the exterior through a similar door in the south wall; it features fewer buttresses. Roofed as the chancel, 1855-7.

A boilerhouse was constructed, in brick, against the north wall of the western 2 bays in the early-mid 20th century. The lean-to roof features an aluminium flue from the boiler, still in use.

There is no structural or physical evidence for the earlier church. There is no drain or cutting around the church. All floor levels have been raised from those of the earlier church, earlier deposits undamaged?. Floors are suspended throughout, with heating flues and an underfloor void. There is a below-floor level baptistery in the nave; no further vault or crypt is evident. Some memorials are significantly close to the nave south wall.

The earlier church was described in c.1811 as 'a mean structure' (Fenton, 1903, 114). Some restoration work had evidently been undertaken prior to a contrasting account of 1833, by Samuel Lewis, which described it as 'pleasantly situated in the Upper Town: it has recently been repaired, and is a neat small edifice, but not distinguished by any peculiarity of architecture' (Lewis, 1833). Lewis seems to have been alone in his views, however. The church was described as a 'disgraceful reflection of the House of God', and 'the worst and most uncomfortable church in the parish' (Anon., 1884, 145-6) and butchers apparently displayed their meat along the churchyard wall. In 1855 and on the eve of its rebuilding it was regarded as 'a very mean edifice for a borough' (Pugh, 1855, 271).

As to the form of the church, there is a description from 1850 (Glynne, 1888, 130-31). The church was very low and 'scarcely distinguishable from the adjacent houses' (a print of 1797 confirms this observation, in Soulsby, 1983, 135). It comprised at least chancel and nave, with a 2-centred chancel arch that was 'somewhat modernised'. The nave west wall carried a double bellcote (with 1 bell). All early character had apparently been lost, there was a plaster ceiling and all the windows were 'modern' as was the font (but there were apparently

'one or two window heads in the old church worth preserving, as well as the font', Westwood, 1883, 325-8). The interior had been 'filled with new pews'. The tithe map of 1839 (NLW, Fishguard, 1839) shows a cruciform church, but is probably a stylised depiction.

The present church was Grade II* listed in 1998.

(In the churchyard is a memorial slab with an incised clubbed cross of 13th-14th century date)

SITE HISTORY

There is no evidence for any pre-conquest religious use of the site.

St Mary, Fishguard, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Cemais (Rees, 1932). The living was a vicarage appendant to St Dogmaels Abbey, and in 1291, as 'Fysgard', was valued at £8 annually for tenths to the king, the sum payable being 16s (Green, 1911, 295). 'Fyshyngegard Vicaria' was valued at £4 0s 5d in 1536, in tenths 8s 0½d (ibid.). There were at least 5 dependent chapelries within the parish during the post-conquest medieval period (Anon., 1919, 109).

At the dissolution, St Dogmaels and all its appurtenances fell to the crown, and the patronage of Fishguard vicarage remained in royal hands. In 1786 the discharged vicarage, of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, had an annual value of £16 (£30), and was rated in the king's books at £4 0s 5d (Green, 1911, 296). By 1833 it was endowed with £200 royal bounty and £800 parliamentary grant (Lewis, 1833); the vicar received a third of the tithes from the parish to the west of the Afon Gwaun, and the impropriator received the remainder (ibid.).

In 1998 St Mary, Fishguard, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Llanychaer, Pontfaen, Morfil and Llanychlwyddog (Benefice 841) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Dewisland and Fishguard (St Davids, 1997-8).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

NLW, Parish of Fishguard North, Tithe Map, 1839.

Rees, W., 1932, *South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century*.

Church in Wales Records

Jones, W., 1996, *Quinquennial Report, Fishguard*.

St Davids, 1997-8, *Diocesan Year Book*.

NLW, SD/F/165, Faculty - Memorial tablet, 1916.

NLW, SD/F/166, Faculty - Chancel screen and stalls, 1919.

NLW, SD/F/167, Faculty - Stained glass windows, 1919.

NLW, SD/F/168, Faculty - Stained glass window, 1921.

NLW, SD/F/169, Faculty - Stained glass window, 1921.

NLW, SD/F/170, Faculty - Stained glass window, 1930.

Parish Records, Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest

(HPR/121 - Fishguard)

Printed Accounts

A. Gordon Partnership, 1993, *Redundant Religious Buildings in West Wales*.

Anon., 1856, 'Miscellaneous Notices', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol. V, Third Series.

Anon., 1882, 'Llanrwst Meeting', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol. XIII, Fourth Series.

Anon., 1883, 'Fishguard Meeting', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol. XIV, Fourth Series.

Anon., 1884, 'Miscellaneous Notices', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol. I, Fifth Series.

Anon., 1919, 'Miscellanea', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol. XIX, Sixth Series.

Crossley, F. H., and Ridgway, M. H., 1957, 'Screens, Lofts and Stalls situated in Wales and Monmouthshire: Part 8', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol. CVI.

Fenton, R., 1903 edn., *A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*.

Glynne, S. R., 1888, 'Notes on the Older Churches in the Four Welsh Dioceses', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol. V, Fifth Series.

Green, F., 1911, 'Pembrokeshire Parsons', *West Wales Historical Records* Vol. I.

Lewis, S., 1833, *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales*.

Pughe, D. O., 1855, 'The Antiquities of North Pembrokeshire', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol. IV, Third Series.

RCAHM, 1925, *Inventory: Pembrokeshire*.

Salter, M., 1984, *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales*.

Soulsby, I., 1983, *The Towns of Medieval Wales*.

Wade Evans, A. W., 1901, 'Notes & Queries', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol. I, Sixth Series.

Westwood, J. O., 1883, 'A Sepulchral Stone in Fishguard Churchyard', *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, Vol. XIV, Fourth Series.

FORD CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELD)

Dyfed PRN 2411

RB No.

NGR SM 9581 2580

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

17th century chapel on 17th century site; 0% pre-19th century core fabric. Probably not the site of a medieval chapel.

A 2-cell chapel, small. Consists of chancel/nave, 2 bays; earlier 19th century. West porch, 1920s-1930s.

Construction is in limestone rubble throughout. Neo-gothic. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs. All openings are earlier 19th century; porch door 1920s-30s.

Roofs and floors, earlier 19th century. Finishes, earlier 19th century.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good-very good. Chapel entirely (re)built in the earlier 19th century, on same location as 17th century chapel; no structural evidence for earlier chapel; large earthwork around 50% of chapel, pre-19th century; shallow external drain around 50% of chapel; no evidence for floor level changes; underfloor void; no crypt/vault evident; no evidence of former components beyond chapel.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor. 0% pre 19th century core fabric.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel/nave, earlier 19th century.

Phase 2 - West porch, 1920s-1930s.

DESCRIPTION

Ford Church (properly chapel) is a 2-celled chapel, of small size. It was apparently founded in 1627 as a chapel-of-ease to Hayscastle parish (Fenton, 1903, 182). However, all features of the 17th century chapel have been lost. It was apparently rebuilt shortly before 1786; Bacon's 'Liber Regis' of that year contains the entry '...Forde Chapel. Noviter erecta William Knox, Esq.' (Green, 1911, 299). The chapel as it stands at present is the result of a further rebuild, this time total, apparently of the second quarter of the 19th century - the Diocesan Architect E. H. Lingen Barker, writing in 1887, described it as having been 'rebuilt within the last 50 years' (Evans, 1917, 7).

The present chapel contains no pre 19th century core fabric. It consists of a 2-bayed chancel/nave without structural division, from the earlier 19th century rebuild, and a west porch added in the 1920s-1930s (Rev. B. Jones, Camrose, pers. comm.).

Construction is in medium-sized limestone rubble throughout, rather crude and without quoins or dressings. The contemporary pointing is fair-good. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Roofs are slated gables, the chancel/nave being roofed continuously; the west porch roof lies at a considerably lower level.

The chancel/nave openings are all earlier 19th century. There is an east window and 2 windows in each of the side walls, all simple 2-centred openings without surrounds with single light timber framed windows. The west door is a similar simple 2-centred opening. The west wall carries a contemporary bellcote, simple and gabled, with a single 2-centred opening. The west porch door of the 1920s-30s is a similar simple opening. The tile floors may be from the later 19th century.

There may be physical evidence for the earlier chapel. A substantial earthwork platform lies south of the chapel, its scarp slope following a semicircular line around it. It is bisected by a deep, wide north-south linear cutting leading up to the centre of the chapel south wall. It appears that the platform may be early, and that the cutting represents a pathway to the south door of either the 17th century chapel, or the rebuilt structure of the later 18th century; there is no structural evidence for a south door in the present building.

A shallow external drain runs along the north and east walls of the chapel. There is no evidence for floor level changes, the former path lying at present floor level. There is no evidence for a below-ground crypt or vault, but a shallow underfloor void may be present. There is no evidence of former components beyond the chapel.

No Listed Building information available.

SITE HISTORY

There is no evidence for any pre-conquest religious use of the site.

Ford - as 'Gybrisford' - is shown as the site of a possible chapelry on Rees' map of 14th century Wales (Rees, 1932). However, Fenton states that Ford was 'a small chapel, originally founded about the year 1627, by Margaret Symmons...for the convenience of her tenants living there, who lay at a very great distance from the parish church of Hayes Castle, Ford being at the very extremity of the parish' (Fenton, 1903, 182). It was consecrated by the Bishop of St Davids, Theophilus Field, and endowed with a small stipend of £2 per annum to the officiating minister (ibid.). It remained a chapel-of-ease of the parish of Hayscastle, the benefice until recent years being a perpetual curacy, without district assigned (Green, 1911, 298).

By 1800 the chapel had had such an augmentation to its endowment as to entitle it to royal bounty (Fenton, 1903, 182), which was £1200 in 1833 (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 Ford Church was a chapelry in the parish of Hayscastle. The living was a vicarage held with Camrose, St Lawrence and Hayscastle (Benefice 636) of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Roose (St Davids, 1997-8).

A. Gordon, 1993, suggests a dedication to St Margaret. There is no other source for a dedication and within the Church in Wales Ford Church is regarded as not having one; the 'Margaret' appellation may have been assumed from the founder's name.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

NLW, Parish of Hayscastle, Tithe Map, 1842.

Rees, W., 1932, South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century.

Church in Wales Records

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

Parish Records, Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest

(HPR/48 - Ford)

Printed Accounts

A. Gordon Partnership, 1993, Redundant Religious Buildings in West Wales.

Evans, G. E., 1917, 'Parish Churches', Trans. Carm. Antiq. Soc. Vol 11.

Fenton, R., 1903 edn., A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire.

Green, F., 1911, 'Pembrokeshire Parsons', West Wales Historical Records Vol. I.

Lewis, S., 1833, A Topographical Dictionary of Wales.

Salter, M., 1984, The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales

**ST JUSTINIAN,
FREYSTROP,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 17339

RB No.

NGR SM 9618 1200

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 70% medieval core fabric.

A 4-cell church, small-medium sized. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 3 bays; north transept/chapel, 1 bay; all medieval; south porch; vestry (north), 1874.

Construction is in limestone rubble throughout. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs; vestry with slated lean-to. Medieval arches to north transept/chapel, 14th-15th century. Main south doorway, and north door, medieval, 13th-14th century, partly rebuilt 1874. Medieval slit-light in north transept/chapel, 14th-15th century, partly rebuilt 1874. Remainder of openings, including chancel arch, all 1874. Western single bellcote, 1874.

Roofs and floors: 1874. Finishes: Some pre-1874 external render; remainder 1874-later 20th century.

Condition - good. Some plaster poor-fair.

Archaeological potential - good. Platform beneath 50% of church, primary; deep, wide external cutting around 50% of church, primary, secondarily deepened; secondary prop walls inserted beneath 25% of walls, footings exposed in a further 10% of walls; floor levels unchanged?; underfloor void; no crypt/vault evident; no evidence of former components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - fair-good. 70% medieval core fabric; 2 medieval arches; 2 medieval doors (rebuilt); medieval slit-light (rebuilt).

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, 13th-14th century.

Phase 2 - North transept/chapel, 14th-15th century.

Phase 3 - Restored 1874, high impact; south porch and vestry built.

DESCRIPTION

St Justinian, Freystrop, is a 4-celled church, of small-medium size. It retains approximately 70% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a wider 3-bayed nave, a single bayed north transept (also communicating with the chancel west bay and probably to be regarded as a chapel), a south porch and a lean-to vestry north of the nave central bay, in the angle with the transept west wall.

Construction is in medium-sized muddy limestone rubble throughout, unsquared but roughly coursed in areas, without quoins. There are restricted areas of pre-1874 external render, 18th century?; the majority of the external walling was ribbon-pointed in the later 20th century. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs, the chancel, north transept/chapel and porch roofs having always lain at a lower level than the nave roof; the vestry has a slated lean-to roof continuing the nave northern roof slope.

The southern half of the church lies upon made ground that forms a terrace upon the natural downhill slope to the south, and which is probably all primary. A corresponding cutting runs around the northern half of the church, and around the east and west walls, where the yard slopes steeply; the cutting is very deep, wide and lined with limestone flags. It is a primary feature, but was later deepened by up to 0.5, necessitating the insertion of prop walls beneath the chancel north wall, and the east and north walls of the north transept; this work is probably from 1874. The ground immediately south of the chancel may, at some period, have been lowered slightly - the footings of the chancel south wall may be exposed, and finished as an offset. There is no evidence for any changes in internal levels. The flooring is suspended throughout. No internal crypt or vault is evident. There is no evidence for any former components beyond the present church.

In its basic form of chancel, nave and north transept/chapel, the church has changed little since the medieval period. The chancel and nave may be the earlier components, but cannot be closely dated; they may be 13th or 14th century. The chancel arch was rebuilt in 1874, and the only medieval openings are the north and south doorways. Both have segmental rear arches but their surrounds have been rebuilt or, in the case of the north door, gone. The north transept/chapel may be an addition; its form - communicating with the chancel and forming a chapel - suggests a later medieval date, possibly 14th or 15th century. Its archway into the nave is plain and 2-centred; a low segmental arch connects it with the chancel west bay, with an east respond forming a curved 'chamfer' in the nature of a skew passage. Neither arch can be closely dated. A slit light high in the north transept/chapel north wall is also medieval but its square, oolite surround has been partly rebuilt, probably in 1874. All other structural work, openings and detail date from 1874, but the medieval church presumably featured a bellcote; at least one bell was present in 1691 (Evans, 1918, 359).

There is now no evidence for any real alteration prior to the 1874 restoration. The nave north door has the appearance of having been blocked at some period, presumably at the Reformation (see below). It is possible that the church was at least partly refenestrated in the 18th century with the ubiquitous single light, timber-framed/sash windows, and some external render from this period survives. The tithe map of 1837 (NLW, Freystrop, 1837) shows the church plan as today (but without the south porch and vestry). In 1833 the church was described as 'not distinguished by any remarkable architectural feature' (Lewis, 1833).

The church was restored in 1874 (RCAHM, 1925, 100), apparently to the specifications of the Diocesan Architect, E. H. Lingen Barker, of London, Hereford and Swansea (A. Gordon, 1993). The restoration was of high impact. The external cutting may have now been deepened and the prop walls inserted (see above). An unknown percentage of walling was rebuilt; certainly, the nave west gable wall was entirely rebuilt above eaves level, and possibly the chancel east gable too. The new west gable was given a gabled bellcote, shouldered, with a 2-centred, trefoil-headed oolite surround. The chancel arch was entirely rebuilt as a large, 2-centred arch with oolite mouldings. The nave south door surround was rebuilt in a similar fashion, whilst the north door was probably unblocked - it had lost its surround. The entire church was refenestrated in simple 'Early English' lancets, double- and triple-grouped in the end walls, with oolite and sandstone surrounds. The chancel was floored with polychrome tiles and the nave and transept passages were also tiled; suspended board floors were inserted beneath the new softwood seating in the latter two components. The church received entirely new

softwood roofs, collared common rafters in the chancel, scissors-braced common rafters with crown-plates in the nave and transept, but no upstands were built, nor tabling beyond the provision of kneelers. The interior was replastered but the extent of removal of the old is unknown. Fittings from this restoration include the pews and stalls, the altar rail and pulpit. The font was probably moved to its present position by the south door (see below).

The south porch was built new in 1874, in similar rubble to the rest of the church, with coped buttresses and a 2-centred doorway; it has a softwood collar-rafter roof and the tiled floor appears to be laid directly on the substrate. The vestry was also an entirely new component, again similar in style, with a lean-to roof (plastered internally) and suspended floor.

Subsequent work on the church has mainly been confined to fittings. The reredos, with an elaborate oolite and tile frieze of Edwardian character, was installed 1900-10. The church has been entirely reseated in softwood during the 20th century, and the altar rail extended. The altar table is also 20th century. The external stonework was repointed in the later 20th century.

The font is a fine example of High Romanesque art, and unusual in the region. The square, scalloped bowl is supported on a cylindrical stem and 4 cylindrical free shafts; the base is square. It is almost certainly 12th century.

No Listed Building information available.

(Documentary evidence for the medieval church has the separate Dyfed PRN 3358).

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the possible pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication.

St Justinian, Freystrop, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Rhos (Rees, 1932). The living was a rectory appropriated to Pill Priory. In 1536 its annual value was 113s 7d, tenths to the king, 11s 4½d (Green, 1911, 300).

At the dissolution Pill Priory with all its appurtenances fell to the crown, including the advowson of Freystrop, and in 1786 the patronage was in the hands of the king, as Prince of Wales (*ibid.*). The clear yearly value of the rectory was £20 (£40), and rated in the king's books at £5 13s 4d (*ibid.*), and it was endowed with £400 royal bounty in 1833 (Lewis, 1833) as a discharged rectory of the Archdeaconry of St Davids.

In 1656 Freystrop was united with Llangwm and Rosemarket (Green, 1911, 300), a union which persisted into the 20th century.

In 1998 St Justinian, Freystrop, was a parish church. The living was a rectory, held with Llangwm and Johnston (no Benefice No.) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Roose (St Davids, 1997-8).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

NLW, Parish of Freystrop, Tithe Map, 1837.

Rees, W., 1932, *South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century*.

Church in Wales Records

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

NLW, SD/F/499, Faculty - Demolition of cottages, 1873.

Parish Records, Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest

(HPR/7 - Freystrop)

Printed Accounts

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RCAHM, 1925, *Inventory: Pembrokeshire*.

Salter, M., 1984, *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales*.

**ST CATHERINE,
GRANSTON,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELD)**

Dyfed PRN 17372

RB No.

NGR SM 8062-0580 8760 3416

Not listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 70% medieval core fabric (medieval documentary sources have separate Dyfed PRN 4641).

A 4-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 4 bays; north transept, 1 bay, with skew passage; all medieval. North porch, 1877, earlier elements?

Construction is in limestone rubble. 100% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs; skew passage lean-to roofed. Chancel arch; skew passage and arches; buttress; all medieval. North porch east wall, pre-1877?. North transept opening; north porch; north door; all windows; western single bellcote; all 1877.

Roofs and floors: 1877. Finishes: 1877.

Condition - good. Undergoing renovation in 1997.

Archaeological potential - very good. Medium-depth, secondary cutting around 100% of church, exposing footings; floors not suspended(?), above heating flues; underground heating chamber in 5% of church; no further internal crypt/vault evident; no evidence for former components beyond church; external earthwork against 5% of church, former tomb?; memorials significantly close to 30% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - fair. 70% medieval core fabric?. Medieval chancel arch, skew passage and arches, and buttress.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Nave, 13th-14th century (contemporary with chancel etc?).

Phase 2 - Chancel, north transept and skew passage, 14th century.

(Phase 3 - Structure, north porch?, on site of north porch?)

Phase 4 - Restored 1877, medium-high impact; north porch (re)built.

DESCRIPTION

St Catherine, Granston, is a 4-celled church, of small size. It retains approximately 70% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a wider 4-bayed nave, a single bayed north transept with a skew passage, and a north porch. Construction is in small-large limestone rubble, unsquared and uncoursed, lower (medieval) work larger; pre-1877 pointing, largely repointed 1877. Internal render/plaster, 1877. Roofs are slated gables, the nave always roofed at a higher level; the skew passage has a slated lean-to roof.

A medium-depth, secondary earth-cut cutting runs around the church, with revetted sections, exposing footings in many areas. The floors are not suspended(?) but lie above heating flues in the nave where there is also an underground heating chamber; no further internal crypt/vault is evident. There is no evidence for former components beyond the present walls. A small, square external earthwork against the south-west corner of nave, with parchmark, former tomb?; 3 memorials are significantly close to the south walls.

The church has retained its medieval plan, but the upper parts of the chancel walls were rebuilt in 1877, when the north porch was new built (or rebuilt). RCAHM, 1925, suggest that the church was entirely rebuilt in 1877 (RCAHM, 1925, 101) but this is not the case, as the presence of a skew passage demonstrates, and the church is (reliably?) shown with a north transept on the tithe map of 1839 (NLW, Granston, 1839). The nave may be 13th or 14th century while the chancel, north transept and skew passage may be contemporary, or from the later 14th century; the chancel arch and skew passage arches are similar. The east wall of the north porch contains an area of fabric unlike the rest, which may be the remnant of an earlier porch, of unknown date; no porch is shown on the tithe map (*ibid.*).

The chancel east wall was largely rebuilt in 1877 and only the lower courses are medieval; the side walls contain more medieval fabric. The east window is from 1877 and is of 2 cusped lights with a quatrefoil spandrel in a 2-centred surround of oolite. The west bay north wall is pierced as a plain, 2-centred arch into the skew passage, from the 14th century, contemporary with the main chancel fabric?. The chancel arch is similar, and also probably 14th century; the northern respond forms a 'pier' with the skew passage, with a deeply chamfered north-east corner. The roof common rafters are braced to form 6 cants; all is in softwood and from 1877. The floor is polychrome tiled, also from 1877.

The nave is similar to the chancel side walls retaining most of its medieval fabric; however, the east bay north wall now opens into the north transept without an arch, a former arch presumably having been removed in, or before, 1877. The side walls have a plain, basal external offset, medieval. There are 3 windows in the south wall, and 2 in the north wall, all single cusped lancets with oolite surrounds from 1877. The north door was rebuilt in 1877 with a 2-centred polychrome head. A plain-coped buttress at the east end of the south wall is secondary, lacking the basal offset, but also medieval. The west wall features a window like the chancel east wall and similarly from 1877; the tall-gabled single bellcote at the apex has oolite shoulders and a 2-centred opening, and is all from 1877. The nave roof is of softwood and comprises scissors-braced common rafters with ashlar-posts above through-purlins, all from 1877. The passages are flagged, with an underground heating chamber (disused) and flue, and with limestone flagged flooring possibly re-used in 1877.

The north transept has been partly rebuilt as the chancel, the north wall gable being entirely from 1877; the window is like that in the chancel east wall and similarly from 1877. The transept is roofed in softwood as the nave, 1877. Floored as the nave, 1877.

The skew passage is entered from the transept through a 2-centred arch in its east wall, similar to that in the chancel north wall and also 14th century. The skew passage has a lean-to softwood roof up to chancel eaves level, and its external wall is pierced by a quatrefoil-headed lancet in a square oolite surround, from 1877.

The north porch is almost entirely from 1877 and is built from squared limestone rubble, with oolite-coped buttresses at the angles. However, the east wall is of mixed rubble, unsquared but roughly coursed, which appears to be the remnant of an earlier structure. The porch door has a 2-centred oolite surround, from 1877.

The roof is of softwood common rafters with collars and ashlar posts, 1877. The floor is quarry-tiled directly on the substrate, 1877?

The church was described in 1833 as 'a plain edifice, not claiming notice for any peculiarity of architecture' (Lewis, 1833). It was restored in 1877 under the architect E. H. Lingen Barker (Jones, 1994, 1) no further details are known. The restoration was of medium-high impact and featured the rebuilding of areas of the chancel walls and the north transept opening into the nave. The north porch was new built/rebuilt?. The church was entirely refenestrated with present windows. The church was replastered, all the existing plaster having probably been stripped. The present roofs were built, without tabling. The church was refloored with the present tiles, and flags re-used from an earlier floor, and the chamber and flues for a 'Porritt's' underground heating apparatus was installed. The seats are oak pews on free-standing boarded flooring. The oak pulpit and altar rail on turned balusters were fitted.

There appears to have been little further work, but the church was undergoing renovation, including reslating, in Autumn 1997.

The limestone font has an octagonal bowl, a cylindrical stem and a square base, all from the later 14th century (RCAHM, 1925, 101).

The church was not listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

There is no firm evidence for any pre-conquest religious use of the site.

St Catherine, Granston, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Pebidiog (Rees, 1932). The living was appendant to St Dogmael's Abbey and, as 'Ecclesia de Villa Grandi', was assessed in 1291 at £5 6s 8d for tenths to the king, the amount payable being 10s 8d (Green, 1911, 302).

The living had become united with that of St Nicholas prior to 1536, probably under some arrangement between the Abbot of St Dogmaels and the Bishop of St Davids; the Abbot was the rector of the united churches while the then vicar had been collated by the Canons Resident of St Davids Cathedral (ibid.). In 1536 the annual value of 'Grandeston and Sancti Nicholai' was £6 8s 11d, in tenths 12s 10½d (ibid.).

With the dissolution, St Dogmael's Abbey and its appurtenances fell to the crown. The churches remained united in the patronage of the Bishop, but Granston rectory was appendant to the crown while St Nicholas was appendant to the Cathedral as the Prebend of St Nicholas (ibid.).

By 1786, the two livings had been joined by Mathry as a discharged vicarage of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, with an annual value of £24, rated in the king's books at £6 8s 11½d (ibid.). The union continues into the 1990s.

In 1998 St Catherine, Granston, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Mathry, St Edren's, St Nicholas and Jordanston (Benefice 655) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Dewisland and Fishguard (St Davids, 1997-8).

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**ST ISMAEL,
HAROLDSTON ST ISSELLS,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 3356

RB No.

NGR SM 9642 1402

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 85% pre-19th century core fabric.

A 3-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 3 bays; south porch; all medieval.

Construction is in limestone rubble. 100% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs. No chancel arch. Medieval batter and possible medieval rear arch in chancel. Blocked medieval north door. Western single bellcote, medieval? 17th century?. Medieval benching in nave and south porch. Windows and open doors all 1893-4.

Roofs and floors: 1893-4. Finishes: 1893-later 20th century.

Condition - fair-good. Crack; internal plaster poor in areas.

Archaeological potential - good-very good. External cutting around 100% of church, primary, secondarily deepened exposing footings; no evidence for floor level changes; no suspended floors or underfloor void; no internal crypt/vault is evident; no evidence for former components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - poor-fair. Pre 19th century bellcote; blocked medieval door; possible medieval altered window, medieval benching.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Nave, 13th century?

Phase 2 - Chancel, 14th century.

Phase 3 - South porch, 14th-15th century.

(Phase 4 - Decayed in 16th-17th centuries, ?rebuilt 1683, inc. bellcote?)

Phase 5 - Restored 1893-4, medium impact; no new components.

DESCRIPTION

St Ismael, Haroldston St Issells, is a 3-celled church, small and simple. It retains approximately 85% pre-19th century core fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a wider 3-bayed nave and a south porch. Construction is in medium sized limestone rubble, unsquared and uncoursed and quoined in areas. Fair 20th century pointing and some poor late 20th century repointing. The internal walls are rendered/plastered, 1893-4. Roofs are slated gables, the nave probably always roofed at a higher level than the chancel, but there is now no chancel arch.

A wide earth-cut cutting runs around the external walls, very shallow around the east end but becoming deeper towards the west where it is cut into the natural slope, and it is deep around the west end; it is mainly primary, but footings are exposed in areas throughout. There is no evidence for floor level changes. The floors are not suspended, and lack an underfloor void. No internal crypt/vault is evident. There is no evidence for any former components beyond the present walls.

The simple layout of chancel, nave and south porch is unchanged from the medieval period. The chancel is inclined to the north. The nave may be the earliest component, being quoined while the chancel and porch are not, and it may be 13th century in origin. The chancel may be 14th century, while the porch, which butts against the nave, might be 14th or 15th century - in the absence of detail, closer dating is impossible. Sources suggest that the entire fabric may have been subject to extensive rebuilding in the late 17th century (see below), but this does not appear to be reflected in the fabric.

The chancel east wall has an external basal batter; the east window is from 1893-4. The south wall of the west bay is pierced by a square window opening that may be pre-1893, but not the present single light. The west ends of the side walls exhibit internal vertical offsets beneath the present plaster, probably marking the junction of a former west wall and chancel arch; the chancel arch had gone by 1893 at the latest.

The main entry into the slightly wider nave was from the south, but there is a blocked north door opposite, with a segmental head of 13th-14th century date, possibly blocked at the Reformation. The south door has been rebuilt. Internal stone benching runs around all 3 walls of the nave west bay, of medieval date. The west wall carries a single bellcote with a low gable and a plain, triangular headed opening, medieval or 17th century?; there is a bell. The 3 nave windows are from 1893.

The south porch side walls also have internal stone benching, medieval, with later seating. The door was entirely rebuilt in 1893-4.

The few contemporary records of the church in the early post-medieval period are unusually informative and suggest that it lay derelict for nearly 100 years. In c.1594, George Owen of Henllys wrote that the church was 'in ruins' (Green, 1911, 308). There appears to have been little more to record until 1683, when the will of Sir Herbert Perrott contained the clause 'I...have lately re-edified and built again the decayed church of St Ismaels of Haroldston' (Barnwell, 1866, 510). This suggests that the present fabric may be substantially 17th century, but there is no real structural evidence for this apart, possibly, from the bellcote (see above); it may, however, provide a context for the loss of the chancel arch.

According to Richard Fenton, writing c.1811, 'the little church of Haroldstone (St Issells) has nothing to recommend it to notice' (Fenton, 1903, 128). A plain, small west gallery was installed before 1844 (research by R. Scourfield, mounted in church porch) and the church was resealed with new pews, and painted, in 1854 (*ibid.*). In 1864 extensive repairs were undertaken, 'in keeping with the structure which makes no pretension to architectural grandeur' (*ibid.*), including the repair and alteration of the pews, some reglazing (now gone) and a new altar table. The seating on the south porch benching may relate to one of these episodes.

The church was restored in 1893-4 (*ibid.*) to plans and specifications by the architect E. H. Lingen Barker, 'of Hereford'. The restoration was of medium impact, little wall rebuilding having occurred and no new components added. The church was given new neo-gothic windows. The chancel east window is of 2 cusped lights with a cinquefoil-pierced spandrel, in a 2-centred surround and drip-mould on 'acanthus' stops, all *de novo*. The single oolite lancet in the chancel south wall possibly occupies an earlier opening (see above) and there are 3 similar, but inserted, windows in the nave. The south door was entirely rebuilt, with a 2-centred surround, as was the south porch door. Interiors were replastered, but the extent of the removal of the old is unknown. The entire church was reroofed in softwood, the chancel with a 'wagon-roof' ceiling, the nave with collar-rafter trusses arch-braced from the side wall corbels, and the porch common rafters all with collars. There is no tabling. The church was refloored, the chancel and nave in quarry tiles, with woodblock solid floor; the porch was tiled directly on the substrate. It was also re-seated with new softwood pews, and softwood stalls incorporating a desk; an altar rail was installed, and the former credence shelf has left an impression in the plaster.

There has been little further work beyond the 20th century repointing. The hexagonal oak font is later 20th century.

The old font remains in position. It is limestone, with a square bowl, cylindrical stem and square base, of the 12th-early 13th centuries; it has been retooled.

No Listed Building information available.

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication.

St Ismael, Haroldston St Issells, was a parish church in the post-conquest period (Rees, 1932), of the medieval Deanery of Rhos. In 1291 the church, as 'Ecclesie Ville Haraldi juxta Haverford', was assessed at £2 for tenths to the king, the sum payable being 4s (Green, 1911, 307-8). The benefice appears to have been in the patronage of the Lords of the Manor of Haroldston until granted, in the 15th century, to Haverfordwest Priory, by one of the Perrott lords (Barnwell, 1865, 20). There was no separate valuation in the 'Valor Ecclesiasticus' of 1536, when it was assessed along with Haverfordwest Priory, but the joint valuation was £11 (Green, 1911, 307-8).

At the dissolution the priory and its appurtenances, including Haroldston St Issells Church, fell to the king. The advowson appears, at some period, to have been purchased by the Perrotts of Haroldston, but in c.1553 the parsonages of Haroldston St Issells and Haverfordwest St Thomas were in the hands of one Thomas Jones (Barnwell, 1865, 121), a link with Haverfordwest St Thomas that has continued into the 1990s.

In 1594 the church was apparently in ruins (Green, 1911, 308) but had been restored, by Sir Herbert Perrott, by 1683 (Barnwell, 1866, 510). The patronage was in the hands of the Philipps family of Picton Castle, Pembs., by 1765 (Green, 1911, 309), and of the Higgon family by 1808.

The benefice was a discharged curacy in 1786 (*ibid.*), with a certified value of £5. By 1833 the perpetual curacy of Haroldston St Issells, of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, was endowed with £800 royal bounty and £400 parliamentary grant (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Ismael, Haroldston St Issells, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage held with Haverfordwest St Thomas and Haverfordwest St Mary (Benefice 648) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Roose (St Davids, 1997-8).

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**ST MADOG,
HAROLDSTON WEST,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 17336

RB No.

NGR SM 8662 1539

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 70% medieval core fabric.

A 3-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 4 bays; medieval. North porch; vestry (north), 1 bay; 1883.

Construction is in limestone rubble throughout. 70% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs; vestry with slated lean-to. Medieval offset on west wall. Blocked medieval south door and window evident; blocked west door (18th century?) not visible. Remainder of openings, including chancel arch, all 1883; main north door entirely rebuilt 1883. Western single bellcote, 1883. Chimney, 1883.

Roofs and floors: 1883 and 1923. Finishes: 1928.

Condition - fair. south wall ivied; south wall dressings weathered, poor.

Archaeological potential - good. Deep, wide external cutting around 40% of church, primary, secondarily deepened and extended; earth-cut cutting around 50% of church, secondary, footings exposed; floor levels unchanged?; underfloor void; underground heating chamber and flue; no further crypt/vault evident; evidence of former components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - fair. 70% medieval core fabric; blocked medieval (and later) openings; medieval benching.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, early 13th century?

(Phase 2 - West porch, gone - 18th-19th century)

Phase 3 - Restored 1883, high impact; north porch and vestry built.

DESCRIPTION

St Madog, Haroldston West, is a 3-celled church, of small size. It retains approximately 70% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 4-bayed nave of the same width, a north porch and a lean-to vestry north of the western 2/3 of the chancel. Construction is in medium-sized limestone rubble throughout, unsquared and uncoursed, with crude medieval quoins. The external ribbon pointing is probably all 1928 (Pembs. R. O., HPR/51/40); the internal plaster finish is now confined to the east, west and north walls. Slated gable roofs, the chancel and porch roof lying at a lower level than the nave roof; the vestry has a slated lean-to roof continuing the chancel northern roof slope.

The vestry walls, the chancel north wall and the north wall of most of the nave lie within a deep, wide revetted cutting, now with concrete flagging. In essence the cutting is primary, into the south facing hillslope, but was extended, and probably deepened, when the vestry was built in 1883. A medium-depth secondary earth-cut cutting runs along the south wall, exposing its footings. There is no evidence for any changes in internal levels. The flooring is suspended throughout. There is a below-ground heating chamber in the nave, and the passages overlie a heating duct from 1883. No further internal crypt or vault is evident. There is no physical evidence for any former components beyond the present church, but a west porch from the 18th or 19th centuries was formerly present.

In its basic form of chancel and nave, the church has changed little since the medieval period. They are of the same width and probably contemporary, but in the absence of detail cannot be closely dated; the 'Norman' window seen by Glynne in 1851 (see below) may date them to the earlier 13th century (rather than the 12th century in Pembrokeshire). The chancel arch is from 1883 but its predecessor was 2-centred (see below), suggesting that it was inserted in the later medieval period (and the chancel possibly lengthened). Opposing north and south doors were formerly present; the south door is blocked but its rounded 2-centred arch conforms with a 13th century date, while the north door was entirely rebuilt in 1883. A blocked window partially visible in the nave south wall has a segmental rear-arch of any date. The internal masonry benching on the nave west wall is probably medieval. A bellcote may have been present from the first.

The pre-restoration church may have followed the same general plan as its successor, but was very different in its arrangements. In 1833 it was dismissed as 'not distinguished by any architectural details of importance' (Lewis, 1833), but a detailed description of the church was written in 1851 (Glynne, 1885, 218) and is reproduced here almost in full. The building comprised the present chancel and nave, but was entered from the west via a 'modern' porch, erected during the 19th century (or even 18th century?). The north door had by this time been closed; the south door is not mentioned, and must have been closed for some considerable time, perhaps at the Reformation). There was a small, square western single bellcote, similar to its 1883 successor. The remainder of the features noted were all lost at in 1883. The former chancel arch is described as 'pointed, but very rude, without moulding, and much depressed', while one of the north wall windows appeared 'Norman, but now altered'. The remainder of the windows were 'modernised', probably meaning timber framed 2-centred windows or sashes. The chancel south wall exhibited internal stone benching, while there was a 'stone bracket' somewhere in the nave - a rood corbel?; both have now gone. The external walls were whitewashed, but ivied. The nave was furnished with 12 box pews, with the squire's pew in the chancel (Davies, n.d., 12).

Plans and specifications were drawn up in 1868, for a very high impact restoration, by the architect K. W. Ladd of Pembroke Dock (Pembs. R. O., HPR/51/23-33). The proposed work amounted to a rebuild, with only the core of the existing south wall being retained. A large west tower was anticipated, which included the main entry to the church in its lower stage. In other respects, the plan components were similar to those now present. In the event, financial limitations prevented the proposed work from being commenced (Davies, n.d., 14).

The church was eventually restored in 1883 (Davies, n.d., 14), to the specifications of the Architect R. H. Barber. The restoration was of high impact and new components were built. The external cutting along the north side was re-excavated, deepened, and extended to take in the new vestry; the cutting to the south may be contemporary. An unknown percentage of the walling was renewed; no breaks are visible but some of the

external surfaces appear later. The features mentioned by Glynne (see above) - the chancel benching, nave bracket and 'Norman' window - were lost. The west porch was removed and the door blocked; no evidence for its former presence is now visible. The nave west wall was given a single bellcote of squared and coursed limestone rubble, with a square, oolite coped top, similar shoulders and a 2-centred oolite surround. The chancel arch was entirely rebuilt as a large, 2-centred arch with oolite mouldings. The nave north door was unblocked and its surround was rebuilt in a similar fashion. The entire church was refenestrated, largely with simple lancets with oolite surrounds, but the east and west walls were given 2-centred 2 light windows with simple tracery. The chancel east bay was refloored with tiles; the west bay and nave passages were tiled and flagged, suspended board floors being inserted beneath the new softwood seating in the nave. A 'Porritt's' underground heating apparatus was installed beneath the nave passage, its flue running to a chimney north of the chancel arch, with a limestone base, a square brick stack and a gabled oolite cowl. The church received entirely new softwood roofs, with scissors-braced common rafters, but no upstands or tabling were built. The interior was replastered but the extent of removal of the old is unknown. Fittings from this restoration include the pews, the altar rail (now moved?) and oolite pulpit. The font was probably moved to its present position by the north door (see below).

The north porch was built new in 1874, in similar rubble to the rest of the church, with coped buttresses and a 2-centred moulded oolite doorway and square-headed oolite windows; it has a softwood scissors-braced collar-rafter roof and the tiled floor appears to be laid directly on the substrate. The large vestry was also an entirely new component, again similar in style, with 2-centred oolite doors, a window as in the porch, a lean-to roof and suspended floor.

There has been a fair amount of subsequent work. The chancel was seated in 1889 at a cost of £9 12s 1d (Pembs. R. O., HPR/51/19) but the stalls have now gone. The reredos, an elaborate oak structure with a tabernacle, was erected in 1899 (Davies, n.d., 12). In 1911 the church roof was repaired (Pembs. R. O., HPR/51/40); the chancel softwood 'wagon-roof' ceiling was apparently installed later, in 1923 (Pembs. R. O., HPR/26/19). A proposal to introduce a carved rood beam and screen (Pembs. R. O., HPR/51/34) was never carried out (Davies, n.d., 13). The south wall plaster was probably stripped in 1928 when stripping and replastering was proposed, along with extensive repointing (Pembs. R. O., HPR/51/40).

The font has a square, scalloped limestone bowl, a cylindrical stem and a square base, all of the 12th-13th centuries.

No Listed Building information available.

(Documentary evidence for the medieval church has the separate Dyfed PRN 3124).

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication.

Haroldston West Church was not a parish church during the post-conquest period, but a chapelry of the medieval Deanery of Rhos (Rees, 1932). The benefice was a perpetual curacy which was, in 1368, conferred upon St Mary's College, St David's, by Bishop Adam de Houghton (Green, 1911, 309). The church was termed 'Haroldston by the Sea in Ros' in the grant. It appears in the list of possessions of the college in 1536, when the revenue received from the church was £6 13s 4d (ibid.). At the dissolution the possessions of the college, including Haroldston West, fell to the crown.

In 1786 the living was a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Lord Milford (ibid.), the certified value of the benefice being £5. In 1799, Lord Milford's interest terminated and all subsequent presentations were, until 1908, made by Pembroke College. In 1833 the living, of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, was endowed with £400 royal bounty (Lewis, 1833).

In 1880 Haroldston West was united with Lambston (Green, 1911, 309), a union which persisted into the 20th century (Pembs. R. O., HPR/51).

In 1998 St Madog, Haroldston West, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Walton West and Talbenny (Benefice 578) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Roose (St Davids, 1997-8).

(The earliest reference to a dedication is in 1373, when the church was described as 'St Aidan in Villa Haroldi' (RCAHM, 1925, 108). The name 'Madog', is merely a hypocoristic version of Aidan; St Aidan/Madog is normally regarded as having founded the cathedral at Ferns in Co. Wexford, and is known as 'St Madog of Ferns'.)

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**ST MARTIN,
HAVERFORDWEST,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 3321

RB No.

NGR SM 9516 1573

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 80% medieval core fabric.

A 6-cell church, large. Consists of chancel, 4 bays; nave, 4 bays; south chapel, 1 bay; south aisle, 2 bays; south porch; north tower, 2 storeys; medieval. Vestry (north of chancel), 2 bays, 1864-6. Coalhouse, c.1920.

Construction is in limestone rubble. 95% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs; vestry and coalhouse roofs are slated lean-tos; tower with a spire. Chancel arch and chapel arch; partly rebuilt aisle arcade; window including partly rebuilt tracery; window openings; blocked door; 2 piscinae; sedilia; Easter sepulchre/tomb recess; squint; niches; brackets; roof corbelling; tower with stair, doorways, corbel table and spire; all medieval. Remainder of openings, vestry arcade and south porch stair turret, from 1864-6. (Tomb lid, not in situ?, medieval.)

Roofs: 1864-6. Floors: Late 20th century. Finishes: 1864-later 20th century.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - very good. Deep, wide cutting around 90% of church, primary, footings not exposed; drain around 5% of church; floors raised in 20-25% of church; floors not suspended, but void below; below-ground heating chamber in 10% of church; no further internal crypt/vault is evident; no evidence for former components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - good. 80% medieval core fabric; medieval chancel and chapel arches, partly rebuilt aisle arcade, window including tracery, window openings; doors (open and blocked), 2 piscinae; sedilia, Easter sepulchre/tomb recess, squint, niches, brackets, corbelling, tower with stair and spire, loose tomb lid.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Nave (and chancel west bays?), earlier 13th century.

Phase 2 - North tower, 14th century.

Phase 3 - South chapel, south aisle, south porch and spire (and chancel east bays?), c.1400.

Phase 4 - South chapel rebuilt, earlier 16th century.

Phase 5 - Restored 1864-6, medium-high impact; vestry and south porch stair turret built.

Phase 6 - Coalhouse, c.1920.

DESCRIPTION

St Martin, Haverfordwest, is a 6-celled church, of large size. It retains approximately 80% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a long, 4-bayed chancel, a wider 4-bayed nave, a 2-bayed vestry north of the chancel west bays; a southern 'range' comprising a single bayed south chapel south of the chancel west bay, a 2-bayed south aisle, and a south porch with a parvise; and a 2-storey tower, with a masonry spire, north of the nave west bay. There is also a small lean-to coalhouse in the angle between the chancel and the south chapel.

Construction is predominantly in medium-large limestone rubble, with some Old Red Sandstone, unsquared and uncoursed, with some medieval quoining. Good external mortar pointing, earlier 20th century?, and areas of later ribbon repointing; internal render/plaster, 1864-6?. The coalhouse is in brick. Roofs are slated gables, the nave roofed at a higher level and the south chapel, aisle and porch with a continuous roof line; the vestry and coalhouse roofs are slated lean-tos.

A deep, wide cutting surrounds the entire church except the tower, revetted to the south; however, it cuts through yard build-up and footings are not exposed. There is a covered drain at the west end. The chancel floor has been raised, but pier bases are visible and levels unchanged in the remainder (nave west bay also raised?). The floors are not suspended but include heating ducts. A heating chamber has been excavated below the level of the tower footings; no further internal crypt/vault is evident. There is no evidence for former components beyond the present church walls.

The church was heavily restored in 1864-6 but the medieval layout, and much of the detail, survived. The nave is the earliest component, the form of the south door suggesting a possible early 13th century date, and though the chancel may be contemporary, was not in its present form; it is long and has probably been extended eastwards. This may have occurred c.1400 when most sources agree that the south chapel, south aisle and south porch were built as one unit, always apparently forming a continuous gabled 'range' parallel with the chancel and nave. Stylistically, the work is latest Decorated, c.1400, and includes the chancel arch and the aisle arcade pier. However, the south chapel in its present form was apparently rebuilt in the earlier 16th century with a new arch, and enlarged by rebuilding its east wall further east (nearly blocking a chancel window, see below). The south porch is unique in continuing the gable line of the chapel and aisle, and has a first floor parvise, a rare and unusual survival for the region. The tower is also unusual in its location north of the nave; it is early for the region, apparently 14th century, having a fine, late Decorated masonry spire also from c.1400 but much rebuilt. The vestry was added in 1864-6.

The chancel

The chancel east window is now of 3 cusped lights with a hexafoiled spandrel in a 2-centred surround, drip-mould and polychrome arch, from 1864-6. The internal corner between the east and north walls features a medieval stone bracket at mid-height, for an altar beam?, or statuary?. The east half of the north wall is blind, but features a recess with a plain, shallow 2-centred arch, c.1400, containing a masonry tomb lid with a fine, floriated cross, of similar date and with a graffito from 1701; the recess may originally have been for an Easter sepulchre but has been occupied by the lid since at least c.1811 (Fenton, 1903, 121-2). The east half of the south wall is pierced by 2 windows, that in the east bay like the east wall, 1864-6, but 2-light; below it is a fine piscina with a crocketed ogee-headed surround with ball-flower mouldings and an octagonal moulded bowl, from c.1400. The window to the west is a single lancet, with a cusped oolite surround of medieval origins but substantially rebuilt in 1864-6. Between the two windows is an elaborate triple sedilia, beneath a square hoodmould, with moulded ogee-heads and on octagonal free shafts with moulded capitals and bases, stylistically similar to the piscina and also from c.1400. The wide, tall 2-centred chancel arch moulded in 5 shallow orders, on square bases, is similarly from c.1400 though restored.

The softwood chancel roof is from 1864-6 and without trusses, all common rafters having scissors-braces and ashlar posts, and a crown-plate. The floor has been raised, and was limestone-flagged in the later 20th century.

The nave

The nave is lit by 2 windows in the north wall, like the chancel east window but with quatrefoiled spandrels, similarly from 1864-6. Two external buttresses with coped steps, also from 1864-6, support the wall. The south door lies towards the west and has a semicircular headed embrasure, possibly early 13th century, and a 2-centred surround largely rebuilt in 1864-6. There is an internal corbel table above the door, at the wall-head, of medieval date and possibly associated with roofing the valley with the porch parvise beyond. The west wall exhibits a large, 5-light window in a 2-centred rear-arch and oolite surround with moulded-head stops; the external surround is also moulded. All is from the earlier 16th century but the cusped lights and Perpendicular tracery have been heavily restored/rebuilt. The softwood nave roof has princess-post trusses arch-braced from moulded wall corbels, all from 1864-6. The floor is similar to that in the chancel, also later 20th century?, with heating ducts below but without suspended flooring.

The south chapel and aisle

The south chapel communicates with the chancel west bay through a full height, depressed semicircular arch, of earlier 16th century date, but it possibly replaced an earlier arch, the truncated remains of which may be represented by the offsets in the western respond. The chapel now forms a range with the south aisle and south porch, and is open to the aisle. The east wall has a shallow, chamfered cut-out to avoid the chancel south-west medieval window (see above). It is pierced by a 4-light window with a 4-centred, moulded rear-arch and depressed semicircular oolite surround, of earlier 16th century date; the cusped lights and Perpendicular tracery have again been rebuilt. There are 2 internal brackets at mid-height, like that in the chancel and similarly for an altar beam or statuary. The south wall window has a similar surround, also earlier 16th century but the 3-light quatrefoiled window itself, with a 2-centred drip-mould, was inserted in 1864-6.

The chapel and south aisle are now roofed as one with a softwood roof like that in the chancel and also from 1864-6. superficial board flooring lies over the later 20th century flagging in the chapel.

The south aisle opens to the nave through a 2-bayed arcade of 2-centred arches on a chamfered square pier and stops, the pier with a square base, c.1400. The arches themselves were (re)built in 1864-6, with neo-'Classical' moulded capitals; according to one source they were originally 4-centred (Anon., 1922, 458). The easternmost stop is pierced by a plain square squint to the chancel (described as 4-centred in 1922, *ibid.*), and below it is a bracket piscina in moulded oolite with a pendant ballflower, all c.1400; the piscina was formerly associated with the south rood altar (*ibid.*). The south wall is pierced by 2 earlier 16th century window openings like the chapel south window but similarly refenestrated in 1864-6.

The doorway from the aisle into the south porch may be a later insertion though its 2-centred surround appears convincingly medieval. There is a blocked door to the parvise over the porch in the south-west corner of the aisle, its sill lying 1m above floor level, its head formed by a respond to the west wall.

The south porch

The south porch is unusual in continuing the roof line of the chapel and aisle; it has a first floor parvise over a suspended board floor, on corbelling from 1864-6. On either side of the nave south door are niches with cusped ogee-headed surrounds with plain hoodmoulds, similar to the chancel piscina and similarly from c.1400; the niches were intended to hold statuary and two figures have been inserted in the 20th century. The porch doorway was rebuilt in 1864-6 with a 2-centred, moulded surround and dripmould. The tiled floor is from the later 20th century. The parvise largely occupies the roof-space and is lit by a double-lancet window that is from 1864-6 in its present form. It features an internal recess (not seen 15/7/97) 'vulgarly called the Penitentiary' (Phillips, 1898, 31). It is reached via an externally projecting, semi-polygonal stair turret in the angle between the west wall and the nave south wall of large, squared oolite rubble, all from 1864-6; the

turret is entered from the porch through a 2-centred doorway, 1864-6, is lit by a lancet window and is squinched to a lean-to roof. The parvise was formerly entered from the south aisle (see above).

The north-west tower

The tower occupies the unusual position against the north wall of the nave west bay due to the constraints of the site, the west end of the church lying close to the western churchyard boundary. Though only comprising 2 storeys, it is tall and tapering. The exterior features a massive sloping plinth, nearly to first floor level, of squared and coursed limestone rubble from the earlier 20th century, probably when the heating apparatus was installed in the ground floor c.1920. The plinth is cut out in the south half of the west side for the shallow, projecting square stair turret which rises only to first floor level where it is coped back to the wall face. The stair is lit by a lancet and slit-light, both with surrounds from 1864-6. The ground floor interior was not seen (15/7/97) but is thought to be unvaulted, and is now a heating chamber lying below ground level. It communicates with the nave west bay via a door with a segmental rear arch, 14th century, with a square surround of c.1920 below the present nave floor level. A blocked door visible to the east, as a recess with a low 2-centred head in the nave north wall, formerly led to the stair-turret. The belfry stage is lit by a tier of single square loops in the north and west walls, above which is a second tier, larger, in all 4 walls. The plain, uncrenellated parapet lies on a continuous corbel table. The tower is of simple form, but unlike similar examples (eg. Burton and Wiston) was tall from the first; it would appear to predate the majority of Pembrokeshire towers and may be as early as the mid-14th century. The fine, tall spire is of well-jointed limestone ashlar and has plain decoration, comprising 2 string courses; it has been heavily restored by, inter alia, Giles & Robinson, Architects, of London, in c.1857 (Pembs. R. O., HPR/27/27), but is fundamentally from c.1400 and is shown in early prints of the town. The tower and spire are in good condition, and have been repointed during the 20th century.

Developmental history

There are a number of early descriptions of the church. According to Archdeacon Yardley of Cardigan, writing in 1739, 'St Martins is a spire, has 3 bells in it, but is small & has 2 aisles. No old tombs' (Anon., 1900, 69). Richard Fenton described the church in c.1811 (Fenton, 1903, 121-2). The chancel and nave were 'long and lofty, plain roofed'. The chancel arch was as present, but the windows could 'not be judged as to their size, shape or former tracery, as many are entirely stopped and most, if not all of them contracted or otherwise transformed'. The triple sedilia was 'in a very perfect state' and the tomb lid occupied its present position in the chancel north wall recess. Samuel Lewis repeats Fenton's account but adds that the architecture was Early English - sight unseen? (Lewis, 1833); he mentions the tower and 'elegant spire', but the church had many later windows and other alterations and 'little of the original character remains'. The tithe map of 1842 shows the church as today but without the vestry and northern buttresses (NLW, Haverfordwest St Martin, 1842).

The spire was restored c.1857 (see above), but in 1864 the entire church was 'now in the hands of contractors' (Anon., 1864, 353); the restoration architect, and cost, is not known. The work was of medium-high impact, and does not appear to have been completed until 1866 (Phillips, 1898, 30-31). The south aisle arcade arches were rebuilt. The church was refenestrated, involving the partial rebuilding of the west window and south chapel east window, while the chancel south-west window, and the chapel and aisle side windows were inserted in existing openings; the east window, the chancel south-east window and the nave north windows were all built new. The south porch parvise was given a spiral stair turret, and its doorway was rebuilt. The nave north wall was buttressed. The interior of the church was replastered, but the extent of removal of the existing plaster is unknown. The church was reroofed, with tabling, and probably refloored, but the flooring has been replaced. The oak, glazed porch screen may date from this restoration, but most of the fittings have been replaced; the oolite pulpit may be from the later 19th century.

The restoration also included the construction of the vestry against the north wall of the chancel western 2 bays. It communicated with the chancel through a 2-bayed arcade of 2-centred arches, with hoodmoulds, on an octagonal pier and stops with moulded capitals and bases. There is a single lancet in the east wall, and in the north wall is a simple 3-light window in a 2-centred surround. To the east of the latter is a 2-centred door to the exterior.

The organ now in the opposite arch, between the chancel and the south chapel, was acquired in 1881. It was built in 1843 for St Davids Cathedral by Henry Cephas Lincoln, of London (Browne, 1994, 4). It was restored by Vowles of Bristol in 1881, and moved to St Martins where, together with the priest's vestry, it occupied the present south chapel; in 1901 an organ screen was built (Browne, *op. cit.*, 13).

The low, limestone screen in the chancel arch is dated 1909. The south chapel appears to have been dedicated as a Lady Chapel in 1909, when the organ was moved to west end of the church where it blocked the Perpendicular window; it was moved again, to its present location, in 1933 (Browne, *op. cit.*, 14). The screen present in the chapel in 1922, now gone, apparently featured 'one good fragment of 14th century screenwork of the conventional geometric pattern' (Anon., 1922, 458); present whereabouts?

A heating apparatus was installed in the tower ground floor c.1920, entailing the excavation of a heating chamber beneath its footings level. During the work, an inhumation was apparently discovered under the tower foundations (*ibid.*). The small, brick built coalhouse was probably built in the angle between the chancel and the south chapel at the same time; it is plain, with a slated lean-to roof up to the chapel east window sill-level.

The oak and glass vestry screen is dated 1955. The flagged flooring, limestone altar table, oak stalls, desk and altar rail, are later 20th century, possibly 1969 when the church was re-seated in plain softwood free-standing pews. The south (Lady) chapel fittings, including an oak altar table, reredos and screen, are of a similar date. There has also been some later 20th century repointing of the church exterior, and, at some period, it would appear that the internal walls have been reskimmed.

The oolite font is probably from 1864-6 and has a square bowl, and an octagonal stem and base with fillet-moulding. There is a loose circular limestone bowl, from a 13th-14th century font or large stoup, in the south aisle.

(No Listed Building information available)

SITE HISTORY

There is no evidence for any pre-conquest religious use of the site.

St Martin, Haverfordwest, was a parish church in the post-conquest period (Rees, 1933), of the medieval Deanery of Rhos. It was the earliest church in Haverfordwest, established early in the 12th century and probably not long after the castle; it has been dated to c.1120 (Anon., 1922, 456). The church was founded to serve the infant borough of Haverfordwest, and occupies the area of initial settlement known as the 'Castleton' (Soulsby, 1983, 140-41).

The church was granted to Haverfordwest Priory, by Robert FitzRichard (FitzTancarville) of Haverfordwest (Green, 1912, 189), in around 1200. In 1291 it was assessed at £10 for tenths to the king, the sum payable being £1 (*ibid.*). The assessment in 1536 was the same (*ibid.*).

The church is frequently termed the 'castle church' and may have been used as such after the suppression of services in the castle chapel (RCAHM, 1925, 110). A chantry in the church, probably in the south chapel, may have been constructed for this purpose; its appurtenances were valued at £1 8s 6d (*ibid.*; Jones, 1934, 147). The chantry lands were claimed by Sir John Perrott in a Chancery petition of 1590 (RCAHM, 1925,

110). This may be the same chantry called 'Capel Carnarn' in 1536 and assessed at 46s 8d for tenths to the king, the sum payable being 4s 8d (Green, 1912, 190).

At the dissolution, Haverfordwest Priory and its appurtenances fell to the king, including Haverfordwest St Martin. It remained in royal patronage until the 18th century, when the advowson was acquired by the Bowen family of Lambston, Pems. (ibid.). In 1786, the discharged living had a certified value of £6 (ibid.). By 1833 it was a perpetual curacy of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, in the patronage of Hugh Webb Bowen and endowed with £1200 royal bounty and £1200 parliamentary grant (Lewis, 1833).

The living was purchased by William de Winton later in the 19th century, who gave it to the Society for the Maintenance of the Faith (Green, 1912, 190).

In 1998 St Martin, Haverfordwest, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage held with Lambston (Benefice 577) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Roose (St Davids, 1997-8). The Martin in the dedication is traditionally equated with St Martin of Tours.

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**ST MARY,
HAVERFORDWEST,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 3326

RB No.

NGR SM 9519 1557

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 95% medieval core fabric.

A 6-cell church, large. Consists of chancel, 4 bays; nave, 5 bays; north aisle, 8 bays; north porch; north-west tower, 2 storeys; medieval. South porch, earlier 19th century.

Construction is in yellow sandstone and limestone rubble. 100% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Leaded gable roofs; tower with a leaded pyramidal roof. Chancel arch; arcades; clerestory with crenellated parapet; all windows, including tracery, and doors (part rebuilt); nave spiral stair turret; buttressing; piscina; recess; aumbry; string courses; roof corbelling; tower with rib-vault, arches and corbelled parapet; all medieval. South porch, earlier 19th century. North porch buttresses and north-east aisle door, 19th-early 20th century.

(Effigy, not in situ, medieval; timber bench-end in chancel, medieval.)

Roofs: c.1500, oak, south porch roof 19th century. Floors: 18th-early 19th century (restored). Finishes: 1903-10 (retaining earlier wall-paintings?).

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good-very good. Flagging around 100% of church, concealing drainage?; levels unchanged in 70% of church; floors not suspended but include heating ducts; possible early drainage beneath 30% of church; known burials beneath 730% of church; no evidence for former components beyond present church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - good. 95% medieval core fabric; all features, openings and detail are medieval (some restored), except north-east aisle door and south porch; effigy.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, earlier 13th century.

Phase 2 - North aisle and north porch, later 13th century.

Phase 3 - North-west tower, later 15th century.

Phase 4 - Clerestories and roofs, c.1500.

Phase 5 - South porch, second quarter of 19th century.

Phase 6 - Restored 1862, low impact; no new components.

Phase 7 - Restored 1903-10, low impact; no new components.

DESCRIPTION

St Mary, Haverfordwest, is a 6-celled church, of large size. It has largely been unrestored and retains approximately 95% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 4-bayed chancel, a wider 5-bayed nave, a long, 8-bayed north aisle, a north porch, a south porch, and a 2-storey tower west of the aisle and north of the nave west bay. The nave and chancel have a clerestory level.

Construction is predominantly in medium-large yellow sandstone rubble, with some limestone and Old Red Sandstone, squared and coursed in areas, with some medieval quoining. Good external mortar pointing and internal render/plaster, 1903-10, some of the internal finishes over wall-paintings. Roofs are leaded gables, the nave roofed at a higher level; chancel, nave and aisle roofs are timber, medieval; the tower has a leaded pyramidal roof.

The church is surrounded by a flagged area occupying a variety of levels which may or may not conceal drainage. Pier bases are visible and levels are generally unchanged, but the west bays have been lowered. The floors are not suspended but include heating ducts; there is possible early drainage beneath the nave. Many known burials beneath chancel (and rest of church?). There is no evidence for former components beyond the present church walls.

In almost every respect, Haverfordwest St Mary is atypical of the ecclesiastical architecture of West Wales. It ranks 'next to St David's Cathedral as the chief architectural ornament of the county' (Freeman, 1852, 163). At no other church, apart from the Cathedral, does surviving fabric exhibit the quantity of detail seen at St Mary's, and at nowhere else is so much of the fabric as early (13th century). The size of the church, the degree of survival of the detail, the clerestory level, the medieval oak-panelled roofs, and the presence of crenellated parapets throughout, are unique in the region (although the last may formerly have been present elsewhere), the clerestory being a rare feature in the parish churches of South Wales generally.

The north aisle is long, comprising 8 bays, but is all of one build, the arcade being similar throughout (except for the easternmost bay, see below). The aisle is early for the region, the richly-moulded arcade being stylistically Early English and belonging to the 13th century, but is probably from rather later in the century than most sources have suggested. The only similar work to survive complete in Pembrokeshire is found at Monkton Priory, and in William de Valence's apartments at Pembroke Castle; the latter work can be dated to the 1280s (Ludlow, 1991, 28-29). That the aisle was added to a pre-existing chancel (and nave?) is clear from the butt-joint visible between the two at the east end; the sheer size of the chancel (and nave), however, suggests a date earlier in the 13th century for their erection in their present form, rather than any earlier. The chancel arch, however, was rebuilt when the arcade was inserted. (There appears to be no justification for the suggestion (Anon., 1898, 84; repeated in Anon., 1922, 461) that the chancel and nave superseded an earlier component on the site of the present north aisle.)

The north porch was, in its original form, also 13th century, again very early for the region. The tower is stylistically from the late 15th century, and similarly atypical of the region, with a rib-vaulted ground floor (cf. Robeston West and Pembroke St Mary). The crenellated clerestory level and the oak-panelled roofs are doubtless contemporary, and from c.1500. The south porch is mid-19th century.

The chancel

The chancel east wall has a low-pitched gable, raised and given a crenellated parapet on a moulded offset in c.1500 when the clerestory was added to the side walls, but the line of the 13th century, higher pitched gable can be clearly seen from the exterior, the earlier facework containing more limestone. The east window is of 3 cusped lights, in a 2-centred oolite surround with simple Geometric tracery, of cinquefoils, from the later 13th century (cf. Monkton Priory and Pembroke Castle); the window was sensitively restored

in 1905-10. The chancel is open to the north aisle through a 3-bayed arcade of 2-centred arches. All, apart from the easternmost, are Early English, from the later 13th century; the arches are tall, wide and 2-centred, the stops represented by a cluster of cylindrical attached shafts, with bases and capitals moulded as grotesques, while the arch soffits are moulded into 3 main orders. The easternmost arch is later, late Decorated in style and probably from c.1400, and truncates a 2-centred window high in the wall from the earlier 13th century, inserted before the aisle was added.

The chancel was heightened above the arcade in c.1500 as a clerestory, and given a crenellated parapet continuing that of the east wall. The clerestory stage is lit by 4 windows in the north wall, each of 3 cusped lights, in depressed 4-centred oolite surrounds with Perpendicular tracery from c.1500 as the surrounding fabric, but substantially rebuilt (Fenton, 1903, 119 suggests that some of the clerestory windows in the chancel and nave were lancets in c.1811). In the west bay, the wall retains a corbel-table at a lower level relating to the pre-clerestory lower eaves line.

The chancel south wall was similarly heightened and is pierced by 4 windows at both ground floor level and at clerestory level; the wall is finished with a crenellated parapet like the east wall, c.1500. The lower windows are somewhat irregularly spaced and of 2 cusped lights, in oolite surrounds that follow the outline of the simple Geometric tracery, which is broadly similar to that in the east window and of similar late 13th century date (Freeman, 1851, 201), restored as the east window in 1905-10. The upper windows follow a more regular spatial rhythm opposite the south wall clerestory windows, to which they are identical and also originally from c.1500, and rebuilt after 1922. There is a trefoil-headed piscina in the east bay, of 14th century date, and a 17th century monument to the west may occupy the position of a former sedilia.

The tall, wide chancel arch has mouldings like the aisle arcade, and also later 13th century. Above the apex, the west face exhibits a plain-moulded string-course, above which the wall was later heightened to accommodate the side wall clerestories.

The chancel roof is similar that in the nave (described below), including the wall corbels, and also from c.1500, but plainer and ceiled. Leaded externally. The floor is limestone-flagged, 18th-earlier 19th century, restored in 1905-10. The chancel (and the rest of the church) were regarded as entirely occupied by below-floor burials before 1633 (Phillips, 1902, 315).

In the chancel are a fine oak stall-end, a bench-end and some seats, the remains of 16 former stalls (see below). The bench-end is carved with a figure of St Michael, the king's arms and a poppy-head, and has been dated to c.1490 (Crossley and Ridgeway, 1957, 17), a date according well with an overall building campaign of c.1500. There is also a loose organ front dated 1737.

The nave

The 4 nave east bays are divided from the north aisle by an arcade the same as, and of one build with, that in the chancel, with similar mouldings from the later 13th century. The south wall is pierced by 4 windows, the eastern three featuring 2 cusped lights in ogee-headed surrounds, with octofoiled spandrels and of Decorated form; they have been substantially rebuilt 1905-10 but probably following an existing arrangement. The south door has been much rebuilt, with a 2-centred head, but occupies the position of a medieval entry; above it is a shallow recess of unknown function. The fourth south wall window, in the west bay, is of 3 lights but otherwise as those in the chancel clerestory, originally from c.1500; it had been blocked until 1905. The window recess has a low sill housing a loose effigy, which lay in the chancel in 1684 (Laws and Edwards, 1912, 1), of a male, associated with scallop shells, and with its slab dateable to the early 15th century (ibid.); in c.1811 it had recently been moved from the chancel floor to the north aisle (Fenton, 1903, 120). Immediately west of the window, and against the west wall, is an irregular internal recess known in the 19th century as the 'confessional' (Anon., 1864, 353). The west window is similar to the south wall west window.

The nave was given a clerestory stage, like the chancel and also c.1500, above an internal string-course at a higher level, but otherwise like that above the chancel arch. The clerestory is lit by 6 windows in the south wall and 4 in the north, all following the rhythm of the bays and like those in the chancel clerestory, originally c.1500 but rebuilt after 1922. The parapet is crenellated, as the chancel. A square, clasping spiral stair turret projects slightly from the north-west corner of the nave, lit by slit lights and giving access to parapet level, all of c.1500.

The nave has an oak roof, described as 'one of the finest pieces of carpentry in the country' (Anon., 1922, 461). It is a wide-span roof, a variant on the panelled tie-beam form common in England at the time and seen at eg. St David's Cathedral, but the tie-beam element is here represented by low-pitched camber beams, alternately arch-braced from moulded wall-corbels. The purlins and ridge-plate form framing, open to the common rafters (cf. Somerset churches) but originally with plaster panels as at St David's?. The whole ensemble is richly carved, the arch-brace spandrels pierced and with bosses at the intersections, many in the form of angels, and unusual crows' feet. The roof is from c.1500 and was sensitively restored in 1903-5, when many of the bosses, of plaster, were replaced in oak. Leaded externally. The floor is flagged as the chancel, with heating ducts inserted below in 1905-10.

The north aisle

The eastern 4 bays of the long north aisle may represent a north chapel formerly divided from the aisle; the chancel arch northern respond is a pier shared with the north aisle, which displays evidence of having been truncated on its northern side where the possible former arch to a chapel was removed. The suggestion would seem to be confirmed by the fact that the wall between the easternmost bays of the aisle and chancel is blind, and easternmost arch is later, inserted c.1400 (when the chapel was disused?). Alternatively, the truncated element may represent a former spiral stair turret to the rood-loft, removed when the aisle was added in the later 13th century?.

The aisle north wall windows have 2-centred relieving arches which may relate to the original, later 13th century windows. The aisle was later refenestrated when the present, Perpendicular windows were inserted, like those in the chancel and nave clerestories but with taller arch-heads, possibly earlier, now rebuilt but originally from the late 15th century?; the east wall window is of 3 lights. Between each of the windows is a stepped buttress, again heavily restored but probably medieval in origin and certainly present before the 1905-10 restoration, being shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Second Edition. The 2-centred north door is in the west bay, opposite the nave south door, and is moulded like the arcades and of similar later 13th century date. The doorway in the east bay north wall appears to be a 19th-early 20th century insertion. The aisle has a crenellated parapet as the nave and chancel. The roof is like that in the nave and also from c.1500, restored in c.1882; leaded externally. The floor is flagged as the nave including heating ducts.

The porches

The north porch is originally from the later 13th century but has been heavily restored. It now has a doorway similar to the aisle north door, but the bulk of the north and side walls, with the angle-buttresses, windows and seating, have been entirely rebuilt, probably before 1905. The porch formerly featured a first floor parvise, added in the 14th century and reached by a spiral stair in the angle between the west wall and the tower, now gone (Anon., 1922, 462); however, a small, formerly internal Decorated aumbry can be still be seen above the present roof on the aisle south wall. The gabled roof is softwood. The floor features a steep flight of steps down to the aisle floor.

The south porch, in limestone ashlar and in a semi-'Classical' style, was erected new probably in the second quarter of the 19th century. The gabled roof has a very low pitch.

The north-west tower

The tower was constructed against the north aisle west wall, in the angle with the nave north wall, and appears to be from the late 15th century throughout. It is of 2 storeys, and low, of roughly squared and coursed rubble and with low, broad angle buttresses, enlarged in the late 19th-early 20th century. The ground floor communicates with the nave by an open archway of later 15th century date; a similar, smaller arch led to the aisle. It has a fine rib-vault, the rib-clusters springing from the internal corners. There is a 3-light window in the west wall of late Perpendicular form but again much rebuilt. A smaller window lies in the north wall. The belfry stage has cusped openings, single-light to the south, and a boldly projecting parapet without crenellations. There is a clock, from the earlier 19th century?. The tower now has a low-pitched, pyramidal leaded roof, but formerly carried a spire, of an unknown date and sheathed in lead in 1739 (Anon., 1900, 68-9); it was removed c.1790 (Phillips, 1898, 32).

Developmental history

The church was subject to an unusually early detailed description by Edward Yardley, Archdeacon of Cardigan, c.1739 (Anon., 1900, 68-9). The arrangements were all much the same as at present. The window openings are enumerated, and match the present fenestration. The effigy was noted. In the tower hung 5 bells, the largest of 24 cwt.

The church was described by Richard Fenton c.1811 (Fenton, 1811, 118-121), again much as it exists at present, but without a south porch. It was crenellated and roofed in lead, and the recent presence of a spire is alluded to. Some of the clerestory windows are described as lancets. Much of the internal detail was obscured by whitewash. In the north side of the chancel, a group 8 oak stalls survived from c.1490, formerly complemented by a further 8 in the south side; fragments of these remain today (see above). There was a west gallery with a 'noble' organ, possibly that from 1737 whose front still survives in the church (see below). The south clerestory windows had been rebuilt with replica softwood frames in c.1800, which remained in 1922 (Anon., 1922, 462).

The church was subject to 'improvements' in 1862 (Pembs. R. O., HPR/2/40) including the reseating of the church, the general renovation of the interior (Anon., 1864, 353) and the restoration of the north aisle roof (Anon., 1922, 461-2). Judging by the style of its construction, the south porch had probably been erected before this programme. A major restoration was proposed in 1882 under the architect Ewan Christian, of London (Pembs. R. O., HPR/2/41) but it appears that little, if any of the proposed work was undertaken. However it is apparent that many of the window openings, particularly in the nave south wall, the north aisle and clerestory, have been much rebuilt, if finally to their original design, and that much of this work had occurred by 1903 (Anon., 1903, 290). The oak roofs, moreover, had been extensively repaired in deal (Anon., 1903, 373).

A long-term, systematic programme of restoration work was undertaken between 1903 and 1910. The work was supervised by the architect W. D. Caroe, of London, and handled with great sensitivity. The first two seasons were mainly spent restoring the roofs, the work undertaken by the joiners Cornish & Gaimler, of London (*ibid.*). The nave roof had been completed by 1905. The existing plaster was stripped from the walls in 1904-5, prior to replastering, revealing 'some fragments' of wall-paintings, apparently painted texts. Most of the evidence was, unfortunately, 'ruthlessly destroyed by the workmen' (Anon., 1905, 94-5). The 3-light window in the nave south wall was also revealed, and unblocked. The limestone-flagged flooring was retained, and restored, but excavated for heating-ducts in 1911 when 'ancient drain-pipes' were discovered below the nave (Anon., 1911, 155); post-medieval drainage pipes?. The restoration of the window surrounds had taken place, but further work was postponed in 1911 for want of funding.

Restoration of the fittings was finally attended to in 1912, under Hardman & Power of Birmingham (Pembs. R. O., HPR/2/44). The remains of the stall from c.1490 (see above) were used as a general model for the new seating in both chancel and nave. A pulpit and desks etc. were fitted at the same time.

A lean-to building against the tower north wall is suggested on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 of 1907; it may have been connected with the pre-restoration church heating arrangements and have been swept away in 1909-12 when a new heating chamber was established in the vaulted medieval undercroft ('the charnel-house') in the north-west corner of the churchyard (Anon., 1912, 248; Phillips, 1909, 504-5). (The former borough Council Chamber lay above the undercroft until 1862 when it was demolished - Pembs. R. O., HPR/2/40.)

Some low-medium impact restoration was undertaken between 1922 and 1929, when the south clerestory windows were apparently rebuilt (Pembs. R. O., HPR/2/47) and the altar rail was replaced (NLW, SD/F/191).

Most of the remaining fittings are from the later 20th century.

(No Listed Building information available)

SITE HISTORY

There no evidence for any pre-conquest religious use of the site.

St Mary, Haverfordwest, was a parish church in the post-conquest period (Rees, 1933), of the medieval Deanery of Rhos. It was probably the second of the three Haverfordwest churches to be founded, and was established as part of a phase of urban expansion that occurred during the late 12th-early 13th centuries (Soulsby, 1983, 140). The occupied area was ultimately tripled in size from its 12th century core between the castle and St Martin's Church, St Mary's Church occupying the geographical and commercial centre of the 13th century town. It became the largest and most important of the Haverfordwest churches.

St Mary's was granted to Haverfordwest Priory, by Robert FitzRichard (FitzTancarville) of Haverfordwest (Green, 1912, 191), in around 1200. There is no separate valuation of the church in the 'Taxatio' of 1291; it was assessed at £9 in 1536 (ibid.).

At the dissolution, Haverfordwest Priory and its appurtenances fell to the king, including the patronage of Haverfordwest St Mary. By 1566 it had passed into the hands of the Borough Corporation (ibid.), who were improprators of the tithes (Lewis, 1833), and who in that year were responsible for selling the chalice for £15 1s 4d, and also some copes (Green, op. cit.). The church remained in the patronage of the corporation until 1836, when the advowson was purchased by Rev. Thomas Watts, who sold it in turn to the Philipps family of Picton Castle c.1858 (ibid.). During the Commonwealth, however, there had been some dispute concerning the corporation's right of impropriation which was settled in their favour in 1656 (Pembs. R. O., HPR/2/33).

In 1786, the discharged vicarage, of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, had an annual value of £19 10s 0d (Green, op. cit.). In c.1811 the living was a rectory (Fenton, 1903, 121), and by 1833 it was a perpetual curacy endowed with £200 royal bounty, £200 parliamentary grant and £200 private benefaction (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Mary, Haverfordwest, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage held with Haverfordwest St Thomas and Haroldston St Issells (Benefice 648) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Roose (St Davids, 1997-8).

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**ST THOMAS,
HAVERFORDWEST,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELD)**

Dyfed PRN 3327

RB No.

NGR SM 9537 1539

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 20% medieval core fabric.

A 5-cell church, medium-large sized. Consists of west tower, 3 storeys, medieval. Chancel, 2 bays; nave, 7 bays (formerly 5 bays), earlier 19th century?; North porch, 1853-4. North aisle, 5 bays; vestry (north of chancel), 1 bay; 1880-81.

(Former west porch, earlier 19th century?; External heating chamber, early 20th century?)

Construction is of limestone rubble. Internal walls rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs; north aisle roof is a slated lean-to with gablets; west tower roof not seen. Medieval tower with medieval arch, vault, spiral stair turret, incised rood-stone and rebuilt door; medieval crenellations and corbel table; all tower openings medieval, rebuilt to a greater or lesser degree. Tower buttresses, later 17th century?. All other openings and detail, 1853-4, or 1880-81, and include the chancel arch (1880-1), the north aisle arcade and vestry arches (1880-81), windows and doors.

(Recess in nave south wall, 1853-4, contains 14th century memorial, not in situ).

Roofs and floors: 1853-1881. Finishes: 1853-1881.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - very good. External platform beneath 750% of church. External cutting around 40% of church, primary; no evidence for floor level changes; suspended floors and underfloor void; external heating chamber beyond 15% of church; no internal crypt/vault evident; good evidence for former component beyond 5% of church; memorials significantly close to 80% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - fair. Largely rebuilt in 19th century, 20% medieval core fabric; medieval tower with vault, arch, and stair turret, openings, parapet and rood-stone; memorial slab, not in situ.

Phasing:

(Phase 1 - Nave and chancel?, medieval.)

Phase 2 - West tower, c.1500.

(Phase 3 - Rebuilt/restored 1683?; tower buttresses built?)

Phase 4 - Chancel and nave (and former west porch?), early 19th century?

Phase 5 - Restored 1853-4, high impact; north porch and vestry built.

Phase 6 - North aisle, vestry/organ chamber, 1880-81.

DESCRIPTION

St Thomas, Haverfordwest, is a 5-celled church, of medium-large size. It retains approximately 20% medieval core fabric, largely confined to the west tower.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a wider, long 7-bayed nave, a transeptal vestry/organ chamber north of the chancel west bay, a 5-bayed north aisle, a 3-storey west tower, and a north porch. There also is a below ground heating chamber north of the chancel west bay. The church is remarkable for its length.

Construction is in medium-sized limestone rubble, unsquared and uncoursed; good mortar pointing, 1853-4, and 1880-81; rendered/plastered within. Roofs are mainly slated gables, the nave always roofed at a higher level; the north aisle roof in a lean-to with 3 transeptal gablets. The west tower roof was not seen.

An earthwork platform lies beneath the church, evident particularly to the east and south; primary?. A shallow-medium depth earth-cut cutting runs along the west wall, and most of the north and south walls; predominantly primary, ie. cut through yard build-up, it contains no drain. There is no evidence for floor level changes. Suspended floors are present, with an underfloor void. There is an external below-ground heating chamber north of the chancel; no internal crypt/vault is evident. There is good evidence for a former component beyond the present church (west porch). Many memorials lie significantly close to the church, particularly to the north and east.

The tower was constructed c.1500, and includes a west door; the church may always also have featured a north door as at present. The chancel and nave appear to have been largely (re)built during the post-medieval period, but one source maintains that the chancel has 'old masonry' (Salter, 1984, 55). Chancel and nave may be the product of successive rebuilds, but physically they appear homogeneous and may, in their present form, belong to the earlier 19th century, and probably much rebuilt in the restoration of 1853-4; Samuel Lewis, writing in 1833, mentions the medieval origins of the church, but of the main body of the building states that 'nothing in its style of architecture corroborates that testimony' (Lewis, 1833). The north aisle, north porch and vestry/organ chamber are all later 19th century.

The present church

The 3-storeyed west tower is from c.1500. It is not typical of the region, being, in the words of Freeman, 'a cross between a Pembrokeshire steeple (sic) and one of ordinary Perpendicular character' (Freeman, 1852, 171). It has good ashlar quoins, and is tapered throughout but lacks the basal batter and string-course typical of the towers of c.1500 in the region. The spiral stair turret projecting from the north-east corner is polygonal and finished with a coped vault at parapet level; it retains some of its slit-lights unaltered, with their unusual, internally trefoiled heads. There is an external string course at the junction of the ground and second storeys, and shallow, gabled angle buttresses on the west wall of the ground floor; the latter have traditionally been thought to be original features but their ashlar construction, and stylistic aspects, suggest a later date - 17th century? (see below). The ground floor is vaulted with a 2-centred barrel-vault of c.1500 and is floored as the nave (see below). It is entered from the nave through a full-width plain 2-centred arch, c.1500, and from the exterior through a 2-centred west door rebuilt, with an oolite surround, in 1853-4; the 2-light window above is an 1853-4 rebuild of an original Perpendicular window (Freeman, 1852, 171). The remainder of the openings are similarly rebuilds of originals from c.1500, and include single cusped lights in the second stage, and large, 2-light louvred openings into the belfry, with quatrefoil pierced spandrels; their oolite surrounds are, in the main, original (Freeman, 1852, 171). The west wall of the second storey features an external, incised oolite rood-stone with a weathered crucifix and 2 figures (Mary and Martha?), also c.1500. The crenellated parapet lies on a corbel table more typical of the region.

The chancel east window is of 3-lights, neo-gothic and traceried, in a 2-centred oolite surround, inserted 1853-4. There is a similar 2-light window in the east bay north and south wall which were probably inserted with entirely new openings. There 2-centred oolite arch in the west bay north wall, leading into the

vestry/organ chamber, rebuilt from an earlier arch in 1880-81; in the opposite (south) wall is a doorway with a 2-centred surround, inserted in 1853-4. The 2-centred, moulded oolite chancel arch was inserted in place of an earlier arch in 1880-81. The softwood roof is from 1853-4; the tile floor was relaid in 1880-81 retaining the stalls from the earlier restoration.

The long nave was of 5 bays until 1880-81, when the insertion of the north wall arcade, of five 2-centred arches on cylindrical oolite piers, altered the spatial division to 7 bays. The thicker south wall in the eastern 2 bays may be a medieval survival; however, there is no real evidence for this, and it is more likely that the wall was constructed with the present apsidal recess in 1853-4, in order to accommodate the 14th century monumental slab that had apparently been found under the pavement floor in the east end of the church (RCAHM, 1925, 113). The window east of the recess is like the chancel east window; three more in the south wall, and one in the north wall are like the chancel side wall windows and all were inserted in 1853-4. There may always have been an entry in the nave north wall, but the present doorway with its 2-centred surround is from 1853-4. The softwood roof and wall corbels are from 1853-4, rebuilt in 1880-1 above the north wall arcade. The softwood seating, suspended floor and tiled passages are all 1880-81.

The north porch was new built in 1853-4. It has low, side wall buttresses, a single light in each side wall and a moulded 2-centred door surround. The softwood roof and tiled floor are contemporary.

The present transeptal vestry/organ chamber was enlarged from a smaller vestry in 1880-81; its 2 light, traceried north wall window in a 2-centred surround is from 1880-81, but replicating the style of the 1853-4 windows. The softwood gable roof, suspended board floor, the fireplace with a plain oolite chimney at the north-east corner, and the coped north wall corner buttresses, are all contemporary. The screen into the chancel is from 1880-81.

The vestry/organ chamber opens via a 2-centred oolite arch into the north aisle, with a louvred partition, added to the church in 1880-81 between the existing north porch and the vestry. Two of its 5 bays are gablets in an otherwise lean-to roof, with 3-light traceried windows also replicating the style of the 1853-4 windows. The aisle was roofed and floored, similarly following the earlier pattern.

Developmental history

Little can be reconstructed of the pre-19th century church, beyond the west tower. In 1683 £10 was bequeathed to the church in the will of the then patron, Sir Herbert Perrott (Barnwell, 1866, 510), 'towards the further rebuilding of the parish church...that will truly go on certainly with the same' (he also requested that a pew be built near the pulpit for his heirs). The implication is that some degree of rebuilding had previously been undertaken, and that it might have been extensive considering the (then) considerable sum bequeathed; the rebuild may provide a context for the west tower angle buttresses. According to Archdeacon Yardley of Cardigan, writing in 1739, 'No Ancient Grave Stones in the Church...dedicated to St Ths. a Becket & has a high Tower with 2 bells in it & a Body and Nave' (Anon., 1900, 69).

The tithe map of 1839 (NLW, Haverfordwest St Thomas, 1839) shows just the chancel, nave and west tower, and a west porch appears to be shown against the tower (see below). The church was described at some length in 1847 (Glynne, 1885, 209-10), as 'an uninteresting church, much modernised'. The description is confined mainly to the west tower, described as 'the only portion that retains its original character', but it seems that the chancel and nave were as in the present church. Their windows were all 'modern' (sashes?), and they had coved ceilings. The chancel arch was a plain 2-centred arch that may or may not have been medieval; it has been rebuilt. The altar rails enclosed the entire chancel, the pulpit was central and the font was 'modern' and also central. The west porch apparently shown on the tithe map was still present, and the west door had a depressed 2-centred arch; it has since been rebuilt. The window above the west door was 'mutilated'.

The church was restored in 1853-4 (Anon. 1856, 282). The restoration was medium-high impact, much of the walling possibly having been rebuilt or at least refaced. The plan accompanying the Faculty submission for the 1880 enlargement (NLW, SD/F/193) depicts the church after the 1853-4 restoration. The chancel and

nave had been refenestrated with their present 2-light, neo-gothic windows; the nave was divided into 5 bays, with 3 windows in the north wall one of which survives west of the porch. The west porch had gone. Instead the present north porch had been added, and a small vestry north of the chancel west bay; a doorway had been inserted in the opposite, south wall. The church was presumably re-roofed, with the present softwood roofs on wall-corbels, and tabling. It was also refloored, largely with the present tile, and suspended floors, but the chancel black-&-white floor tiling mentioned in the Faculty may already have been present; the chancel was later refloored. Replastering was also presumably undertaken. The chancel fittings had been altered to reflect the arrangements now present, as had the nave seating and pulpit.

The church was enlarged in 1880, when the north aisle was added and the present vestry/organ chamber built (NLW, SD/F/193). The specifications were drawn up by E. H. Lingen Barker, and the work cost £580. It was proposed that the north side of the churchyard where the yard build-up is deep, and an area immediately south of the church, were to be levelled preparatory to the work, but this was not done. The bulk of the nave north wall, and the vestry, were demolished. The chancel arch was rebuilt into its present form. The church was presumably again replastered. The chancel was refloored with the present tile floor, but without altering the stalls, the font was moved to its present position, and the pulpit was lowered; all other internal arrangements were unchanged.

There has been some further work. A large heating chamber lies externally, between the chancel east bay north wall and the vestry east wall. It is entirely below ground, with a flat roof at yard surface level, and reached by an external flight of steps. The flue from heating apparatus was presumably ducted into the vestry chimney. The chamber was probably added at the beginning of the 20th century.

The font is 19th century (pre-1847, see above)

The monumental slab in the nave south wall recess is of 14th century date (Anon., 1856, 282; RCAHM, 1925, 113). It bears a floriated cross, and a possible head in relief; the inscription reads '+ : RICARD : LE PAVMER : GIT : ICI : DEV : DE SAALME ET MERCI : +'. It displays signs of 'interference' (ibid.).

No Listed Building information available.

SITE HISTORY

There no evidence for any pre-conquest religious use of the site.

St Thomas, Haverfordwest, was a parish church in the post-conquest period (Rees, 1932), of the medieval Deanery of Rhos. It was probably the last of the three Haverfordwest churches to be established, lying outside and to the south of the (?)defended area and serving an apparent extra-mural suburb (Soulsby, 1983, 140-41).

However, the church may pre-date the suburb, having been granted to Haverfordwest Priory, by Robert FitzRichard (FitzTancard) of Haverfordwest (Green, 1912, 196), in around 1200. It was not subject to a separate valuation in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, but in 1536 it was assessed, along with Haroldston St Issells, at £11 (ibid.).

At the dissolution, Haverfordwest Priory and its appurtenances fell to the king, including the patronage of Haverfordwest St Thomas. However, in c.1553 the parsonages of Haverfordwest St Thomas and Haroldston St Issells were in the hands of one Thomas Jones (Barnwell, 1865, 121); the link with Haroldston St Issells has continued into the 1990s.

The benefice, with 'certain tenements' was made a rectory presentation by a royal grant of 1640 (Green, 1912, 196), the church to be taxed at £5 yearly value and the presentation to be in the personal donation of the king. However, the advowson appears, at some period, to have been purchased by the Perrotts of Haroldston, and in

1683 £10 was bequeathed to the church in the will of the then patron, Sir Herbert Perrott towards its rebuilding (Barnwell, 1866, 510).

By 1786, as a discharged rectory of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, it was again in royal patronage and with an annual value of £50 (*ibid.*), a situation unchanged in 1833 (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Thomas, Haverfordwest, was a parish church. The living was a rectory held with Haverfordwest St Mary and Haroldston St Issells (Benefice 648) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Roose (St Davids, 1997-8).

The Thomas in the dedication is traditionally equated with St Thomas á Becket.

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Church in Wales Records

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

NLW, SD/F/192 - Faculty, not rebuilding cottages, 1875.

NLW, SD/F/193 - Faculty, altering and enlarging church, 1880.

NLW, SD/F/194 - Faculty, installing electric light, 1930.

Parish Records, Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest

HPR/83 - Haverfordwest St Thomas:-

HPR/83/25 - Churchwardens' Accounts, 1916-47.

HPR/83/26 - Vestry Minute Book, 1864-1945.

Printed Accounts

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**ST MARY,
HAYSCASTLE,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 4288

RB No.

NGR SM 8964 2561

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 80% medieval core fabric.

A 2-cell church, small. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 4 bays; medieval.

Construction is of limestone rubble. 100% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs. Medieval chancel arch (12th century). Medieval east wall offset. Medieval east window embrasure and ?drip-mould. Possible re-used medieval window embrasures, and south door embrasure, in nave. All openings except chancel arch rebuilt 1928. Western single bellcote, 1928.

Roofs and floors: 1928-1940. Finishes: 1928.

Condition - fair-good. Internal plaster poor in areas; environs overgrown.

Archaeological potential - very good-excellent. External cutting around 100% of church, primary?; no evidence for floor level changes; suspended floors and underfloor void in 75% of church; no internal crypt/vault is evident; no evidence for former components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - fair. 12th century chancel arch; rebuilt ?medieval windows and door; structural evidence for extension of chancel; medieval offset.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Nave, 12th century.

Phase 2 - Chancel west bay, c.1200.

Phase 3 - Chancel east bay, 14th-15th century?

Phase 4 - Restored 1928, medium impact; no new components.

DESCRIPTION

St Mary, Hayscastle, is a 2-celled church, small and simple. It retains approximately 80% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel and a wider 4-bayed nave and a south porch. Construction is in medium-large limestone rubble, unsquared and uncoursed and without quoins. Fair pointing from 1928; the internal walls are rendered/plastered, 1928. The church was probably always entered through the south door. Roofs are slated gables, the nave probably always roofed at a higher level than the chancel.

A wide, medium-depth earth-cut cutting runs around all external walls, possibly primary, with a secondary concrete base and drain; footings are not exposed. There is no evidence for floor level changes. The floor is suspended in the nave, with an underfloor void. No internal crypt/vault is evident. There is no evidence for any former components beyond the present walls.

The church was restored at a late date, in 1928, but 3 years previously in 1925 it had already been described as 'much restored' (RCAHM, 1925, 117). Nevertheless, the basic - and simple - layout of the chancel and nave is unchanged from the medieval period. The nave is possibly 12th century, and its east wall broken through as a very small semicircular arch c.1200 into the new or rebuilt chancel. The chancel may have been extended eastwards by one bay in the later medieval period.

The chancel east wall has wide external offset, of medieval date. The east window has a 2-centred rear arch, and an external 2-centred drip-mould that may have survived from the medieval church, and stylistically late 14th-15th century; the inserted window is from 1928. The north and south wall masonry is very irregular and may have been subject to successive rebuilds; both walls are blind. A vertical offset joint between the 2 chancel bays visible on the south wall exterior may mark a later medieval eastwards extension of the chancel; it only rises to half wall-height above which level the wall has been extensively rebuilt with much shale rubble. The plain chancel arch is very low and narrow, with a semicircular outline of convincing 'Romanesque' form and offset imposts suggesting the former rood-screen level.

The nave north and south wall windows are as the east wall ie. with possible earlier rear arches, here segmental; there are 3 in each wall. The south door has a square rear opening, again possibly early. The simple bellcote has been rebuilt.

The church was subject to a brief account in 1925, just prior to the restoration of 1928 (RCAHM, 1925, 117). It had, apparently, already lost most of its medieval features with the exception of the chancel arch, and the windows were all square with timber frames. However, some earlier features had evidently survived - one of the roof-beams was dated 1811 (now gone?).

The church underwent a medium impact restoration in 1928 (NLW, SD/F/197). The openings were all rebuilt, but as noted, they may re-use earlier openings. All, including the east window, are single lights with 2-centred brick heads but without surrounds. The rebuilt south door is similar. The bellcote on the west wall was (re)built as a crude, gabled structure, shouldered, and with a single opening beneath a 2-centred brick head. The interior of the church was replastered, but the extent of removal of the existing plaster is unknown. Chancel and nave were both roofed with simple bolted softwood collar-rafter trusses, with a very low pitch in the nave; there is no tabling. The chancel, and nave passages, have since been refloored but the suspended board floors in the nave, with free-standing softwood pews, are from 1928, as is the pulpit. The altar rail may be re-used from the 19th century. A simple vestry curtain screens off the south-west corner of the nave.

There has been some further work. The chancel saw numerous repairs in the later 1930s (Pembs. R.O., HPR/17/6), but it was also refloored with red quarry tiles in the west bay. The nave passages were similarly floored. The proposal to add a south porch to the church in 1938 was never carried out (Pembs. R. O., HPR/17/7). The limestone altar table was built in 1963 (Pembs. R.O., HPR/17/9); at the same time the underlying chancel east bay floor was probably given its surface of large limestone flags. The credence shelf is similar.

The font has scalloped square bowl, a cylindrical stem and a square base, of 12th century form; it has been retooled and 'spoilt' (RCAHM, 1925, 117).

No Listed Building information available.

SITE HISTORY

There is no firm evidence for any pre-conquest religious use of the site.

St Mary, Hayscastle, appears not to have been a parish church in the post-conquest period (Rees, 1932), but seems to have been a chapelry of the parish of Brawdy, in the medieval Deanery of Rhos.

The benefice was originally a curacy in 1579 which belonged to the vicar of Brawdy (Green, 1912, 198), which itself was a prebend of St Davids Cathedral (Green, 1911, 249). It was not mentioned either by itself or with Brawdy in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, but in 1579 the Bishop of St Davids, Richard Davies, granted 'the prebend of Brodye and the chapel of Hayscastle (except the vicar's portion of the same parsonage or prebend)' to Peregrine Davies, Richard Davies and Richard Parry, of Abergwili and Llanddarog, Carm., for life, for the yearly rent of £22.

St Mary had become the parish church of Hayscastle by the early 17th century, but the vicar of Brawdy continued to serve both parishes until the later 20th century (Green, 1912, 198). The benefice was a discharged curacy in 1786 which with Brawdy still constituted a prebend attached to the deconal stall, and both were in the patronage of the Bishop, as Dean (Green, 1911, 249). The two livings were valued together at £26 annually and rated in the king's books at £3 18s 9d. By 1833 Hayscastle was discharged vicarage (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Mary, Hayscastle, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage held with Camrose, St Lawrence and Ford Chapel (Benefice 636) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Roose (St Davids, 1997-8).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Map Evidence

NLW, Parish of Hayscastle, Tithe Map, 1842.

Rees, W., 1932, South Wales and the Border in the XIVth century.

Church in Wales Records

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

NLW, SD/F/197 - Faculty, restoration of church, 1927.

Parish Records, Pembrokeshire Record Office, Haverfordwest

HPR/17 - Hayscastle:-

HPR/17/6 - Papers re: chancel repairs, 1937-45.

HPR/17/7 - Plan and specifications for new porch, 1938.

HPR/17/8 - Archdeacon's certificate, new heating, 1962.

HPR/17/9 - Faculty, new stone altar, 1963.

HPR/17/10 - Archdeacon's certificate, new organ, 1969.

Printed Accounts

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**ST BRYNACH,
HENRY'S MOAT,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 1295

RB No.

NGR SN 0442 2752

Not listed (1998)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 40% medieval core fabric.

A multicell church, with 4 cells, small-medium sized. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 3 bays; south transept, 1 bay; all medieval. Vestry (south); north porch; 1884-5.

(Former north transept and skew passage; former skew passage to south transept; medieval, gone.)

Construction is in limestone rubble throughout. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable and lean-to roofs. Medieval chancel arch; medieval arch to south transept; medieval arch between south transept and vestry; blocked medieval arches to former skew passages; all 14th century. Medieval rood-loft corbels, plain. Remainder of openings (windows and door), 1884-5. Bellcote, 1884-5.

Roofs and floors, 1884-5. Finishes, 1884-20th century.

Condition - good. Plaster fair in areas; bellcote poor.

Archaeological potential - very good-excellent. 25% of church on possible platform; shallow external drain around 100% of church, 10% of footings exposed?; floor levels unchanged?; underfloor void; heating chamber; no crypt/vault evident; good evidence of former medieval components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - fair-good. 40% medieval core fabric; medieval chancel arch and arches (1 blocked); medieval rood loft corbels.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel, nave, south transept (and former north transept and skew passages), C14

Phase 2 - Nave north wall rebuilt, and arches to skew passages blocked (north transept and skew passages removed), 1778.

Phase 3 - Restored 1884-5, high impact; new vestry and south porch constructed.

DESCRIPTION

St Brynach, Henry's Moat, is a 4-celled church, of small-medium size. It retains approximately 40% medieval core fabric.

The present church

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 4-bayed nave, a single bayed south transept, a north porch and single bayed vestry south of the chancel. Construction is in large limestone rubble throughout, unsquared and uncoursed, but with some medieval limestone quoining. Good pointing, later 19th century, but with poor 20th century repointing in areas. The internal walls are rendered/plastered. The nave and south transept are now of roughly equal height; the chancel and porch are lower. Roofs are slated gables; the vestry roof is a slated lean-to.

The plain, 2-centred chancel arch is medieval. Similar arches lead from the south transept into both the nave and the vestry, and the from the chancel east bay south into the vestry, and can be seen as a recess in the chancel north wall; all are probably 14th century (see below). There is a medieval plain rood-loft corbel either side of the chancel arch, while the nave west wall features masonry benching beneath a wide, low segmental arch, all of medieval date. The remainder of the detail is all from 1884-5; the windows are mainly neo-gothic lancets (clustered in 3 in the chancel east wall) but the south transept window is 2-light and traceried. The present 2-centred north doorway, and the bellcote which is single, gabled, and shouldered, are similarly from 1884-5.

The east end of the church lies upon a possible earthwork platform, the shallow scarp slope of which runs along the east wall and curves towards the south-east corner of the south transept; it may be a primary feature. A shallow concrete drain runs around the entire church, but possibly exposing the footings of the south transept south wall. There is no evidence for or against floor level changes within the church. There are suspended floors in the nave, south transept and vestry; the north porch floor lies directly on the substrate. A below-ground heating chamber occupies the nave west bay. There is no evidence for any further below-ground crypt/vault within the church.

Developmental history

The church appears to have altered significantly from its medieval form. The chancel, nave and south transept all appear to be of one build and are medieval, but visually, the walling appears to have been significantly rebuilt or at least refaced in the restoration of 1884-5. Moreover, important components of the medieval church appear to have been removed. The former presence of a north transept is demonstrated by the disposition of 18th century chest tombs within the yard which appear to be arranged around the north-east corner of a (then) standing structure. The north wall of the chancel east bay displays the arched recess noted above, and is produced externally as a thicker wall with a coped summit and a joint to the nave; the recess appears to represent the blocked archway into a skew passage from the former transept. The corresponding arch in the chancel east bay south wall, now leading into the vestry, probably led into a similar skew passage, the similar arch leading into the south transept still present. The medieval church thus described would have a symmetrical cruciform plan, not uncommon within the district. The similarity of all the arches suggests that chancel, nave and transepts (inc. passages) were constructed as one phase, probably during the 14th century.

The church was apparently 'rebuilt' in 1778 (Anon., 1883, 340), a date which accords with the demolition of the suggested north transept and skew passage, and the blocking of their arches; the transept was certainly gone by 1830 when a burial took place on its site. The suggested southern skew passage was probably demolished at the same time, and its arches blocked - it had gone by 1884 (see below) - while the 'foundations of an arch' were observed in the south transept east wall in 1883, prior to the construction of the vestry and the reopening of the arches (ibid.).

The church after the 1778 rebuilding is depicted in the Faculty plan for the 1884-5 restoration (NLW, SD/F/199). It comprised just the chancel, nave and south transept. All arches have been blocked save the chancel arch. Openings - including the north door - are in their present locations but the 2 westernmost nave windows were absent. All were single light and were timber framed sash windows (NLW, SD/F/199). There was a bellcote on the nave west wall. The pews were already open benches. The church was described by a contemporary observer as 'not distinguished by any architectural details of importance' (Lewis, 1833).

The church was restored in 1884-5 (NLW, SD/F/199), following specifications by the architect E. H. Lingen Barker, of London, Hereford and Tenby. The restoration as proposed was fairly low-impact but, as has been noted above, much of the walling appears to have been rebuilt or at least refaced. The north door was rebuilt and new windows inserted, largely on the site of the existing (1778) windows. The bellcote was rebuilt. Entirely new softwood roofs were put on throughout, a boarded 'wagon-roof' ceiling in the chancel and collared roofs in the nave and transept, with scissors-braces arch-braced from wall corbels; there are, however, no upstands or weather tabling. The interior was replastered but the extent of removal of the old is unknown. The chancel floor, and nave and transept passages, were polychrome-tiled and suspended boarded floors were put in beneath the new seating in the latter two cells. The new vestry was built south of the chancel utilising the former skew-passage arches which were unblocked; it appears, however, that the architect was unaware of their presence when the plans were drawn up as the walls were depicted as solid. The buttressed north porch was also built new, with a 2-centred doorway and a scissors-braced roof. Most fittings, except the font which was moved to its present location, are from this restoration, and include the seating, altar rail, oolite credence shelf and recess and the oolite-based pulpit.

There has been little further work on the church, except some poor 20th century repointing, and the introduction of a new altar table, also 20th century.

The oolite font is medieval, with a square cushioned bowl, cylindrical stem, and square base, all probably 13th century.

In the chancel is the fragment of an ECM (Dyfed PRN 1296) exhibiting part of an incised cross. It was found 'built up in one of the chancel walls' during the restoration of 1884-85 (Evans, 1917, 7); however it is said - spuriously? - to be not in situ (Salter, 1984, 55) having instead come from a ruined medieval chapel within the parish (also dedicated to St Brynach).

The church was not listed in 1998.

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the possible pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication; ECM (in situ?).

Henry's Moat was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Cemais, and appears originally to have been dedicated to St Brynach (Rees, 1932). The dedication, however, became corrupted to St Bernard (Lewis, 1833) before returning to its original form.

The benefice was a rectory which since at least 1488 has been in private patronage; in 1594 the presentation was described as not appendent to a manor (Green, 1912, 198). In 1291, as 'Ecclesia de Mota Henrici', it was assessed at £8 (ibid.), a not inconsiderable sum. The annual value was 106s. 8d in the 'Valor' of 1536, for tenths of 10s 8d. (ibid.)

By 1786 the annual value was £22 8s 4d, rated in the king's books at £5 6s 8d (ibid.), and in 1833 the living was a discharged rectory in the patronage of a local squire, endowed with £200 private benefaction and £200 royal bounty (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Brynach, Henry's Moat, was a parish church. The living was a rectory, held with Maenclochog, Llandeilo Llwydarth, Mynachlogddu, Llangolman, New Moat and Llys-y-fran (Benefice 831) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Daugleddau (St Davids, 1997-8).

In the churchyard is a boulder locally held to be prehistoric (RCAHM, 1925, 119).

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Jones, W., 1992, Quinquennial Report, Henry's Moat.

St Davids, 1997-8, Diocesan Year Book.

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(HPR/122 - Henry's Moat)

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Salter, M., 1984, The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales.

**ST MARY,
HERBRANDSTON,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 3021

RB No.

NGR SM 8706 0767

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 80% medieval core fabric.

A 5-cell church, small-medium sized. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 3 bays; north porch; west tower, (now) 2 storeys; all medieval. South porch, 19th century. Boilerhouse (timber, north of nave), mid-20th century.

Construction is in limestone and Old Red Sandstone rubble. 75% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs; boilerhouse with timber lean-to roof. Chancel arch, east window and tracery, sconces, rebuilt windows, aumbries, 'choir recesses' and blocked south door; north and south doors; blocked north porch door; nave tomb recess; nave corbels; sanctus bellcote; west tower with vault, spiral stair, arch, arcaded recesses and slit lights; all medieval. West tower hipped roof, 1720-770. Remainder of openings (windows), 19th century, 1904 and later 20th century.
(effigy, loose in chancel, 14th century?.)

Roofs: 1904 (west tower roof 1740-70)

Floors: 19th century, 1904 and mid-20th century.

Finishes: 18th century render; pointing 1904 and later 20th century.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - very good. Medium-depth external cutting, concrete-lined, around 100% of church, footings exposed; no evidence for floor level changes; floors not suspended, but heating flues below nave; no internal crypt/vault is evident; no evidence for former components beyond church; memorials lie significantly close to 5% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - good. 80% medieval core fabric?. Medieval chancel arch, east window with tracery and rebuilt side windows, sconces, corbels, sanctus bellcote, choir and tomb recesses, aumbries, doors (open and blocked), west tower with vault, spiral stair, arcaded recesses, arch and openings; loose effigy.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Nave, early 13th century.

Phase 2 - Chancel, 14th century.

Phase 3 - West tower, late 14th century?

Phase 4 - 'Choir recesses', 15th century.

Phase 5 - North porch, 16th century.

(Phase 6 - West tower truncated, hip-roofed.)

Phase 7 - Restored in the 19th century, medium-high impact; north porch built.

Phase 8 - Restored 1904, low-medium impact; no new components.

Phase 9 - Boilerhouse, mid-20th century.

DESCRIPTION

St Mary, Herbrandston, is a 5-celled church, of small-medium size. It retains approximately 80% medieval core fabric.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a wider 3-bayed nave, a north porch (now vestry), a south porch and a 2-storey (truncated) west tower. It is now entered from the south. A timber lean-to boilerhouse lies between the nave south wall and the north porch west wall.

Construction is in large limestone and Old Red Sandstone rubble, unsquared and uncoursed, with crude medieval quoins. Ribbon pointed, 1904, over scant remains of 18th century render, and with extensive later 20th century repointing. Internal render/plaster, 1904, except in the chancel which is pointed, also from 1904. Roofs are slated gables, the nave always roofed at a higher level; the west tower has a slated hipped roof; the boilerhouse has a timber lean-to roof.

A medium-depth external cutting concrete-lined drain surrounds the entire church, from 1904, exposing footings in areas. There is no evidence for floor level changes. The floors are not suspended, but the nave floor lies above heating flues. The boilerhouse against the nave north wall is not below-ground, and no internal crypt/vault is evident. There is no evidence for former components beyond the present walls. 20th century memorials lie significantly close to the east wall.

The church and its plan are fundamentally medieval. The nave is earlier 13th century, with a full-centred semicircular-headed north door, but the chancel arch, and chancel, appear 14th century. The chancel west bay is flanked by the projecting recesses frequent in Pembrokeshire ('choir-recesses', cf. Johnston and Robeston West) which display butt-joints to the nave, but the recesses themselves may be later, 15th century?. Both north and south doors are present and still open; the north door was originally the main entry and is earlier of the two, and was given a porch, probably in the 16th century. The south porch, despite its medieval appearance, is 19th century (see below). The west tower is truncated and now displays a hipped roof from the 18th century. It is thought to be early (Freeman, 1852, 171) and may be late 14th century.

The present church

The chancel east window has 3 cusped lights with Perpendicular tracery in a 2-centred oolite surround, early 16th century but rebuilt/restored in 1904. The east bay side walls each have a single lancet with sunk cusps in 2-centred oolite surrounds, originally c.1500 (RCAHM, 1925, 121) but entirely rebuilt in the later 20th century. Internally, the east bay side walls each feature a medieval socket and corbel, representing sconces, the northern corbel rebuilt in 1904; below, each wall also features a plain square medieval recess, the southern with a circular oolite piscina bowl from 1904. The blocked 'priest's door' in the south wall of this bay (RCAHM, 1925, 121) is now scarcely discernible. The west bay side walls are thrown out as square projections, flush with the nave side walls and lean-to roofed as the main roof slopes, with segmental-headed internal recesses. The northern recess is squinched to the chancel main north wall; both recesses are lit by single cusped lancets with

square oolite surrounds from c.1500, rebuilt pre-1904?. The southern recess contains the effigy of a knight, loose, now much worn. The plain 2-centred chancel arch is probably 14th century; above it a shallow recess on the west face leads up and into a sanctus bellcote of simple form, low-gabled and with a simple lintelled opening, 14th century?, much restored in the later 20th century. The chancel roof is of softwood comprising common rafters with collars. The floor is black-and-white tiled and from the 19th century.

The nave east bay side walls each display a window with a segmental opening of pre-1904 date, medieval?; 2-light windows with sunk cusps and spandrels in square oolite surrounds were inserted in 1904. To the west, the north wall has an internal tomb recess with a depressed segmental head, 14th century?, for the effigy now loose in the chancel?. Both the north and south doors are still open; the north door has a full-centred semicircular head of early 13th century date but the south door is later, with a segmental head, 14th century?. Internally, medieval carved-head corbels are (re)set above the doors. The west bay north wall is thrown out as a square projection with a 'clerestorey' lean-to roof and an internal recess with a segmental head (cf. Hubberston); possibly originally a medieval baptistery (Freeman, 1852, 177). It is lit by a window like those in the west bay, inserted in an existing opening in 1904, as is the south wall. The nave roof is of softwood comprising common rafters with collars arch-braced from the wall-plate, from 1907. The woodblock floors, on concrete, are from 1904 while the tiled passages with heating flues are mid-20th century.

The north porch is of large rubble, roughly squared and coursed. The doorway in its north wall was blocked in the 19th century when the south porch was built, and it was converted into a vestry; it has a rounded 2-centred head of late medieval date. A window has been inserted through the blocking, a single cusped lancet in a 2-centred surround that may be pre-1904. The gable roof is of softwood common rafters. 1904; floored as the nave.

The west tower has lost its original belfry stage, and is now of 2 storeys with a hipped roof. It is early, probably late 14th century, and even when complete was not a 'typical' Pembrokeshire tower. It is not tapered and lacks the basal batter and string-course characteristic of the district. A square spiral stair turret occupies a shallow projection from the north-east corner, entered through a narrow 2-centred doorway of the later 14th century in the nave west bay; it is lit by slit-lights. The ground floor north and south walls have are entirely occupied by shallow, 2-centred internal recesses of unknown function but unique in the region. In the west wall is a window like those in the nave, from 1904, re-using an earlier opening?. The ground floor has a 14th century barrel-vault with a 2-centred profile, reflected in the arch opening into the nave, and is floored as the nave, from 1904. The second stage has simple slit-lights. The tower is in good condition.

Developmental history

The tower was truncated between 1740 and 1770; it is shown with crenellations in a naive but accurate sketch of the church on a map of 1770 (NLW, Herbrandston Glebe Lands, survey by J. Butcher, 1740). The sanctus bellcote (with a bell) and the large east window are also shown, and the chancel south door is depicted as open. The south door is shown as open, but without a porch (see below). The bellframe, constructed at the present level, bears the date 1770 (RCAHM, 1925, 122), when the present hipped tower roof was presumably constructed. The truncated tower was noted by Richard Fenton c.1811 who, however described the interior of the church as 'rude and simple to a degree, and contains nothing (to) arrest the antiquary's attention' (Fenton, 1903, 99). He noted that the effigy already lay loose in the chancel.

Despite its convincingly medieval appearance, the south porch was not built until after 1838, not being depicted either on an estate map of 1830 (Pembs. R. O., D/RKL/1194) or on the unusually detailed tithe map of 1838 (NLW, Herbrandston, 1838). It has a 2-centred doorway and the gable roof is of softwood, as the north porch roof, and the floor is tiled directly on the substrate. The south porch was present prior to 1904 (NLW, SD/F/200), by which time the chancel south door had been blocked. At the same time, the north porch door was presumably blocked and the porch converted into a vestry, and the window inserted?. The chancel tiled floor is 19th century and may belong to the same period.

Those few details of the church described by Freeman in 1852 still survive and include the (then) unrestored Perpendicular east window (Freeman, 1852, 175-7). In 1904, the pre-restoration nave windows were timber-framed (Anon., 1905, 95).

The church was restored in 1904 (NLW, SD/F/200) to the specifications of the architect C. Ford Whitcombe of London, Newbury and Broad Heath, Worcs., and at an estimated cost of £350. The restoration was low-medium impact. The nave was refenestrated and replastered, but the extent to which the existing plaster was removed is not known. The chancel was entirely stripped, and pointed. The chancel recess windows may now have been rebuilt and the south porch/vestry window possibly inserted. The entire exterior was repointed. The chancel and nave were reroofed, without tabling (it had been intended to retain the existing nave roof and to fix matchboarding). The nave, tower ground floor and north porch/vestry were refloored in woodblock on concrete and given oak seating, with panelled wainscot dados. The present altar rail may have been fitted. The font was moved to its present position.

The oak-panelled altar table and reredos were installed in 1927 (NLW, SD/F/202); the pulpit and desk are similar and presumably contemporary.

A timber lean-to boilerhouse was constructed between the nave north wall and the north porch west wall in the mid-20th century (after 1925 - RCAHM, 1925, 121), when the tiled nave passages with heating flues were laid. It has an asbestos flue.

The chancel side windows, originally from c.1500, were entirely rebuilt in the later 20th century.

The font is a 'modern copy of that in Rudbaxton Church' (RCAHM, 1925, 122).

No Listed Building information available.

SITE HISTORY

There is no firm evidence for any pre-conquest religious use of the site.

St Mary, Herbrandston, was a parish church in the post-conquest period (Rees, 1932), of the medieval Deanery of Rhos. The living was a rectory appurtenant to Haverfordwest Priory (Green, 1912, 201). In 1291, as 'Ecclesia de Villa Herberandi', it was assessed at £6 13s 4d for tenths to the king, the sum payable being 13s 4d (ibid.). In 1536 the annual value was £7 13s 2d, in tenths 15s 4d (ibid.).

At the dissolution, Haverfordwest Priory and its appurtenances fell to the king, including the patronage of Herbrandston which remained in royal hands (ibid.). In 1786, the rectory was rated in the king's books at £7 13s 4d, in yearly tenths 15s 4d (ibid.).

In 1998 St Mary, Herbrandston, was a parish church. The living was a rectory held with Hasgward and St Ishmaels (Benefice 823) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Roose (St Davids, 1997-8).

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**ST DAVID,
HUBBERSTON,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 3034

RB No.

NGR SM 8906 0623

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 80% medieval core fabric.

A 7 (8)-cell church, small-medium sized, now cruciform. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 3 bays; west tower, 5 storeys; all medieval. North transept, 1 bay; south transept, 1 bay; vestry (north of chancel, transeptal), 1 bay; organ chamber (south of chancel, transeptal), 1 bay; north porch; all 1929-31.

Construction is in limestone and Old Red Sandstone rubble. 100% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs. Chancel arch; chancel with vault, east window and tracery, south (re-used) window, triple sedilia, piscina, tomb recesses and 'choir' recesses; rood-loft corbel; nave with vault, north door and blocked south door; west tower with vault, spiral stair, arch, openings and parapet; all medieval. Remainder of nave, chancel and west tower openings (windows), 1866-7. All other openings, and transept vaults, 1929-31.

Roofs: Chancel and nave vaulted, 14th century; roofs 1929-31.

Floors: 1866-7 and 1929-31.

Finishes: 1929-31.

Condition - good. Undergoing renovation including repointing in January 1998.

Archaeological potential - very good. Yard build-up removed around 100% of church; deep, revetted cutting around 90% church except, exposes few footings; floor levels raised; floors not suspended, no underfloor void; no internal crypt/vault evident; no evidence for former components beyond church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - good. 80% medieval core fabric. Medieval chancel arch, vaults, openings (inc. tracery), sedilia, piscina, doors (open and blocked); medieval west tower with vault, spiral stair, arch, openings and parapet.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave (and former transepts?), 14th century.

Phase 2 - West tower, earlier 16th century.

Phase 3 - Restored 1866-7, medium impact; no new components.

Phase 4 - Restored 1929-31, high impact; transepts, vestry, organ chamber and north porch built.

DESCRIPTION

St David, Hubberston, is a 7 (or 8) celled church, now cruciform, of medium size. It retains approximately 80% medieval core fabric from its original form.

The present church consists of a medieval 2-bayed chancel, a wider 3-bayed nave, and a 5-storey west tower. A vestry north of the chancel west bay, an organ chamber south of the chancel west bay, a north transept, a south transept and a north porch, all single bayed, transeptal and conjoining, were added in 1929-31.

The medieval fabric is medium-large Old Red Sandstone and limestone rubble, unsquared and uncoursed, with crude quoins. The 1929-31 work is in medium-sized roughly coursed limestone rubble. 1929-31 cement ribbon pointing throughout (undergoing repointing in 1998); internal render/plaster, 1929-31. Roofs are slated gables, the nave always roofed at a higher level; the west tower roof was not seen.

Much yard build-up around the church was excavated away in 1929-31, and a deep, revetted cutting was excavated around the church except the east end, and concrete-lined; footings, however, are only exposed north of the nave where the cutting is below the level of the medieval door sill. Floor levels were raised in the 18th century. The floors are not suspended and lack an underfloor void. No internal crypt/vault is evident. There is no evidence for former components beyond the present walls.

The nave is probably 13th century, and, unlike the chancel, its walls contain much Old Red Sandstone and are battered externally. The form of the chancel arch gives the chancel a 14th century date, when both it and the nave were vaulted. The west tower is from the early 16th century and is of the tall, multifloored Pembrokeshire type (cf. Gumfreston and Robeston West). The church was radically altered in 1929-31 by the addition of north and south transepts, a north porch and vestry. However, the arches into the transepts apparently existed prior to 1929, according to a contemporary letter in the 1930 Faculty bundle (NLW, SD/F/205). If this is true, they can only have led to medieval transepts. No transepts are shown on the unusually accurate tithe map of 1838 (NLW, Hakin, 1838), and they are not mentioned by Fenton in c.1811 (Fenton, 1903, 100), by Lewis in 1833 (Lewis, 1833), or by Freeman in 1852 (Freeman, 1852, 164-75). They may have been removed early on in the post-medieval period, but no suggestion of their former presence was made by the RCAHM in 1925 (RCAHM, 1925, 105). The church appears always to have been entered from the north but there is also a blocked south door.

The present church

The chancel east window has 3 cusped lights and simple Perpendicular tracery in a 2-centred surround with a drip-mould, all in limestone and from the early 16th century; an internal corbel at sill level may be associated with a former altar-beam or statuary. The east bay south wall is pierced by a window with a segmental rear-opening, post-medieval?, containing a cusped lancet with a square limestone surround with sunk spandrels, from c.1500 but probably relocated (see below). Internally is a piscina with a 2-centred recess and a polygonal bowl, Decorated in style and late 14th century; to the west is a triple sedilia, of 2-centred arches, with hoodmoulds, on octagonal shafts with moulded bases, similarly late 14th century. The north wall opposite has a wide, segmental tomb recess, 14th century?, effigy gone. The doors to the vestry and organ chamber in the side walls of the west bay have plain 2-centred rear-arches which were retained from 14th century recesses, possibly the so-called 'choir-recesses' characteristic of Pembrokeshire churches (cf. Herbrandston and Johnston). The plain 2-centred chancel arch is similar. The chancel is vaulted with a 2-centred barrel-vault from the 14th century. The floor is tiled, from 1866-7.

The nave side walls are battered externally. The transept arches in the east bay are similar to the above, and there is a suggestion (see above) that they represent medieval arches unblocked in 1929-31 when the transepts were built. A plain corbel above the north wall arch springer supported the former rood-loft. The north doorway has a 2-centred surround of apparent 13th-14th century date, but possibly restored. Opposite is the blocked south door, with a 2-centred surround of large square voussoirs, 13th-14th century. The west bay is lit by a window in each side wall, both of 2 plain-cusped lights with central trefoils in squared limestone surrounds,

1866-7; the northern reveal descends to floor level and is probably medieval (cf. Herbrandston) and possibly originally a baptistery (Freeman, 1852, 177). The nave is vaulted like the chancel. The passages are tiled, from 1866-7, and the woodblock flooring was laid, on concrete, in 1929-31.

The west tower was undergoing restoration in January 1998 and could not be properly examined. It is of 5 storeys, one of a group of Pembrokeshire towers (see above) with multiple horizontal divisions. It has retained most of its medieval fabric, of earlier 16th century date, and is tapered. A square spiral stair turret occupies north-west corner, entered from the ground floor through a segmental-headed door, earlier 16th century, above floor level; the stair is lit by simple slits. The ground floor entered from the nave through a wide, plain 2-centred arch. The interior is not plastered. There is a window in the west wall with a segmental rear arch contemporary with the rest of the tower but with a window rebuilt like those in the nave, 1866-7. The ground floor is vaulted with a 2-centred barrel-vault with a large central bell-rope opening, all early 16th century; floored as the nave passages, 1866-7. The second storey is also vaulted (RCAHM, 1925, 105). There are simple slit-lights in the succeeding stages, and the belfry stage has 2-light openings in each of the 4 sides, with semicircular heads and squared surrounds. The parapet lies on a plain corbel table, continuous around the tower, without crenellations in 1925 (*ibid.*), not seen in 1998.

Developmental history

Yard build-up was causing problems by 1759 when the church interior was raised, and the floors were flagged between the seats (Pembs. R. O., HPR/38/2). Further expenditure during the 18th century appears to be limited to minor repairs, but in 1792 a western gallery was fitted, which survived until 1929 (Pembs. R. O., HPR/38/62).

The church was restored in 1866-7 under the architect Frederick Wehnert (Pembs. R. O., HPR/38/62) but no details are known. The present nave windows, however, belong to this restoration as does the nave and chancel roof tabling. The church was refloored, the chancel and passages with the present tiling. The seating was decayed by 1929 and removed.

The RCAHM Inventory of 1925 contains an illustration of the church, before the later restoration, from the south-east (RCAHM, 1925, 105). In it can be seen the west tower, without crenellations, the present east window and the present nave south window; there were no other windows in the nave south wall. The chancel west bay was lit by a cusped lancet with sunk spandrels, medieval and similar to that now in the east bay, while the east bay has a plain, square, post-medieval light; it appears that the medieval light was moved to the east bay when the organ-chamber was built in 1929-31.

The 1929-31 restoration was undertaken to the specifications of the architect J. B. Fletcher of Cardiff (NLW, SD/F/205) at an estimated cost of £2300. The church interior lay up to 3m below the level of the yard, and all fittings were rotten. Much of the external build-up was excavated away and the present external channel cut, and lined with concrete. The internal plaster was stripped, and the chancel and nave were replastered. The chancel, nave and tower were reroofed (above the vaulting) and the nave given new woodblock flooring. The nave was resealed with the present free-standing softwood pews. All other fittings now present, including the altar table and reredos, sedilia seating, altar rail, chancel screen with double pulpits, and desk, are of oak and from this restoration.

The church was doubled in size by the addition of north and south transepts, a transeptal vestry and transeptal organ chamber which were added respectively north and south of the chancel west bay, adjoining the transept east walls, and a north porch adjoining the north transept west wall. The north and south transepts have barrel-vaults (superficially?) like those in the chancel and nave. The vestry and organ-chamber doors were modified from existing medieval recesses (see above). Fenestration copied that from 1866-7 in the nave, and the external vestry door and north porch doors have 2-centred neo-gothic surrounds of oolite. The roofs are all gables, those in the vestry, organ chamber and porch roofs of softwood common rafters without trusses. The floors are all in woodblock laid on concrete as the nave. The transepts were seated as the nave. The organ chamber was fitted with an organ by Messrs. J. J. Binns of Leeds (Pembs. R. O., HPR/38/62).

The limestone font has a square scalloped bowl, a cylindrical stem and a square base, from the 12th-early 13th centuries.

The church was undergoing renovation in January 1998, including repointing of the tower and chancel.

No Listed Building information available.

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the pre-conquest religious use of the site - Celtic dedication.

St David, Hubberston, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Rhos (Rees, 1932). The living was a rectory appropriated to Pill Priory, probably at an early date (RCAHM, 1925, 105n.). In 1291 it was assessed, as 'Ecclesia de Villa Huberti', at £6 13s 4d for tenths to the king, the sum payable being 13s 4d (Green, 1912, 206-7). In 1536 its annual value was £6 2s 7d, in tenths 12s 3¼d (ibid.). There may have been a subordinate chapel, dedicated to St Thomas, near Pill (ibid.).

At the dissolution Pill Priory with all its appurtenances fell to the crown, including the advowson of Hubberston, and in 1786 the patronage was in the hands of the king, as Prince of Wales (ibid.). The annual value of the rectory was £70, in yearly tenths 12s 3¼d, and it was rated in the king's books at £6 2s 8½d (ibid.).

In 1894 the civil parish of Hakin was created out of the part of Hubberston parish that included the church (RCAHM, 1925, 104n.). and has its own church of St Mary, Hakin.

In 1998 St David, Hubberston, was a rectory (Benefice 300) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Roose (St Davids, 1997-8).

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**ST PETER,
JOHNSTON,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 3352

RB No.

NGR SM 9321 1040

(No Listed Building information available)

SUMMARY

Medieval church; 90% medieval core fabric.

A 4-cell church, small-medium-sized. Consists of chancel (with choir recesses), 2 bays; nave, 4 bays; north transept, 1 bay; south transept, 1 bay; west tower, 3 storeys; all medieval.

Construction is predominantly in limestone rubble. 100% of internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slated gable roofs; choir recesses have slated lean-tos. Chancel arch; transept and choir recess arches and vaults; 2 piscinae; sedilia; Easter sepulchre/tomb recess; squints; rood-loft corbels; brackets; 1 window, and rebuilt windows; doors (open and blocked); west tower with vaults, all openings, spiral stair turret, and parapet; all medieval. Windows partly rebuilt 1908-9; tower crenellations added.

(Incised calvary stone, medieval, not in situ?; 17th century altar rail, restored.)

Roofs: 1908-9. Floors: 19th century. Finishes: 1908-9.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - very good. Medium-deep cutting around 100% of church, primary, secondarily deepened, footings exposed in 20% of church; floor raised in 10% of church; suspended floors in 50% of church, with underfloor void; no internal crypt/vault evident; no evidence for any former components beyond present church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - good. 90% medieval core fabric. All openings medieval, including arches, vaults, windows (mostly rebuilt), doors, piscinae, sedilia, 2 squints, corbelling, brackets, tower spiral stair and parapet.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, 13th century.

Phase 2 - North and south transepts, earlier 14th century.

Phase 3 - Choir recesses, 15th century.

Phase 4 - West tower, earlier 16th century.

Phase 5 - Restored 1908-9, low-medium impact; no new components.

DESCRIPTION

St Peter, Johnston, is a 5-celled church, of small-medium size, cruciform. It retains approximately 90% medieval core fabric.

The church has an entirely symmetrical plan, consisting of a 2-bayed chancel with 'choir-recesses', a wider 4-bayed nave, a single bayed, short north transept, a similar, single bayed south transept, and a 3-storey west tower.

Construction is in large limestone rubble, with some mixed Old Red Sandstone and slate, unsquared and uncoursed, with crude medieval quoins. Pointing from 1908-9 obscures masonry; internal render/plaster, 1908-9. The church is entered through a south door. Roofs are slated gables, the nave always roofed at a higher level, and the transepts vaulted; the vaulted choir-recesses are lean-to roofed continuing the chancel roof slopes; the tower roof was not seen.

A medium-deep, earth-cut cutting surrounds the church, primary, secondarily deepened on the north side exposing footings in areas. The tower floor may have been raised; the remaining internal levels are unchanged. There are suspended floors in the nave, with an underfloor void. No internal crypt/vault is evident. There is no evidence for any former components beyond the present church walls.

The church has a symmetrical, cruciform plan retaining most of the medieval fabric and arrangements, including the openings if not their surrounds. The nave and chancel are of similar construction and may be contemporary, the nave doors suggesting a 13th century date. The transept walls are partially offsetted suggesting that they are additions, probably of the earlier 14th century when a number of churches in the region were rebuilt to a cruciform plan (cf., inter alia, Loveston and Marloes); the transepts have always lacked skew passages. The 'choir-recesses' of the chancel are also later, with butt-joints to the chancel side walls; such recesses are frequent additions of the 15th century within the region (cf. Herbrandston et. al.). The west tower openings appear to be contemporary with the fabric and are good quality and late Perpendicular in style (cf. Steynton), according the tower an early 16th century date, but it lacks the basal better and string course of the 'typical' Pembrokeshire tower. Almost uniquely, there has been no later construction work.

The present church

The east wall upstand, like those throughout the church, may be substantially medieval but has been recoped in cement. The east window is of 3 cusped lights with Perpendicular tracery in a 2-centred oolite surround and drip-mould, originally from c.1500 but entirely rebuilt in 1908-9. The internal corners of the wall feature plain moulded brackets at mid-height, described in the sources as credence tables but probably for an altar-beam or statuary; the southern is very weathered. The east bay north wall features an internal recess with a segmental head, probably an easter sepulchre although possibly for a tomb, 14th century?. In the south wall is a 2-light window with cusps, sunk spandrels and a square surround, c.1500 but again entirely rebuilt in 1908-9. Beneath it is a piscina with a 2-centred head and a polygonal bracketed bowl, stylistically from the 14th century. To the east is a double sedilia, with 2-centred heads on a free shaft with a simply moulded base and capital, similarly 14th century. Externally, the outline of a segmental-headed arch is visible, traditionally regarded as a 'priest's door' of the 13th century blocked when the sedilia was inserted, but with no visible jambs. The side walls of the west bay are thrown out as square projections containing internal 'choir-recesses', with segmental-headed arches reflecting the profile of the recess barrel-vaults. The recesses have lean-to roofs over the vaults continuing the chancel roof-slopes, and are lit by windows like those in the south wall; the southern recess wall top was rebuilt in brick, in 1908-9?. The eastern stops feature corbels at springer level, medieval, for a second rood beam? (Caroe, 1917, 129). The plain, 2-centred chancel arch is fairly low and 13th century. Either side of the arch is a 2-light squint with square heads in plain square chamfered surrounds, from c.1500 and described as 'elegant...pierced Perpendicular panelling' by Freeman (Freeman, 1852, 176); they are very similar to the squints at Loveston. There are 3 corbels around the west face of the arch, for the former rood-loft and beam, and a

similar corbel on the east face north of the arch may suggest the sill-level of a former rood-loft door; there is a further corbel on the nave north wall. The upstand above may, like the east end upstand, be substantially medieval; the chancel step comprises an incised floriated cross rising from a calvary of 4 steps, from the later 16th century (RCAHM, 1925, 130).

The softwood chancel roof lacks trusses, comprising scissors-braced common-rafters with ashlar posts, from 1908-9. The floor is limestone-flagged, from the 18th-early 19th century and restored in 1908-9. The balustered oak altar rail is Laudian in form but was extensively restored in 1908-9.

The nave is lit by 2 windows in the north wall, either side of the blocked north door; that to the east was entirely rebuilt as the chancel south window in 1908-9, while that to the west is of 2 semicircular-headed, uncusped lights in a square surround, 16th-early 17th century, but moved to this location in 1908-9 to replace an earlier double-lancet. A third window in the south wall, east of the door, was also rebuilt like the chancel south window. The north and south doors have identical 2 centred sandstone surrounds from the 13th-earlier 14th century, the southern surround repaired in concrete in the 20th century; the north door was not blocked until 1908-9. The softwood nave roof features carved collar-rafter trusses arch-braced from timber wall-'corbels', also carved, all 1908-9. The passages are tiled, earlier 19th century tiles re-used in 1908-9?, and the woodblock flooring is suspended.

The short north and south transepts are entered from the nave via segmental arches and are identical. Both have external offsets on the east walls, and are lit by windows in the end walls, c.1500, largely rebuilt like the east window but without the drip-mould, while the north transept window retains medieval jambs and mullions. In the south transept a window lies beneath the sill, with a plain 2-centred head, later 14th century?. The transepts are both vaulted with segmental barrel-vaults, earlier 14th century. Floored as the nave passages.

The west tower has 3 storeys. It belongs stylistically to the early 16th century, but it is not tapered and lacks the basal batter and string-course characteristic of the region. A square spiral stair turret projects from the north-west corner, entered from the ground floor through a simple, square doorway with a low head, early 16th century, and is lit by simple slit-lights. The ground floor has a segmental barrel-vault of the early 16th century, pierced for bell-raising, and opens to the nave through a segmental arch reflecting the vault profile. The floor may have been raised; it is tiled as the nave passages, 1908-9. There is a window in the west wall of 2 crudely cusped lights in a square oolite surround, all early 16th century. The second stage is also vaulted (Allen, 1878, 196 - not seen 23/10/97), and features an external string-course over the nave roof apex. The belfry stage is lit by large, good-quality 2-light Perpendicular openings in all but the east wall, which are cusped, quatrefoiled and occupy 2-centred oolite surrounds with dripmoulds; though restored, they are fundamentally early 16th century (Freeman, 1852, pl.). The east wall is pierced by a square-headed single light in a chamfered sandstone surround. The parapet lies at a continuous level, but lies on a corbel-table that stops at the turret; the crenellations were added after 1852 (ibid.), in 1908-9?. There is a bell.

Developmental history

An account of the church from 1852 (Glynne, 1885, 211-12) is complemented by an etching of the same year (Freeman, 1852, pl.) taken from the north-west. In overall plan and arrangements, and in the location of the openings, the church was much as today. The north door was open, with a 2-centred drip-mould on moulded stops, now gone, 14th century?. The nave north wall windows were 2-light, that in the east bay in a square surround, as at present, and that in the west bay a double-lancet without a surround, 13th century?. The north transept window was as at present. All gable walls had upstands and tabling. The west tower parapet was uncrenellated, and the west belfry lights were closed. The piscina and sedilia were noted. The church had recently undergone 'some restoration and improvement', evidently of low impact as it was described in 1864 as 'one of the most interesting and best preserved in the district, kept in good order and hitherto undamaged by restorers' (Anon., 1864, 346).

The church was subject to a second lengthy account in 1878 which includes a detailed ground plan (Allen, 1878, 194-9). The arrangements were entirely as at present. There were 3 light windows in the chancel and transept gable walls as at present, and 2-light windows in the present chancel south wall, choir recess, nave side wall and tower west wall openings. The piscina, Easter sepulchre recess, brackets, squints, rood-loft corbels and sedilia are shown. The only major differences, in fact, are that both north and south doors were open, and the south-east internal angle in the south transept was closed off by a diagonal wall, in the situation where the piscina was revealed in 1908-9. All windows, and the belfry openings, were described as 'Perpendicular', with the exception of that in the nave west bay which was 'Early English', clearly the one shown in 1852 (see above), now gone. The roofs were 'modern'. The present floor-tiles and flags may be 19th century.

The roof was repaired in 1897 (Pembs. R. O., HPR/4/5), but in 1898 the church could still be described as having 'escaped restoration' (Anon., 1898, 184-5). However, by 1908 the nave is stated to have been lit by 2 'wooden' windows; were these windows overlooked by Allen in 1878?, or were 2 nave windows rebuilt in timber between 1878 and 1908?

A Faculty for restoration was sought in 1908 (Pembs. R. O., HPR/4/5), the main objective being the reflooring and reseating of the church. The work was complete by 1909 (Anon., 1910, 319) according to which account it included the replacement of the 2 nave timber windows with 2 light windows with 'stone mullions', reseating in oak, the fitting of an oak pulpit and the renovation of the Laudian altar rail (*ibid.*). The structural evidence suggests that the work was more extensive and of low-medium impact. The north door was blocked, the church was reroofed and the earlier floor restored. The windows were all restored to a greater or lesser degree, one of the existing windows being moved to the nave north wall. The interior was stripped of plaster, including the 'structure' at the south-east corner of the south transept (see above) which was removed to reveal the piscina; the church was replastered. The new seating was of fine oak pews in an 'Arts & Crafts' tradition, with boxed sides, and oak stalls on free-standing boarded floors; an oak altar table and reredos, and a new pulpit were also fitted. The north transept was screened off as a vestry, in softwood, and a tower screen was fitted.

There has been some further work. The path to the south door was laid in 1914 (Pembs. R. O., HPR/4/5), and the internal plaster was stripped in 1923, and replastered (Warren, 1923, 176).

The limestone font has a scalloped, square bowl, a cylindrical stem and a square base, from the 12th-early 13th century.

No Listed Building information available.

(During the 1922 plaster strip (Warren, 1923, 176) it was found that the sedilia seating was formed from a re-used incised cross-slab (no Dyfed PRN?); its present whereabouts are unknown.)

SITE HISTORY

There is no firm evidence for any pre-conquest religious use of the site - Possible ECM?, *in situ*?

St Peter, Johnston, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Roose (Rees, 1932). The living was a rectory, and was granted to Pill Priory in the 13th century, by Thomas de Rupe (Roche), as 'Ecclesia de Villa Johannis' (Green, 1912, 212). It is not mentioned in the 'Taxatio' of 1291, but in 1536 the chapel had an annual value of 40s 3d, in tenths 4s 0½d (*ibid.*).

At the dissolution, Haverfordwest Priory and its appurtenances fell to the king, including the patronage of Johnston; the advowson remained in royal hands into the 20th century (*ibid.*). The livings of Johnston and Steynton were united in 1662 (*ibid.*) and remained annexed until the late 20th century.

In 1786, the discharged rectory of Johnston, of the Archdeaconry of St David's, was rated in the king's books at £2 0s 5d (*ibid.*).

In 1998 St Peter, Johnston, was a parish church. The living was a rectory, held with Llangwm and Freystrop (no Benefice No.) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Roose (St Davids, 1997-8).

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**ST CAWRDA,
JORDANSTON,
PEMBROKESHIRE (PRESELI)**

Dyfed PRN 5024

RB No.

NGR SM 9186 3252

Grade II listed

SUMMARY

18th century church; 80% pre-19th century core fabric. On site of, and in same location as, medieval church (no separate Dyfed PRN).

A 3-cell church, medium-sized. Consists of chancel, 2 bays; nave, 2 bays; all 1797. West tower, 3 storeys; vestry (south), 1 bay over cellar; 1863.

Construction is in limestone rubble. Neo-gothic. All internal walls are rendered/plastered. Slate gable roofs. Openings are all from 1863, including chancel arch. Buttresses, 1863. West tower with main entrance, buttresses, crenellations and pinnacles, 1863.

Roofs and floors, 1863?. Finishes, 1910-1997.

Condition - good.

Archaeological potential - good-very good. Church entirely rebuilt in 1797, in same location as earlier church and above its foundations, and restored in 1863; no physical evidence for pre-1797 church; slight platform beneath 50% of church; external shallow concrete drain around 100% of church; no evidence for floor level changes; underfloor void; cellar beneath 20% of church; no further crypt/vault evident; no evidence of former components beyond church; memorials significantly close to 25% of church.

Structural value (pre 19th century) - very good. 80% 18th century core fabric.

Phasing:

Phase 1 - Chancel and nave, 1797.

Phase 2 - West tower and vestry, 1863.

Phase 3 - West tower restored in 1880, low impact.

Phase 4 - Church restored in 1910, very low impact.

(Former building history:

Phase 1 - Medieval church)

DESCRIPTION

St Cawrda, Jordanston, is a 3-celled church, of medium size. It was (re)built in 1797 by an unknown architect (Jones, 1994, 1), on the same location as the medieval church but no earlier fabric was retained.

The present church consists of a 2-bayed chancel, a 3-bayed nave, a west tower, with the main entrance, and a transeptal vestry of 1 bay, against the south wall of the chancel east bay.

The chancel and nave are constructed in limestone rubble throughout, unsquared but roughly coursed and without true quoins, all of 1797. The external pointing is from 1911. The internal walls are rendered/plastered. All dressings are in oolite, from 1863 and neo-gothic, and include the chancel arch and plain 2-centred windows and doors. The external buttressing is also of 1863. The roofs are slated gables, the nave at a higher level than the chancel, from 1863?.

The 1797 church was described as a 'small, neat edifice' in 1833, but 'not distinguished by any interesting architectural details' (Lewis, 1833).

The west tower is of similar construction, but all from 1863. It has 3 storeys. The main entrance to the church occupies the ground door, and is a plain 2-centred arch. The belfry openings are as in the chancel and nave. The corners are angle-buttressed, and the tower is pinnacled and crenellated, all with oolite dressings and all apparently from 1863, although the tower was restored in 1880 (A, Gordon, 1993). The roof was not seen. The vestry is similarly from 1883, and of the same construction including the openings. It is transeptal, with a slated gable roof at a lower level than the nave roof, from 1863?. It lies over a basement that is partly below-ground; an outside doorway is reached up an external flight of steps. The floor is suspended, from 1863?.

The church underwent some low-impact restoration in 1910. It was 'put into good repair, and...the architectural peculiarities of the old building have been preserved' (Anon., 1911, 155). There is little field evidence for this restoration, which may have been purely superficial and confined to repairs, finishes, fittings etc., but may have included the roofs. The tower underwent some further restoration, including repointing, in 1997.

There is no physical evidence for the pre-1797 church. A slight platform lies south of the church, its low scarp slope running parallel, and may represent primary made ground on the slight downhill slope in the yard. A shallow, concrete-lined external drain runs around the entire church, from 1911?. The southern vestry overlies a basement below yard level. There is no evidence for internal floor level changes, but an underfloor void is present beneath the suspended floors. No vault or crypt is evident. There is no evidence for any former components beyond the present walls. Some memorials lie significantly close to the south walls.

The plain font is possibly 12th century (Dyfed SMR; RCAHM, 1925).

The present church is Grade II listed.

SITE HISTORY

There is some evidence for the pre-conquest use of the site - Celtic dedication.

St Cawrda, Jordanston, was a parish church during the post-conquest period, of the medieval Deanery of Pebidiog (Rees, 1932). The living was a rectory (Green, 1912, 213) which from the first appears to have been appendant to the Manor of Jordanston in the Lordship of Dewslan (Pebidiog). In 1291, 'Ecclesia de Villa Jorhadi' was assessed at £6 13s 4d for tenths to the king, the amount payable being £2 13s 4d (ibid.). In 1536 the annual value was £6 3s 7d, in tenths 12s 4½d (ibid.).

The annual value of the rectory of 'Jordanston alias Tre Jordan' was £20 in 1786; it was rated in the king's books at £6 3s 9d (*ibid.*) and in private patronage. By 1833, the discharged vicarage, of the Archdeaconry of St Davids, was endowed with £400 royal bounty (Lewis, 1833).

In 1998 St Cawrda, Jordanston, was a parish church. The living was a vicarage, held with Mathry, St Edren's, Granston and St Nicholas (Benefice 655) in the Archdeaconry of St Davids, Rural Deanery of Dewisland and Fishguard (St Davids, 1997-8).

St Cawrda(f) has traditionally been the Jordanston dedication; the saint has mainly North Welsh connections and there is only one other dedication in West Wales, at Llanwrda, Carm. (Yates, 1973, 67). Rees, 1932, has the church dedicated to St Mary.

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