

Haverfordwest Castle Site and the Proposed Flagship Heritage Attraction: Statement of Significance Part A (Castle) Report 2 (A)



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Contents

Introduction	Pg. 3
The Brief Authorship and Acknowledgements Location Methodology Designations	
PART A	
Understanding Haverfordwest Castle	Pg. 6
History of Haverfordwest Castle Description of the medieval Castle Description of the former County Gaol Description of the former Governor's House Description of the Outer Ward and gated entrance Archaeological evaluation of the Castle Description of the castle's location and of distant views Condition of the castle and its associated buildings Opportunities for conversion and enhancement	
Haverfordwest Castle Statement of Significance	Pg. 35
Conclusion	Pg. 42
Appendices Conservation Area boundary Scheduled Ancient Monument Listed Building entries	Pg. 43

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Brief

This heritage report was initiated as a Statement of Significance of Haverfordwest Castle to consider its heritage values and capacity to be transformed into a flagship heritage attraction. As the castle site includes the Haverfordwest Town Museum the Statement of Significance necessarily needs to include its collections and its contribution to the castle. The brief was then expanded to review all the Pembrokeshire museums to assess their significance and potential contribution to a flagship attraction. To supplement what might be possible to take on loan from these museums the brief was further enlarged to consider the potential of private collections and the National Museum Wales. Given the constraints of the project time the assessment of all of the above is necessarily high-level.

The format of the report is divided into two parts and should be read together. Part A is the Statement of Significance for Haverfordwest Castle and Part B is the Statement of Significance for the Museum Collections.

1.2 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This Statement of Significance is written by Edward Holland, Director of Holland Heritage. PSC Ltd (contact David Howells) was commissioned by Pembrokeshire County Council on 22nd May 2018 and Holland Heritage is appointed as heritage consultant to inform the feasibility work.

The author is grateful to Davies Sutton Architects for copies of historic maps and photographs and for the plans of the site illustrating relative significance. Illustrations supplied or sourced for this document are credited accordingly and all other photographs are copyright Holland Heritage.

1.3 Location

Haverfordwest Castle is situated in the centre of, and towering above, the town on its northern side. It is reached by car from the west via Castle Street, and by foot, up steps from the Castle Lake public car park.

Haverfordwest Location Plan



Fig 1 Location (position of Haverfordwest Castle marked © Pembrokeshire County Council

1.4 Methodology

The purpose of this Statement of Significance is to understand the heritage assets, both built and movable, and its vulnerabilities in order to inform future proposals for change.

The process for writing a heritage report is in line with the philosophy first set out in the Burra Charter in 1979 and last updated in 2013 (*The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013.*) It sets out a methodology that is adopted by ICOMOS and used throughout the world. The objective is to identify the place and its associations, then assess its significance, identify obligations arising from this significance, gather information about other factors affecting the future of the place and, from all of this, inform its future. The assessment also follows the approach set out in Cadw's Conservation Principles document (*Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales, March 2011*) as well as that in the more recent best-practice guidance documents associated with the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 e.g. *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales, May 2017*.

The recognised process for assessing significance of museum collections (Reviewing Significance 2.0, 2012) considers the following aspects of a collection – its Provenance,

Rarity, Visual and Sensory Impact, Condition and Completeness, Historical Meaning and Exploitability. It also assesses whether the collections are of international, national, regional, local or organisational significance.

This report is based primarily upon survey work carried out between 27th June and 2nd July 2018 at Haverfordwest Castle, Scolton Manor, Narberth Museum, Tenby Museum and Art Gallery, Pembroke Dock Heritage Centre and the Haverfordwest Town Museum.

1.5 Designations

Haverfordwest Castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (PE 366) and a Grade I listed building (Cadw ref 12031). Within the castle site, The Governor's House and the Former County Gaol are both listed Grade II. Copies of the relevant designation entries are attached at Appendix A.

The Community of Haverfordwest has 325 listed buildings, the majority of which are Grade II. There are 26 Grade II* entries including Foley House, the Shire Hall, Church of St Martin of Tours, Palace Cinema and Old and New Bridge and there are three Grade I entries including Haverfordwest Castle, Haverfordwest Priory and the Church of St Mary.

The Community of Haverfordwest has two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the Castle and the Priory. The castle was scheduled in 1934 and the scheduled area enlarged in 1986.

Haverfordwest was designated a Conservation Area in 1975.

Statutory protection, under the terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, both as amended by the Historic Environment Wales Act 2016, require that works that affect the special character or appearance of a listed building require listed building consent.

Haverfordwest Town Museum, Tenby Museum and Art Gallery, Milford Haven Heritage and Maritime Museum, Narberth Museum, Penrhos Cottage, the Tudor Merchant's House and Scolton Manor all have full accreditation from the Arts Council as Registered Museums. Together they form the Pembrokeshire Museums Association.

PART A – Haverfordwest Castle

2.0 Understanding Haverfordwest Castle

2.1 History of Haverfordwest Castle

The first reference to the castle is by Giraldus Cambrensis in 1188, as part of his famous tour of Wales. It was then held by Richard Fitz Tancred whose father is believed to have founded the castle c.1110 when the family came here as part of the Flemish settlement of Pembrokeshire. The castle was then captured by King John in 1210 and given to William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. Marshall was a prolific castle builder so it is not surprising that he quickly rebuilt Haverfordwest Castle on taking ownership. From the Marshalls it passed to the de Bohuns though it was taken from them during the period 1265-74 and in 1289 it was acquired by Queen Eleanor, the wife of Edward 1, who immediately commissioned a major programme of works. Haverfordwest remained a royal castle though granted for life to notable people such as Aylmer de Valance (1308-24) and Thomas Earl of Worcester (1393-1403). The 12th and 13th century castle is principally represented by the shell of the Keep and its north and south towers and the rest is largely 14th century. The castle originally extended far to the west. Despite records of repairs being carried out during the 15th century, by 1577 the castle was recorded as being in ruins. In 1648 Oliver Cromwell ordered that the castle be dismantled but this was not carried out and instead the ruins were slowly robbed of dressed stone over successive centuries. It is noted that the Buck engraving of 1740 shows the castle in a more complete state than it is today.

In 1780 a Gaol and Governor's House were built within the inner ward, the latter set close to the former inner ward. The Gaol is said to have housed French prisoners in 1797. It was enlarged in 1816 by the addition of a debtors' prison and in 1820 it was replaced by an entirely new Prison to the designs of J P Pritchett of York. In 1878 the prison closed and from then until 1963 the former Prison and Governor's House (or Sergeant's House as it is labelled on a plan dated March 1951) were used by Pembrokeshire Constabulary. A 1934 condition report refers to the east end including offices for the Chief Constable and his staff. Amongst its recommendations were the total demolition of all the later buildings including the Governor's House.

In 1963 the site was acquired by Pembrokeshire County Council who retained the Governors House, converted the Gaol into the County Records Office and removed all of the remaining 18th century goal buildings, at a cost of c.£40,000. The conversion was carried out to the designs of Gilbert Ray, County Architect and is detailed in a specification dated January 1964 which described the works as including "demolition

of the tower [*i.e. goal tower*], first and second floors and part ground floor of the Prison Block. The part demolition of the old French Prison Block and demolition of cells and other buildings, walls and ruins within the old enclosure walls of the Castle....”

The building opened in 1967 with the County Archives on the ground floor and the Castle Museum upstairs. The museum closed in 1994 and the Town Museum opened in the Governor’s House on 2nd July 1996 where it remains. The County Archives moved to their current building in 2013. It is understood that prior to that the County Council sought interest from potential investors and that a proposal for a boutique hotel was discussed but eventually withdrawn by the interested party.

2.2 Description of the medieval castle

N.B. For the purposes of this Statement of Significance report the following description summarises the character and appearance of the castle. For a more detailed description see Cathcart King’s analysis of Haverfordwest Castle c.1110-1577 and Freeman’s analysis of Haverfordwest Castle 1577-1964 both found in D A Miles’s History of Haverfordwest published 1999 by Gomer Press (Llandysul). Reference should also be made to the Historic Environment Record and academic articles in Archaeologia Cambrensis and The Archaeological Journal.

The castle stands on a naturally defensive ridge with a sheer cliff at its east end. It towers above the town centre with the openings of the former principal chambers facing north-east and the blocked windows of the former Great Hall south-east and the South Tower between.

The roofless ruins of the shell of the castle are of local rubble stone. Close inspection reveals a variation in the masonry and different moulding profiles all of which indicate the different periods of building and repair. The Ministry of Works is recorded as having visited in 1951 and expressed concern about the dangerous condition of the castle due to falling masonry.

The principal surviving part is the inner ward at the east end, almost all of which is the result of major remodeling in the late 13th century. It is enclosed, to the east, by the principal chambers and chapel and, to the south, by the Great Hall and the south-east tower. To the north is the Keep and the Brechinock or North Tower. The name Brechinock is said to be derived from the word Brenhinol meaning Royal. The inner ward is now closed on the west side by the former Governor’s House added c.1780.



Fig 2 Haverfordwest Castle viewed from Castle Car Park

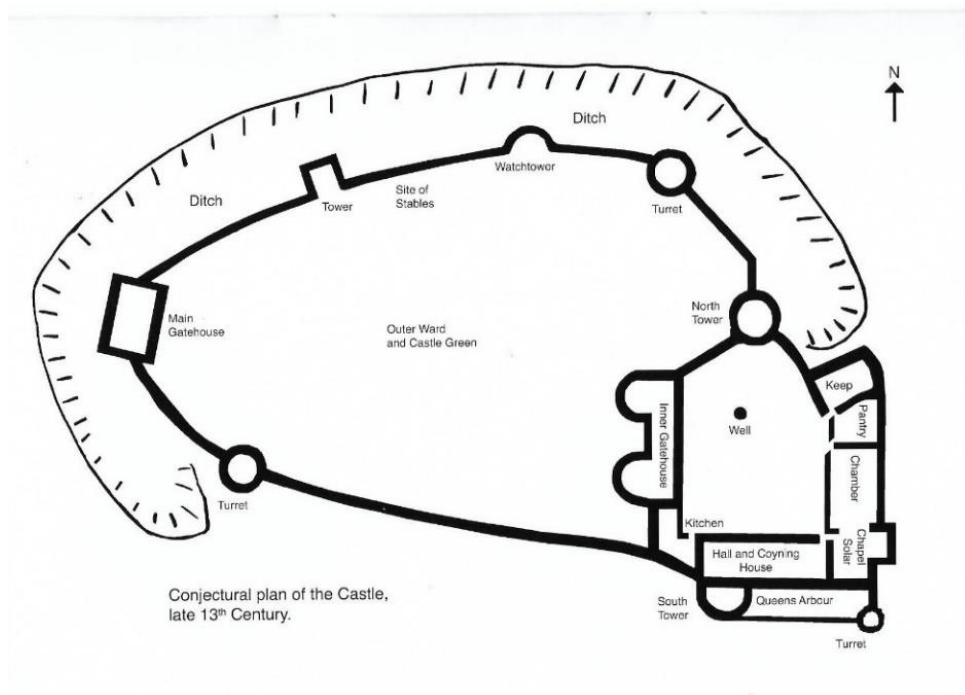


Fig 3 Plan of Haverfordwest Castle © Graham Frayling

The earliest surviving phase is represented at the north-east end of the east range of the inner ward where it is terminated by a 12th century tower with massively thick walls, the footings, at least, are assumed to have been the original Keep. Clear evidence remains of substantial medieval fireplaces. From the Keep there is a stretch of wall running north-west to the round Brechinock or North Tower from the later 12th or early 13th century. Attached to that is a stub of wall to where there was originally an inner gate.



Fig 4 The former Keep



Fig 5 North (Brechinock) Tower

The later 13th century is represented by the two principal ranges, the primary chambers to the east and the Great Hall to the south. Both of these ranges have three large pointed arched 1st floor windows which are datable to c.1290 on account of their wave-moulded surrounds, albeit now heavily weathered. Those to the east range are blocked, said to be when the prison was created as they are shown open in the 1740 Buck engraving showing a view of the castle from the north-east. The windows to the south remain open though all tracery has been lost.



Fig 6 View north-east across Inner Bailey



Fig 7 Blocked upper window of east range showing late C13 mouldings



Fig 8 view south along East range undercroft

Below both the principal chambers and the Great Hall there is evidence for vaulted undercrofts lit by lancet windows. There is also evidence that these ranges may have been vaulted as at the south-east corner of the Hall there is a carved springer for a former stone vault or grand timber roof and a similar one, though more weathered is noted to the east range.



Fig 9 Great Hall windows, south range

At the south end of the east range was the square chapel tower with a large window facing east with rebuilt pointed arched brick head.



Fig 10 Chapel tower at junction of east and south ranges



Fig 11 South Tower

This range is terminated by the c.1300 round south Tower which retains its staircase climbing to a small chamber on each floor. Unusually, it also has a staircase down to an external terrace known as the Queen's Arbour.



Fig 12 Steps down from South Tower to Queen's Arbour

The south-west angle between the tower and the Governor's House has been much altered. To the middle of the inner ward is the medieval well. It also has a highly out of character and insensitively sited rubbish bin, the moving of which is recommended.



Fig 13 Governor's House viewed from base of South Tower

The curtain wall is partly preserved to the north behind the former Gaol and around the area that is now the car park. Midway along are steps down to Hayguard Lane and the site of the former stables before turning south to the site of the outer gate.



Fig 14 North Wall from outside the Castle Bailey

Haverfordwest Castle in its present form originates in 12th century, it was remodeled by Queen Eleanor in the late 13th century and it became progressively ruinous from the late-medieval period onwards. In the late 18th century it was altered to become a Gaol with the erection of new buildings including the Governor's House. In the later 20th century these buildings were altered and the castle preserved by the County Council.

2.3 Description of the former County Gaol

In 1780 the former County Gaol was built in the Outer Ward, contemporary with the Governor's House and was replaced in 1820 by this much larger prison by J P Pritchett of York who was born in Pembrokeshire.

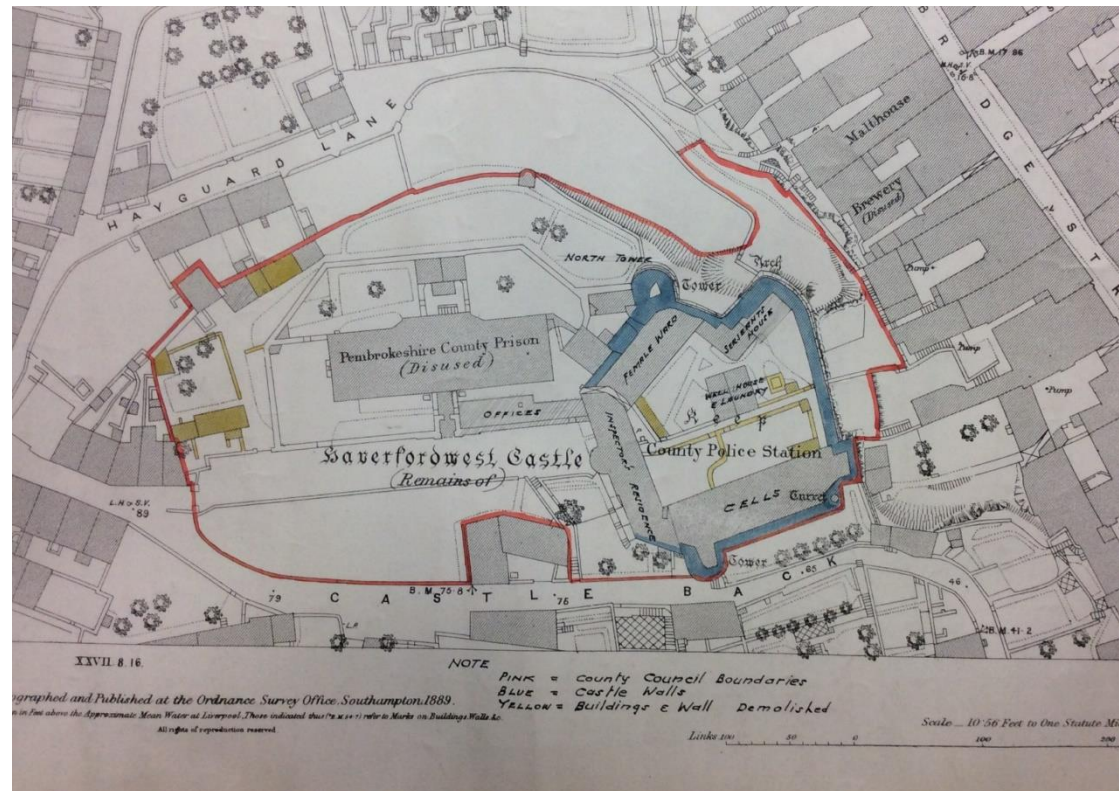


Fig 15 extract from 1889 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map showing the extent of post-medieval buildings existing at that time

In 1878 the prison closed and up until 1963 the building was occupied by the Pembrokeshire Constabulary. After 1963 it was converted to house the County Archives and in 1974 this was extended to the designs of Gilbert Ray, County Architect. The 1964 specification details the demolition of the observation tower, seen in situ in the old photograph below (fig 16), as well as other former prison buildings that occupied a substantial amount of the Inner Ward. Since the County Archives moved to its new building the former Gaol has remained empty.



Fig 16 pre-1964 photograph showing Gaol tower and Castle east and north curtain walls



Fig 17 pre-1964 photograph showing prison buildings in the angle between the Castle north and east curtain walls

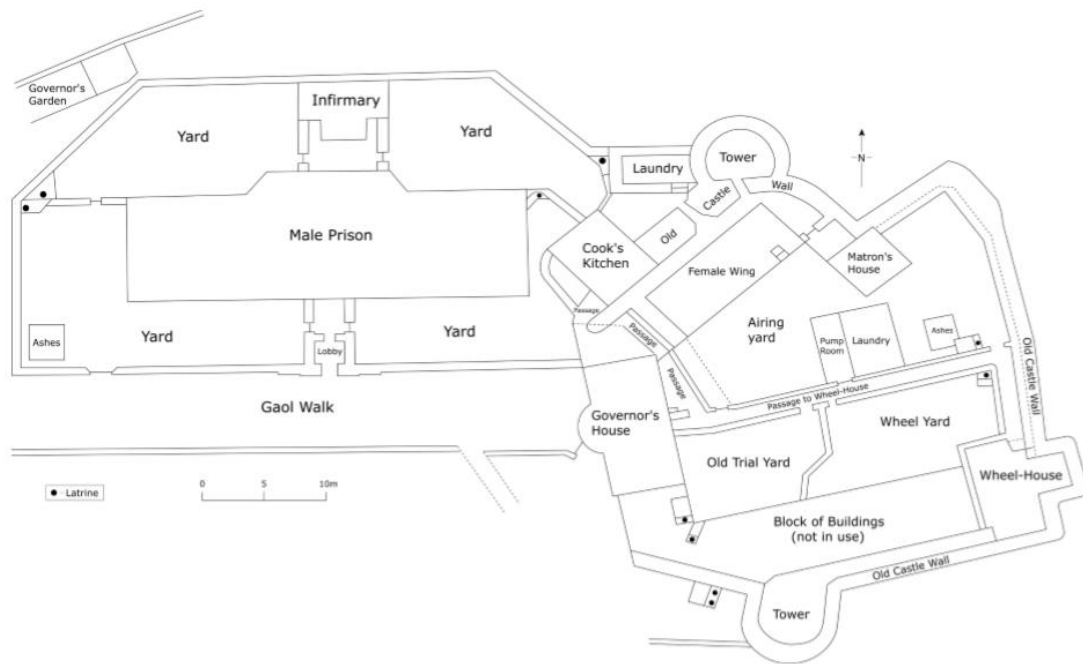


Fig 18 The layout of the Prison , drawn by Cambria Archaeology in their 2008 report © Cambria Archaeology

The Gaol as seen today is an imposing 3-storey, 13-bay, hipped slate roof structure with a lower modern extension to the west. It is built of local sandstone with prominent quoins and voussoirs to the original windows, many of which are now blocked. The windows to the southern side have out of character modern projecting grilles.



Fig 19 Former Gaol view from east

The south front retains the fortress-like original gateway built of coursed grey limestone enriched by droved tooling. There is a band course at impost level and below the entablature. The central bay is stepped forward with semicircular arched entrance with modern gates and a square-headed blocked opening to the right. There is an inner door under a lunette window.

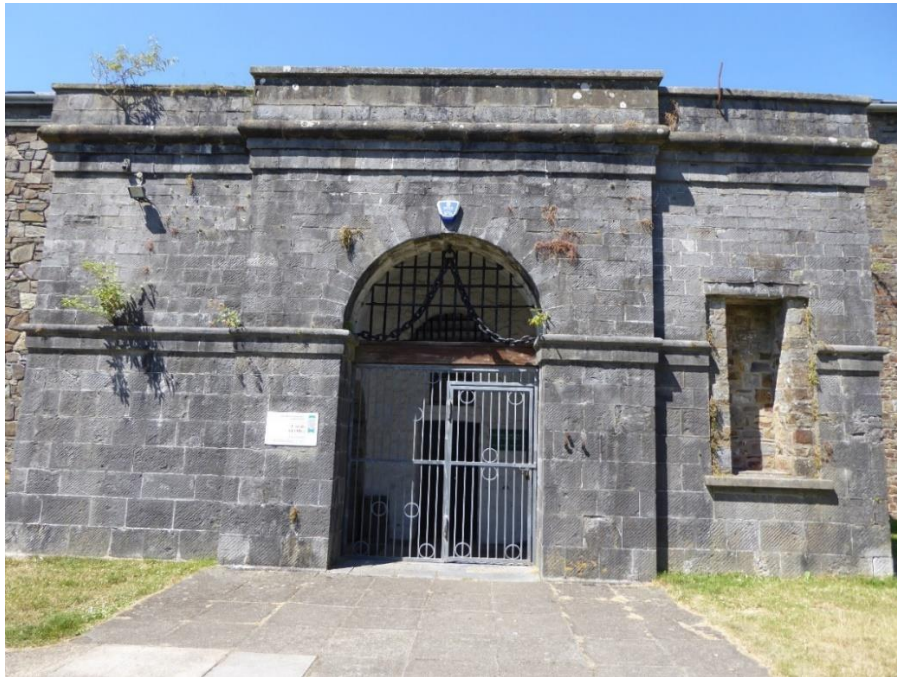


Fig 20 Main entrance gateway to former Gaol

To the rear (north) the central bays are splayed forward in the manner of the typical prison plan-form with central observation tower. The idiosyncratic modern extension of 1974 has a mixture of materials with a random rubble south wall with concrete wheel-like feature to the centre with incised radiating lines. There is slate hanging at the west end and a broad semicircular arch to the rear.



Fig 21 Rear elevation of former Gaol



Fig 22 detail of window openings to rear of former Gaol



Fig 23 Former Gaol from west end



Fig 24 south elevation of former Gaol showing modern extension



Fig 25 Entrance door to former Gaol

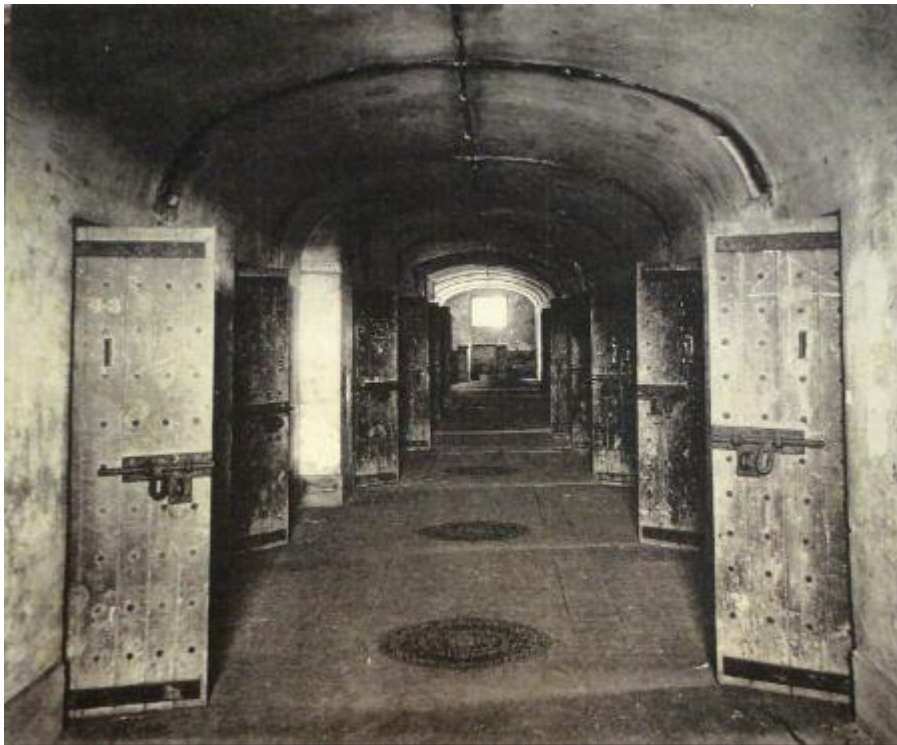


Fig 26 Old image of the interior of the Gaol © Haverfordwest Museum

Internally the Gaol retains some of the cells and the original main door but overall its character is substantially changed. Upstairs there is a large gallery space, all relating to the 1960s and 70s remodelling. The Museum's galleried hall was described when opened as a top-lit, 110ft by 30ft space.



Fig 27 First floor interior of former Gaol as seen today



Fig 28 Ground floor interior when first opened

2.4 Description of the former Governor's House

This is a 2-storey building, the main part of which has a symmetrical west front with deeply bowed central bay that is created from the base of one of the rounded towers of the medieval inner gatehouse. The castellated parapet across the whole front elevation continues south over a 2-bay extension as far as the line of the medieval curtain wall. The house has a rubble front that was almost certainly originally smooth-rendered. The windows are pointed arched with cement surrounds and blind overlights and concrete sills. The central 4-panel door retains its original overlight with intersecting glazing. It is possible that the other windows once also had similar window heads though, if so, these had already been changed by the time of the pre-1964 photograph below. At some point, perhaps as part of the 1960s/70s changes, the windows were replaced with horned 4-pane sashes. The parapet partially concealing the slate roof has also been given a cement render. There are stone chimney stacks to either end. The left-hand end gable is blind and the 3-window asymmetrical rear elevation is cement rendered and has similar windows, though these are set in square-headed openings. There is a lean-to porch to the centre. Old illustrations show how much the rear of the house has changed in 20th century and confirm that like the front it originally had 12-pane sash windows.



Fig 29 Former Governor's House now Haverfordwest Town Museum



Fig 30 Pre 1964 photograph of former Governor's House showing earlier fenestration



Fig 31 Pre 1964 photograph showing rear of former Governor's House and other buildings now demolished



Fig 32 Former Governor's House main entrance



Fig 33 Former Governor's House rear from Inner Bailey

Internally it has a 6-panel part-glazed inner door onto the central timber staircase that is the result of a later change. The strongly braced rear door may have been brought from the goal. Some windows have panelled shutters and on the 1st floor there are two good Victorian fireplaces.



Fig 34 Former Governor's House rear door



Fig 35 Former Governor's House staircase



Fig 36 Former Governor's House 1st floor chimneypiece

2.5 Description of the Outer Ward and gated entrance

To the west, where the present entrance is, there was the original Outer Gatehouse. Today there are simple later 20th century metal gates probably contemporary with the 1963 remodelling. These are hung on 19th century coursed stone square gate piers with swept caps and elegant ball finials, probably contemporary with the enlargement of the County Gaol in 1820.

There is a rebuilt stone wall sweeping down the castle mound to the east bordering the narrow road above the car park. The outer ward has substantial remains of the medieval north wall which currently encloses the castle car park, and includes the evidence for a small tower.

Old photographs show that the outer ward was once subdivided by a whitewashed wall immediately to the roadway and abutting the Governor's House to the right of its entrance bay.

Within the outer bailey are two objects introduced since the castle was opened up to visitors. One is a cannon, probably Civil War period, on a modern plinth with a plaque explaining that it was dredged up at Milford Haven. The other is a large stone with an inset plaque commemorating "illustrious men and women whose close association with Haverfordwest.....brought prestige and honour to this town".



Fig 37 Entrance to Haverfordwest Castle, gates and gate-piers



Figs 38 and 39 Cannon and Stone and Memorial plaque in Outer Bailey

The following image shows the inter-relationship between the medieval castle and the early 19th century Gaol and Governor's House.



Fig 40 Former Governor's House, Former Gaol and Inner Bailey of Haverfordwest Castle

2.6 Archaeological evaluation of the castle

Early excavations of the castle were carried out in 1871, by the Governor of the Gaol and again in 1914 but no formal reports have been traced. The Pembroke Guardian however reported the 1914 work as follows: “In the quadrangle immediately behind the police inspector’s house the ground was opened to a depth of 13 feet, with a view to finding a supposed underground passage which fell in 43 years ago. The exact spot was located, and the earthenware jar containing a paper recording the circumstances was found” It went on to say that “No passage exists there but a recess measuring eight feet by seven and about three feet deep formed by a solid mass of grouted masonry lying against rock on three sides; beneath this there is rubbish and black mud, through which a five foot bar was thrust down without touching anything solid. In front of this two thick walls forming a triangle were found, the apex being just in front of the inner wall of the old prison shown on the plan. Further excavations at this point were abandoned as there was considerable danger of the sides caving in. No objects except animal bones were found.....”¹

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Cambria Archaeology in 2008 when extension of the Governor’s House was being considered. Trenches were dug as shown below (fig 41) and exposed features ranging from medieval to 20th century.

Trench 1 was aligned roughly west-east and its earliest feature found was part of a north-south wall that contained a relieving arch. It is thought that this may have been part of the rear wall of the inner gatehouse of the medieval castle but further excavation is needed to verify this interpretation.

The position of the evaluation trenches was to some extent dictated by the presence of floodlighting cables and it meant that the location of the goal passage and the passage to the wheelhouse behind the Governor’s house were missed. However, for the purposes of new construction it would be best to consider that there are some remains of these passages and they are likely to be close to the ground surface.

¹ Cambria Archaeology, *Haverfordwest Castle Museum Archaeological Evaluation*, February 2008, (Report No: 2008/21), p.3-4

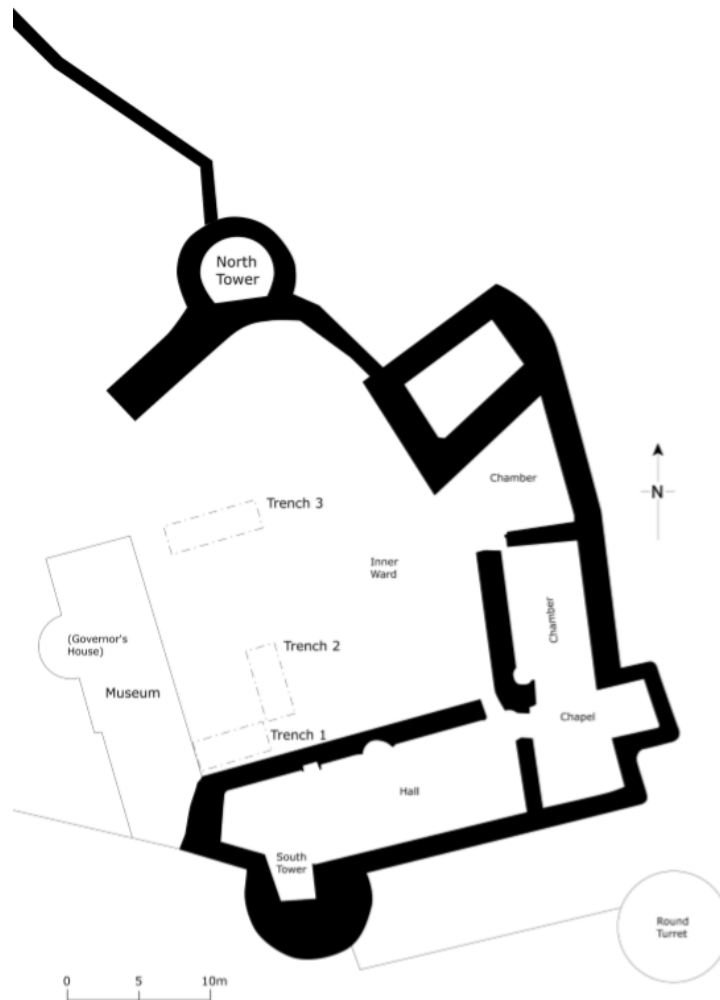


Fig 41 Location of trial pits dug in Inner Ward in 2008 © Cambria Archaeology

Overall the various excavations have demonstrated that a great deal of fine Norman and Transitional stonework survives in the curtain walls and towers of the Inner Ward and that there is still sufficient archaeological integrity to this major medieval castle. There is a considerable variation in levels of deposits across the site ranging from 0.25m at the north of the site to in excess of 1.3m in the southern section of the site. Archaeological features were encountered at relatively shallow depths (c. 0.25m below present ground surface). Information from excavations carried out in 1914 suggest that the castle undercrofts/cellars extend to considerable depths - perhaps of the order of 5m below present ground surface.

Cambria Archaeology concluded their 2008 report by stating: "This evaluation has confirmed that archaeological features survive just below the ground surface. The bedrock in the north of the site is also not far below the current ground surface, but further south there appears to be a large drop, probably into former cellars relating to the castle. Therefore, it is probable there will be considerable archaeological implications for the development of this site."

Acanthus Holden in their 2016 report² state that there still remains “much of the prison buildings foundations below ground, as these were not removed during 1964 demolition works. The inner grounds of the castle have been cleared for excavation to expose the remains of the medieval buildings, which were built around the outer castle walls.”

It is imperative that any future works, including the creation of event space within the inner bailey, require further detailed archaeological evaluation at an early stage. It should be anticipated that groundworks will encounter archaeological features of considerable importance at a very shallow depth.

2.7 Description of the castle’s location and of distant views

There are key viewpoints showing the castle rising above the town and there are also long views out from the castle site across the town. These views are part of its significance and must be preserved and enhanced in future plans. The castle’s dominant presence in the townscape is part of its significance.



Fig 42 View west across town to Haverfordwest castle from Cherry Grove

² Acanthus Holden Architects, *Haverfordwest Castle – Understanding Heritage Values and Assessing Significance* (January 2016)



Fig 43 View up to Haverfordwest Castle across end of Castle Car Park

2.8 Condition of the Castle and its associated buildings

The medieval castle walls need considerable consolidation work and removal of extensive vegetation growth. The entire site needs further investigation. The inner ward has had various interventions including the erection of prison buildings, now long ago removed but which caused considerable damage to the medieval fabric. The outer ward has also been disturbed including in relatively recent times with the extension of the former Gaol.

Access was not available to the upper levels of the walls, however, inspection from ground level however suggests that they are in a reasonable to good condition. Further investigation is required where ivy is covering the North East tower and particularly to the heads of walls which were inaccessible. The outer-face of the castle walls were not accessible for inspection to the East nor partially to the North around the Tower. The remainder of the walls are in a reasonable to good condition, although as per the inner facing walls, there is extensive vegetation growth across the structure which should be treated and removed in part and further investigation carried out.

On the former Governor's House it is noted that there are cracks in the render that need to be monitored. Ideally this hard, cement-based render should be removed and renewed in a lime based roughcast.

Condition is assessed more fully in the accompanying Davies Sutton Summary Condition Report (2018) included as part of the overall Feasibility Study.

2.9 Opportunities for conversion and enhancement

Much could be done to enhance the arrival at Haverfordwest Castle and to make it more visible. Walking up from the town the visitor experiences out of character modern materials to the steps and flanking walls. This undermines the significance of the site and of the visitor experience. There is also a sign that directs the pedestrian to the County Record Office even though this moved out several years ago.



Fig 44 Path from Castle Car Park and out of date signage

Within the castle consideration should be given with Cadw to the possibility of obtaining Scheduled Monument Consent for opening up one of the blocked windows of the east range so as to allow views out in that direction.

Any new structures placed within the castle as part of the flagship heritage attraction or related to activities that may be held in the castle in the future need to pay particular attention to the archaeology both above and below ground and must avoid irreversible damage. They also need to be sited sensitively so as not to confuse or impair appreciation of the medieval castle and its layout. Erection of marquees or any other form of light-weight temporary or permanent event space will also need Scheduled Monument Consent and require particular care in locating them so as to minimise the risk of irreversible archaeological damage.

Recommended mitigation would include the removal of the out of character waste bin which is currently prominently sited in the inner ward.

Creation of a flagship new heritage attraction is going to involve conversion of the former Gaol into the primary exhibition/ display space together with associated ticketing, shop, toilet and café facilities. It would make sense to move the Haverfordwest Town Museum in there alongside this, where it was originally. In this case it would leave the Governor's House available for conversion to a new use, such as Landmark Trust style holiday let with a high-quality accommodation set in exceptional grounds. This model has been successfully adopted in the recent Cardigan Castle regeneration project completed in 2015.

Haverfordwest Castle is in need of conservation of the medieval masonry. A sustainable future for the castle and its associated buildings also needs to be identified to ensure the long-term preservation of the heritage asset. The redundant former Gaol building offers considerable opportunity for adaptive reuse as part of a flagship heritage attraction, as does the Governor's House if the Museum were to be relocated back to the former Gaol. The inner and outer bailey can be considered for the creation of event space subject to careful archaeological evaluation. In all of this the contribution the castle makes to the historic town must be taken into account and views to and from the castle protected.

3.0 Haverfordwest Castle Statement of Significance

The above historical and descriptive analysis shows that Haverfordwest Castle is of high significance as a major medieval castle. It has an important history and is a dominant built feature in the townscape of the county town. Little remains of the medieval walled town but the castle was originally integral to this. Pembrokeshire is regarded to have some of the finest medieval castles in Britain and although Carew and Pembroke, to name but two, are more complete Haverfordwest should nevertheless be regarded as an important medieval site.

The post-medieval significance lies in the interest of the County Gaol and Governor's House, both of which are buildings of interest in their own right.

3.1 Assessment of Heritage Values

Cadw, following Historic England, published *Conservation Principles*³ setting out how historic assets should be managed to sustain their values.

Assessment of overall significance is carried out using the conservation principles adopted by Cadw on behalf of Welsh Government.

These principles start from the point of view that changes within the historic environment are inevitable and that conservation is often more about the careful management of that change rather than the prevention of it. The guidance set out by Cadw requires that:

"New work must respect the setting and significance of the historic assets affected. The quality of design and execution must add value to that site and its setting, both now and in the future."

It sets out criteria for how significance can be evaluated, considering Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal values and says that:

"The significance of an historic asset embraces all of the cultural heritage values that people associate with it".

3.2 Evidential Value

This derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity.

³ *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales*, Cadw, Welsh Government, March 2011

At Haverfordwest Castle the evidential value is very high. It is clearly a medieval castle sited to defend the town and the post-medieval Gaol building has diagnostic features to indicate that later use. The style of the masonry and its decorative detail masonry has evidential value in pointing to a major remodeling in the late 13th century and this supports the historical records about Queen Eleanor's work at that time.

3.3 Historical Value

This derives from how the historic asset might illustrate a particular aspect of past life or be associated with a notable family, person, event or movement. This can be less tangible than the evidential value but are nonetheless important.

At Haverfordwest Castle the historical value is exceptionally high. The castle is closely associated with royalty and many important figures in the medieval and later history of Wales. It is first mentioned in 1188, by Giraldus Cambrensis as one of the places he visited on his travels with Archbishop Baldwin. In 1289 it was acquired by Queen Eleanor (wife of Edward 1) and she immediately remodeled the castle at considerable cost. The castle retains a substantial amount of surviving masonry from this period.

The castle defended the town for centuries and has been central to its history as a major market town throughout the medieval period, the Civil War and beyond. The importance of the medieval town is further indicated by the quality of its three medieval churches all of which adds to the historical value of the context of Haverfordwest Castle. In its later history the castle is of historical value for its conversion to the County Gaol.

3.4 Aesthetic Value

This derives from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from an historic asset.

At Haverfordwest Castle there is high aesthetic value from the appreciation of the medieval masonry and the commanding views to be had both out from the castle and towards the castle from the town centre. It is a key part of the town's identity and the presence of the Town Museum at the castle adds to the aesthetic value. The castle has historically had aesthetic value for writers, artists and travellers and all key antiquarian views and accounts of the town focus on the castle. One example, shown at Scolton Manor is illustrated below (fig 45).



Fig 45 Haverfordwest Castle by E M Taggart © Pembrokeshire County Council's Museums Service

Sir Richard Colt Hoare wrote in the diary of his journeys in 1793 “Haverfordwest is a large town built on a very uneven situation on the declivity of a steep hill, at the bottom of which runs the River Cleddau which the tide renders navigable up to the town. A large square castle (made use of as a goal) in a commanding situation overhangs the town, and in several points of view, but more particularly from the London and Cardigan roads, and from the meadows north of it, form a very picturesque object.....”⁴

Even in its ruinous state the castle is strongly evocative of the medieval period and as such adds to its aesthetic value. The approach to the castle on foot, past run-down buildings and up concrete flights of steps, unfortunately undermines its aesthetic value but this has the capacity to be improved.

3.5 Communal Value

This derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for people who relate to it or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.






Haverfordwest Castle has high communal value for its dominant location and ever-present sight to residents and visitors to the town. As stated above, it is a key part of the town’s identity. The presence of the Museum adds to communal value as does the fact that the castle is open with free access and is a community events space.

⁴ M W Thompson (ed.) *The Journeys of Sir Richard Colt Hoare through Wales and England 1793 – 1810* (Alan Sutton, 1983), p.49

The above assessment of heritage values shows that Haverfordwest Castle has high Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal values underlining the assessment that this is a major heritage asset.

The drawings below prepared by Davies Sutton Architects use the following, colour-coded, categories of significance:

KEY:

-  - **Highly significant:** elements that contribute to the property's historical character and cultural significance. They should remain unaltered in principle without good justification for alteration.
-  - **Significant:** elements which should be preserved as far as possible, although some minor alterations may be permitted.
-  - **Some significance:** elements which can afford the opportunity for some alterations.
-  - **Lesser significance:** elements that can be considered for potential alteration.
-  - **Negative significance:** elements that detract from the presentation of the building and therefore should be removed.

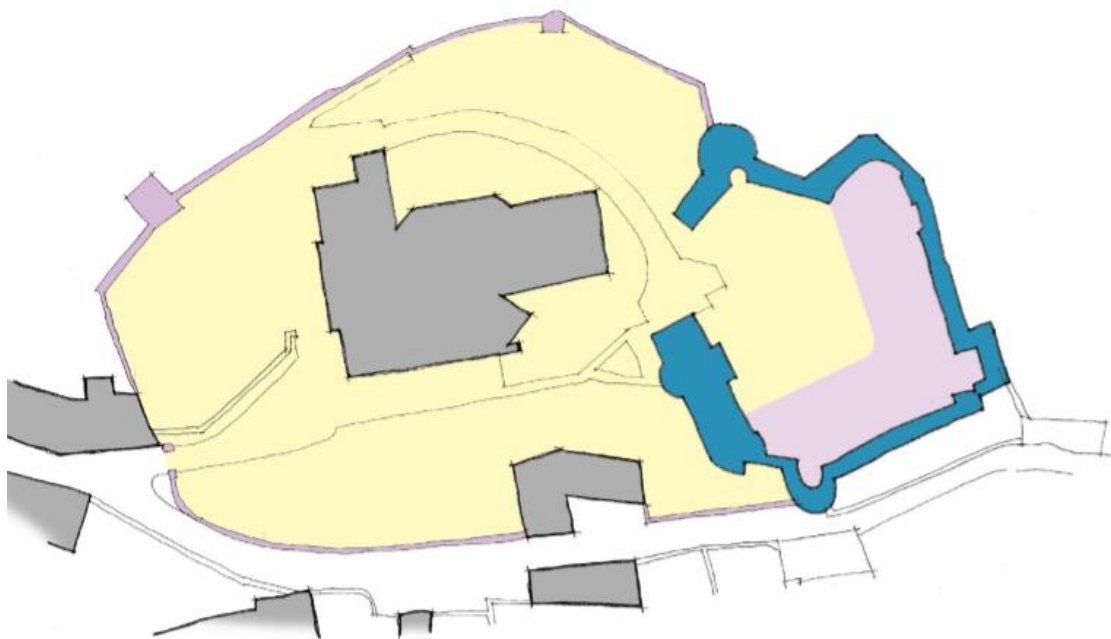







Fig 46 Castle assessment of significance © Davies Sutton Architects

KEY:

-  - **Highly significant:** elements that contribute to the property's historical character and cultural significance. They should remain unaltered in principle without good justification for alteration.
-  - **Significant:** elements which should be preserved as far as possible, although some minor alterations may be permitted.
-  - **Some significance:** elements which can afford the opportunity for some alterations.
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-  - **Negative significance:** elements that detract from the presentation of the building and therefore should be removed.

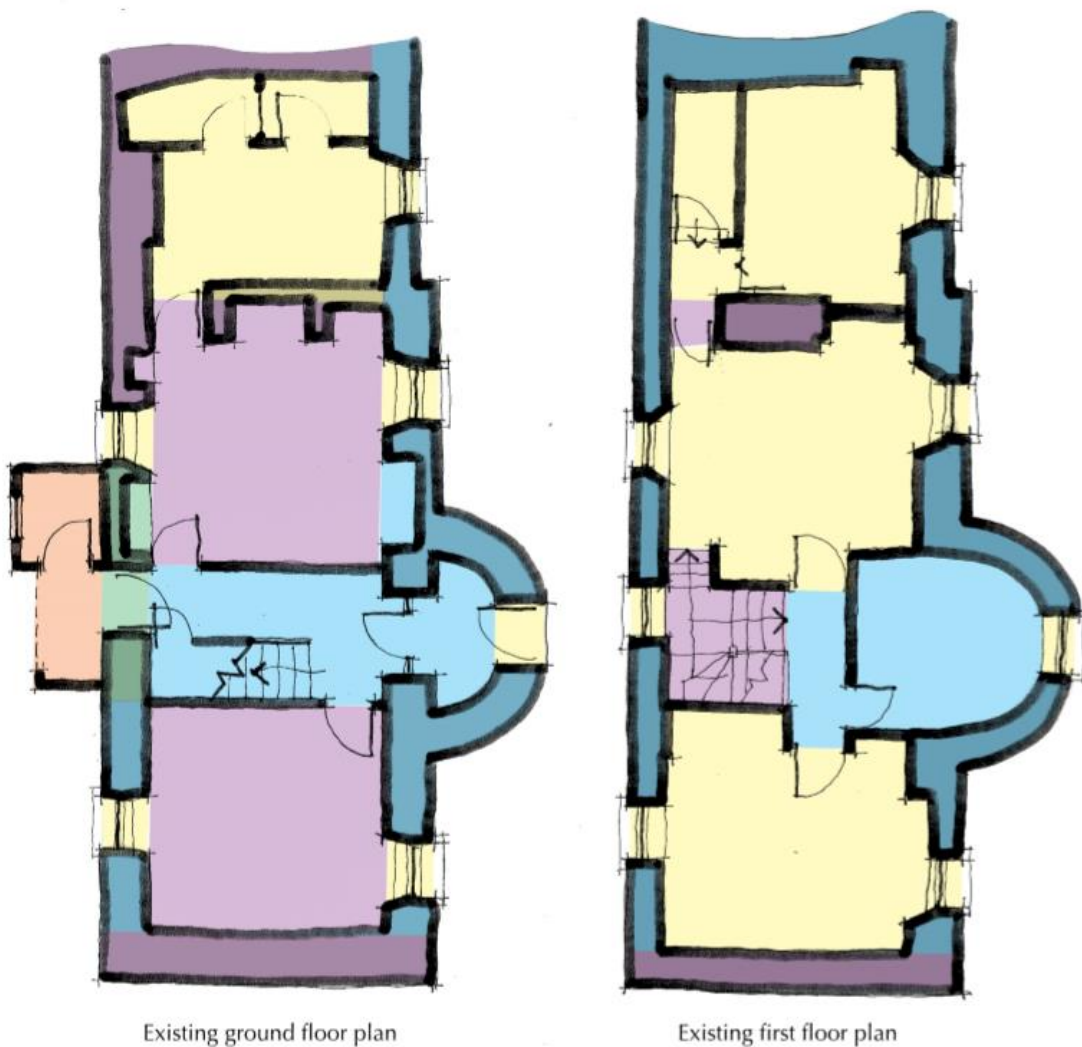





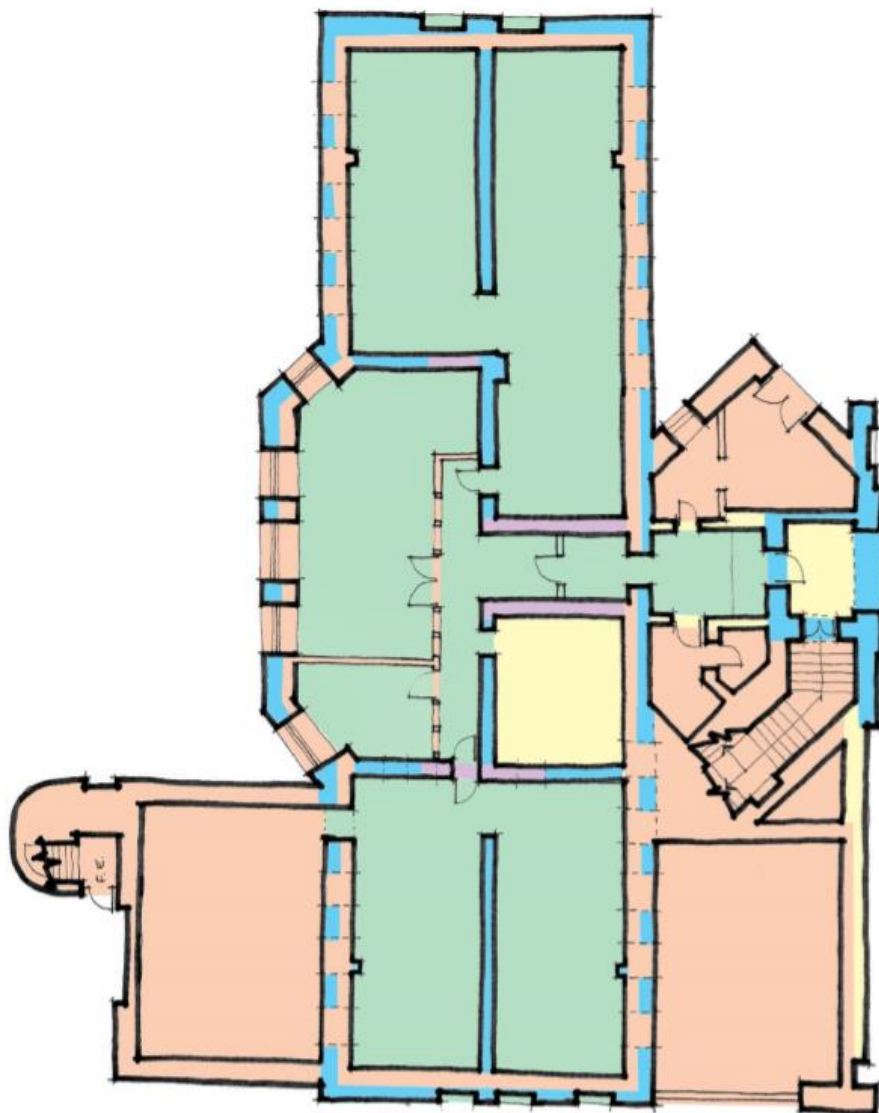


Fig 47 Former Governor's House assessment of significance © Davies Sutton Architects

KEY:






-  - **Highly significant:** elements that contribute to the property's historical character and cultural significance. They should remain unaltered in principle without good justification for alteration.
-  - **Significant:** elements which should be preserved as far as possible, although some minor alterations may be permitted.
-  - **Some significance:** elements which can afford the opportunity for some alterations.
-  - **Lesser significance:** elements that can be considered for potential alteration.
-  - **Negative significance:** elements that detract from the presentation of the building and therefore should be removed.



Existing ground floor plan

Fig 48 Former Gaol ground floor assessment of significance © Davies Sutton Architects

KEY:

-  - **Highly significant:** elements that contribute to the property's historical character and cultural significance. They should remain unaltered in principle without good justification for alteration.
-  - **Significant:** elements which should be preserved as far as possible, although some minor alterations may be permitted.
-  - **Some significance:** elements which can afford the opportunity for some alterations.
-  - **Lesser significance:** elements that can be considered for potential alteration.
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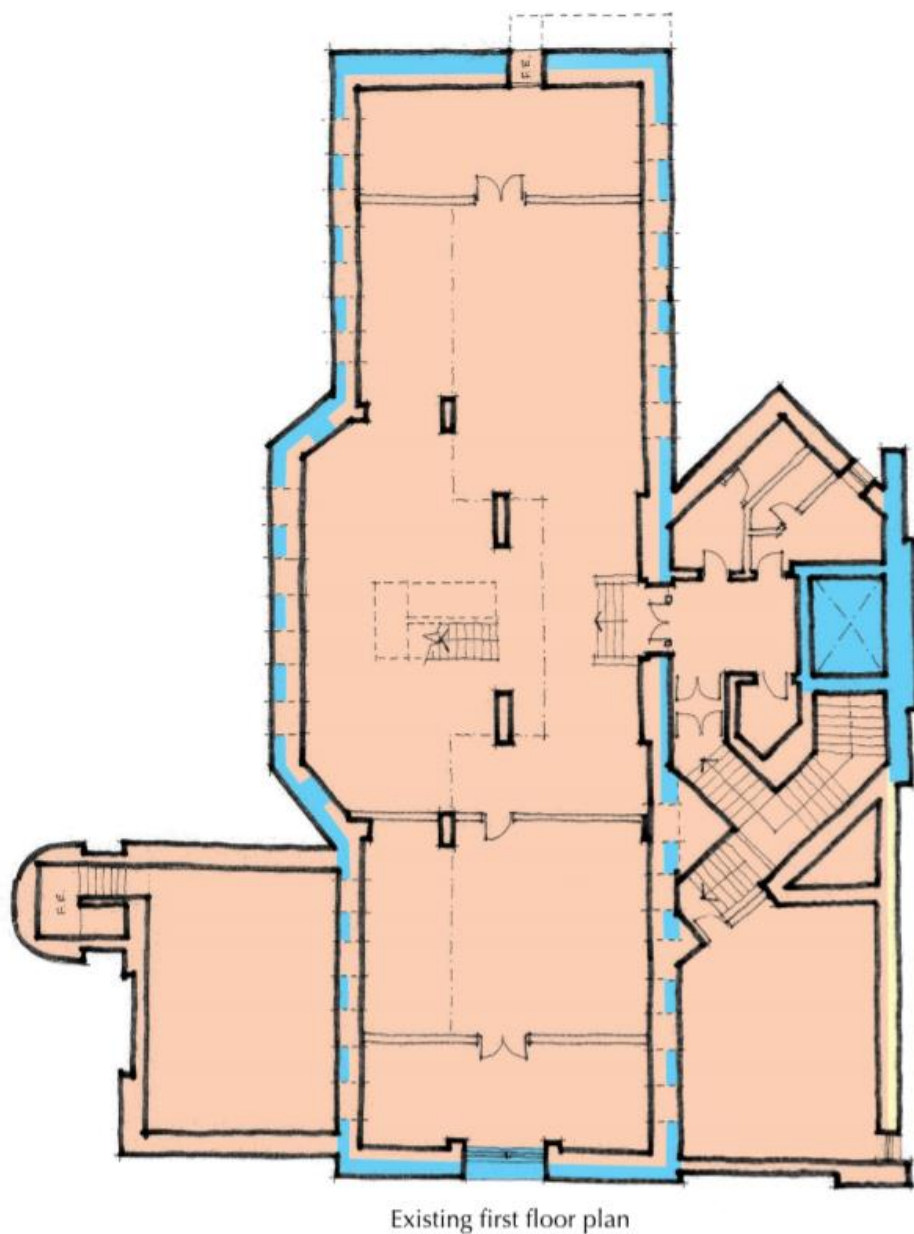


Fig 49 Former Gaol first floor assessment of significance © Davies Sutton Architects

4.0 Conclusion

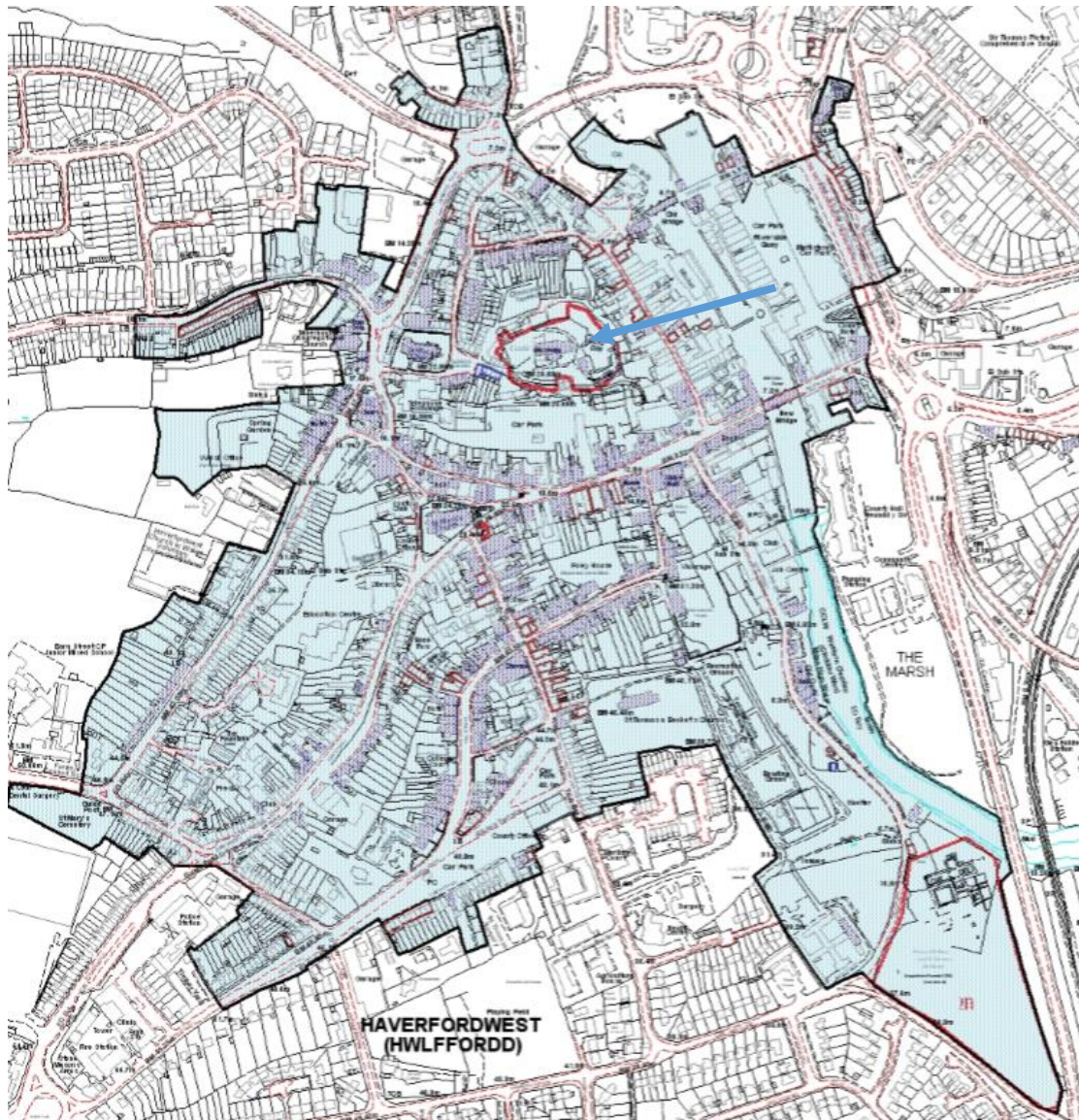
Haverfordwest Castle is a heritage asset of high significance that is underused and merits consideration about how to safeguard its future. This report concludes that creating a flagship heritage attraction could add value to the heritage asset and help to secure its appropriate long-term protection.

In the accompanying Part B, which evaluates the significance of the Pembrokeshire collections, a broad range of themes is distilled down into six core themes which offer the greatest potential for successful interpretation at Haverfordwest Castle. These are as follows:

- The archaeology of Pembrokeshire
- The history of incomers to Pembrokeshire
- Pembrokeshire and the Crown
- Agriculture, Industry and Trade
- Pembrokeshire and its appeal to artists
- Pembrokeshire and the World Wars

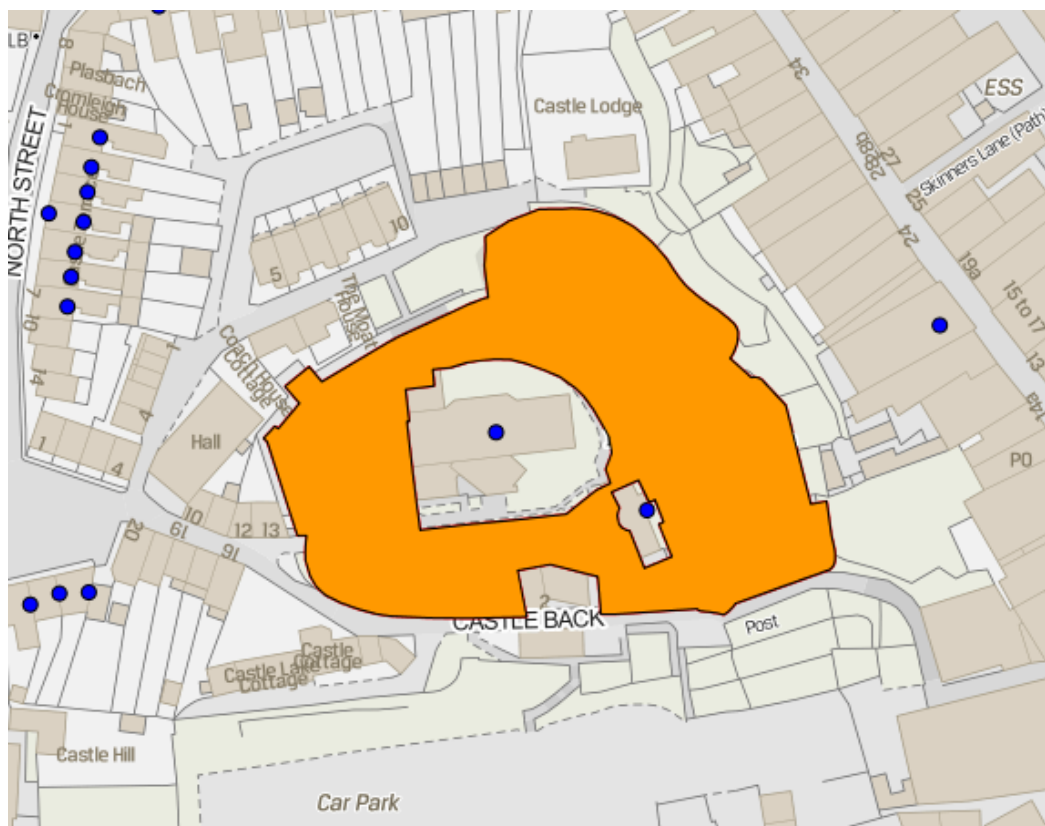
In summary it is noted that the story of Pembrokeshire from the earliest known times to the present day is not told anywhere else in one place. The analysis of what that story might be shows it to be somewhat an undiscovered county today yet paradoxically a county that was regularly 'discovered' in past centuries. This offers potential to develop further these emerging ideas for a flagship heritage attraction at Haverfordwest Castle. Consultation to date has supported this approach. It can be a draw to Haverfordwest and in so doing help the town's regeneration but it can also be a catalyst for increasing tourism around the county as a whole.

Appendix A – Haverfordwest Conservation Area (with location of castle marked)





Appendix B

Scheduled Ancient Monument



*Scheduled Ancient Monument area shown in orange © Cadw, Crown Copyright
(the listed buildings are excluded from the scheduled area shown above)*

At the time of writing it is not possible to include the designation description as Cadw's website (Cof Cymru) says the description is under review and a revised description being drafted:

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report			 	
Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument				
Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status	
PE366	Haverfordwest Castle	20/02/1986	Designated	
Location				
Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing	
Pembrokeshire	Haverfordwest	195310	215735	
Broad Class	Site Type	Period		
Defence	Castle	Medieval		
Description				
Summary Description and Reason for Designation				
The summary description for this record is currently under review and a revised description is being drafted.				

Appendix C - List Descriptions

Haverfordwest Castle

Reference Number		Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
12031			I	Designated	12/10/1951	30/11/2005

Name of Property	Address
Haverfordwest Castle	

Location					
Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Pembrokeshire	Haverfordwest	Haverfordwest		195343	215728

Street Side	Location
	Situated on hill in centre of the town.

Description	
Broad Class	Period
Defence	

History

Remnant of C12-13 castle, principally the shell of the great keep with two towers. The castle originally extended much further to both SW and NW, traces of buildings in a wider area have been revealed, for instance behind the SW side of Castle Street, and to the NW, near the NW end of the former County Gaol. The castle is first mentioned in 1188 by Gerald of Wales, when it was held by Richard Fitz Tancred, whose father, from Flanders, probably founded the castle c. 1110. Robert Fitz Richard was ejected by King John in 1210 and the castle was granted to William Marshal of Pembroke. It was probably rebuilt then. It resisted an attack by forces of Llewelyn the Great in 1220. From the Marshals the castle passed to the de Bohuns, though taken from them 1265-74 for their part in the De Montfort uprising. In 1289 it was exchanged by the de Bohuns with Queen Eleanor, and large sums were spent by her in 1289-90, which may include much of what remains. It was a royal castle thereafter, though granted for life to Aymer de Valence of Pembroke, 1308-24, to Isabella of France 1331-58, to Thomas de Felton c. 1370-80, John de Clanvowe 1383-91 and Thomas Earl of Worcester 1393-1403. It was attacked but not taken in the Glyndwr uprising 1405. There are records of a tower rebuilt, a new tower at the gate, and a new stable at this time. The pattern of grants to nobles continued in the C15, including William Lord Herbert 1462-69, and Jasper Tudor 1488-95, both Earls of Pembroke. Small works are recorded in 1472 and 1477. By 1577 the castle was in ruins. The remains were slighted in 1648, and the ruins slowly robbed of stone. They are shown more extensive in the 1740 Buck engraving. In 1780 a prison was built within the inner ward, enlarged with a debtors' prison 1816. French prisoners were held here in 1797. These buildings have gone, mostly cleared in the later C20. The surviving former County Gaol in the outer ward dates from 1820.

Exterior


Ruins of castle, rubble stone. The principal surviving part is the inner ward at the E end of the castle hill, enclosed on three sides by medieval work, the fourth partly open and partly occupied by the Governor's House of 1780 contained the inner gate originally. The surviving high curtain wall has a SW tower to S of the Governor's House and S wall of the former hall with two very large pointed first floor windows of c. 1290. It was raised on an undercroft lit by five lancet windows. The tower has chambers on three levels. At the SE angle was the former chapel with a square tower facing E and big windows to E and S, the E window rebuilt with brick pointed head. The E range is terminated by massively thick walls of a late C12 NE tower, there were two chambers at first floor, the S one with three big late C13 windows, now blocked, and undercroft windows below. The N one has cruder windows with stone voussoirs, three, the N two paired. The outer walls of the NE tower survive, very thick with fireplaces in N wall. A short corbelled wall-passage runs W to the Brechinock Tower with a stub of wall running SE towards the former inner gate. The curtain wall is preserved in part along the N side running W from the Brechinock Tower in a curve overlooking Hayguard Lane, with the bases of a mural tower N of the former Gaol and a square tower N of the car park visible.

Interior

Reason for designation

Graded I as the substantial remains of a large medieval castle, dominating the town. Scheduled Ancient Monument PE366 (PEM).

Former Governor's House

Full Report for Listed Buildings					
Summary Description of a Listed Buildings					
Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
12032		II	Designated	01/07/1974	30/11/2005
Name of Property		Address			
The Governor's House					
Location					
Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Pembrokeshire	Haverfordwest	Haverfordwest		195327	215721
Street Side		Location			
		In a prominent position just E of Haverfordwest Castle.			
Description					
History <p>Former prison governor's house of the original County Gaol. The gaol was built in 1777 within the inner ward of the castle and the house is said to date from 1779. The gaol was replaced by the present County Record Office building in 1820, and the buildings cleared in the 1960s. The Governor's House remained used as a police station, and now houses the Haverfordwest Town Museum.</p>					
Exterior <p>Former prison governor's house, rubble stone, with slate roof and rubble stone end stacks. Castellated Gothic style. Two storeys, three bays with projecting round centre tower and rendered castellated parapets. The openings are rendered with pointed heads farming C19 4-pane sashes. Centre similar doorway has intersecting Gothic glazing bars to the fanlight and four-panel door. Windowless rubble left end wall. Added section to right has higher plain rubble wall with one similar window each floor to left. Roughcast rear with late C19 or early C20 4-pane sashes.</p>					
Interior <p>Not inspected</p>					
Reason for designation <p>Included for its special interest as a rare surviving example of C18 castellated Gothic in the region, and as part of the historic group of buildings within the castle.</p>					

Former County Gaol

Full Report for Listed Buildings



Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
12033		II	Designated	01/07/1974	30/11/2005
Name of Property		Address			
Former County Gaol					

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Pembrokeshire	Haverfordwest	Haverfordwest		195297	215738
Street Side		Location			
		Situated to W of the castle ruins on the site of the outer ward.			

Description

Broad Class	Period
Civil	

History

County Record Office, built in 1820 as the County Gaol to the design of J. P. Pritchett of York to replace the former gaol of 1780 that was sited within the inner ward nearby. Closed 1878 and used by the county police force until 1963, when rebuilt as the county museum and record office to design of Gilbert Ray, County Architect. Now used as the record office only. The original building had a prominent central castellated observation tower rising from the front wall, and the projecting entrance gateway was flanked by the walls of exercise yards.

Exterior

Imposing rectangular block of stone rubble with quoins, voussoirs and dressings in grey limestone. Slate hipped roof. Three-storey, 13-bay range with very small square window openings mostly now blocked, with 1963 ornamental grilles marking sites. Stepped voussoirs and keystones to lower two rows, upper windows under eaves. S front has original tripartite gateway in squared grey limestone standing forward of main range, now linked back by 1963 additions. The gateway is massive with centre stepped forward, heavy entablature and minimal quarter-round cornice, parapets and flat coping, slightly higher over centre. Similar detail to cornice on band at impost level of big arched centre gateway, with flush stone voussoirs. Right bay has a tall rectangular opening breaking the band, infilled in brown stone in 1963. Set back behind right side of gateway is 1963 triangular blank block with flat roof and archway with double doors and stone voussoirs. To left of gateway is 1974 rubble wall with big decorative concrete roundel with incised radiating lines. The right end of this range has jagged parapet concealing the flat roof. On north front, canted central projections rising through all storeys with gable over. Large 1960s addition to rear right. Original rear has broad centre gable, similar cell windows but with plainer stone voussoirs to ground and first floors, stone lintels to top floor.

Interior

Interior all of 1963.

Reason for designation

Included for its special historic interest as fabric of a substantial late Georgian prison building with fine gatehouse front.

Full Report for Listed Buildings



Summary Description of a Listed Buildings

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
12033		II	Designated	01/07/1974	30/11/2005
Name of Property		Address			
Former County Gaol					

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Pembrokeshire	Haverfordwest	Haverfordwest		195297	215738
Street Side		Location			
		Situated to W of the castle ruins on the site of the outer ward.			

Description

Broad Class	Period
Civil	

History

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