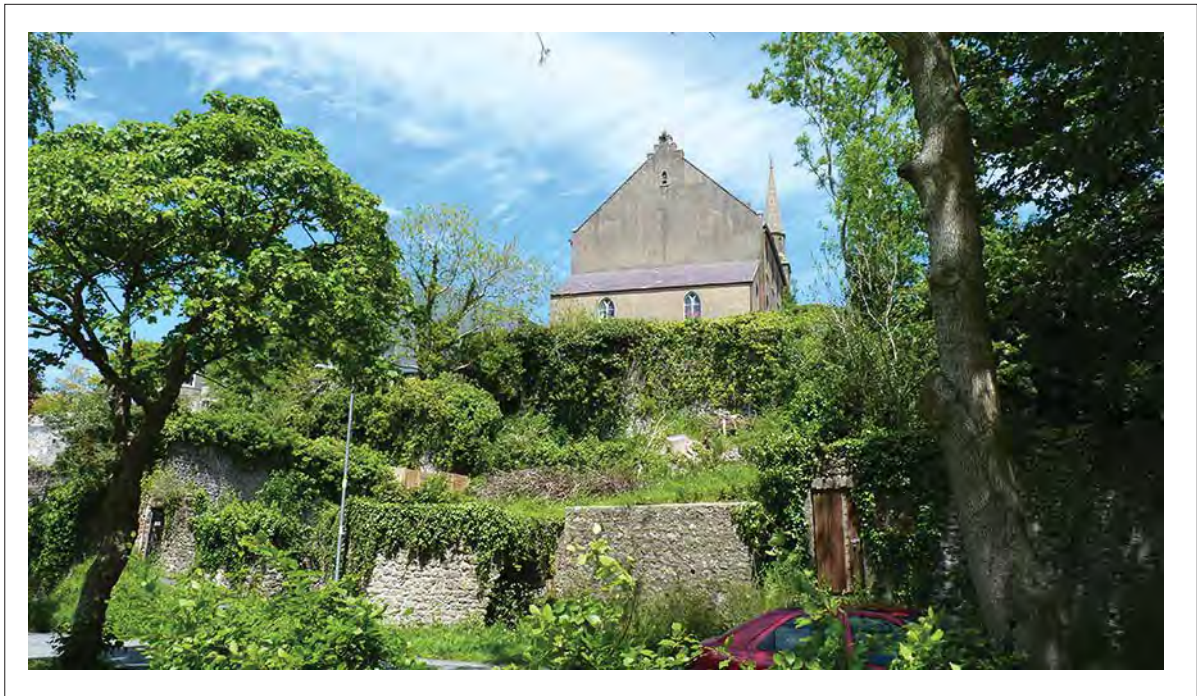


# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Tabernacle Church & Town Wall, Pembroke**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



By  
Philip Poucher

Report No. 1346

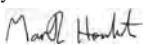
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# Archaeology Wales

## Tabernacle Church & Town Wall Pembroke

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Philip Poucher

Report No. 1346

**June 2015**

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## **Non – Technical Summary**

*In February 2015 Archaeology Wales was commissioned by the Pembroke 21C Community Association to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment for the development of a 'The Journey Through Time', a garden designed to tell the story of Pembroke through planting and interpretation panels, at the rear burgage plot of the Tabernacle Chapel, Main Street, Pembroke (NGR SM 98695 01291). A Planning and Listed Building application for the proposed development is currently in the process of being submitted.*

*The site lies within the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest – HLW (D) 3, specifically within Historic Landscape Character Area 305: Pembroke, and also within the Pembroke Conservation Area. The development is considered to only have a slight impact on the landscape area. The Grade II listed 111 Main Street Historic Park & Garden ((PGW (Dy) 39(PEM)) lies within the search area, but the proposed development is not considered to have any impact on this site. One Scheduled Ancient Monument (PE015) lies within the search area, the development is considered to have a minor impact on the setting of this monument, which is of slight significance.*

*Of the 63 Listed Buildings within the search area, the proposed development is considered to have a minor direct and moderate indirect impact on the town wall (LB 6342), which is Grade II\* listed and forms the southern boundary to the site. This is considered to be of moderate to large significance, although this also considered to be positive in terms of enhancing the visibility, knowledge, management and stability of the structure. The proposed development is also considered to have a similar magnitude of impact on the Tabernacle Church grade II listed building (LB 6387), considered to be of moderate significance, but again this is considered potentially positive in terms of enhancing the visibility, knowledge, management and stability of the structure.*

*The regional Historic Environment Record lists 116 sites within a 300m search area, with an additional 10 sites recorded on the National Monuments Record. A post-medieval limekiln (PRN 13204) and the grounds of the Tabernacle Church (PRN 19998/60284) lie adjacent to and within the site area. There is also the potential for prehistoric remains, particularly Palaeolithic and Mesolithic, with a small cave within the site, as well as general potential relating to inferred Iron Age and early medieval activity in the area. The main archaeological potential is from the medieval and post-medieval periods. This site occupies medieval burgage plots that were formerly enclosed or crossed by the medieval town wall, other medieval structures and deposits may be present. Post-medieval quarrying and lime-burning is evident at the southern end of the plot, and a former post-medieval structure at the northern end of the plot may also be semi-industrial in nature. Post-medieval activity is likely to have disturbed some earlier archaeological remains but the extent, condition and significance of the buried archaeological resource is not fully understood. Although anticipated to be minimal, groundworks associated with the proposed development therefore has the potential to expose, damage or destroy these remains.*

*It is recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken to better understand the archaeological resource, and that an archaeological watching brief be maintained on the clearance of spoil tips and large tree stumps within the site.*

## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 In February 2015 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Pembroke 21C Community Association to carry out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of a proposed garden plot development on the rear burgage plot of the Tabernacle United Reform Church, Pembroke (NGR SM 98695 01291, Figures 1 & 2, AW Project Number 2319).
- 1.2 The proposed site is currently (May 2015) in the pre-planning stages of development. A Specification for the Desk-Based Assessment was produced by AW in March 2015 and approved by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management (DAT-HM), who act as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, in this case Pembrokeshire County Council (PCC) (see Appendix IV).
- 1.3 The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to help inform the design scheme of the proposed development, involve the local community in the project and to provide PCC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, March 2002, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.
- 1.4 **The proposed development includes turning this rear burgage plot area into 'The Journey Through Time', a garden designed to tell the story of Pembroke through planting and interpretation panels.**
- 1.5 The project, which is part funded by HLF and Cadw, is operating in partnership with Pembroke 21C Community Association, Pembroke Town Walls Trust (PTWT) and the Tabernacle URC. Pembroke 21C Community Association are developing the garden site and PTWT are using the walls of this property as a pilot project for their long term plan to refurbish the medieval walls around the town.
- 1.6 Detailed development plans are currently in the process of being developed prior to their submission to the local planning authority (PCC). Initial development plans provided by Pembroke 21C Community Association indicate landscaping works including the rebuild of terraces, repair and safety works to some of the surrounding walls, the erection of fencing, stairs and a possible storage and shelter area and interpretation panels (Figure 4).

## **2 Site Description**

- 2.1 The site comprises the rear garden burgage plot to the Tabernacle Chapel in Pembroke (NGR SM 98695 01291). The Chapel itself fronts Main Street (the A4139) in the centre of Pembroke town, although access to the rear garden plot is currently via a gateway opening on to Common Road to the south.
- 2.2 The garden plot is largely on two main levels (Figure 3, Photo 1). The upper level is itself set c.4.5m below the level of the Tabernacle Chapel, extending out c.6.5m from

a vertical face, with the lower level set roughly 6m below that. The eastern half of the garden plot is terraced down between the two main levels in a series of slopes. The site is bounded to the north by the walled face below the Church and to the east and west by high stone-built walls separating the adjoining garden plots. To the south it is bounded by a stone-built wall incorporating the remains of an 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century limekiln. Within the garden site lies a small cave set back eastwards underneath the sloping terraced eastern side of the plot.

- 2.3 The historic core of Pembroke town itself, which includes this site, is laid out along a roughly east – west orientated ridge of Carboniferous limestone with the Pembroke River running along its northern edge and area of former marshland to the south. The marshland is now largely reclaimed and lies partly as open ground and partly under car parks (Photo 2). The large medieval castle dominates the western end of the ridge (Photo 5).
- 2.4 The limestone ridge forms part of the Pembroke Limestone Group. The lower-lying ground a short distance to the south of the site is also overlaid with alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravels laid down when the limestone ridge was formerly surrounded on both sides by rivers (Howells n. d. & BGS 2015).

### **3 Methodology**

- 3.1 The methodology for this desk-based assessment follows that set out in the specification (Appendix IV).
- 3.2 The primary objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.3 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.4 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.5 This assessment considers the following:
  - a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
    - 1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Llandeilo within 300m radius of assessment area, centred on SM 98695 01291.
    - 2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.

3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by regional HER and the RCAHMMW, Aberystwyth.
4. Assessment of archive record held at the County Archive, the RCAHMMW and in the National Library of Wales (NLW).
5. Records held by the owner e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
6. Assessment of environmental and artefactual potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference.
7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources, e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
8. Place name evidence.
9. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers)

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

c) the history of the site

d) the potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

3.6 In assessing the significance of effects on designated archaeological sites the guidance laid out in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges was utilised (DMRB 2007).

3.7 This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

## **4 Archaeological and Historical Background**

### **4.1 Previous archaeological studies**

4.1.1 Within the study area (within a radius of 300m from the site) and also within settlement of Pembroke and its surrounds there have been numerous archaeological investigations which may be of relevance to this site. There has however only been one previous archaeological study encompassing the specific site of the proposed development is recorded on the HER. In 2001 Pembroke Design and Cambria Archaeology undertook an interpretation and conditions study of Pembroke town wall (Ludlow 2001) which included an examination of the southern boundary wall of the site.

4.1.2 The study undertaken in 2001 by Pembroke Design Ltd and Cambria Archaeology (Ludlow 2001) includes a detailed history of the development of the medieval town and town walls, as well as a brief description of the southern boundary wall of this particular plot. In brief it concluded that the southern boundary wall was probably 18<sup>th</sup> century in date, incorporating a late 18<sup>th</sup> century limekiln, but ran along the line of the medieval town wall.

4.1.3 Further information about Pembroke town wall has come from specific investigations around Pembroke. In 2000, roughly 90m to the west of the site Cambria Archaeology (now Dyfed Archaeological Trust) undertook rapid recording after the demolition of c.14m of an apparent post-medieval wall that was located on the possible line of the medieval town wall. No evidence of the medieval wall was located, the only features

recorded were that of a stone-capped drain believed to be 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century in date (PRN 40601, Crane 2000).

- 4.1.4 In 1994 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust undertook an archaeological evaluation of the town wall at South Quay (GGAT 1995b & Lawler 2001). This included the excavation of three hand-dug trenches in the gardens of Nos. 4-6 Castle Terrace, behind the town wall and three machine-cut trial pits and the drilling of further boreholes in the quayside carpark to the north (outside) of the town wall. This is of particular relevance as they concluded that the core of the current standing remains of the town wall at that location likely date from the 1640s, possibly constructed to strengthen the town defences prior to the Civil War. The medieval town walls were set at a higher level and terraced into the sloping ground behind the current line. They also recorded deeply stratified deposits in the rear garden plots, dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> through to the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 4.1.5 Further excavations around Pembroke have investigated deposits and features within the burgage plots. In 1995 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust undertook some trial trenching at the Drill Hall (GGAT 1995a), 500m to the northwest of site. Although not directly connected with this site it provides insight into small-scale archaeological investigations into a medieval burgage plot similar to site. Map regression work indicated that the excavated trial trenches lay within the **'garden' area of the plot, and** nothing conclusively medieval was recovered from the site. Cambria Archaeology (now Dyfed Archaeological Trust) also undertook a watching brief at the same site during demolition works in 2002 (Schlee 2002). Again however, no features or deposits that could be reliably dated to the medieval period were encountered. Also in 2002 Border Archaeology undertook a watching brief during the excavation of 19 test pits by Laing Utilities for Dwr Cymru throughout Pembroke but no significant archaeological deposits were recorded (Border Archaeology 2002).
- 4.1.6 An archaeological evaluation, excavation and watching brief were undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects in 2008 and 2009 ahead of and during the development of land at Tudor House 130m to the east of site (PRNs 62984, 97101 & 97108, Owen 2008 & Pannett 2009). This work confirmed that extensive disturbance of the site during the 20<sup>th</sup> century had largely removed any medieval or post-medieval remains on the site, with the exception of a thin cultivation layer (presumably remnants of garden deposits) and the foundations of a 19<sup>th</sup> century building.
- 4.1.7 A watching brief was carried out at 68 Main Street, which lies 160m to the northwest of site (PRN 54921). A watching brief was also undertaken at the Pembroke Power Station Sports & Social Club, also on Main Street, c.320m to the northwest (PRN 62265), another undertaken at Robinsons Retail on East End Square, c.250m to the east of site (PRN 63405) and a watching brief was also undertaken at 1a Rock Terrace, c.150m to the east of site (PRN 64747). Unfortunately no further information relating to the scope and findings of these watching briefs were available at the time of writing.
- 4.1.8 One further watching brief of note that was undertaken outside the limits of the town wall was a watching brief on the Pembroke Cycle Way, 510m to the west, by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2012 (Crane 2012). This enabled a brief examination of the former salt marsh area that would have spread to the south of the Site. The former salt marsh, used as common land during the medieval period, had been drained by

altering the watercourses in the area and importing a significant amount of detritus to build up the ground in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the area investigated up to 1m of made ground was recorded above the original salt marsh deposits.

- 4.1.9 Further useful studies examining the general history and archaeological potential of the area include an archaeological assessment of the north and south quay in Pembroke, which lies c.500m to the northwest of the site, undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1993 (Ludlow 1993). Although not directly connected with the Site it does provide a good overview of the history of Pembroke and the medieval wall that surrounded the town, which is of particular relevance when associated with this site. This was updated in 2010 (Ratty & Meek 2010) to incorporate subsequent studies.
- 4.1.10 Another wide-ranging study that places Pembroke in a regional context is the Milford Haven Waterway Ports & Harbours Project (Poucher 2008) which examines the maritime archaeological resource and potential of the whole Milford Haven area, including the Pembroke River.

## **4.2 The Historic Landscape (Figures 5 & 6)**

- 4.2.1 The proposed development lies within the bounds of the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest – HLW (D) 3 (Cadw et al 1998). This landscape is focused on the Haven, extending up the Western and Eastern Cleddau as well as its several tributaries, including the Pembroke River. This coastal landscape contains important archaeological sites and deposits covering a very long chronological period, and is especially notable for evidence of maritime conquest, settlement, commerce, fishing and defence from the 11<sup>th</sup> century through to the modern age. The integrity of this multi-period landscape is considered one of its greatest assets, and one that requires conserving.
- 4.2.2 As with all registered Historic Landscapes it is subdivided into a number of smaller Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs). This area falls within HLCA 305: Pembroke. This is an urban area that encompasses the centre of Pembroke together with neighbouring built-up areas such as Monkton and Kingsbridge. Pembroke is described as a settlement with medieval origins and character in its layout, with many Georgian buildings surviving within the historic core. Along with later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century urban development surrounding the historic core it forms a distinctive character area contrasting with the surrounding farmland. The full description of the HLCA is included to the rear (Appendix I).
- 4.2.3 Within a 300m search area around the proposed development there is one registered Historic Parks & Garden, Grade II Listed (PGW (Dy) 39(PEM)). This is the late-18<sup>th</sup> century walled and terraced formal garden of 111 Main Street, one of the most important Georgian Houses in Pembroke and itself Grade II\* listed (LB ref. 6395).
- 4.2.4 The proposed development also lies within the Pembroke Conservation Area. A Conservation Area, designated by Pembrokeshire County Council, is defined as "an area of special architectural and historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance" (Planning (Listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990). The designation of a Conservation Area enables PCC to monitor and guide change and to ensure that the character of the area is protected. The

designation of a Conservation Area is a prime means of recognising, protecting and enhancing the identity of places with special character. Conservation Area designation introduces control over demolition and the strengthened controls over development with the aim of preserving and enhancing the special interest of the Conservation Area.

#### **4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 5 & 6, Appendix II)**

- 4.3.1 In order to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on Designated archaeological sites and agreed search area of 300m from the site of the proposed development has been used. Beyond this point it is felt that there will be little or no impact on designated archaeological assets, of which there is a large number. An illustration of the concentration of designated archaeological assets in this area of Pembrokeshire is illustrated on Figure 5. Designated archaeological assets within the 300m search area are illustrated on Figure 6, and these sites are listed to the rear (Appendix II).
- 4.3.2 Within the search area there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument, the Pembroke Town Wall (PE015). This includes numerous individual sections of surviving medieval wall, the closest of which is the Gun Tower, which lies 35m to the southeast of the site (Photo 3).

#### **4.4 Listed Buildings (Figures 5 & 6, Appendix II)**

- 4.4.1 Within the same 300m search area there are 63 Listed Buildings. These include three Grade II\* listed buildings, No's 89/91 Main Street (LB ref. 6385), 111 Main Street (LB ref. 6395) and the walls on the line of the medieval town walls (LB ref. 6342), which include both medieval and post-medieval sections of wall, defensive towers, a gazebo and a limekiln. The remaining Listed Buildings within the study area are all Grade II listed.
- 4.4.2 The Grade II\* listed town wall includes the southern boundary wall of this burgage plot with its incorporated limekiln. The Tabernacle Church itself, which sits immediately to the north of the site, at a higher level, is a Grade II listed building (LB ref. 6387, Photo 4). A large number of properties along Main Street are also listed buildings, including the large outbuilding to the rear of No.91 Main Street (LB ref. 6386) to the west, and No.93 Main Street (LB ref. 84957) to the east, the (unlisted) property boundaries of both these listed buildings adjoin the site.

#### **4.5 Known archaeological remains and historical development (Figure 7, Appendix III)**

- 4.5.1 There are 116 sites listed on the HER within a 300m radius of the site of the site, the vast majority of which are recording the Listed Buildings in the area and many of which also appear to have double-numbered the same sites. One site is incorporated into the southern boundary wall of the site, that of a limekiln (PRN 13204), and the site itself forms part of the property of the Tabernacle Church (PRN 19998/60284), of which the

building itself lies immediately to the north of the site. The full catalogue provided by Dyfed Archaeological Trust is included in the rear of this report (Appendix III).

There are 95 sites listed on the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) within the same 300m search area. Most of these are duplicated on the HER records, with ten new sites not recorded on the HER. None of these additional sites are directly affected by the proposed development.

The HER sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

#### *4.5.2 Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC) & Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC)*

Some of the most significant evidence of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity has been recovered from limestone cave sites across south Wales. Nomadic groups are likely to have moved through the landscape during these periods, utilising the cave sites as shelter. Catshole / Priory Farm cave (PRN 12187), c.1.4km to the northwest of the site, contains some of the best evidence in the region for potential settlement in the Palaeolithic period, with the flint tools representing the westernmost extension of final upper Palaeolithic technology. The earliest associated animal bone remains from this cave date to c.12,000 BC when sea levels are believed to have been anything from 20m to 30m below present levels, presenting a very different valley landscape to what is visible today. Some of the flint artefacts also dated to the Mesolithic period (PRN 12188) demonstrating the regular re-use of such cave sites. There is also a reference **to Mesolithic material being recovered from Wogan's Cave (PRN 12229), below Pembroke Castle and within the limestone ridge upon which Pembroke town stands.**

A small limestone cave lies within the development site. It has been suggested that cave may have been created or enhanced through limestone quarrying, although if natural it could have the potential to contain similar evidence of early prehistoric activity.

#### *4.5.3 Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC) & Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC)*

By the Neolithic period sea levels had reached something approximating their current levels, and the landscape, flora and fauna of the area would have been dramatically different to that of the Palaeolithic and into the Mesolithic periods. During the Neolithic period the population became more settled, as is sometime evidenced by the occurrence of monumental funerary monuments, although evidence of the settlement sites themselves remain scarce. Just over 2km to the south of the Site one such monument, a chambered tomb, is recorded at Kingston (PRN 584). Several stone axes of Neolithic date have also been recovered from the surrounding countryside. The possibility of maritime activity with Milford Haven during this period is also indicated (Poucher 2008). There is however currently little evidence of a concentration of Neolithic activity in and around the site.

The appearance of burial mounds and burnt mounds in the landscape may suggest general population levels were increasing in the wider landscape during the Bronze Age, although recorded finds in the immediate vicinity of Pembroke are relatively scarce, and consist largely of two possible standing stones (PRNs 10493 & 47440) and a round barrow (PRN 3283). Finds and human remains suggest people had returned



to Catshole / Priory Farm cave, and, based largely on discoveries elsewhere in Wales, there is some suggestion of coastal activity during this period (Poucher 2008).

#### 4.5.4 *Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD)*

By the Iron Age period evidence of settlement sites are recorded in slightly higher numbers within the wider area. These are largely settlements within defended enclosures, and are dominated by promontory forts, either on coastal cliffs or more inland valleys, such as at Bowett / **Quoit's** Wood (PRN 3269/3270) to the southwest. The site of Pembroke Castle itself has been highlighted as a similar location suitable for an Iron Age defended enclosure (Ludlow 1993). It is possible the inner curtain wall of the castle may follow the line of the defensive bank and ditch around a promontory fort, but this has yet to be verified by the discovery of archaeological remains.

#### 4.5.5 *Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)*

There are no specific records of Roman activity within the search area recorded within the HER. Even within the wider landscape such records are relatively scarce, although several findspots of Roman coins are recorded in the surrounding landscape, including some possibly **from Wogan's** cave (Ludlow 1993) and around the town (PRN 3285) which would suggest some activity in the area during the period.

With recent discoveries of a Roman fort at Wiston (Meek & Wilson 2013), and Romano-British settlement near Haverfordwest (Poucher 2015), the picture of Roman activity in Pembrokeshire is changing, and activity in the local area during the Roman period cannot be discounted.

#### 4.5.6 *Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086)*

There is no direct evidence of settlement in Pembroke prior to the foundation of the Norman castle and town, however when Roger de Montgomery invaded the area in 1093 he made straight for Pembroke and immediately established it as the centre of the lordship, which would suggest it was the site of an existing administrative centre.

Archaeological evidence of settlement during this period is notoriously rare, and is largely inferred either from later medieval activity as in Pembroke, or from church and cemetery sites. Two such sites are **St Daniel's church** (PRN 3279) and Monkton Priory (PRN 3273). St Daniels is a medieval church 900m to the southwest of the site, which may have its origins in the early medieval period and may therefore offer another centre of activity in the region. Monkton Priory to the southwest of Pembroke is a medieval Benedictine foundation of the late 11<sup>th</sup> century, but may also have been **founded on an earlier 'Celtic' monastery** (Ludlow 2001).

#### 4.5.7 *Medieval (1086 – 1536)*

After arriving at Pembroke at the head of an invading Norman army in 1093 Roger de Montgomery established a castle. **From this base Roger's son, Arnulf, set out to** subjugate the surrounding native population. In 1100 his possession were seized by the Norman King Henry I, who subsequently began to establish crown administration, based upon the English Shire models, across the area. It would seem likely that a settlement was soon established near to the castle, and a town charter had been granted by 1135, although it is possible the charter may have acted more as an incentive rather than then a confirmation of an existing settlement. Colonists were

brought in to the crown possession from the West of England and, to a lesser extent, Flanders. It has been suggested that the initial town in Pembroke grew immediately outside the gates of the castle, in what is now the Outer Ward (Ludlow 1991). The town prospered and grew rapidly throughout the 12<sup>th</sup> century, developing in stages eastwards from the castle, along one long main street, its layout defined by the topography of the limestone ridge upon which it sat. The only cross street is that of Northgate Street, accessing the North Bridge and town mill. This would have provided **a secondary foci for the developing town, along with St Mary's Church** on Main Street (PRN 3278). North Bridge is mentioned in the charter and a mill is also mentioned in 1199. A mint was also operational in Pembroke by 1130 (Boon 1986). In 1138 Gilbert de Clare, the leading baron in the area, was created Earl of Pembroke, and the town became the administrative centre of a county Palatine, giving it a degree of autonomy from the crown and no doubt spurring further development.

In 1199 William Marshall became Earl of Pembroke, and between 1204-1219 he rebuilt the inner ward of the castle in stone. It is possible the either Marshall or his sons also built a masonry wall around the outer ward, although the evidence would appear to suggest the wall was built during the earlship of William de Valance (1247 – 1296) (Ludlow 2001). A ditch may also have been dug across the peninsula at its narrowest point, roughly in the area of New Way (Photo 6), as part of a line of outer defences encompassing the core of the expanding town. This is an obvious location for a defensive line, and there is a pronounced dip in the topography at this point, which may even be the result of a defensive ditch. The parish boundary also follows this line, **with St Mary's parish to the west and St Michael's to the east**, further suggesting a man-made division at this point. Substantial suburbs probably soon developed beyond this defensive line, which is likely to have included the site area. St Michael's church (PRN 3280) appears to have been established in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century and served as **the parish church to the east of the defensive line, with St Mary's being the** parish church to the west. Main Street widens in front of St Michael's church, probably to accommodate a second extra-mural market place. The medieval burgage plots, which are a remarkable survival in Pembroke, are also noticeably wider within St Michaels parish, averaging 8m as opposed to 6m wide in St Mary's (the Tabernacle plot, with a width that varies between 15m and 20m, may therefore be an amalgamation of two such medieval plots). This would suggest that the urban development in St **Michael's** parish **was a deliberately 'planted' extra-mural settlement** in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

In the late 13<sup>th</sup> or early 14<sup>th</sup> century the town defences appear to have been extended to incorporate the expanded town, including the development site, and consisted of a stone-built wall with flanking towers and an external ditch in places. As the centre of **a county Palatine these defensive walls were not subject to a 'murgage grant', i.e. a** licence from the crown to raise the money for their construction, and as such there is no definitive date for the commencement of the works. However, the town walls could not have commenced until the outer ward of the castle had been walled by 1290, and it may be therefore that the town wall was built during a wave of similar building work in Wales between 1315-20 (Smith 1985). It is also suggested that the complete circuit took some time to finish as the mid to late 14<sup>th</sup> century was a period of absentee lords of Pembroke, and late 15<sup>th</sup> century accounts appear still to mention the construction of sections of the southern town wall (Ludlow 2001). The extended walled town was

divided into roughly 200-220 burgage plots (Beresford 1988), with some medieval masonry also still surviving in the some dividing walls.

The line of this late 13<sup>th</sup> / 14<sup>th</sup> century town wall can still be traced, both through standing remains and by inference. The northwest limit of the wall started at Northgate Tower in the outer ward of Pembroke Castle. From here it ran east along a small cliff to the first of its three entrance gateways, North Gate across Northgate Street. The wall then continues eastwards along the shore of the Pembroke River, incorporate the remains of a square turret and further along a semi-circular flanking tower (PRN 13196) to the east of St Michaels Church. The northeast corner of the circuit is formed by Barnards Tower (PRN 13197) before the line runs southwards to East Gate (PRN 13199), crossing Main Street just before East End Square. The route then appears to **roughly follow the line of Goose's Lane** to the site of a mural tower (PRN 13201) on the corner before turning westward to intersect with the Gazebo Tower (PRN 13202), and slightly further on the Gun Tower (PRN 13203, which lies 35m from the site). Fragments of apparently medieval masonry (Photo 7) within the current wall (PRN 60247) suggest the line continued westward towards the southern edge of the site. The limekiln (PRN 13204, Photo 10) along the southern edge of the site has previously been suggested as the remains of a further medieval mural tower, however the structure appears entirely 18<sup>th</sup> century in origin, although it has also been suggested it was built in imitation of a mural tower (Ludlow 2001). The line is less obvious to the west of the limekiln, but it appears to run along the southern edge of the burgage plot boundaries and along the northern edge of The Parade to West Gate across Westgate Hill, with a short section of wall then connecting it to Westgate Tower in the Castle outer ward. The wall is described as forming a revetment with external ground levels lower than internal levels and the towers being entered from the upper levels. The wall was also probably fronted by a dry defensive ditch at its eastern end. Individual sections of the wall appear to have different characteristics, some retaining medieval fabric, suggesting individual properties were responsible for maintaining, and possibly even building, their section of the wall.

Pembroke in also is noted for the early date and extent of its masonry construction (Ludlow 1993). Towards the end of the medieval period the wealthier burgesses were living in substantial stone-built houses over vaulted undercrofts (Owen c.1600). Some of these medieval undercrofts, or vaults, have been recorded and still exist within the town. Four are recorded within the search area (PRNs 7219, 7220, 7231 & 7232), although these would have fronted Main Street and therefore are unlikely to have extended into the development area.

#### *4.5.8 Post-medieval (1536 – 1899)*

By the 16<sup>th</sup> century the town was in decline. Since the medieval period Pembroke had been the centre of a County Palatine, which effectively ran as a largely independent lordship, helping to attract settlement and growth with the town. This was abolished with the establishment of the county in 1536, and although Pembroke remained nominally the county town many **of the county's administrative functions appear to** have been taken over by Haverfordwest, with Pembroke holding a more titular role.

This decline lead to a decrease in the population of the town. By 1566 Pembroke contained 100 householders, which had reduced further to just 89 in 1588, half that

of Tenby. Owen, writing in c.1600 described Pembroke as ruinous and much decayed and Speed apparently saying that there **were 'more houses without inhabitants than I saw in any one city throughout my journey'** (Soulsby 1983).

A customs house was established in Pembroke in 1599 as maritime legislation was reorganised but the town does not appear to have expanded into a successful centre of maritime trade, appearing instead to function more as a merchant seat than a dock. The small amount of trade that did take place appear largely to have been with Bristol and the southwest, exporting mainly cloth and later wool, corn and herrings.

George Owen (Owen c.1600) **described the town thus: 'The town of Pembroke standeth upon a long back or ridge of rock, being all one street in length without and cross streets, and being walled about with a strong wall of lime and stone and compassed on each side with a branch of Milford...[crossed by] two bridges, the town having three gates only and the town wall being strongly defended with six flanker towers...and in some of the same towers are fair springs of clear sweet running water for the necessary relief of people...not to be cut off...'** This approximate layout is also depicted on an early map of the town (Speed 1610, see section 5.1)

The town and castle were subsequently to play a role in the Civil War in the 1640s, eventually being attacked by Cromwell with a breach made in the town wall in 1648. Archaeological investigations close to the Quay (GGAT 1995b) suggest that the core of the present wall in that area likely dates to this period, and may represent a period of refortification of the town in preparation for the war, on a slightly different alignment to the medieval wall. It is possible therefore that this rebuilding extended to other sections of the town wall. Following the Civil War Cromwell ordered the demolition of at least some sections of the **town's** defences, it would appear many of the towers were partly destroyed but the full extent of any demolition works is not known (Ludlow 2001). However, it is likely much of the **town's** defences would have been rendered obsolete and fell into varying states of decay. This would also have provided a tempting source of cut stone for building work within the town.

There also appears to have been some upturn in the fortunes of Pembroke as Daniel Defoe, who visited Pembroke in 1724-6 **described it as 'the largest and richest and ...most flourishing town of all South Wales'**. Pembroke does appear to have attracted country landowners, with many fine town houses built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century that still survive today. There are a high number of Listed Buildings within the town, largely two to three storey Georgian structures, but with some earlier and later structures also surviving. **Defoe also mentioned 'near 200 sail of ships belong'd to the town', but this does not appear to have lasted.** Donovan, writing in 1806, expressed the hope that **the port of Pembroke 'might one day rise to consideration'**. However, the establishment of nearby Pembroke Dock in 1814 and the growth of other nearby ports, such as Neyland, prevented the maritime expansion of Pembroke. In 1833 Lewis describes **Pembroke as having "no particular industry....shopkeepers, publicans, and a few whose business is at the dock"** (Lewis 1833, reproduced in Ludlow 1993).

During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries Pembroke, along with several coastal settlements of this period, was heavily involved in the lime trade. Quarries were opened up indiscriminately within and around the town to source the limestone, in places radically altering sections of the topography. This may have been the case at the site where

the vertical stone face adjacent to the cave opening has the appearance of a quarry face.

The 19<sup>th</sup> century saw a growth in the industrialisation of parts of Pembroke. Historic mapping would appear to show this development occurred largely along the southern edge of the town, with a gasworks, slaughterhouse and tannery shown, as well as the limekiln at the southern edge of site. This development may suggest a division in the rear garden plots along the southern side of Pembroke to accommodate the expanding industrial sites. By this period the former salt marsh immediately to the south was being drained and raised. Trade directories also mention saddlers, cobblers, coopers, blacksmiths, masons and a timber yard, although interestingly none of the directories examined from 1811 and throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century make any mention of a limekiln or lime burners within Pembroke. A title deed of 1793 for a preaching house that formerly occupied part of the Tabernacle Church plot, indicated that the plot was bounded to the west by a coach house, gardens and a tanyard. The coach house was located towards the northern end of the plot (LB ref.6386), with the tanyard presumably occupying the lower southern part of the plot, the layout of which is shown on later 19<sup>th</sup> century maps, although not labelled as such. The railway came to Pembroke in 1863 and a station opened to the east of the town which aided its limited growth. By 1900 the population had risen to 3500, although the town itself still remained largely confined to its medieval limits.

One of the many listed buildings within Pembroke is the Tabernacle Church itself (PRN 19998/60284). This is one of four non-conformist churches built on Main Street in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to serve the towns religious needs, in addition to the two existing medieval parish churches. A detailed history of the church has been undertaken by J. Harries (2011), the following is a brief summary. The Tabernacle displays a scroll stating 1811 to 1867 this is somewhat misleading. To serve the towns Congregationalist followers, who had previously had to travel to services in Lamphey, a plot of land was purchased in Pembroke for a chapel and manse in 1811. This was at the bottom of New Way, the building now known as the Old Chapel House (PRN 7392), which opened for service the following year. The congregation steadily grew and by the 1860s attention turned to providing a new larger chapel. A plot of land on Main Street, the current site, was purchased, previously comprising three dwellings, one of which was believed to be the site of a preaching house in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In 1791 the preaching house was the **property of George Bowling, the Bowling's being a prominent Pembroke family, with** the house tenanted by Mr Pykes. By the time it was sold to the Tabernacle Chapel in the 1860s it was owned by the Rev William Bowling, with the dwellings occupied by Charles Matthias (Boot Maker), William Paget (Wheelwright) and third lying vacant. Matthias appears to come from a family of boot makers that appears in the records as far back as the 1780s (Rose 2000). These dwellings were all demolished and the foundation stone of the new chapel was laid in 1867, the chapel itself taking a year to build. In 1878 the cottage adjacent to the chapel was also purchased, demolished, and a manse for the chapel built in its place. The manse was sold in 2003 and now remains in private ownership.

The bulk of the archaeological sites listed within both the HER and the NMR relate to the post-medieval urban landscape of Pembroke. Most of these sites are houses, shops and other municipal buildings along Main Street and some outlying streets, such as **Goose's Lane, Thomas Street and Paynter Street**, some with associated boundary walls

and gardens also recorded. A number of churches and chapels are also included, such as **St Michael's (PRN 3280/60301)**, Mount Pleasant Baptist church (PRN 20000/22763), Wesley Chapel (PRN 19999/60249), the Old Chapel (PRN 7329) and of course the Tabernacle Church (PRN 19998/60284). The search area also includes two pubs, the York Tavern (PRN 9653) and the Old Cross Saws Inn (PRN 60613), two schools, the former national school (PRN 20020/60280 and Grove County primary school (PRN 20003) and a limekiln (PRN 13204).

#### 4.5.9 *Modern (1900 - )*

There was very little development outside of the historic core of the town until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. During this period both council and private estates were laid out on the north banks of the Pembroke, on the north-facing hills to the south of the town, and to the east of the town. The limekiln at the southern end of the site is likely to have gone out of use during the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the entire site probably under one ownership since the establishment of the Tabernacle Church.

Modern sites recorded on the HER include many of the post-medieval buildings that remain in use, as well as Listed 20<sup>th</sup> century structures such as the two phone boxes outside the Town Hall (PRN 24478) and Hamilton House (PRN 24479/60394) on Main Street.

## **5 Map Regression**

### **5.1 *Speed's Map 1610 (Figure 8)***

- 5.1.1 Although Pembroke itself is marked as a settlement on many medieval and early post-medieval maps the first map to show the settlement in any detail is that of John Speed in 1610/11. Speed published an atlas which included an important series of county maps incorporating plans of many of the principal towns. Pembroke is depicted as a walled town spread along the main street between the castle at one end and a gateway in the town walls at the other end. The main settlement appears concentrated on the street frontage of Main Street, running as far as East End Square, although with extra mural development spreading along the roads to Tenby and Carmarthen outside East Gate. Main Street is depicted as a wide street, with one market cross in the area in front of the main castle gate and Northgate Street, with a second market cross in front **of St Michael's Church. Adjacent to this second market cross** an island of buildings lie along the centre of Main Street, which would appear to correspond to the rough location of Hamilton Terrace and East Back, providing a rough reference point as to the location of the site. The rear plots of the buildings are depicted in what is presumably only general detail, a selection of gardens, possible orchards and formal gardens are depicted, along with the occasional building. The building and possible formal garden depicted roughly in the location of the site is not likely to be an accurate depiction. All that can be reasonably ascertained about the site is that there appears to have been continuous development along the street frontage at this point, with gardens and land presumably organised to the rear, some of which contained extra buildings.
- 5.1.2 The surrounding town walls appear slightly more accurately depicted, with the six flanker towers described by Owen in *c.*1600, three of which lie in the circuit to the

southeast that would appear to correspond to the Gun Tower, Gazebo Tower and **Goose's Lane Tower that can still be seen today**. The wall and towers appear to sit upon a small cliff along this southern circuit, the supposed line of the medieval wall enclosing the southern edge of the site however runs along lower ground with a low cliff face some 18/19m to the rear both incorporating the cave with a second cliff to the level of the Church behind. This may suggest the medieval wall ran along one of these upper levels, however the Drum Tower, also depicted on this low cliff, now stands on the same lower level as the southern site wall, which could therefore either suggest ground levels have changed, or the depiction of the cliff on the map is inaccurate.

- 5.1.3 As the wall runs past the site it appears to kink inwards slightly, this mirrors a kink in the northern circuit and would appear to correspond to the narrowing topography of the ridge along which the town is arranged. This narrow point is also believed to represent an earlier defensive line, roughly in the area of New Way.

## **5.2 *Ordnance Survey original surveyors' drawing 1810 (Figure 9)***

- 5.2.1 Numerous maps exist from the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries that show the general settlement of Pembroke, but the next map to depict the settlement in any detail is the **Ordnance Survey original surveyor's map of 1809-10**. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the Ordnance Survey began to draw up maps covering the area, depicting the layout of the settlements, roads and other significant features. These were eventually published as a series of one inch to the mile maps in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century but were preceded by the original **surveyors'** map, which in this case was drawn up in 1809-10.

- 5.2.2 The scale of the map however does not show the site in any informative detail. A continuous development of Main Street is shown, with a widening encompassing Hamilton Terrace and East Back, and rows of burgage plots laid out to the rear. Settlement extends beyond East Gate along the Tenby Road, as well as the North Quay area and Monkton, otherwise settlement outside the historic core of Pembroke is confined to dispersed farmsteads and small villages.

## **5.3 *Old Series Map 1818 (Figure 9)***

- 5.3.1 The original surveyors' drawings were eventually published as a series of 1 inch to the mile maps, with the area including Pembroke published in 1818. Pembroke is shown in a little more clarity but again the scale any definitive layout of the site inconclusive.

## **5.4 *Dawson/Ordnance Survey c.1832 (Figure 9)***

- 5.4.1 The map includes the borough of Pembroke, surveyed on behalf of the Ordnance Survey, but at a scale (4 inch to the mile) that shows little accurate detail for the site in question. This map is also probably based on the two earlier Ordnance Survey maps with little new detail included. Some development is indicated in these rear garden plots on the south side of Pembroke. One building is shown in the area of the site but it cannot be accurately located, and judging by subsequent maps is likely to relate to structures in the possible tan yard to the west.

## **5.5 *St Mary's Parish Tithe Map 1841 (Figure 10)***

- 5.5.1 There are two parish tithe maps that cover the site area, neither of which however provide much useful information about the site itself. **The plot lies within St Michael's**

parish, although this map only depicts the outline of the town. **Neighbouring St Mary's Parish**, which officially starts a few plots to the west, does at least include a simplified layout of the town, showing the burgage plot boundaries. This is however greatly simplified, and no specific detail, drawn or descriptive, is provided for the plot.

- 5.5.2 One possible note of significance is that Common Road appears to have been laid out, at least at its western end, but this is likely to have run past the site giving access the limekiln and possible quarrying within the site.

## **5.6 *Orielton Estate Auction Map 1862***

- 5.6.1 This estate map, showing the properties of the Orielton estate within Pembroke, does not show the site plot in any detail as it was not part of that estate. It does however describe it as the property of the Reverend William Bowling and depict the neighbouring plot to the east and their adjoining boundary. The adjoining plot, as well as the two plots to the east of that, have all been divided, presumably terraced, into three main compartments. With the longest section being at the northern end containing any outbuildings associated with the plots. This section would appear to align with the upper area upon which the Tabernacle Church was later to be built. The remaining compartments may align with the garden terrace walls still visible along the eastern edge of site. There is also a noticeable eastward bulge in the eastern boundary wall of the site in the southern section. The limekiln is also marked at the southern end of the site, as is the line of Common Road to the south.

## **5.7 *Ordnance Survey 6 Inch map 1862, published 1869 (Figure 11)***

- 5.7.1 This map depicts the town and burgage plot in some clarity, although the scale of the map may include some discrepancies in the detail of the plot. This map was drawn up prior to the building of the Tabernacle Church and shows the continuous line of development along Main Street. The northern half of the entire burgage plot, to the rear of the Main Street frontage, appears undeveloped, this corresponds roughly with the area now occupied by the Tabernacle Church. A building is however shown immediately to the south of this line, corresponding to the upper northern platform in the site. The building appears to be located fairly centrally but this would appear, based on more accurate subsequent maps, to be a discrepancy in the scale of the map, with the western boundary of the plot located further to the west than appears on later maps. This line of the boundary would also suggest that part of an L-shaped building lay within the lower western half of the plot, whereas subsequent maps suggest this building actually lay entirely in the neighbouring plot.
- 5.7.2 The eastern side of the plot would appear to be divided into three enclosures, or terraces, with the lower third of the eastern side shown as one block with the western side of the plot. The outline of the limekiln is also visible in the southern boundary wall, it is not labelled although that would be as expected in a map of this scale. This would indicate that the current topographical arrangement of the site, with the lower western half, terraces on sloping ground to the east and a ledge, or terrace, across the northern part of the site, was in place by the 1860s. The bulge in the eastern boundary wall is also apparent in this map, making the southern half of the adjoining plot remarkably thin.



- 5.7.3 There is no indication as to the activity in the neighbouring plots, land to the south of the stream is still marked as marshland, although drainage channels have clearly been cut across the eastern part of the common. The parish boundary is also marked, which if as expected runs along a former defensive line, would put it running through 85/88 Main Street, slightly east of New Way.

### **5.8 *Ordnance Survey 1:500 Map 1864 (Figure 12)***

- 5.8.1 In 1864 the Ordnance Survey published a series of very detailed maps of some of the main settlements in this area, which included Pembroke. Unfortunately much of the internal detail of the town is missing, including the detail of the site. What is shown however is the southern and northern boundary wall, and some detail of the town. Again this map was produced prior to the building of the Tabernacle Church, and the outline of three terraced properties can be seen fronting Main Street. The outline of the limekiln can also be clearly seen at the southern end of the site, along with the ramp which still provides the current access to the site. The limekiln is not labelled on the map, possibly as because by this time it was no longer in use.
- 5.8.2 In the surrounding area Upper Common Park is still marked as marshland, liable to flooding, with the stream along its northern edge crossed by a series of footbridges from Common Road. One curious feature of note is a small collection of buildings midway up and on the western side of New Way (the rear of 75 Main Street), next to **which is the label 'Town Wall (Remains of)'**, partially visible in the corner of Figure 12. This is clearly not on the projected line of the medieval town walls which is believed to follow the southern edge of the burgage plots in this area, and would suggest a more northerly route to the line of the walls not far to the west of the site.

### **5.9 *1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map 1866 (Figure 13)***

- 5.9.1 The most useful of the Ordnance Survey maps produced in the 1860s, showing more detail of the site in question than the 1:500 map, and more accuracy than the 6 inch to the mile map. Again, the site is shown just prior to the building of the Tabernacle Church. Although not clearly depicted on the map provided it does show the three terraced properties fronting Main Street. The main upper garden plot to the rear (now occupied by the Church) appears to be laid out as one large plot divided by footpaths. The footpath along the western edge of the burgage plot would appear to continue beyond the change of levels, into the northwest corner of the site, and area currently occupied by a stilted outbuilding/toilet block to the rear of the Church. Adjacent to this a building is shown built against a boundary wall, orientated ENE – WSW and measuring roughly 9m by 4m. This boundary corresponds to the northern edge of site, and marks a sudden change in levels as ground falls away to the south, with the building therefore located on the upper northern ledge/terrace within the site. A small building also stands in the northeast corner, roughly where an outbuilding currently stands and possible corresponding to that structure, measuring approximately 3m square.
- 5.9.2 As suggested on the 1862 map the current topography of the site is depicted on this map with a series of three terraces running down the eastern half of the plot. The western area, in front of the cave, is occupied by trees, whether deliberately planted or a sign of disuse is not clear. The presence of these trees slightly obscures the relationship with the plot to the west. The line of the current boundary appears in

place, but possibly with a footpath in front. The limekiln would also appear to be demarcated by a line on the western side and to the rear of the main kiln structure, although the depiction of a tree on its right side would indicate the limekiln is disused, and indeed it is not labelled on the map.

- 5.9.3 The bulge, or change in alignment at the southern end of the eastern boundary would appear to mirror the alignment of the limekiln, suggesting that boundaries may have been realigned when the kiln was constructed, which as it on the same alignment as the southern edge of a possible former Tannery to the west may have been part of a near contemporary industrial development along the southern edge of the town in this area. Although not marked as a tannery, the appearance of the plot to the west is industrial in character, whereas plots to the east still appear largely as typical garden burgage plots.

### **5.10 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1908 (Figure 14)**

- 5.10.1 This map depicts the site after the establishment of the Tabernacle Church, fundamentally altering the northern half of the burgage plot. The larger building previously shown at the northern end of the site has been removed, although the line of its eastern gable end now appears to mark a boundary, forming an enclosure on this upper level. The small building in the northeast corner is still marked. The terraces down the eastern side of the site are still depicted, as is the western boundary of the limekiln. The trees are not marked on this map, but this is likely to be an idiosyncrasy of the map illustration rather than due to any clearance work.
- 5.10.2 The plot to the west now appears to be abandoned, with all but the building in its southeast corner removed, and that building appears to be roofless. Upper Common to the south is still labelled as salt marsh.

### **5.11 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1967**

- 5.11.1 The next map to depict the site in any discernible detail is the Ordnance Survey plan of 1967. This shows no clear change to the layout as depicted on the map of 1908, with the exception that the line of the southern boundary wall is now depicted as the line of the medieval town wall.

### **5.12 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1975**

- 5.12.1 No discernible change.

### **5.13 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map 1989**

- 5.13.1 No discernible change, the map no longer depicts any topographical features within the site.

## **6 Aerial Photographs**

- 6.1 Aerial photographic evidence of the area held by both the HER and the NMR have been examined, including photographs from 1946 to the present day. A full list of these photographs are provided in the bibliography.

- 6.2 The earliest aerial photographs are relatively high level vertical aerial photographs taken by the Royal Air Force in 1946. These photos show the site largely as it appears today, an undeveloped open plot to the rear of the chapel. Tree cover obscures part of the ridge above the cave, and no obvious terracing is visible down the eastern side of the site. The photo, or series of RAF photos from 1946, would suggest the site has seen little use, with the garden terracing to the east having long since gone out of use. In the plot to the west a substantial wall can be seen either running along or fronting the ridge immediately above the cave, no such structures are visible within the site.
- 6.3 Aerial photographs from the mid to late 1970s also suggest no obvious use or management of the site, with small trees beginning to establish themselves along the eastern side of the plot. The boundary walls to the plot all appear intact, although the southern boundary wall is indistinct on these aerial photographs. The substantial wall in the plot to the west has also had a section removed.
- 6.4 Aerial photographs of the early 1980s show the spread of tree and vegetation cover across the eastern and southern part of the site, although the southern boundary wall is also now clearly depicted, presumably associated to the capping of the wall during this period.
- 6.5 Aerial photographs from the 1990s and 2000s tend to be more oblique shots and do not show the site in any great detail, but where the site is visible a similar picture emerges of a site showing no obvious signs of management or development, with tree cover obscuring large parts of the plot. Tree cover also obscures modern internet-sourced aerial photographs.

## **7 Site Visit (Photos 1 – 26)**

- 7.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 4<sup>th</sup> June 2015. Conditions were dry and sunny, despite clearance works vegetation growth did obscure some elements of the site but did not prevent access to any areas.
- 7.2 The site is enclosed by stone walls. The southern boundary wall, as already mentioned, incorporates a limekiln of probable late 18<sup>th</sup> century date (Photo 10). The kiln is D-shaped, recessed c.3m back from the line of the wall. It stands c.2.8m high, built of mortared rubble with two draw holes facing east and west, the bases of which are buried below current ground levels. To the rear the crucible has been infilled and levelled to the height of the walls. The remainder of the southern wall on either side of the kiln appears to be of one build with the kiln, and therefore presumably also of late 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The relationship with the continuation of the southern boundary wall, and the eastern burgage plot wall, is obscured by ivy growth but changes in mortar would suggest a join close to the current access way through the southern wall into the adjoining plot (Photo 11). Iron and ceramic drainage pipes are incorporated into the wall structure suggesting potential deep late post-medieval ground disturbance in the garden deposits to the rear to install this drainage. To the west the wall appears to butt against (therefore later than) the boundary wall of that plot, although a doorway has been inserted through the wall at this point, accessed via a ramp from Common Road.

- 7.3 The western boundary wall of the plot runs from the southern frontage for *c.*12m, standing 5m – 6m high, 0.55m thick and built of random rubble in a roughly grey lime mortar with large coal inclusions, suggesting a later post-medieval date (Photo 12). At its southern end this wall returns to the west to form the southern boundary of the adjoining plot, demonstrating it is of one build surrounding that plot. The northern end is visible as a terminus or possible westward return, currently obscured by a recently inserted wooden fence within the adjoining plot (Photo 14). There would then appear to be a gap of *c.*4m (obscured by a spoil tip) before a 3m long fragment of wall, 1.2m wide, continuing the line up to a near vertical rock face. The boundary is then continued at a higher level by an L-shaped section of walling, also rubble built in a grey lime mortar with some small, and less frequent coal inclusions (Photo 13). This section of wall is on a slightly more westerly alignment and continues beyond the northern edge of the site. A short 2.4m long return runs along the top of the rock face against which the lower fragment of boundary wall is built.
- 7.4 The eastern boundary wall runs the length of the plot, continuing beyond the northern boundary (Photo 15). It is rubble built in a grey lime mortar, again with some coal inclusions suggesting a later post-medieval date. The wall is *c.*3m tall and follows the slope of the ground falling to the south. An entrance has been built, or inserted into the wall in the southern half of the wall, just below the terraced area, with another entrance inserted at the northern end to give access to a former toilet block (Photo 20).
- 7.5 The northern boundary wall, largely ivy-covered, has been built directly on to a low near-vertical rock face, and stands *c.*5m high. It is built of rubble in a light grey lime mortar with the occasional coal inclusion, and butts against both the eastern and western boundary walls (Photos 16, 17 & 20). Towards the western end it appears to have been built over an earlier fragment of wall (not visible elsewhere in the line), and possibly blocking an earlier entrance to the plot as suggested on the 1866 OS map. This wall is presumably contemporary with the construction of the Tabernacle Church as it forms a boundary and revetment wall, *c.*2.5m high from Church ground level, immediately to its south (Photo 21). In the northeast corner a small stone-built structure stands butting against the northern and eastern boundary wall (Photos 19 & 20). This represents a former toilet block, presumably accessed from the north but also accessed via an entrance cut through the eastern boundary wall, presumably after the acquisition of the eastern plot in 1878 for the construction of the associated manse. In the northwest corner a brick-built structure extends out from the level of the Church to north, with the concrete floor of the structure propped up by an iron post, although the supporting iron girder has corroded and the post no longer supports the weight of the floor (Photo 18). Sewage drains emerge from both corner buildings, buried in the ground and continuing southwards out of the plot, although the line of these sewers has largely been lost.
- 7.6 The interior of the plot is split into two main areas. From the entrance in the southern boundary wall the western half of the plot extends at a rough level northwards for *c.*20m, and *c.*12m wide. It ends at a vertical limestone rock face *c.*5m high (Photo 22), which turns southwards to form an eastern edge to this area, dropping gradually to a level with the top of the southern boundary wall. Chisel and drill marks within this rock face indicate it has in the past been quarried, during the post-medieval period and possibly in association with the limekiln to the south. At the point this rock face turns

southward a rock cave c.6m deep and c.4m wide extends eastwards into the hill (Photo 23). The floor of the cave is covered in a bare earth, including considerable modern build-up demonstrated by the presence of a partially buried shopping trolley. Due to the possible presence of a roosting bat the cave could not be examined in detail, however further chisel and drill marks were noted on the walls and ceiling of the cave indicating that if not created, it had certainly been enlarged through post-medieval quarrying, presumably for quarrying and storage purposes. It may even have been used to store burnt lime or fuel for the limekiln. Ground levels have built up at the northern end of this area, presumably through detritus thrown down from the levels above. A large spoil heap, c.6m east-west by c.10m north-south, also lies in the northwest corner of this area, in front of a gap in the western boundary wall and therefore possibly representing spoil thrown in from the neighbouring plot.

- 7.7 In the southeast corner of the plot ground levels rise to become level with the top of the southern boundary wall. This encompasses the former crucible of the limekiln which has been completely infilled and the outline of the limekiln structure is no longer discernible behind the southern boundary wall.
- 7.8 The eastern part of the plot, c.7m wide, then rises gradually to the north (Photo 24). 11.4m back from the southern boundary wall is a low dry-stone wall, c.0.6m high, forming the southern edge of a presumed garden terrace. Fragments of brick are incorporated into the upper courses of this wall. A second dry-stone wall lies a further 6.1m to the north, c.0.5m high (Photo 25). No further terrace walls are visible to the north of this, with the ground rising steadily to a roughly level terrace encompassing the northern 5m of the plot, and running the width of the plot. The western half of this terrace drops by c.1m, with the western c.10m being at this slightly lower level. This would appear to correspond to the location of the structure visible on the 1866 Ordnance Survey map, although there is no indication of structural remains on the northern boundary wall, suggesting a free-standing structure. A large pile of detritus has built up on this level adjacent to the northwest outbuilding.

## **8 Impact Assessment**

### **8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance**

- 8.1.1 The following section draws together the evidence laid out in Sections 4 to 7 above pertaining exclusively to the plot itself.
- 8.1.2 The layout of the plot itself appears to date to the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century. Prior to this point the presence of a small cave within the plot provides the best potential for prehistoric archaeology, as this may have provided shelter close to a convenient water supply to the south, although the age of the cave is in doubt due to post-medieval quarrying activity within the cave. Any Palaeolithic or Mesolithic evidence within the cave could be considered to be of Regional, and possibly National importance.
- 8.1.3 There is a suggestion that the site of Pembroke Castle may overlie an Iron Age defended enclosure, and possibly be the site of an early-medieval regional administrative centre of some importance. There is therefore the general potential for archaeological remains of these periods spread throughout Pembroke, but little evidence that such remains are likely to extend into the plot, although again the cave

itself may have provided a useful refuge during these periods. Any remains dating to these periods would be of regional importance, and of particular significance to the history of Pembroke as such remains have yet to be recorded in Pembroke.

- 8.1.4 The site lay outside the initial phases of the medieval town, but being close to one of the main outer gates of the initial walled town it is likely settlement spread throughout this area in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, concurrent with the establishment of the parish church of St Michaels in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible the plot itself may not have been formerly established until the town walls were extended to incorporate this area in the late 13<sup>th</sup>/early 14<sup>th</sup> century but the line of the eastern and western boundaries were likely established during this period, although no obvious medieval fabric was noted in the current walls.
- 8.1.5 The line of the medieval town walls through this area is also not firmly established. The current wall line is often assumed to follow the medieval line, particularly given the presence of a medieval tower on the line a short distance to the east, and presumed medieval features in the wall in neighbouring plots to the east. The section bounding this plot is however clearly a post-medieval construction contemporary with the incorporated limekiln, believed to be late 18<sup>th</sup> century in date. The medieval wall, **as has been discovered in excavations around the Quay and as is suggested in Speed's map**, may have utilised natural defences, being situated on a small cliff. The 1864 OS map also suggests the line of the walls may have taken a more northerly route than currently supposed. There remains the possibility therefore that the original medieval defensive wall ran above the small quarried cliff face directly above the cave, or even slightly further south as the cliff face is likely to have been quarried northward beyond its original line. The more southerly line may be a 17<sup>th</sup> century rebuilt, as suggested around the quayside, **post-dating Speed's depiction of the town walls. This is at this stage however, purely speculative, and any alternative route is not considered likely by Ludlow (Ludlow 2001).** Given that upstanding remains of the medieval town wall are Scheduled and/or Grade II\* listed, any further remains within the plot can be considered to be of national importance.
- 8.1.6 Specific activity within the plot is unrecorded until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, when the limekiln was established. Prior to this it is likely to been a rear burgage plot, or given its size two or three burgage plots, possibly used as gardens with little development. There is also no recorded history to detail the use of the limekiln. Typologically it appears to be late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Its construction is likely to have greatly disturbed ground deposits in the lower part of the plot, with some suggestion that the southern part of the plot was redesigned as part of a more general industrial development at that time, and may have operated separately from the northern part of the plot. The limestone to the rear appears to have been quarried away, presumably for use in the kiln itself. This quarrying may have affected cave deposits, it may even have created the cave as a storage area, as well as potentially disturbing medieval deposits above and around. Remains of quarrying activity would be considered to be of local importance, remains of the limekiln however could be of greater significance given that it forms part of the grade II\* listed town wall.
- 8.1.7 Records show that prior to the purchasing of the site for the Tabernacle Chapel three properties fronted Main Street within the bounds of the plot, one being a dwelling and possible preaching house, one belonging to a wheelwright and one to a cobbler. This

may still have been the case when the plot was depicted on maps of the 1860s. This shows one building along the northern edge of the site, which due to its size is presumably semi-industrial in nature, associated with either the limekiln/quarry to the south, or the wheelwright and cobblers to the north. Should remains of this structure be present it would be considered to be of local importance.

## **8.2 Previous impacts**

- 8.2.1 Much of the western and southern end of the site is likely to have seen significant disturbance during the later post-medieval period, possibly during the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century, when a limekiln and the southern wall was constructed, and the area behind quarried.
- 8.2.2 Post-medieval development is likely to have affected much of the upper terrace at the northern end of the site, where a building is marked on the OS map of 1866 and corresponding ground levels drop by *c.*1m from surrounding levels.
- 8.2.3 Land drainage and sewerage pipe have been laid throughout the site since the late post-medieval period, which is likely to have affected ground deposits, although the extent of any such disturbance is unknown at present.
- 8.2.4 The site appears to have seen very little development from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards however. The garden has not been used by the Tabernacle Church for any purpose within living memory back to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (Harries, pers.comm.), which accords with the aerial photographic evidence.

## **8.3 Potential impacts from proposed development**

- 8.3.1 The proposed development aims **to create 'The Journey Through Time' within the plot** area. This will largely be achieved through developing a managed garden area with interpretation panels and areas for peace and contemplation. As part of this process there will be some landscaping in areas of greatest level change to enable access and the establishment of a footpath, although it is anticipated that all landscaping will be kept to a minimum. Spoil tips currently present in the lower western and upper western part of the site will be removed and fencing will be established along the edge of all falls. Garden terracing will be recreated along the eastern side of the site, retaining the low garden terrace walls present there. All surrounding walls will be repaired and made safe using techniques and materials appropriate to the original construction of the walls. Interpretation panels will also be added, along with a structure for storage and shelter against the western boundary wall. The modern outbuilding in the northwest corner of the site will be removed, and replaced with possible stairway access from the level of the Tabernacle Church down to the upper northern level of site.
- 8.3.2 Any terracing and landscaping works, the installation of fencing, any foundation excavations for the storage and shelter structure and any clearance works all have the potential to expose, damage or destroy potential archaeological remains. Repair works on the surrounding boundary walls also has the potential to damage or obscure historic features within the walls. Planting of some larger shrubs and trees has the potential

to damage or destroy potential underlying archaeological remains, both during the planting process and subsequently through natural root action.

- 8.3.3 The site lies within the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 3), and specifically within the HLCA 305: Pembroke. It also lies within the Pembroke Conservation Area. This HLCA emphasises the urban character of the area with its medieval origins, which can be seen in the layout of the burgage plots. The proposed development is not considered to alter the character of the area or have a detrimental impact, and would also serve to highlight the medieval origins and layout of the burgage plots, therefore the impact on the landscape is considered to be negligible and the significance of effect is considered to be slight.
- 8.3.4 111 Main Street, Pembroke is a Grade II Listed Historic Park & Garden (PGW (Dy) 39 (PEM)) lying within the study area 90m to the east of the site. There will be no direct impact on the site and neither is the development considered to have an indirect (visual) impact due to the topography of the setting and the high boundary walls enclosing both sites. The significance of effect on this site is therefore considered to be neutral.
- 8.3.5 One Scheduled Ancient Monument lies within the study area, Pembroke Town Wall (PE015), the nearest element of which is the Gun Tower 35m to the southeast of the site. There will be no direct impact on this site, however, the town wall that extends to the west of the tower forms an essential part of the setting of the SAM and therefore any clearance and repair work on this wall, even though it may be considered an enhancement of the setting, is considered to have a minor indirect (visual) impact and the significance of effect is considered to be slight.

*Table 1: Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

| SAM ref. No. | Name               | Grid Reference | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Significance of effect |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|---------------------|------------------------|
| PE015        | Pembroke Town Wall | SM989014       | High  | Minor               | Slight                 |

- 8.3.6 There are 63 Listed Buildings within the study area. The line of the town wall, which includes the southern boundary wall of the plot and the limekiln incorporated within it, is Grade II\* listed (LB ref. 6342). The proposed development includes limited groundwork and repair around this structure, including repairing and improving the ramp access on the exterior of wall, repairing and improving the access through the wall, and the possibility of exploring the limekiln structure that is currently buried behind the wall. Any work upon and around this wall will presumably require further consultation with Cadw, the proposed works are unlikely to greatly impact upon the structure, it is considered therefore to have a minor direct impact on the wall. Clearance work, planting and improvement works to the rear of the wall is considered to have a moderate indirect (visual) impact on the setting of the wall as it changes the current appearance of the area enclosed and reveted by the wall, although it is also considered to be a beneficial change in terms of enhancing its visibility and removing potentially destructive large trees. Together the magnitude of impact is considered to be moderate with the significance of effects considered to be moderate/large.
- 8.3.7 The proposed development will be linked to further displays and use of the Tabernacle Church immediately to the north, which is a Grade II listed building (LB ref. 6387), but



no direct impact on the Church itself is proposed within the development proposals for this site. A new entrance to the site is proposed through the current boundary wall immediately to the south of the church, which will also remove a modern but dilapidated outbuilding. It is possible this boundary wall may be considered part of the curtilage of the listed building and further advice may be required from Cadw prior to any development taking place. Historic mapping suggests this may actually be restoring one of the original access points between the upper levels currently occupied by the Tabernacle Church, and the lower levels within the site area. This development, along with the transformation of the site into a managed garden area is however considered to have a moderate indirect (visual) impact on the setting of the Tabernacle Church listed building. The site does not appear to have been utilised as a managed garden during most of the life of the church, although the removal of the tree cover improves views of the church from the south. The significance of effect on the Tabernacle Church is therefore considered to be moderate.

- 8.3.8 There will be no direct impact on any further Listed Building, and due to the dense nature of the urban development along Main Street, along with the high boundary walls of the rear burgage plots and the nature of the development, there is also not considered to be an indirect (visual) impact on any other Listed Building in the study area despite the dense conglomeration of listed structures in the area.

*Table 2: Affected Listed Buildings*

| Ref. No. | Name   | Grid Reference | Value  | Magnitude of Impact | Significance of effect |
|----------|--|----------------|--------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 6342     | Walls on line of medieval town walls, including two medieval towers, gazebo, and lime-kiln | SM98700120     | High   | Moderate            | Moderate/Large         |
| 6387     | Tabernacle Congregational Church   | SM98700123     | Medium | Moderate            | Moderate               |

## **8.4 Mitigation**

- 8.4.1 With the obvious exception of the boundary walls, a post-medieval outbuilding in the northeast corner of the site and low garden terrace walls there are no further standing remains of archaeological interest on the site. The report has however highlighted the general archaeological potential of the site, which potentially encompasses the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. The survival of buried archaeological remains is not currently understood, and therefore the full impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource cannot be stated with any certainty. In order to ascertain the depth, survival, condition and significance of archaeological features and deposits at the site a programme of archaeological evaluation is recommended.
- 8.4.2 Pembroke 21C have already expressed a desire to undertake a series of archaeological test pits throughout the site area in order to assess the archaeological potential and involve members of the local community in the archaeology and heritage of their local area. A programme of archaeological evaluation would require consultation with Dyfed

Archaeological Trust in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority and potentially also with Cadw given the proximity of the town wall and limekiln which form part of a Grade II\* listed building. The locations of any excavated areas would be established following such consultations, but several sites of archaeological potential are suggested, these include the location of the post-medieval building (and potential alternative town wall line) on the upper northern terrace, garden terraces on the eastern side of the plot where preservation of earlier deposits may be at its best, the rear of the limekiln structure and cave deposits. These could be carefully positioned to also incorporate areas of potential ground disturbing works, such as any fence-lines, path routes and shelter foundations. It must also be noted that a badger sett has been identified within the site area, and the cave has been identified as a potential bat roost. Relevant permissions would need to be acquired before any archaeological works in the vicinity of these sites.

- 8.4.3 The clearance of two seemingly recent spoil tips, and potentially the removal of larger tree stumps on the site, should also be archaeological monitored, due to the potential for them to contain or disturb archaeologically significant materials and also to establish original ground levels and ensure any underlying archaeological deposits are not disturbed, or adequately recorded.

## 9 Conclusions

- 10.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment assessed the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, and examined designated and undesignated sites and landscapes within an agreed search area of 300m around the proposed developed.
- 10.2 The assessment identified that the site lies within the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest – HLW (D) 3, specifically within Historic Landscape Character Area 305: Pembroke, and also within the Pembroke Conservation Area. The proposed development is not considered to alter the character of the area, it may however help to enhance the medieval character, and is therefore considered to have a negligible impact on the landscape, the significance of which is considered to be slight.
- 10.3 One registered Historic Park & Garden lies within the search area, including the Grade II listed 111 Main Street ((PGW (Dy) 39(PEM)). The proposed development will have no impact on this site.
- 10.4 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the search area, Pembroke Town Wall (PE015). The development will have no direct impact, but will affect the setting of the monument by enhancing the appearance of a section of the associated town wall. This is considered to be a minor impact of slight significance.
- 10.5 Within the same search area there are 63 Listed Buildings, which include three Grade II\* listed buildings, the remainder are all Grade II listed. The site will have a minor direct and moderate indirect impact on the town wall (LB 6342), which is Grade II\* listed, due to repair and clearance works around the structure and improved management of the plot to the rear. This is considered to be of moderate to large significance, although this is also considered to be positive in terms of enhancing the visibility, knowledge and management of the structure as well as removing potential threats to its stability. The site is also considered to have a similar magnitude of impact on the Tabernacle Church grade II listed building (LB 6387) which lies to the north of the plot, by altering a boundary wall adjacent to the property and managing the garden setting below the building. This is considered to be of moderate significance, but again potentially positive in terms of enhancing knowledge, management and visibility of the structure.
- 10.6 Within the search area around the proposed development 116 sites are recorded within the regional HER, with an additional 10 recorded on the NMR. One site, a late post-medieval limekiln (PRN 13204) lies partly within the site, and the site itself forms part of the property of the Tabernacle Church (PRN 1998/60284). The known archaeological remains in the area highlight the potential for prehistoric remains within a small limestone cave in the site, particularly Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains, should the cave prove to be natural in origin (post-medieval chisel and drill marks are evident on the walls and roof of the cave). A more general potential for Iron Age and early medieval remains in the area is also indicated due to the inferred presence of activity from both these periods on the limestone ridge encompassing the historic core of Pembroke. The main archaeological potential however is from the medieval and post-medieval periods. The site lies within two or three amalgamated medieval burgage plots, probably originally laid out in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, with a late 13<sup>th</sup>/early

14<sup>th</sup> century defensive town wall either bounding the site, or crossing through it. Remains of this medieval wall with the site area are not currently evident above ground, all standing wall remains appear to be later post-medieval in date. During the post-medieval period the site appears to have been re-arranged, with industrial development along the southern and western sides, consisting of a limekiln and quarry. The eastern side appears to have remained as an area of terraced gardens, although a building identified on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mapping may have a semi-industrial function associated with either a wheelwright or cobblers that occupied the plot prior to the establishment of the Church. Some of these remains, such as evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity, or the medieval town wall, are considered to have regional, and potentially national importance. The Tabernacle Church acquired the site in the 1860s and the church itself was built in 1867, completed the following year. The development site appears to have altered little since the church was established, and has not been utilised or managed as a garden area since at least the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 10.7 The surrounding boundary walls of the plot all appear to be later post-medieval in date, with a later post-medieval outbuilding standing in the northeast corner of the site and a modern outbuilding suspended above the northwest corner of the site. The only other visible standing remains are two low dry-stone garden terrace/revetment walls. It is likely that post-medieval quarrying and the establishment of the limekiln will have affected below-ground deposits at the southern and lower western parts of the site, and the construction of a former post-medieval building on the upper northern terrace of the site is also likely to have disturbed underlying deposits. Similarly various land drains and sewer pipes run down the site, which will have caused some disturbance. Remains of the crucible and surrounding structure of the limekiln are likely to exist below ground, however the extent, condition and significance of any further buried archaeological remains is not currently understood.
- 10.8 Groundworks associated with the proposed development are anticipated to be minimal, however any landscaping works, erection of fencing, planting of large trees and shrubs and the establishment of a storage and shelter area and interpretation panels has the potential to expose, damage or destroy underlying archaeological remains. It is recommended therefore that a programme of archaeological evaluation be carried out in order to better understand the buried archaeological resource. Such work would be subject to an approved written scheme of investigation and further consultation with Cadw may be required with regard to the listed buildings in the vicinity. It is also recommended that an archaeological watching brief is maintained during the clearance of modern spoil tips on the site, due to the potential for them containing archaeological finds and features and disturbing underlying deposits.

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1987 Sortie No. 87-209 Frame 150  
1993 Sortie No. 93-128 Frame 448  
1995 Sortie No. 95-176 Frame 005  
2001 Sortie No. 01-5221 Frame 035 & 064  
2002 Sortie No. 02-993 Frame 4947  
2003 Sortie No. 03-134 Frame 015 & 036

### *Other Vertical Aerial Photographs*

Getmapping plc 2009 *Digital imagery*  
Bluesky, Infoterra Ltd & COWI A/A 2006 *Digital imagery*

### *Oblique Aerial Photographs*

1993 AP93-42.58 PE015  
1993 AP93-41.56/7 PE015  
1995 Film No. 955102 Frame 69  
2009 Film No. AP\_2009 Frame 0973 & 0981  
2011 Film No. AP\_2011 Frame 1778 - 1802





Figure 1: Location map showing site & study area. Based on Ordnance Survey 1;50,000 (@A4)

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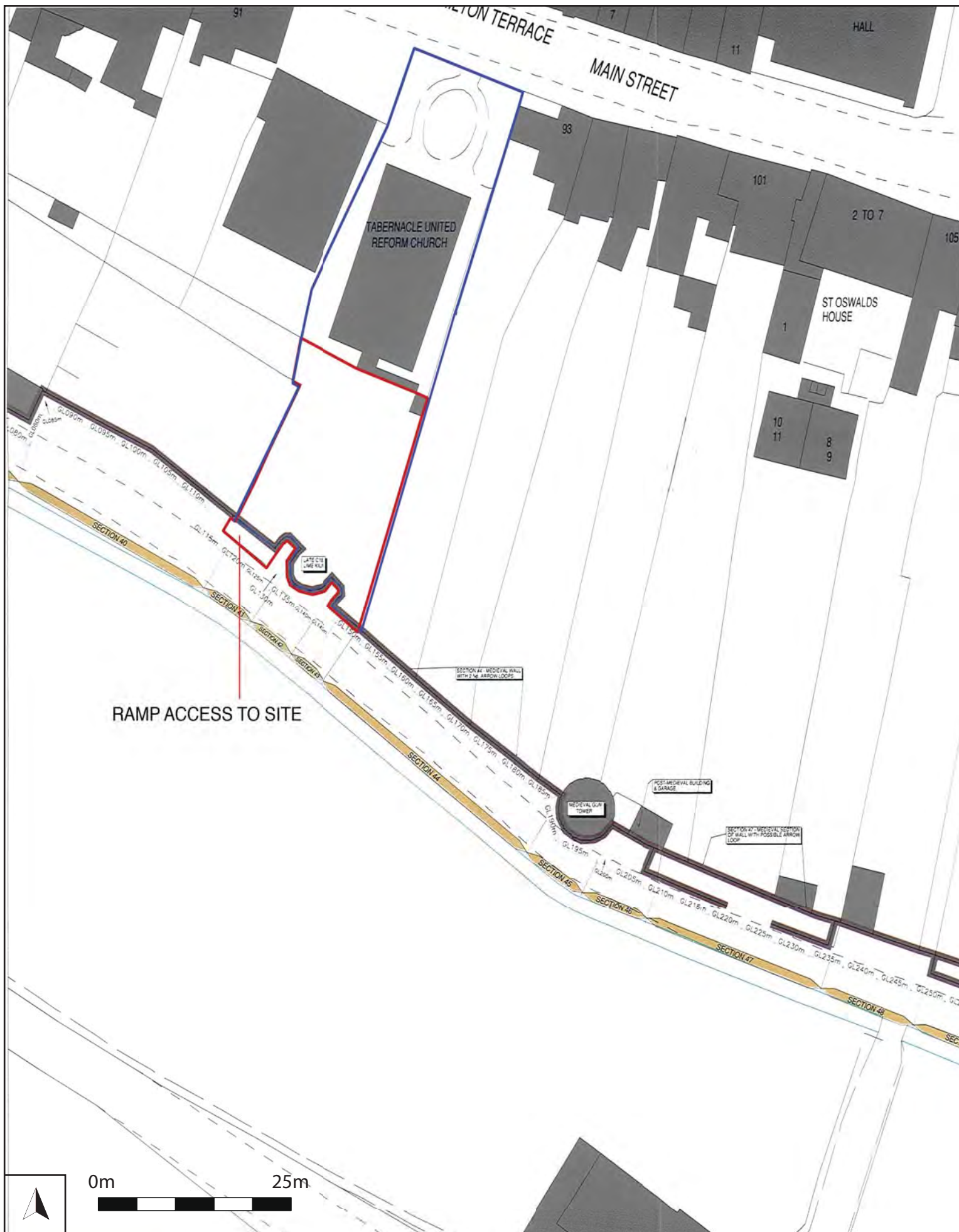
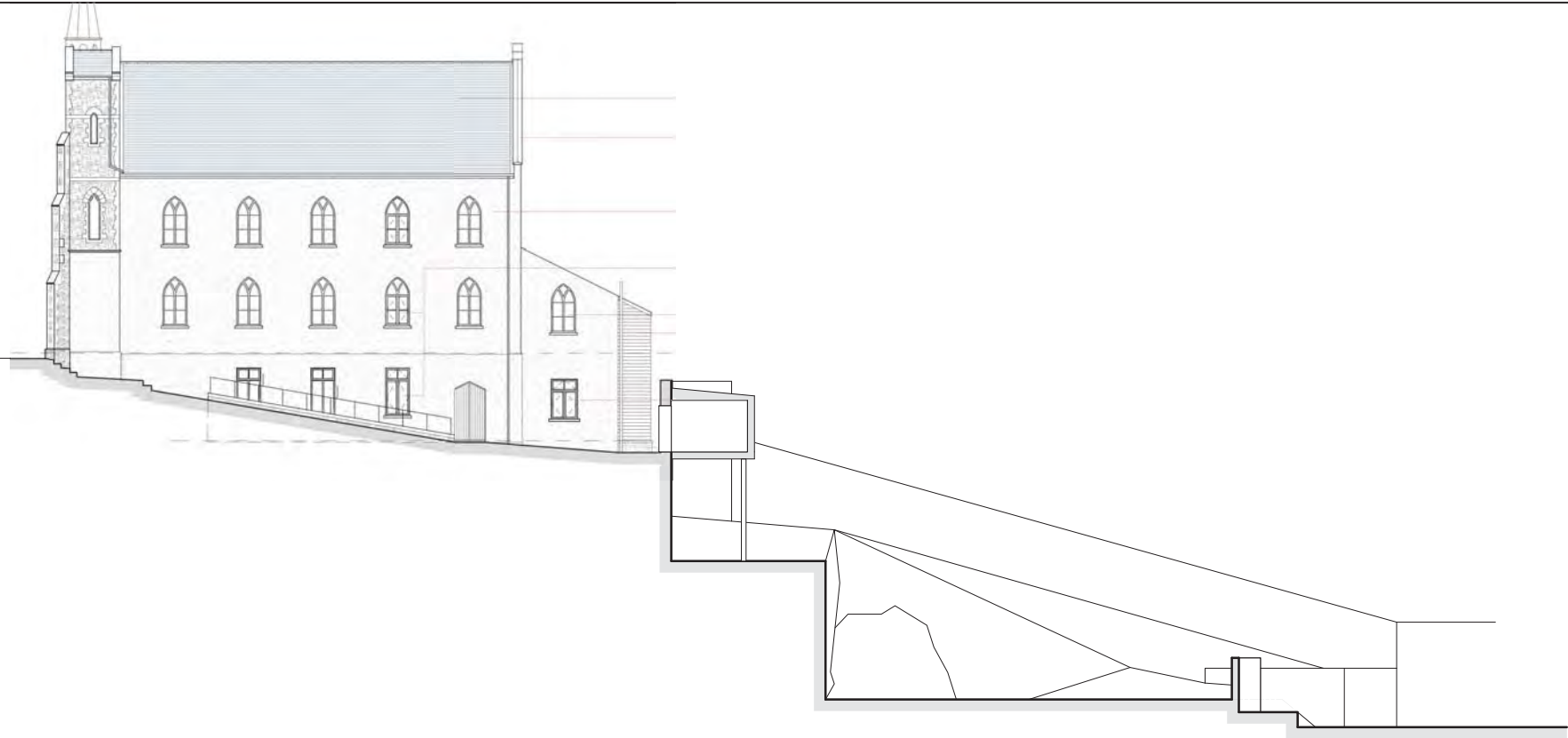
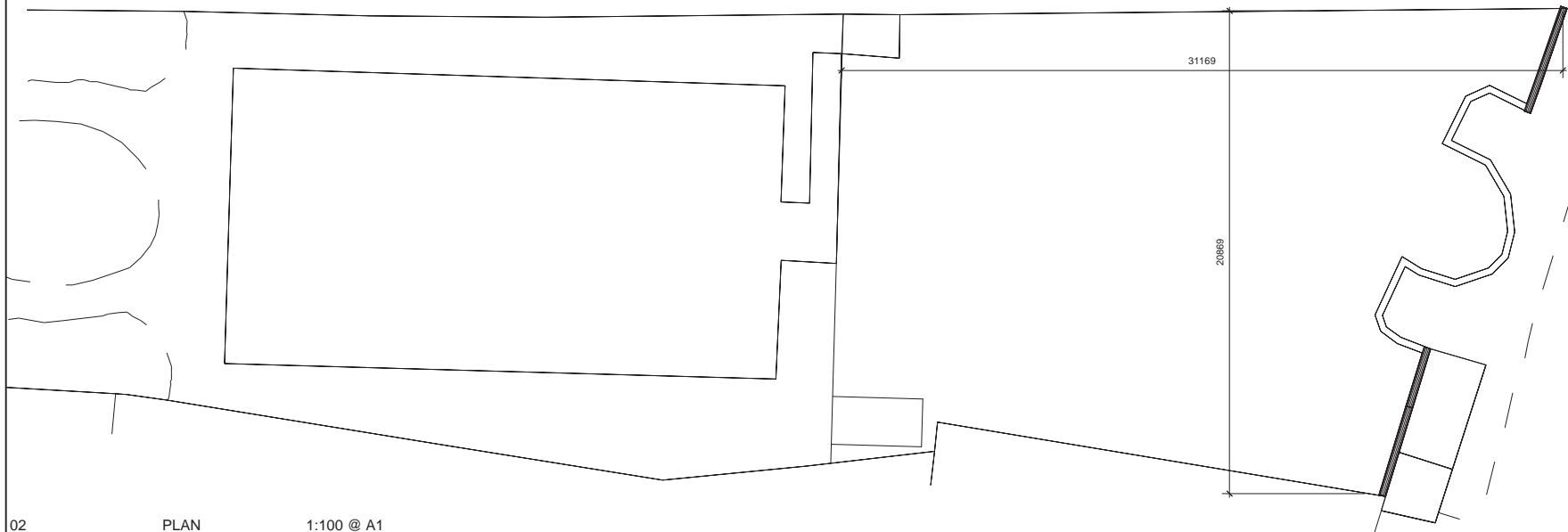


Figure 2: Site location plan. Tabernacle Church property boundary in blue, site location in red.

Plan provided by Ancanthus Holden, via Pembroke 21C.




01 SECTIONAL ELEVATION 1:100 @ A1



02 PLAN 1:100 @ A1

Figure 3: Site plan and sectional elevation.  
N.b. Reduced from original scale.

|  |                   |   |
|--|-------------------|---|
| WATERMAN'S LANE<br>THE GREEN<br>PEMBROKE<br>PEMBROKESHIRE<br>WALES<br>SA71 4NU<br>TEL (01646) 685472<br>FAX (01646) 621220<br>architects@acanthus-holden.co.uk<br>www.acanthus.co.uk/holden  |                   |  |
| Client: PTWT<br>Project: TABERNACLE WALLED GARDEN<br>Drawing Title: PLAN AND SECTIONAL ELEVATION   |                   |   |
| Scale: 1:100   | Sheet Size: A1    | Issue Status: PRELIMINARY   |
| Job No: P2009C   | Drawing No: S 300 | Rev: A  |
| Original: [ ]  | Date: JAN 2015    | Checked: [ ] Approved: [ ]  |
| <small>NOTE: THESE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELATED DRAWINGS, SCHEDULES AND/OR SPECIFICATIONS. ALL DISCREPANCIES TO BE CHECKED ON SITE. ANY DISCREPANCIES TO BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY.<br/>         Copyright: Acanthus Holden Architects (Note: prints of drawing not to trace scale)</small> |                   |   |

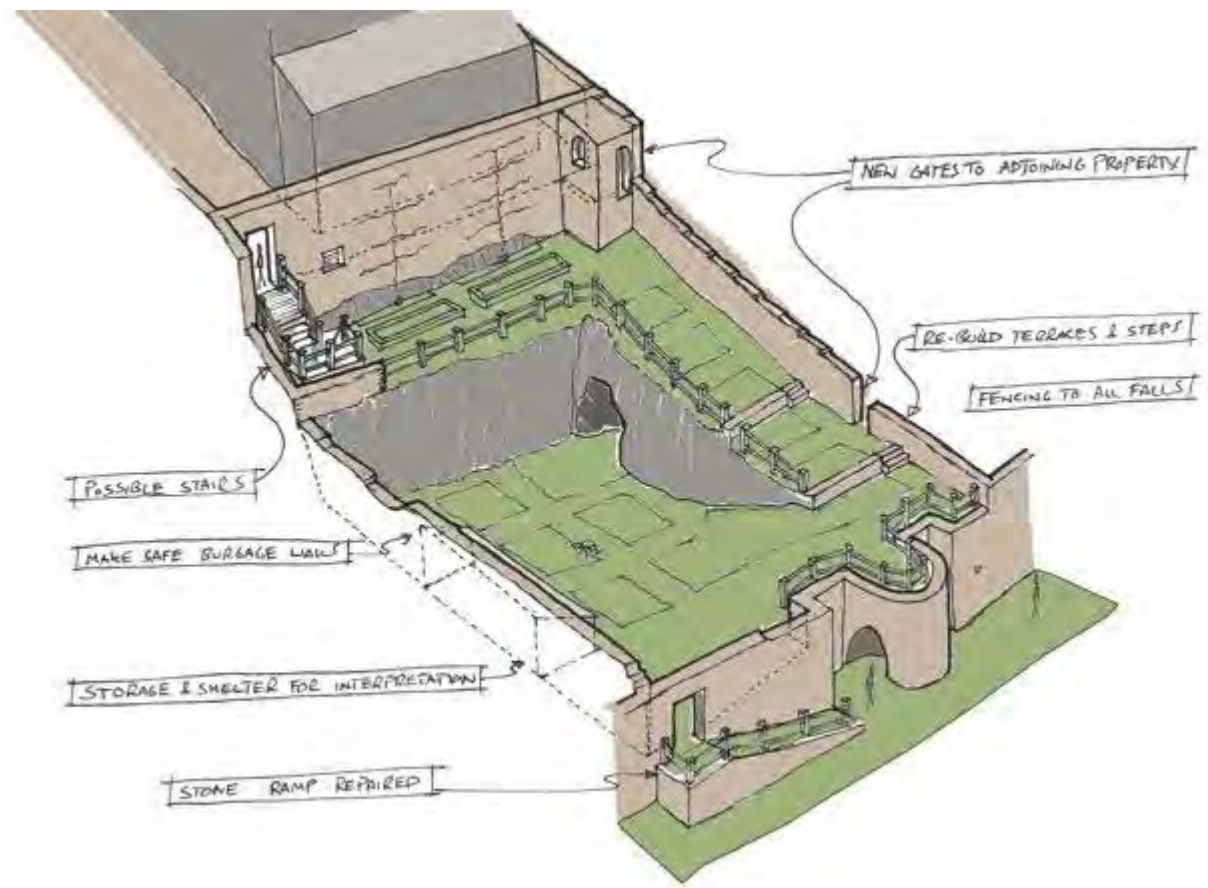
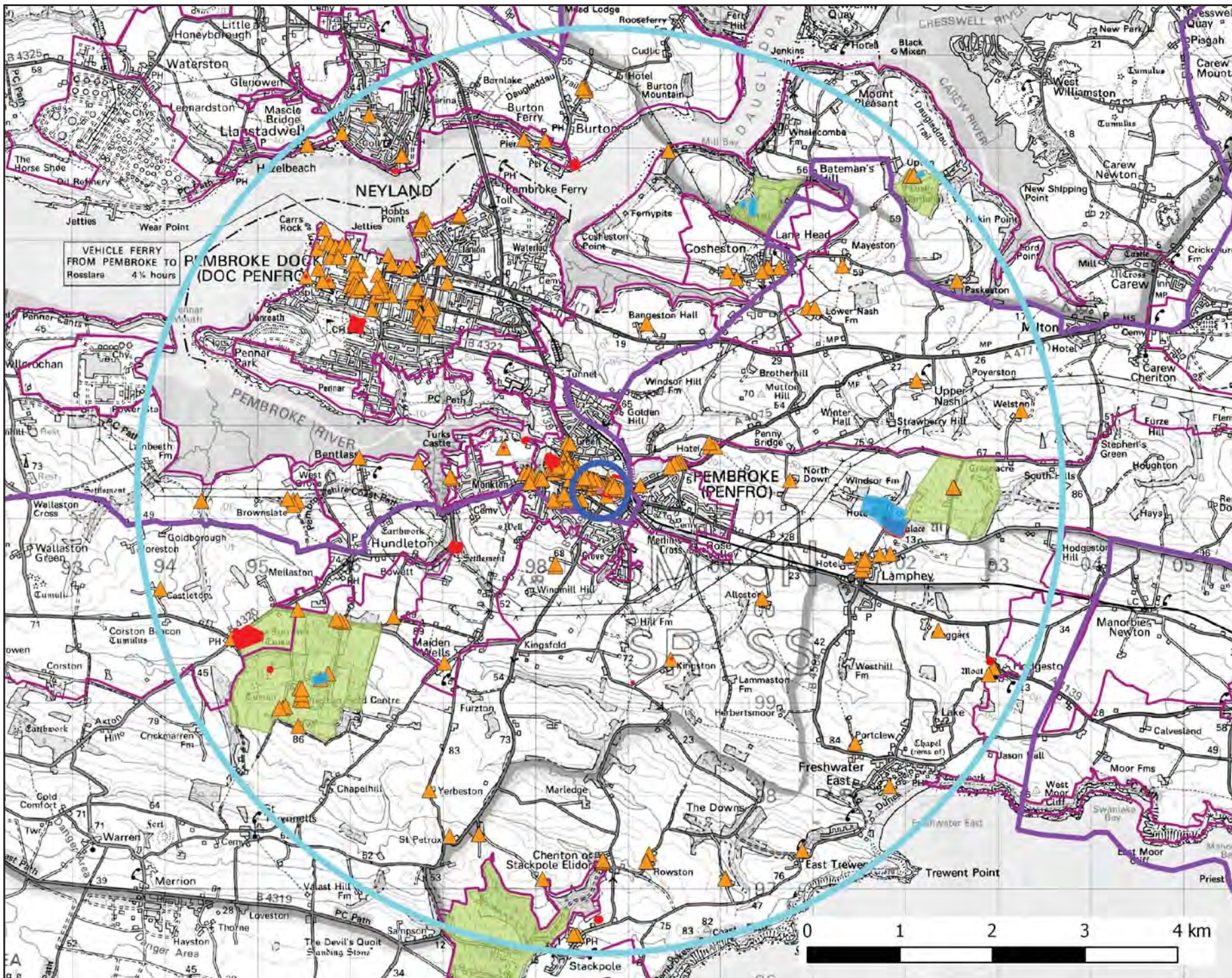


Figure 4: Site sketch illustrations, showing site as existing (top) and initial outline draft development plans  
 Drawings provided by Pembroke 21C.











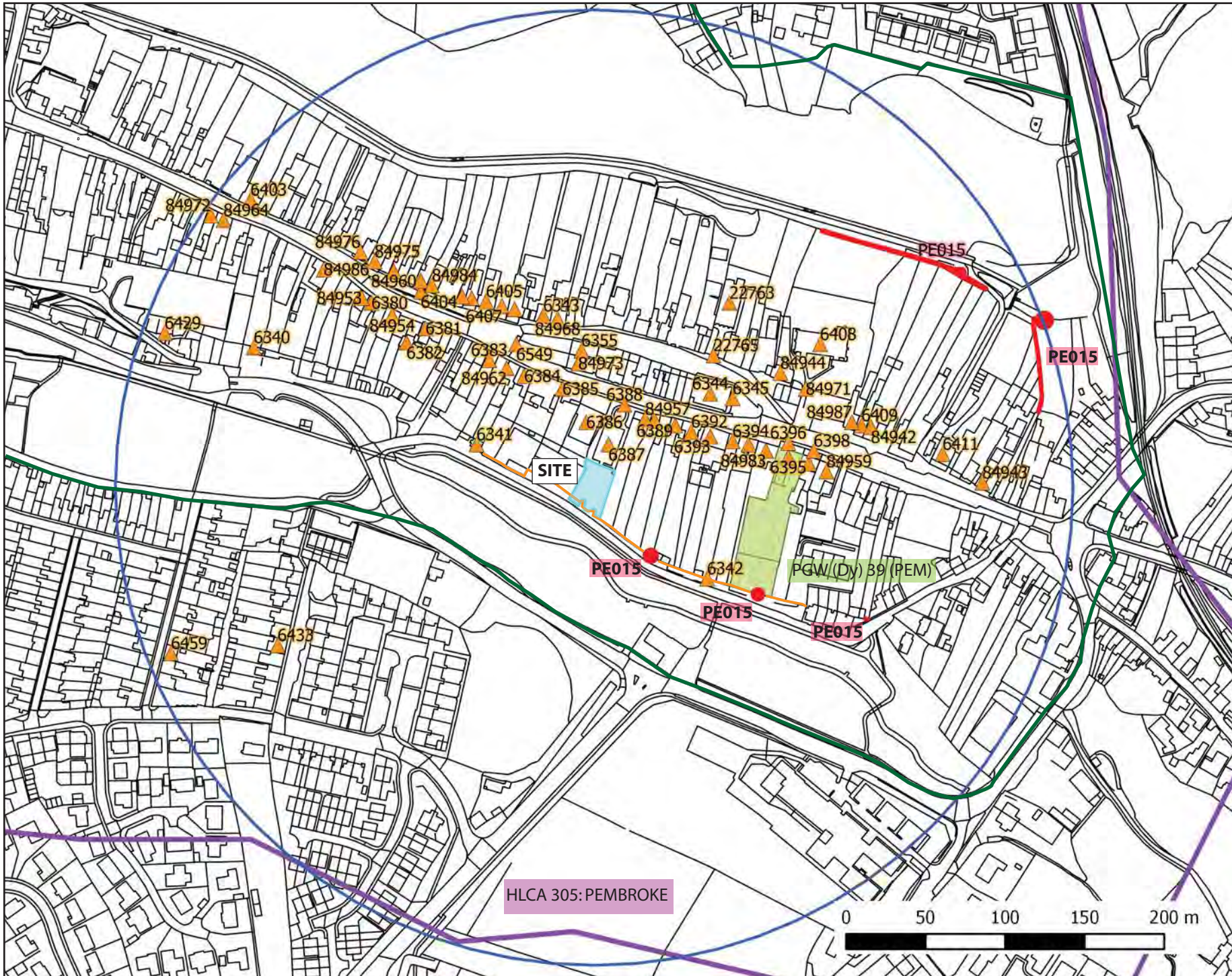
-  Registered Historic Landscape Area
-  Historic Landscape Character Area
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Listed Building
-  Listed Parkland
-  Listed Garden

Figure 5: All designated archaeological sites within a 5km radius of site (light blue circle). Study area illustrated in dark blue

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- Historic Landscape Character Area
- Pembroke Conservation Area
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- ▲ Listed Building
- Listed Parks & Gardens

Figure 6: Designated archaeological sites within the 300m study area (dark blue circle).

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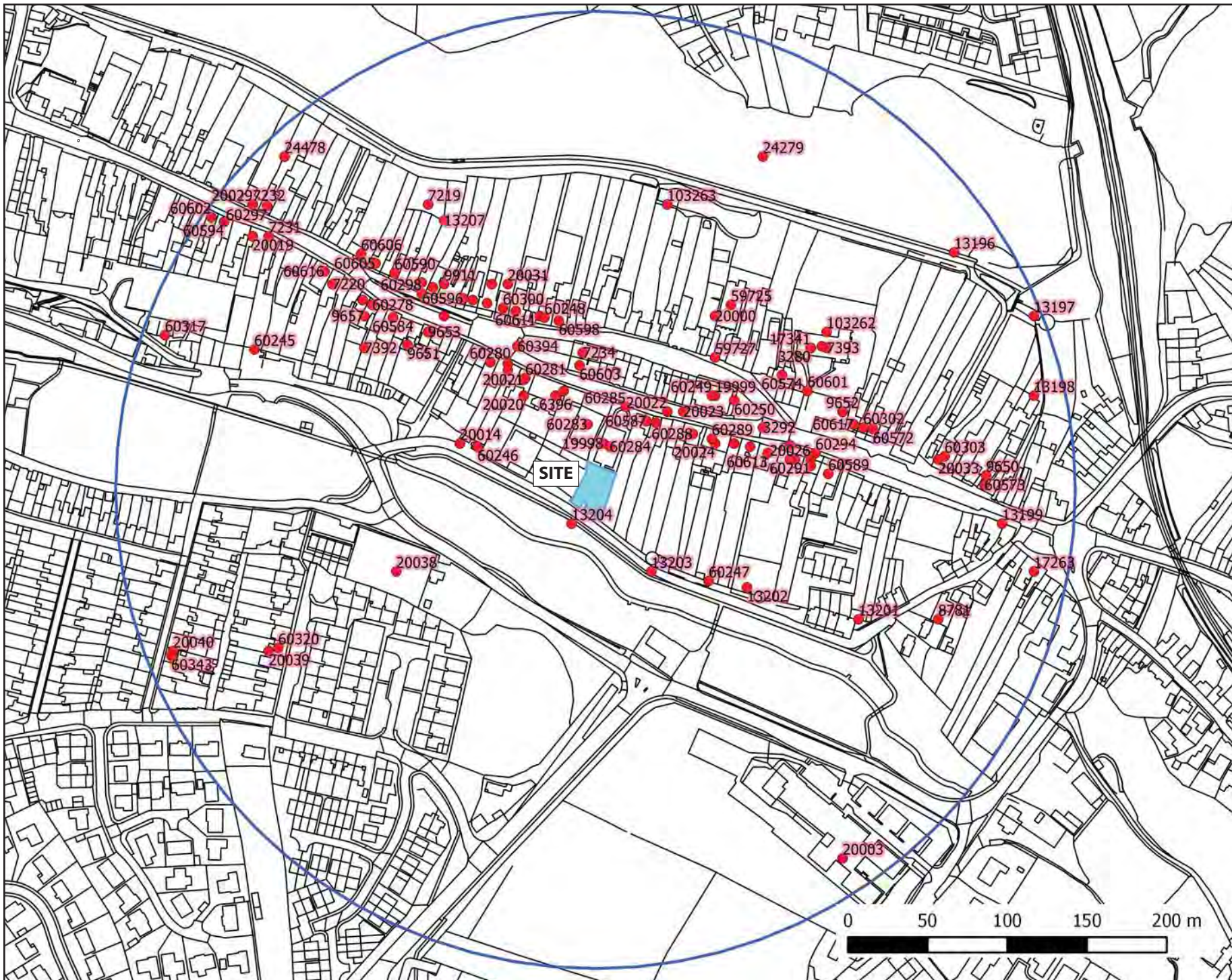
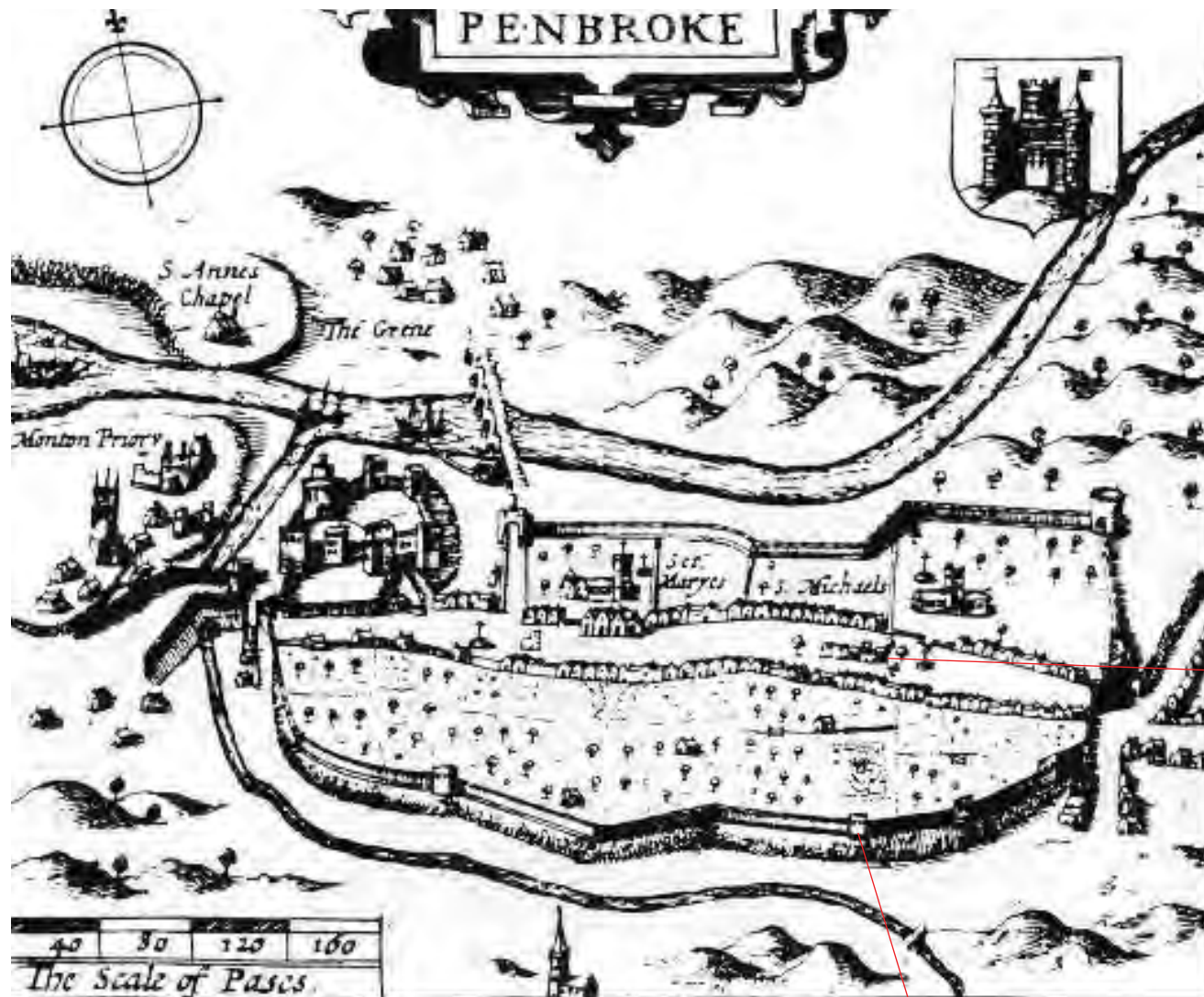


Figure 7: Archaeological sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (labelled by PRN) within the 300m study area (dark blue circle).

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Area of East Back/  
Hamilton Terrace

Drum Tower

Figure 8:  
An illustration of  
Pembroke by John  
Speed, c.1611.  
Reference points  
close to site  
marked

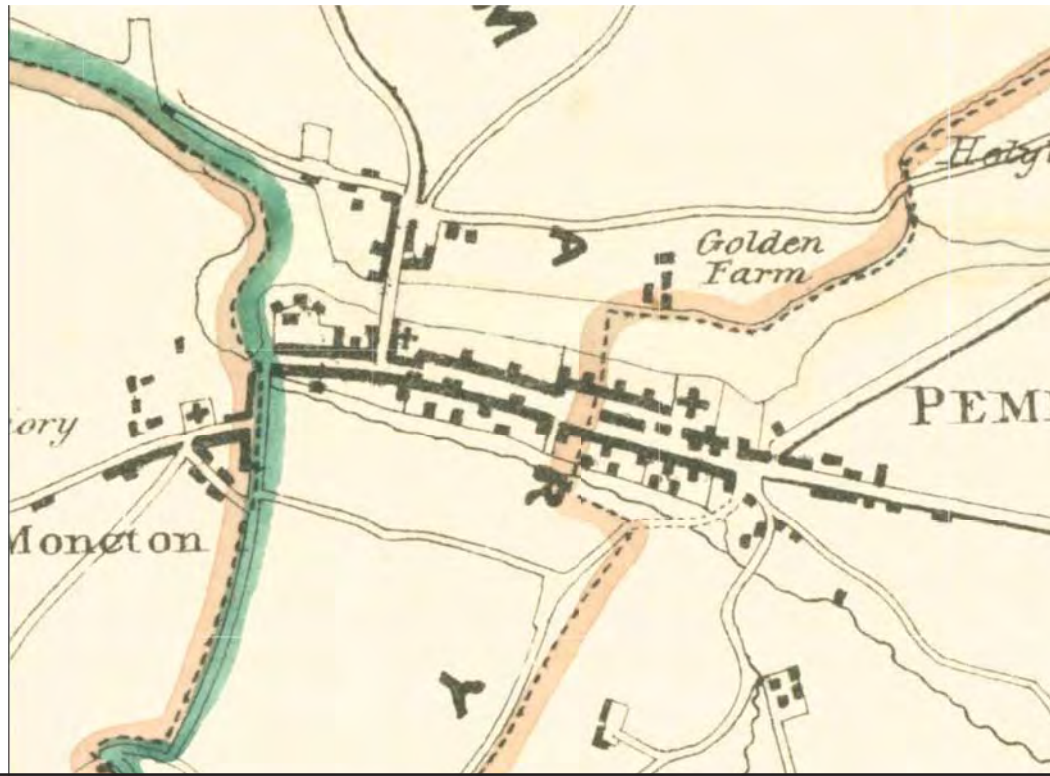
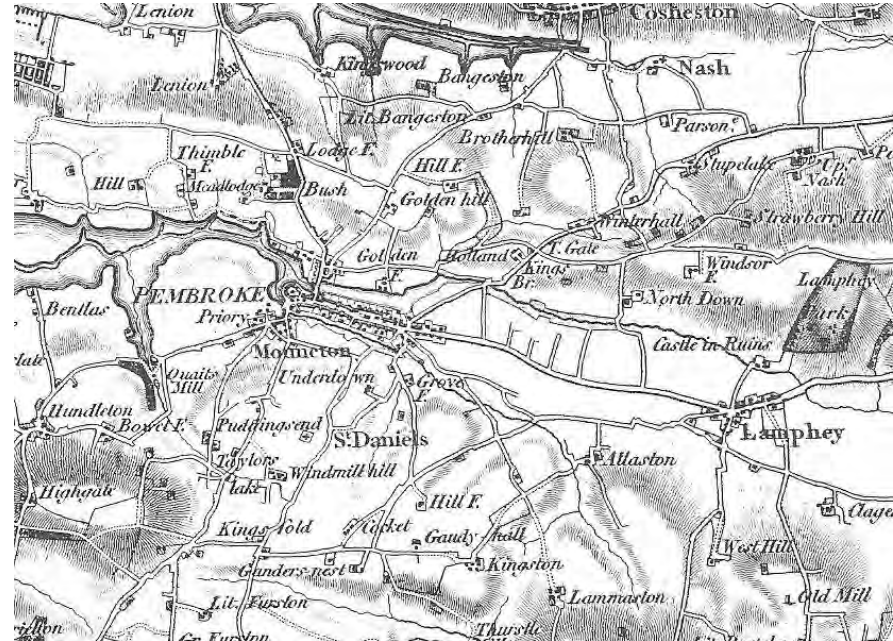
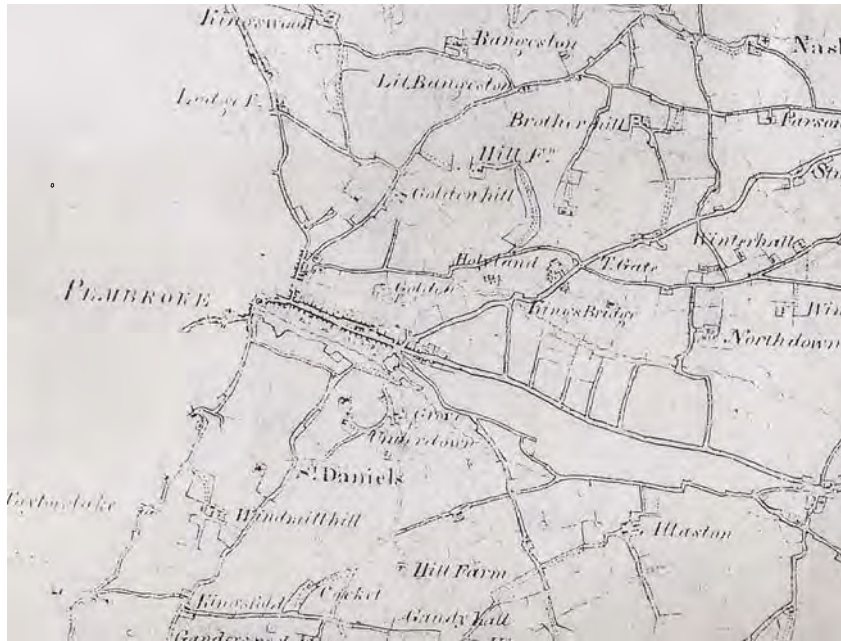


Figure 9:  
Extracts from the Ordnance Survey original surveyors drawing of 1809-10 (top left) and the subsequent published 'old series' map of 1818 (top right), with a larger scale map drawn up for the Ordnance Survey in 1832 (bottom)



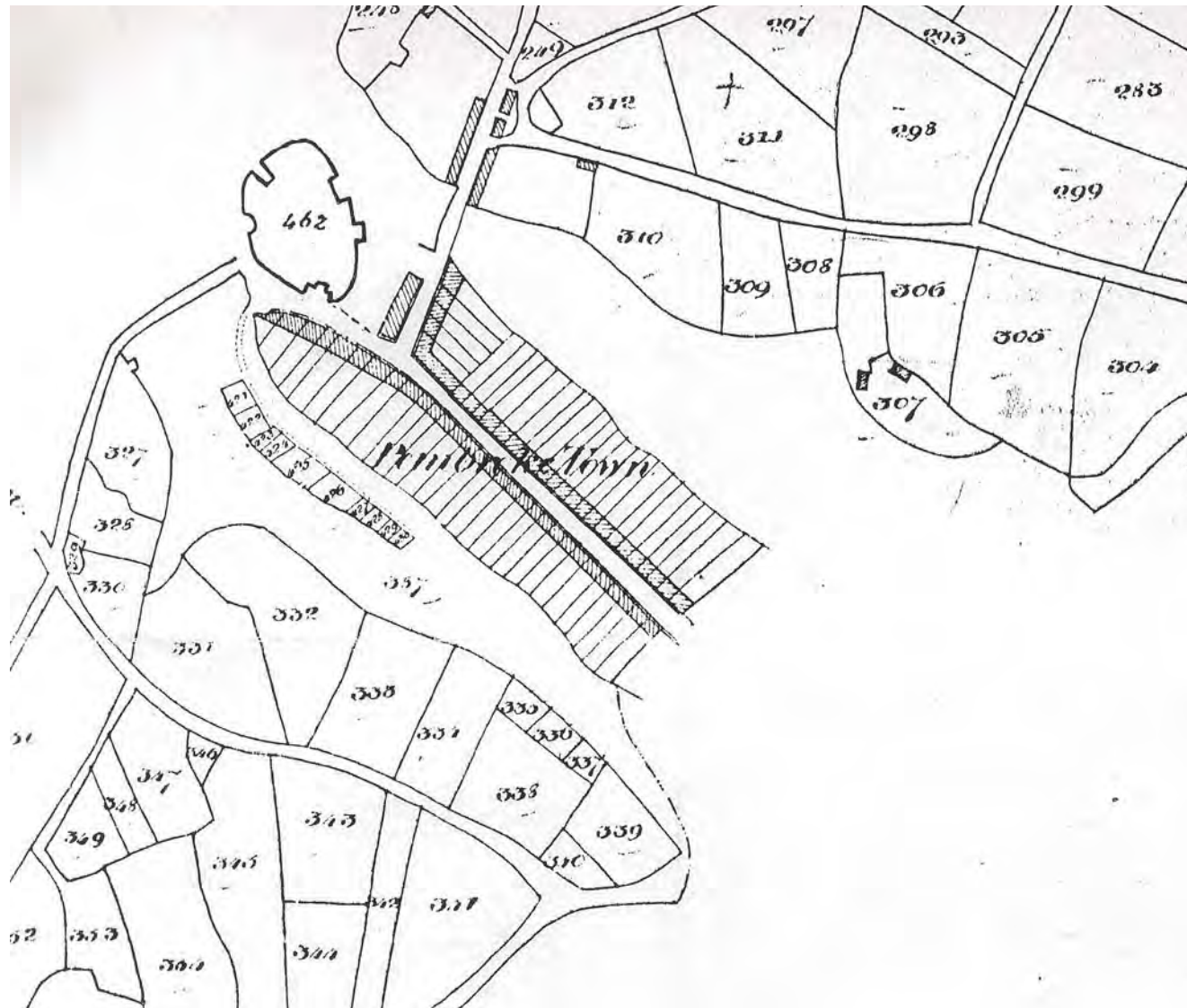


Figure 10:  
Extract from the  
St Mary's Parish  
tithe map of 1841.



Figure 11: Extract from the 6 inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1862, published in 1869. Site outline marked in blue.





Figure 12: Extract from the 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1864. Site outline marked in blue.





Figure 13: Extract from the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1866. Site outline marked in blue.



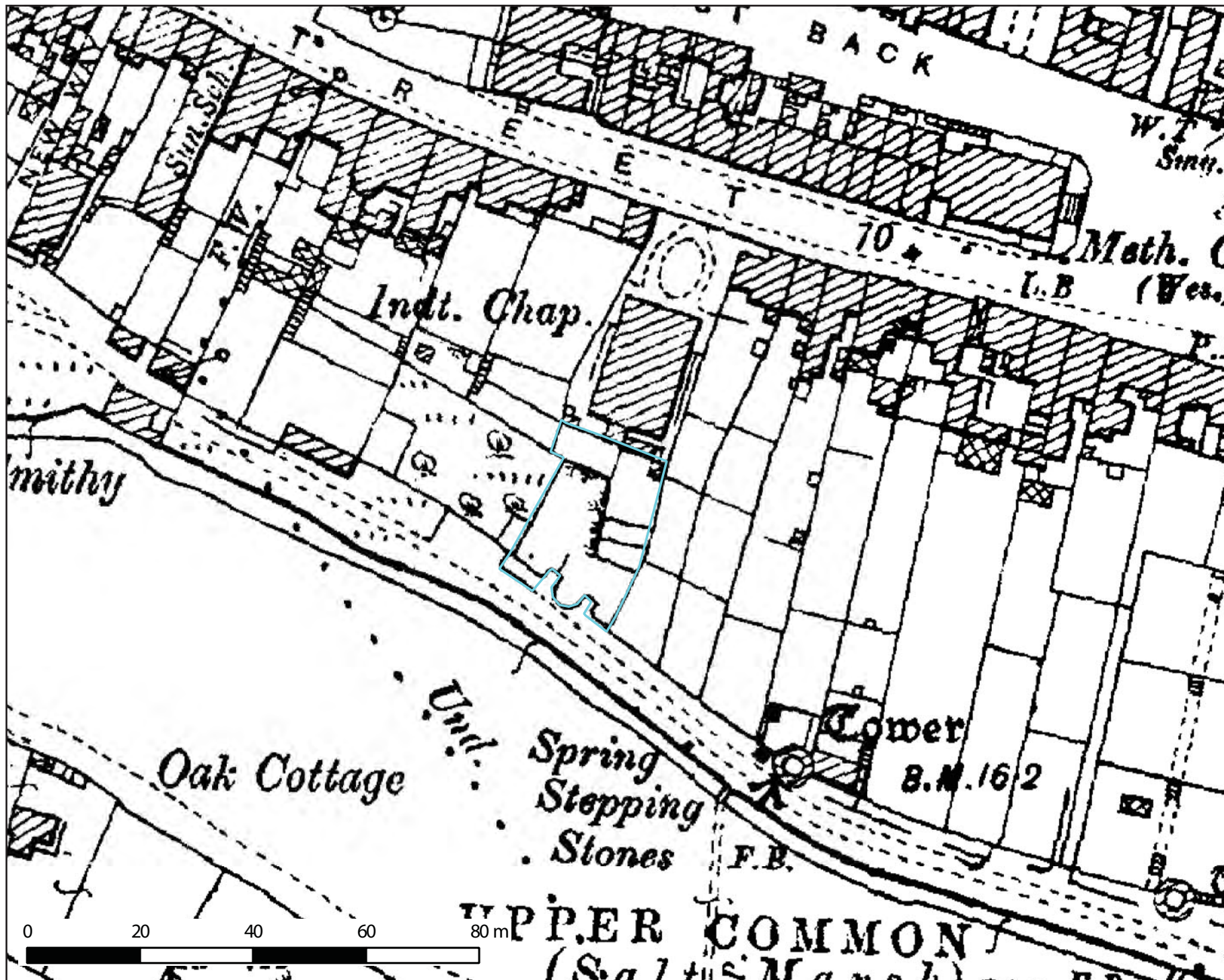


Figure 14: Extract from the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1908. Site outline marked in blue.





Photo 1: The site, as viewed from the south with the Tabernacle Church above.



Photo 2: View SSW from the upper northern terrace within the site, looking out over Upper Common.





Photo 3: View ESE along Common Road at the Gun tower (SAM PE015, LB 6342)



Photo 4: View SSE of the Main Street frontage of the Tabernacle Church (LB 6387, PRN 19998/60284)





Photo 5: View down Main Street in Pembroke towards the castle.



Photo 6: View east along Main Street showing the dip at the narrow point of the peninsula (between the car and white van), believed to be the line an earlier town defences. The steeple of Tabernacle church is visible above the rooftops.





Photo 7: An infilled arrow loop within the town wall (LB 6342) between the site and the gun tower, believed to be evidence of the medieval origin of this section of wall. 2m scale.





Photo 8: View ESE from the blocked arrow loop (immediately to the right of the scale) towards the Gun Tower. 2m scale.



Photo 9: View WNW from the blocked arrow loop towards the site boundary wall (the projecting limekiln is visible). 2m scale.





Photo 10: View ENE of the limekiln (PRN 13204) within the southern boundary wall (LB 6342).



Photo 11: View NNE of the external face of the southern boundary wall, to the east of the limekiln. 2m scale.





Photo 12: The internal face of the western boundary wall at the lower (southern) end of site. 2m scale.



Photo 13: Inner face of the western boundary wall at the upper (northern) end of the site. 2m scale.





Photo 14: View west from the upper level within the site, looking across the boundary with the adjoining property.



Photo 15: View SSE down the eastern boundary wall.





Photo 16: The western end of the northern boundary wall, showing both the butt-joint with the western boundary wall on the left, and potential blocking of an earlier opening seen in the vertical joint in the masonry on the right. 2m scale.



Photo 17: Central section of the northern boundary wall, showing the construction of the wall directly onto natural bedrock. 2m scale.





Photo 18: View NNW of the modern brick structure in the northwest corner of site.



Photo 19: View NNE of the stone-built outbuilding in the northeast corner of the site, formerly used as a toilet as evidenced by the sewage pipe outlet. 2m scale.





Photo 20: Interior of the outbuilding in the northeast corner of the site, showing both the inserted opening through the eastern boundary wall, and the northern boundary wall, which forms the rear of the outbuilding, butting against the eastern boundary wall.



Photo 21: View SSW down the side of the Tabernacle Church showing the northern face of the upper reaches of the northern boundary wall (centre of photo).





Photo 22: NW facing shot of the quarried limestone rock face at the rear of the lower part of the site. 2m scale.



Photo 23: SSE facing shot of the entrance to the cave. 2m scale.





Photo 24: View NNE up the formerly terraced eastern half of the site.



Photo 25: View NNE of the northern of two dry-stone garden terrace walls. 2m scale.





Photo 26: View north encompassing a garden terrace wall, the northern boundary wall, and the Tabernacle Church above. 2m scale.

# *Archaeology*

## *Wales*

### **APPENDIX I:**

### **Historic Landscape Area descriptions**

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# MORYD ABERDAUGLEDDAU

## MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

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### Landscape description

The Haven is a *ria* or *drowned* valley flooded after the end of the last Ice Age; its deep yet sheltered waters extend 30km inland of its mouth, before dividing into the Eastern and Western Cleddau which continue as tidal rivers for some distance. Tributaries such as the Pembroke, Carew and Cresswell Rivers and several smaller pills flowing into the Haven, significantly increase the length of its meandering and incised shore and coastline. On either side and extending to the Dale and Angle peninsulas at the Haven's mouth, the low coastal plateau of south Pembrokeshire seldom rises above 80m above OD.

The littoral landscape of Milford Haven encapsulates the whole chronological range of maritime conquest, settlement, commerce, fishing and defence from the 11th century to the changing realities of the late 20th century. This is a highly articulate and distinctive land and seascape; its integrity is its highest factor. It exhibits both continuity and adaptation and its overall setting and range of features make it unique in Wales if not in Britain. Yet, despite its robust adaptation to the modern industrial and maritime operations of the oil and power industries, the integrity of this multiperiod coastal landscape also depends on the conservation of its historic elements.

Iron Age promontory forts are sited on several of the headlands at the entrance and along the course of the Haven and the Daugleddau. Early medieval, Christian and Viking sites are evidenced on place-name, documentary and epigraphic grounds, such as Early Christian Inscribed Stone monuments, but are no longer visible in the landscape. By contrast, the Norman conquest, achieved by coastally sited castle-boroughs, is still dramatically present at Pembroke, at Haverfordwest, and at Carew, all sited on the upper reaches of the rivers. Carew did not develop into a borough, and excavations, combined with a historic landscape study of Carew parish, has shown that a Dark Age stronghold and possible Romano-British site preceded the Norman castle, an indicator perhaps of similar pre-Norman foci at Pembroke and Haverfordwest. The precocious growth of these boroughs by the 13th century was partly because of their use as springboards for the Norman invasions of Ireland.

In more recent times, the construction of the Cleddau bridge marked the end of a network of cross-Haven ferries, which explains the historic pattern of communications and settlements on the shores of the Daugleddau still visible in surviving traces of landing places, piers and jetties. Early cross-Haven routes led to St Davids and Dark Age embarkation and landing points. At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, two new towns were constructed, Milford in 1790 by Sir William Hamilton, and Pembroke Dock in 1802 when the Royal Naval Dockyard was transferred from Milford. Both towns have regular planned layouts, both have experienced a history of boom and slump in shipbuilding, fishing and as railheads and ocean terminals. Despite some major changes in the late 20th century, they both preserve distinctive townscapes and

waterfronts and much still remains of the Naval Dockyard.

Changes in the ship sizes and technology meant that with the construction of these two towns, an earlier pattern of more dispersed coastal trade from places like Dale and Angle at the mouth of the Haven, and gradually from Pembroke and Haverfordwest, was relocated and concentrated in the new docks. This has to some extent preserved, even fossilized, quays, jetties and landing places and small settlements like Pennar, Lawrenny, Landshipping or Cosheston (which had two shipbuilding yards in the 18th century) further up river. These small ports served the coal mines of the Pembrokeshire coalfield located on both shores of the Daugleddau, and also the large limestone quarries at West Williamston, where a remarkable series of short canals through the tidal flats allowed direct barge access to the working faces at high tide. The Daugleddau ports flourished in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, but continued to work through the 19th century by changing to using barges to tranship cargoes down river to bigger vessels at the mid-Haven ports.

Medieval castles in the upper reaches of the Haven like Benton, Picton and Carew became transformed into gentry residences. Medieval ecclesiastical establishments, mainly small like Pill Priory or the Slebech Preceptory, survive as ruins or were adapted into residences. Only Picton Castle has an unbroken history of occupation and transformation into a great mansion with parks and gardens utilising the foreshore of the confluence of the Eastern and Western Cleddau Rivers. Conversely, well preserved sites of earlier, abandoned 17th century gardens and parks are still being recognized, notably the recently discovered terraced gardens of the vanished Landshipping House.

The most complete of the military and naval fortifications and service structures in the Haven are the mid to late 19th century Palmerstonian Forts. The development of naval defence and weaponry can be appreciated in its entirety by viewing the forts both from the waterway and from the shores together with barracks and inland forts, stores and depots. These military dinosaurs present problems of conservation and use, and the same fate is beginning to overtake some if not all of the late 20th century's legacy to the Haven, namely the jetties, oil terminals and shore processing facilities of the oil and power industries. This industry reached its zenith in the 1970s when Middle Eastern supply difficulties forced oil transport to use ocean routes in the VLCCs (Very Large Crude Carriers) for which the Haven, with its deep waters and westerly position on the north west European seaboard, was particularly suited. Visually, and in terms of the impact on the present landscape, the oil industry and the regulatory shore installations of traffic control and sea navigation systems run by the Milford Haven Port Authority cannot be ignored.

**SUMMARY**

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Ref number</b>                  | HLW (D) 3  |
| <b>Index map no.</b>               | 5  |
| <b>OS map</b>                      | Landranger 157, 158  |
| <b>Former county</b>               | Dyfed  |
| <b>Unitary authority</b>           | Pembrokeshire  |
| <b>Principal area designations</b> | Parts of the area are within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. The northern side of the Haven is within the Preseli Environmentally Sensitive Area. The area includes: Angle Bay, Carew and Cresswell Rivers, Coshaston Pill, Daugleddau, Gann Estuary, Pembroke River and Pwllcrochan Flats and West Williamston Quarries, Sites of Special Scientific Interest; Carew, Haverfordwest, Llangwm, Milford Haven, Neyland, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock (Royal Dockyard) Conservation Areas.  |
| <b>Criteria</b>                    | 1, 3   |
| <b>Contents and significance</b>   | The classic ria, drowned river valley and estuary in Wales, with an unsurpassed concentration of remains reflecting maritime conquest, settlement, commerce, fishing, defence and industry spanning the prehistoric to modern periods. The area includes: Iron Age promontory forts; Early Christian and Viking placenames; Norman coastal castle-boroughs; medieval castles and later gentry residences; Milford and Pembroke Dock planned settlements; recent and modern quays, jetties and landing places, coal mines, limestone quarries, military and naval fortifications, oil terminals, jetties, refineries and power station. |

**Selected sources**

- G. Edwards, 'The Coal Industry in Pembrokeshire', *Field Studies*, 1 (5) (1963), 33–64.
- National Museum of Wales, *The Maritime Heritage of Dyfed, Exhibition Handbook* (National Museum of Wales: Cardiff 1982).
- West Wales Maritime Heritage Society, *The Secret Waterway: A Guide to the Milford Haven and Daugleddau Waterway*, 2nd edition (West Wales Maritime Heritage Society: Haverfordwest 1994).
- I. Soulsby, *The Towns of Medieval Wales* (Phillimore: Chichester 1983) Haverfordwest 139–142, Pembroke 214–217.

## HLCA 305: Pembroke

### Historic Background

Pembroke is located on an elongated Carboniferous Limestone promontory at the head of one of the many creeks of the Milford Haven waterway. There is no hard evidence to suggest a settlement on the site prior to the foundation of the Norman Castle and town, but the discovery of Roman coins in the 1880s indicates a Roman presence in the area. Also, the manner in which Roger de Montgomery made straight for Pembroke in 1093 to found his castle implies the presence of a pre-Norman Welsh administrative centre on **the site. Pembroke's town charter was granted before 1135. However, it is likely that a settlement had begun to form near to the castle from 1093.** A mint was present by 1130. The town prospered and grew rapidly. Two churches lay within the circuit of the town walls with Monkton Priory outside to the south. By the 16th century the town was in decline. Although the county town following the creation of **Pembrokeshire in 1536, Pembroke's role seems mainly to have been titular with many of the functions taken by Haverfordwest.** However, a customs house was established at Pembroke in 1599 following reorganisation of maritime legislation, although few vessels were registered to the town. It seems to have functioned more as a merchant seat than as a dock. Donovan, writing in 1806, expressed the hope that the port of **Pembroke 'might one day rise to consideration'. The growth of Milford Haven, Pembroke Dock and Neyland dashed these hopes.** Even so, sailing ships occasionally **called at Pembroke's quay, the last being 'Kathleen & May' which made regular visits to the North Quay down until the 1960s.** Constructions such as bridges, dams, mills and quays were undertaken at various times in the history of Pembroke. A bridge was mentioned in the town charter - this is taken to be a reference to the north bridge. A mill is first mentioned in 1199. It is considered that this mill stood close to the north bridge. By 1678, the mill was a substantial stone-built tidal corn-mill, with the bridge acting as a dam for the mill-pond. This mill continued to function until after World War 2, but it burnt down in 1956, and its remains were demolished in 1968. A second mill, mentioned in 14th century accounts lay to the south side of the castle. The railway came to Pembroke in 1863, when a station was opened east of the town, within one **of the early suburbs shown on Speed's map of 1611.**

Included in this area is the core of the former Bush estate on the northern bank of the Pembroke River, now a secondary school and residential home. A house and gardens had been established here by 1772, when they were depicted on an estate map. 19th century estate maps show a similar pattern.

Apart from houses and other buildings close to the bridge, very little development had taken place prior to the 20th century on the northern bank of the Pembroke River opposite the town. Early 19th century estate maps show a landscape of regular fields and farms. A similar position pertained to the south and east of the medieval town. It is in these three areas – the northern side of the Pembroke River, the north-facing slopes to the south of the town and those to the east of the town – that housing development, including council and private estates, has occurred. Housing to the west of Monkton is included in Pembroke historic landscape character area. Morphologically this is similar to 20th century development, but an examination of 19th century maps shows that between 1841 and 1859 a grid pattern of house plots was laid out that still survives. By 1859, houses had been constructed on many of the plots and others were ready for development.





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## Description and essential historic landscape components

This is an urban area and consists of the centre of Pembroke together with neighbouring built-up areas such as Monkton and Kingsbridge. The historic core of Pembroke is constructed on a low, east-west aligned, limestone ridge, to the north and west of which lies the tidal (but now dammed) Pembroke River and to the south an area of marshy land (now partly reclaimed and under car parks). Pembroke Castle on the western end of this ridge dominates the whole of the town that developed in stages eastwards from the castle, along one long main street, and possibly received two lines of defences prior to the construction of the present walls in the early 14th century. The remains of the walls still encircle the historic core of the town, which **includes two medieval parish churches, St Mary's, and St Michael's.** St Michael's developed as an extra-mural parish church (and market) beyond an earlier phase of town defences. Essentially the historic core comprises the long street flanked by shops, businesses and houses constructed in medieval burgage plots. Many of the buildings date to the late 18th century or early 19th century and consist of two and three storey structures built in the Georgian tradition. These account for most of the 103 listed buildings in the town. There are, however, both earlier and later houses and structures present, including some late-medieval vaulted cellars and a row of 17th century town houses on Westgate Hill. Quays with some stone-built warehouses situated to the north of the castle date to the 19th century. Southwest of the castle Monkton medieval church provides a secondary focus for the settlement. Houses here mostly date to the 19th century and 20th century. To the west of Monkton village is a large 20th century council housing estate. A tide mill formerly stood on the bridge over the Pembroke River. Apart from warehouses and quays very little development occurred the north of the river until the 20th century. Large housing estates now lie



here, and a secondary school and sports centre have been constructed on part of the old Bush estate. 19th century housing also lies to the east of the town, including a terrace of single storey cottages. Further out to the east and south are extensive 20th century housing estates.

Pembroke is a very distinctive historic landscape character area and contrasts with neighbouring farmland. To the northwest, the fringes of the town are separated from **Pembroke Dock's housing estates by just a few fields. Within a few years these two towns will form a single small conurbation.**

Sources: Boon 1986; Carradice 1992; Lilley 1995; Ludlow 1991; Ludlow 1993; Price 1986; Soulsby 1983; Monkton Tithe Map 1841; St Mary Pembroke Tithe Map 1841; St Michael Tithe Map 1841; PRO D/ANGLE/115; PRO/D/BUSH/6/26; PRO D/BUSH/6/27; PRO D/BUSH/6/144; PRO D/BUSH/6/145

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX II:  
Gazetteer of Designated  
archaeological sites**

### Historic Parks & Gardens in search area

| Reference No.  | Site Name                 | Grade | Grid Reference  | Site type                        |
|--|---------------------------|-------|---|----------------------------------|
| PGW (Dy) 39(PEM)   | 111 Main Street, Pembroke | II    | SM 988 013  | Walled & terraced formal garden. |
| <p><b>Description</b><br/>                     The rare survival of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century town garden of some grandeur, attached to one of the most important Georgian houses in Pembroke. Its structure &amp; main features, including terraces, fine brick piers flanking the central axis &amp; an octagonal brick gazebo, remain.</p> |                           |       | <p><b>Designations</b><br/>                     Listed buildings: 111 Main Street (grade II*); south town wall, including gazebo to rear of no 111 (grade II); front garden wall &amp; north-west pier to no 111 (grade II). Conservation Area: Pembroke.</p> |                                  |



**Scheduled Ancient Monuments in search area**

| SAM No. | SAM Name           | Grid Reference | Site Type | General Period | Broadclass |
|---------|--------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| PE015   | Pembroke Town Wall | SM989014       | Town Wall | Medieval       | Defence    |

## Listed Buildings within search area

| Reference No. | Name   | Eastings | Northings | Grade |
|---------------|--|----------|-----------|-------|
| 6340          | Garden walls to rear of Nos. 37-43 Main Street   | 198481   | 201379    | II    |
| 6341          |  | 198621   | 201318    | II    |
| 6342          | Walls on line of medieval town walls, including two medieval towers, gazebo, and lime-kiln.        | 198766   | 201234    | II*   |
| 6343          | Elm Cottage  | 198663   | 201399    | II    |
| 6344          | Wesley Chapel  | 198768   | 201350    | II    |
| 6345          | Forecourt railings, gates & gate piers to Wesley Chapel  | 198782   | 201347    | II    |
| 6355          | Melbourne House  | 198687   | 201377    | II    |
| 6380          | Picton House   | 198555   | 201407    | II    |
| 6381          | York Tavern  | 198589   | 201391    | II    |
| 6382          | The Old Chapel   | 198577   | 201382    | II    |
| 6383          | Pembroke Market Emporium (Former National School)  | 198629   | 201371    | II    |
| 6384          | Elm Tree House   | 198651   | 201361    | II    |
| 6385          | Nos 89/91 Main Street  | 198675   | 201353    | II*   |
| 6386          | Outbuilding adjoining SE end of No. 91 Main Street   | 198690   | 201332    | II    |
| 6387          | Tabernacle Congregational Church   | 198704   | 201318    | II    |
| 6388          | Forecourt wall, gates and gateposts to Tabernacle Congregational Church                            | 198714   | 201343    | II    |
| 6389          | Swiss Cottage  | 198733   | 201333    | II    |
| 6391          | Wiln House   | 198746   | 201330    | II    |
| 6392          |  | 198756   | 201326    | II    |
| 6393          | St Oswalds   | 198768   | 201323    | II    |
| 6394          |  | 198782   | 201320    | II    |
| 6395          |  | 198817   | 201310    | II*   |
| 6396          | Front garden wall, railings, gatepiers & gate to No 111, with penny postage stamp machine to right | 198817   | 201319    | II    |
| 6397          |  | 198830   | 201306    | II    |
| 6398          | Front garden wall & gates to No. 113 Main Street   | 198833   | 201314    | II    |
| 6403          |  | 198478   | 201471    | II    |
| 6404          | Chain Back with conduit and milestone  | 198586   | 201414    | II    |
| 6405          | Woodbine with front wall and railings  | 198627   | 201408    | II    |
| 6407          | Tenby House including forecourt and C19 walls and railings   | 198637   | 201405    | II    |
| 6408          | Church of Saint Michael  | 198837   | 201381    | II    |
| 6409          | Camrose House and forecourt railings   | 198863   | 201330    | II    |
| 6411          | Barnard House with forecourt railings and gate   | 198914   | 201312    | II    |
| 6429          | Garden walls to rear of car park behind Nos. 27-35 Main Street                                     | 198425   | 201388    | II    |
| 6433          |  | 198496   | 201192    | II    |
| 6459          |  | 198429   | 201187    | II    |
| 6549          | Telephone call-box outside garden wall of Hamilton House (01646 682198)                            | 198646   | 201381    | II    |
| 22763         | Mount Pleasant Baptist Chapel  | 198780   | 201407    | II    |
| 22765         | Gates and railings at Mount Pleasant Baptist Chapel  | 198770   | 201374    | II    |
| 84942         | Eaton House and forecourt railings   | 198869   | 201329    | II    |
| 84943         |  | 198939   | 201294    | II    |

|       |   |        |        |    |
|-------|---|--------|--------|----|
| 84944 | No 16 East Back and adjoining shop                                  | 198812 | 201363 | II |
| 84953 |   | 198549 | 201410 | II |
| 84954 |   | 198568 | 201399 | II |
| 84956 |   | 198618 | 201410 | II |
| 84957 | No 93 and forecourt railings  | 198727 | 201334 | II |
| 84959 | 115 Main Street   | 198841 | 201301 | II |
| 84960 | 64 & 66 & 68 Main Street including forecourt gatepiers and railings | 198569 | 201427 | II |
| 84962 | 83 & 85 Main Street   | 198640 | 201366 | II |
| 84964 | Barclays Bank   | 198462 | 201459 | II |
| 84966 | Clare Cottage and front railings                                    | 198612 | 201411 | II |
| 84968 | Elmside   | 198672 | 201397 | II |
| 84971 | Gatepiers and gates to St Michael's Churchyard                      | 198828 | 201353 | II |
| 84972 | Guy Thomas Estate Agents  | 198454 | 201462 | II |
| 84973 | Hamilton House  | 198685 | 201369 | II |
| 84974 | Hay's House / Arthur's House  | 198792 | 201318 | II |
| 84975 | No 62 and forecourt railings  | 198557 | 201433 | II |
| 84976 | Shaftesbury House, forecourt wall and rails and house to left       | 198548 | 201439 | II |
| 84978 | Marven House and forecourt wall and railings                        | 198586 | 201421 | II |
| 84981 | Oakfield House including forecourt railings                         | 198645 | 201403 | II |
| 84983 | Old Cross Saws Inn  | 198803 | 201314 | II |
| 84984 | Orielton House  | 198593 | 201418 | II |
| 84986 | Post Office   | 198525 | 201428 | II |
| 84987 |   | 198857 | 201332 | II |



*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX III:**  
**Gazetteer of**  
**HER sites**



## **HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION**

Prepared by Felicity Sage, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Produced for Phil Poucher- Tabernacle Chapel from the Regional Historic Environment Record:

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, 8 Carmarthen Street,  
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**Use of this information is subject to the terms and conditions of access to Welsh HER data published on DAT's website**

<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/>" >www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

## **HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES**

Search criteria:

Please could I have a gazetteer and ESRI shape file data for all known archaeological sites recorded within the HER within a 300m radius of SM 98695 01291 (Tabernacle Chapel, Pembroke)

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following historic environment features. These are listed and described below. Each feature is allocated a Primary Record Number (PRN) that should be quoted in any correspondence. Where the identification of a site is not certain then all possible interpretations are given in the type field e.g. 'enclosure, henge'. Possible date ranges are also shown in this way in the period field. If a field contains no information then it is either not recorded, not known or not applicable for that site.

Please contact the HER if you have any further questions regarding this information, if you would like any of the sources followed up or if you have information that could improve these records in any way.

Source prefixes:

Ph = Published, historic (pre-1900)

Mh = Unpublished, historic

Pm/Mm = Published/Unpublished modern (post-1899)

Desc Text = Descriptive text.

GP/AP = Ground photograph/Aerial photograph.

All other source types should be self-explanatory; please contact the HER if you require assistance with them.

**PRN** 103262 **NAME** ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH  
**TYPE** Graveyard **PERIOD** Medieval ?  
**NGR** SM98840139 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Complex

### **SUMMARY**

Graveyard around St Michael's Church (PRNs 3280, 17341, 60301) recorded on the 1866 1st and 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (M.Ings, 2012)

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

#### **OTHER SOURCES**

Map Ordnance Survey 1866 1st edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 40.09

Map Ordnance Survey 1908 2nd edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 40.09

---

**PRN** 103263 **NAME**  
**TYPE** Boat House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98740147 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

### **SUMMARY**

Boat House recorded on the 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. Not shown on mastermap (M.Ings, 2012)

### **DESCRIPTION**



## SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1908 2nd edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 40.09

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**PRN** 13196 **NAME** ROUND TURRET

**TYPE** Mural Tower **PERIOD** Medieval

**NGR** SM98920144 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Near Intact **STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument*

**SAM EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

One of six towers which at one time flanked Pembroke town walls. MM 2005

### DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Pm Desc Text Cathcart-King,DJ & Cheshire,M 1982 Arch

Camb The Town Walls of Pembroke,p.77-84,Copy in DRF,3282

Mm List DAT 1987 CR 3282,Town Defences

Mm Note James,TA 1987 Pembroke Town Walls DRF,3282

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 13197 **NAME** BARNARD'S TOWER; BERNARD'S TOWER

**TYPE** Mural Tower **PERIOD** Medieval

**NGR** SM98970140 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Near Intact **STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument*

**SAM EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

One of six towers which at one time flanked Pembroke town walls. MM 2005

### DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Pm Desc Text Cathcart-King, DJ & Cheshire, M 1982 Arch Camb The Town Walls of Pembroke, p. 77-84, copy in DRF, 3282  
Mm List DAT 1987 CR 3282, Town Defences  
Mm Note James, TA 1987 Pembroke Town Walls DRF, 3282

**OTHER SOURCES**

Article Western Telegraph reporter 2013 'Balance vital' as historic buildings to be sold

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**PRN** 13198 **NAME** MURAL TOWER  
**TYPE** Tower **PERIOD** Medieval  
**NGR** SM98970135 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Near Destroyed **STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument*  
**SAM EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

One of six towers which at one time flanked Pembroke town walls. MM 2005

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm List DAT 1987 CR 3282, Town Defences  
Pm Map OS 1975 SM9801-9901 Shows as bulge in Town Wall

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 13199 **NAME** EASTGATE  
**TYPE** Gate **PERIOD** Medieval  
**NGR** SM98950127 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded*  
**EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

**SUMMARY**

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm Mention Cathcart, DJ & Cheshire, M 1982 Arch Camb The

Town Walls of Pembroke,p.77, Copy in DRF,3282

Mm GP DAT 1987 Colour Slide

Mm List DAT 1987 CR 3282,Town Defences

### **OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN** 13201 **NAME** GOOSE'S LANE TOWER

**TYPE** Mural Tower **PERIOD** Medieval

**NGR** SM98860121 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Near Destroyed **STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument*

**SAM EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm Desc Text Cathcart-King & Cheshire,M 1982 Arch Camb

The Town Walls of Pembroke,p.77-84, Copy in DRF,3282

Mm List DAT 1987 CR 3282

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 13202 **NAME** GAZEBO TOWER

**TYPE** Tower **PERIOD** Medieval

**NGR** SM98790123 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Near Intact **STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument*

**SAM EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

One of six towers which at one time flanked Pembroke town walls. MM  
2005

### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm Desc Text Cathcart-King,DJ & Cheshire,M 1982 Arch

Camb The Town Walls of Pembroke,p.77-84,copy in DRF,3282



Mm List DAT 1987 CR 3282, Town Defences

### **OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN** 13203 **NAME** GUN TOWER  
**TYPE** Mural Tower **PERIOD** Medieval  
**NGR** SM98730124 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Near Intact **STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument*  
**SAM EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm Desc Text Cathcart-King, DJ & Cheshire, M 1982 Arch Camb The Town Walls of Pembroke, p. 77-84, Copy in DRF, 3282  
Mm List DAT 1987 CR 3282, Town Defences

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 13204 **NAME** MURAL TOWER  
**TYPE** Mural Tower , Lime Kiln **PERIOD** Medieval; Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98680127 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Near Intact **STATUS** *None recorded*  
**EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm List DAT 1987 CR 3282, Town Defences  
Pm Map OS 1975 SM9801-9901 Appears as a bulge in the Town Walls

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 13207 **NAME** MAIN STREET 72  
**TYPE** Building **PERIOD** Medieval ?, Post-Medieval ?  
**NGR** SM98600146 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Building recorded in Pembroke town. RPS August 2001

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm Note James,TA 1987 Pembroke Town Walls DRF,3282

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 17263 **NAME** EASTGATE NO.4  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98970124 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

House in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm List RCAHM 1982 10c,PE  
Mm Desc Text RCAHM 1982 DRF GP

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 17341 **NAME** ST MICHAEL'S  
**TYPE** Church **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98830138 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*

2 **EVIDENCE** Building

## **SUMMARY**

## **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm List 1980 Card Index E128

Pm Map OS 1975 SM9801-9901

Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb p.290,No.842

Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.55

## **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 19998 **NAME** TABERNACLE CONGREGATIONAL

**TYPE** Church **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM98700132 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*

2 **EVIDENCE** Building

## **SUMMARY**

## **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1975 1,2500 SM9801

Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.44

## **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 19999 **NAME**

**TYPE** Church **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM98770135 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*

2 **EVIDENCE** Building

## **SUMMARY**



## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Ph List Lewis,S 1833 Topog.Dict.Wales Pembroke  
Pm Map OS 1975 1,2500 SM9801  
Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.20

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 20000 **NAME** MOUNT PLEASANT  
**TYPE** Church **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98770140 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Ph List Lewis,S 1833 Topog.Dict.Wales Pembroke  
Pm Map OS 1975 1,2500 SM9801

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 20003 **NAME** GROVE COUNTY PRIMARY  
**TYPE** School **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98850106 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1975 1,2500 SM9801

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 20014 **NAME** COMMON ROAD NO.5

**TYPE** Cottage **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM98610132 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*

**2 EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Cottage in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.17

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 20015 **NAME** EAST BACK NO.2

**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM98660140 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*

**2 EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.19

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 20019 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.39  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98480145 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**2 EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm GP DAT 1985  
Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke P.40

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 20020 **NAME** NATIONAL SCHOOL  
**TYPE** School **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98650135 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**2 EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

### **DESCRIPTION**

"The poor children of this parish are admissible into the National School at Pembroke. John Jones Esq., MD, in 1698, bequeathed certain property for apprenticing poor children, and the relief of the aged and infirm, of the four parishes of Lawrreny, Cosheston, St.Davids and Lampeter-Velfrey, with a discretionary power to his brother, the Rev. Mr Jones, as executor, to add other parishes.

**SOURCES** Ph Mention Lewis, S 1833 Topog.Dict.Wales Cosheston  
Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.42

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---



**PRN** 20021 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.87  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98650136 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**2 EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.42

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 20022 **NAME** MAIN STREET NOS.95 AND 97  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98740134 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**2 EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** PM LIST WO 1981 BSAHI-PEMBROKE P.45

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 20023 **NAME** WILN HOUSE; MAIN STREET NO.99  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98750134 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6391*  
**2 EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

## **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** PM LIST WO 1981 BSAHI-PEMBROKE P.46

## **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 20024 **NAME** MAIN STREET NOS.101-105

**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM98770132 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*

**2 EVIDENCE** Building

## **SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

## **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** PM LIST WO 1981 BSAHI-PEMBROKE P.46-7

## **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 20025 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.111

**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM98820131 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*

**2 EVIDENCE** Building

## **SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

## **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.48

## OTHER SOURCES

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**PRN** 20026 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.113  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98830131 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**2 EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

### DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.48

## OTHER SOURCES

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**PRN** 20029 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.36  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98480147 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**2 EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

### DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.52

## OTHER SOURCES

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**PRN** 20030 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.84  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98630142 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**2 EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.53

### **OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN** 20031 **NAME** MAIN STREET NOS.86 AND 88  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98640142 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**2 EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

### **DESCRIPTION**

No 86 also known as tenby House.

**SOURCES** Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.54

### **OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN** 20032 **NAME** MAIN STREET NOS.106 AND 108  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98850134 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**2 EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

### **DESCRIPTION**



**SOURCES** Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.56

**OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN** 20033 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.120

**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM98910131 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*

**2 EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.57

**OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN** 20038 **NAME** OAK COTTAGE

**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM98570124 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*

**2 EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.66

**OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN** 20039 **NAME** ORANGE GARDENS;PAYNTER STREET NO.9  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98490119 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**2 EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.68

### **OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN** 20040 **NAME** ORANGE GARDENS;THOMAS STREET NO.23  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98430119 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**2 EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.83

### **OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN** 24279 **NAME** GOLDEN  
**TYPE** Mansion **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM988015 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded*  
**EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

### **SUMMARY**

## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Pm List 1924 WWHR Vol.10,p.200  
Pm Desc Text Green,F 1927 WWHR Vol.12,p.169-186

## OTHER SOURCES

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**PRN** 24478 **NAME** TOWNHALL MAIN STREET  
**TYPE** Telephone Box **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM985015 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Intact **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**EVIDENCE** 2 Building

## SUMMARY

## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Mm Desc Text CADW 1988 Notification of Listing DRF(18:17-318)

## OTHER SOURCES

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**PRN** 24479 **NAME** HAMILTON HOUSE/MELBOURNE HOUSE MAIN STREET

**TYPE** Telephone Box **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM986014 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Intact **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**EVIDENCE** 2 Building

## SUMMARY

## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Mm Desc Text CADW 1988 Notification of Listing DRF. (18: 17-317)

**OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN** 25435 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.83

**TYPE** Building **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM98640137 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Building (accountants office?) in Tenby. RPS August 2001

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm Note SPem DC 1990 Application for COU to accountants office Referred to R.Caple,DRF

**OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN** 3280 **NAME** ST MICHAEL'S

**TYPE** Church **PERIOD** Medieval

**NGR** SM98830138 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Restored **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Medieval parish church, largely rebuilt in the 19th century (as post-medieval PRN 17341). It was established on de novo site in mid 13th century, in an extra-mural suburb beyond the Phase I or Phase II defended area of the medieval town of Pembroke, and was enclosed within the Phase II or Phase III defences in the early 14th century (Ludlow 1991, 28; Ludlow 2002). It has a regular, rectangular churchyard. There was formerly at least one dependent chapelry in the parish. NDL 2003

**DESCRIPTION**



**SOURCES** Pm Desc Text 1912-13 West Wales Historical Records  
Vol.III,p.233-6  
Pm Desc Text Burrow,EJ 1963 Official Guide to Pembroke p.15  
Mm List DAT 1983 CR 12969,Mediaeval town  
Mm List DAT 1983 CR 17341  
Mm Database DAT 2000 Churches FPW26 Database  
Ph Mention Fenton,R 1811 Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire 1903  
Edition,p.204  
Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Arch.Survey 97-17  
Ph Mention Laws,E 1888 Little England Beyond Wales p.322  
Pm Mention Laws,E 1909 Archaeologia Cambrensis 6th  
Series,Vol.9,188,195  
Pm Mention Ludlow,N 1991 Fortress 8,pp.25-30  
Mm Desc Text Ludlow,N 1998 St Michael South Pembrokeshire Historic  
Churches  
Mm File Ludlow,N 2001 Archive for CADW funded churches project  
Categories A B D G 'DRF  
Mm Mention Ludlow,N 2002 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites  
Project,Part 1  
Pm Desc Text Ludlow,ND 2001 Pembroke Town Walls-archaeological  
assessment  
Mm List Ordnance Survey 1965 SM90 SE20  
Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index E128  
Pm Mention Phillips,JW 1912 Archaeologia Cambrensis 6th  
Series,Vol.12,p.248  
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.842,p.290  
Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW Sheet  
Pm Desc Text Soulsby & Jones,I & D 1975 Hist.Towns,S.Pembs  
No.6.2.5,p.26  
Mm Letter Thomas,WG 1964 3.7.64  
Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.55

**OTHER SOURCES**

Report 3280.pdf

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**PRN** 3292 **NAME** EASTERN CROSS  
**TYPE** Cross **PERIOD** Medieval  
**NGR** SM98800133 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

## SUMMARY

The Eastern Cross in Pembroke stood on Main Street. No trace of it now survives. It is shown on Speed's map of 1610, and on a French plan of c.1650 (reproduced in RCAHM 1925), and is referred to by Richard Fenton in 1811. K Murphy December 2010, compiled from several sources.

## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Ph Mention 1850 Arch.Camb 2nd Series,Vol.1,p.67

Ph Mention 1880 Arch.Camb 4th Series,Vol.11,p.336

Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pemb.Arch.Survey 97-16

Mm List OS 1965 SM90 SE32

Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.836,Fig.234,p.284

## OTHER SOURCES

Book (Photocopy) Fenton,R 1903 Historical Tour Through  
Pembrokeshire

Map Speed 1610 Pembroke COpy in HER map tanks

Report 3292.pdf

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**PRN** 36867 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.111

**TYPE** Garden **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM98820131 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*

*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Topography

## SUMMARY

## DESCRIPTION

## SOURCES

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 59725 **NAME** MOUNT PLEASANT BAPTIST CHAPEL

**TYPE** Chapel **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9878001407 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 22763*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed chapel

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 59727 **NAME** GATES AND RAILINGS AT MOUNT PLEASANT BAPTIST CHAPEL

**TYPE** Gates and Railings **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9877001374 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 22765*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed gates and railings

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60245 **NAME** GARDEN WALLS TO REAR OF NOS. 37-43 MAIN STREET

**TYPE** Garden Walls **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9848101379 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6340*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed garden walls

## **DESCRIPTION**

## **SOURCES**

## **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60246 **NAME** LISTED BUILDING IN PEMBROKE COMMUNITY  
**TYPE** Cottage **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9862101318 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6341*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

## **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed cottage

## **DESCRIPTION**

## **SOURCES**

## **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60247 **NAME** WALLS ON LINE OF MEDIEVAL TOWN WALLS,  
INCLUDING TWO MEDIEVAL TOWERS, GAZEBO, AND LIME-KILN.  
**TYPE** Town Walls and Gazebo **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9876601234 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6342*  
**II\* EVIDENCE** Building

## **SUMMARY**

Grade II\* listed town walls and gazebo

## **DESCRIPTION**

## **SOURCES**



## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60248 **NAME** ELM COTTAGE

**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9866301399 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6343*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Grade II listed house

### DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60249 **NAME** WESLEY CHAPEL

**TYPE** Chapel **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9876801350 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6344*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Grade II listed chapel

### DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60250 **NAME** FORECOURT RAILINGS, GATES AND GATE PIERS TO WESLEY CHAPEL

**TYPE** Forecourt Wall & Railings & Gates & Pier **PERIOD** Post-

Medieval

**NGR** SM9878201347 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6345*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed forecourt wall, railings, gates and gate piers

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60278 **NAME** PICTON HOUSE

**TYPE** Shops **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9855501407 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6380*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed shops

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60280 **NAME** PEMBROKE MARKET EMPORIUM (FORMER NATIONAL SCHOOL)

**TYPE** School **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9862901371 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6383*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed school

## **DESCRIPTION**

## **SOURCES**

## **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60281 **NAME** ELM TREE HOUSE

**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9865101361 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6384*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

## **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed house

## **DESCRIPTION**

## **SOURCES**

## **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60282 **NAME** NOS 89/91 MAIN STREET

**TYPE** Veterinary Surgery **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9867501353 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6385*

**II\* EVIDENCE** Building

## **SUMMARY**

Grade II\* listed vet's surgery

## **DESCRIPTION**

## **SOURCES**

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60283 **NAME** OUTBUILDING ADJOINING SE END OF NO. 91 MAIN STREET

**TYPE** Outbuilding **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9869001332 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6386*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Grade II listed outbuilding

### DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60284 **NAME** TABERNACLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

**TYPE** Chapel **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9870401318 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6387*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Grade II listed chapel

### DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60285 **NAME** FORECOURT WALL, GATES AND GATEPOSTS TO TABERNACLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH



**TYPE** Forecourt Gates and Gate Standards **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9871401343 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6388*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed forecourt gates and gate standards

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60286 **NAME** SWISS COTTAGE  
**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9873301333 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6389*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed house

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60288 **NAME** LISTED BUILDING IN PEMBROKE COMMUNITY  
**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9875601326 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6392*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed house

## DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60289 **NAME** ST OSWALDS

**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9876801323 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6393*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Grade II listed house

## DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60290 **NAME** LISTED BUILDING IN PEMBROKE COMMUNITY

**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9878201320 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6394*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Grade II listed house

## DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60291 **NAME** LISTED BUILDING IN PEMBROKE COMMUNITY  
**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9881701310 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6395*  
**II\* EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II\* listed house

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60292 **NAME** FRONT GARDEN WALL, RAILINGS, GATEPIERS AND GATE TO NO 111, WITH PENNY POSTAGE STAMP MACHINE TO RIGHT  
**TYPE** Garden Wall & Pier and Stamp Machine **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9881701319 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6396*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed garden wall, pier and stamp machine

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60293 **NAME** LISTED BUILDING IN PEMBROKE COMMUNITY  
**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9883001306 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6397*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Grade II listed house

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES**

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60294 **NAME** FRONT GARDEN WALL AND GATES TO NO. 113 MAIN STREET

**TYPE** Garden Wall and Gates **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9883301314 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6398*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Grade II listed garden wall and gates

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES**

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60297 **NAME** LISTED BUILDING IN PEMBROKE COMMUNITY

**TYPE** Shop **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9848901469 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6403*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Grade II listed shop

**DESCRIPTION**



## SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60298 **NAME** CHAIN BACK WITH CONDUIT AND MILESTONE

**TYPE** Retaining Wall & Conduit and Milestone **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9858601414 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6404*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

Grade II listed retaining wall, conduit and milestone

## DESCRIPTION

## SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60299 **NAME** WOODBINE WITH FRONT WALL AND RAILINGS

**TYPE** Shop **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9862701408 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6405*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

Grade II listed shop

## DESCRIPTION

## SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

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**PRN** 60300 **NAME** TENBY HOUSE INCLUDING FORECOURT AND C19 WALLS AND RAILINGS  
**TYPE** Houses & Railings & Forecourts & Wall **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9863701405 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6407*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed houses, railings, forecourts and walls

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60301 **NAME** CHURCH OF SAINT MICHAEL  
**TYPE** Church **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9883701381 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6408*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed church

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60302 **NAME** CAMROSE HOUSE AND FORECOURT RAILINGS  
**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9886301330 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6409*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

Grade II listed houses

## DESCRIPTION

## SOURCES

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60303 **NAME** BARNARD HOUSE WITH FORECOURT RAILINGS AND GATE

**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9891401312 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6411*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

Grade II listed house

## DESCRIPTION

## SOURCES

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60317 **NAME** GARDEN WALLS TO REAR OF CAR PARK BEHIND NOS. 27-35 MAIN STREET

**TYPE** Garden Walls **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9842501388 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6429*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

Grade II listed garden walls

## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES**  
**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60320 **NAME** LISTED BUILDING IN PEMBROKE COMMUNITY  
**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9849601192 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6433*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Grade II listed house

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES**  
**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60343 **NAME** LISTED BUILDING IN PEMBROKE COMMUNITY  
**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9842901187 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6459*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Grade II listed house

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES**  
**OTHER SOURCES**

---



**PRN** 60394 **NAME** TELEPHONE CALL-BOX OUTSIDE GARDEN WALL OF HAMILTON HOUSE (01646 682198)

**TYPE** Telephone Call-box **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9864601381 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6549*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed telephone call-box

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60572 **NAME** EATON HOUSE AND FORECOURT RAILINGS

**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9886901329 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84942*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed house

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60573 **NAME** LISTED BUILDING IN PEMBROKE COMMUNITY

**TYPE** Chip Shop **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9893901294 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84943*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

Grade II listed chip shop

## DESCRIPTION

## SOURCES

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60574 **NAME** NO 16 EAST BACK AND ADJOINING SHOP

**TYPE** Shop **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9881201363 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84944*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

Grade II listed shop

## DESCRIPTION

## SOURCES

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60583 **NAME** NOS. 57/59 MAIN STREET (PICTON HOUSE)

**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9854901410 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84953*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

Grade II listed house

## DESCRIPTION

## SOURCES

## OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60584 **NAME** LISTED BUILDING IN PEMBROKE COMMUNITY  
**TYPE** Shop **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9856801399 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84954*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Grade II listed shop

### DESCRIPTION

## SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60586 **NAME** LISTED BUILDING IN PEMBROKE COMMUNITY  
**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9861801410 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84956*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Grade II listed house

### DESCRIPTION

## SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60587 **NAME** NO 93 AND FORECOURT RAILINGS  
**TYPE** Manse **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9872701334 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84957*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed manse

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60589 **NAME** 115 MAIN STREET  
**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9884101301 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84959*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed house

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

Documents Many 2008 Tudor House residential development  
Cambrian Archaeological Projects 2008 Tudor House, Pembroke  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Project Record Pannett, Dr A 2009 Tudor House, Pembroke Archaeological  
Excavation and Watching Brief

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**PRN** 60590 **NAME** 64 AND 66 AND 68 MAIN STREET INCLUDING  
FORECOURT GATEPIERS AND RAILINGS  
**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9856901427 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84960*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

## **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed house

## **DESCRIPTION**

## **SOURCES**

## **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60592 **NAME** 83 AND 85 MAIN STREET

**TYPE** House and Shop **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9864001366 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84962*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

## **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed house and shop

## **DESCRIPTION**

## **SOURCES**

## **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60594 **NAME** BARCLAYS BANK

**TYPE** Bank **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9846201459 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84964*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

## **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed bank

## **DESCRIPTION**



**SOURCES**  
**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60596 **NAME** CLARE COTTAGE AND FRONT RAILINGS  
**TYPE** Cottage **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9861201411 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84966*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Grade II listed cottage

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES**  
**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60598 **NAME** ELMSIDE  
**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9867201397 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84968*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Grade II listed house

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES**  
**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60601 **NAME** GATEPIERS AND GATES TO ST MICHAEL'S  
CHURCHYARD

**TYPE** Unknown **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9882801353 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84971*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed unknown

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60602 **NAME** GUY THOMAS ESTATE AGENTS  
**TYPE** Estate Agents **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9845401462 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84972*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed estate agents

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60603 **NAME** HAMILTON HOUSE  
**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9868501369 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84973*  
**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed house

## DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60604 **NAME** HAY'S HOUSE / ARTHUR'S HOUSE

**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9879201318 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84974*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Grade II listed houses

## DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60605 **NAME** NO 62 AND FORECOURT RAILINGS

**TYPE** Shop **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9855701433 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84975*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Grade II listed shop

## DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

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**PRN** 60606 **NAME** SHAFTESBURY HOUSE, FORECOURT WALL AND RAILS AND HOUSE TO LEFT

**TYPE** Solicitors **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9854801439 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84976*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed solicitors

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60608 **NAME** MARVEN HOUSE AND FORECOURT WALL AND RAILINGS

**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9858601421 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84978*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed house

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60611 **NAME** OAKFIELD HOUSE INCLUDING FORECOURT RAILINGS

**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9864501403 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84981*  
**EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed house

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60613 **NAME** OLD CROSS SAWS INN  
**TYPE** Public House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9880301314 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84983*  
**EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed public house

### **DESCRIPTION**

### **SOURCES**

### **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 60614 **NAME** ORIELTON HOUSE  
**TYPE** House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9859301418 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84984*  
**EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Grade II listed house



## DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60616 **NAME** POST OFFICE

**TYPE** Post Office **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9852501428 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84986*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Grade II listed post office

## DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 60617 **NAME** LISTED BUILDING IN PEMBROKE COMMUNITY

**TYPE** Unknown **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9885701332 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 84987*

**II EVIDENCE** Building

### SUMMARY

Grade II listed unknown

## DESCRIPTION

### SOURCES

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 6396 **NAME** AMBERLY HOTEL;MAIN STREET NOS.89 91  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98670135 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Intact **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**2 EVIDENCE** Building

### **SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

### **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm List RCAHM 1976 10c,PE  
Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.42

### **OTHER SOURCES**

Documents DAT 2010 6396.pdf

---

**PRN** 7219 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.74  
**TYPE** Vault **PERIOD** Medieval ?  
**NGR** SM98590147 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

### **SUMMARY**

### **DESCRIPTION**

Vault beneath Georgian-Victorian house.

**SOURCES** Mm List RCAHM 1976 10c,PE

### **OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN** 7220 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.55  
**TYPE** Vault **PERIOD** Medieval ?  
**NGR** SM98530142 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Destroyed **STATUS** *None*

*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

## **SUMMARY**

## **DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm List RCAHM 1976 10c,PE

## **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 7231 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.41

**TYPE** Vault **PERIOD** Medieval ?

**NGR** SM98490145 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Destroyed **STATUS** *None*

*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

## **SUMMARY**

## **DESCRIPTION**

Small vault filled in 1971

**SOURCES** Mm List RCAHM 1976 10c,PE

## **OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 7232 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.38

**TYPE** Vault **PERIOD** Medieval ?

**NGR** SM98480147 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not Known **STATUS** *None*

*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

## **SUMMARY**

## **DESCRIPTION**

Vault, 17' x 11', 30' behind street frontage.

**SOURCES** Mm List RCAHM 1976 10c,PE  
Mm Desc Text RCAHM 1979 DRF

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 7234 **NAME** MELBOURNE HOUSE  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9868701377 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Intact **STATUS** *listed building 6355*  
**EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Occupied house in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

**DESCRIPTION**

Early C19th, 2-storey.

**SOURCES** Mm List RCAHM 1976 10c,PE

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 7392 **NAME** OLD CHAPEL THE  
**TYPE** Chapel ?, Dwelling ? **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98550138 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Near Intact **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Building in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

**DESCRIPTION**

Builds 14' x 12', with v.thick walls, attached to rear of No.71 Main street. ?  
C16th doorway.

**SOURCES** Mm List RCAHM 1976 10c,PE

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 7393 **NAME** GWILLIAM  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98840138 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Intact **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

**DESCRIPTION**

Late C18th, 3-storey, brick.

**SOURCES** Mm List RCAHM 1976 10c,PE

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 8781 **NAME** GOOSE'S LANE NOS.5 AND 6  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98910121 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Near Intact **STATUS** *None*  
*recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Occupied houses in Pembroke. RPS July 2001

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm Desc Text RCAHM 1979 DRF Plan,Elevation,GP  
Mm List RCAHM 1979 10c,PE

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 9650 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.126A  
**TYPE** Storehouse **PERIOD** Medieval ?  
**NGR** SM98940130 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Damaged **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building



## SUMMARY

### DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Mm List RCAHM 1979 10c,PE  
Mm Desc Text RCAHM 1979 DRF Sketch

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 9651 **NAME** OLD CHAPEL THE  
**TYPE** Storehouse **PERIOD** Medieval  
**NGR** SM9857701382 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Damaged **STATUS** *listed building 6382*  
**EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

### DESCRIPTION

In the grounds of the York Tavern (9653).

**SOURCES** Mm List OS 1981 SM90 SE37  
Mm Desc Text RCAHM 1979 DRF Plan  
Mm List RCAHM 1979 10c,PE  
Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.41

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 9652 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.102  
**TYPE** Dwelling ? **PERIOD** Medieval  
**NGR** SM98850134 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Near Destroyed **STATUS** *None recorded*  
**EVIDENCE** Building

## SUMMARY

Record of probable dwelling in Pembroke town. RPS July 2001

## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Mm GP DAT 1987  
Mm Desc Text RCAHM 1979 DRF Elevation  
Mm List RCAHM 1979 10c,PE

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 9653 **NAME** YORK TAVERN; MAIN STREET NO.69  
**TYPE** Public House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98590139 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Near Intact **STATUS** *listed building 6381*  
**EVIDENCE** 2 Building

### SUMMARY

## DESCRIPTION

**SOURCES** Mm List RCAHM 1979 10c,PE  
Mm Desc Text RCAHM 1979 DRF  
Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.41

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 9657 **NAME** PICTON HOUSE; MAIN STREET NO.59  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98550140 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Near Intact **STATUS** *listed building LB*  
**EVIDENCE** 2 Building

### SUMMARY

House in Pembroke town. RPS July 2001

## DESCRIPTION

Listed building in conjunction with no.57

**SOURCES** Mm List RCAHM 1979 10c,PE  
Mm Desc Text RCAHM 1979 DRF Sketch  
Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.40

**OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN** 9911 **NAME** MAIN STREET NO.76  
**TYPE** Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM98600142 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Near Intact **STATUS** *None recorded*  
**EVIDENCE** Building

**SUMMARY**

Dwelling in Pembroke town. RPS July 2001

**DESCRIPTION**

**SOURCES** Mm List RCAHM 1981 10c,PE  
Mm Desc Text RCAHM 1981 DRF Plan

**OTHER SOURCES**

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Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2011 (and in part Crown, 2011).

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AM - 04.01.15 (15:04) - HTML file produced from DAT HER, DAT file number 626.



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**APPENDIX IV:**  
**Written Scheme of Investigation**



**Specification**

**For an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment &  
Archaeological Building Recording:**

**Tabernacle Chapel, Pembroke**

**Prepared for:**  
Pembroke 21C Community Association

Project No: 2319

17<sup>th</sup> March 2015

## NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological desk based assessment and archaeological building recording of standing walls associated with the proposed development of a 'Journey Through Time' garden and interpretation panel scheme in the rear burgage plot of Tabernacle Chapel, Pembroke. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Pembroke 21C Community Association prior to the proposed submission of a planning application.*

### **1. Introduction**

The proposed development plot occupies the rear burgage garden plot behind the Tabernacle Chapel in Pembroke, an area approximately 0.05ha, centred on SM 98695 01291 (Henceforth – the site). Information relating to the development has been supplied by Pembroke 21C Community Association. The work is to be undertaken prior to the proposed submission of a planning application. The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire County Council (Henceforth – PCC).

This Specification has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager at Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Pembroke 21C Community Association. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an archaeological desk based assessment of the site and archaeological building recording on standing walls at the site.

The purpose of the proposed work is to help inform the design scheme of the proposed development, involve the local community in the project and to provide PCC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, March 2002, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014) and Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (CIfA 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

### **2 Site Description and Development Details**

The site comprises the rear garden burgage plot to the Tabernacle Chapel in Pembroke (NGR SM 98695 01291). The Chapel itself fronts Main Street (the A4139) in the centre of Pembroke town, although access to the rear garden plot is currently via a gateway opening on to Common Road to the south.

The garden plot is largely on two main levels. The upper level is itself set c.4.5m below the level of the Tabernacle Chapel, extending out c.6.5m from a vertical face, with the lower level set roughly 6m below that. The eastern half of the garden plot is terraced down between the two main levels in a series of slopes. The site is bounded to the north by the walled face below the Chapel and to the east and west by high stone-built walls separating the adjoining garden plots. To the south it is bounded by a stone-built wall incorporating the remains of an 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century

limekiln. Within the garden site lies a small cave set back eastwards underneath the sloping terraced eastern side of the plot.

**The proposed development includes turning this rear burgage plot area into 'The Journey Through Time', a garden designed to tell the story of Pembroke through planting and interpretation panels.**

The project, which is part funded by HLF and Cadw, is operating in partnership with Pembroke 21C Community Association, Pembroke Town Walls Trust (PTWT) and the Tabernacle URC. Pembroke 21C Community Association are developing the garden site, PTWT are using the walls of this property as a pilot project for their long term plan to refurbish the medieval walls around the town.

Detailed development plans are currently in the process of being developed prior to their submission to the local planning authority (Pembrokeshire County Council). Initial development plans provided by Pembroke 21C Community Association indicate landscaping works including the rebuild of terraces, repair and safety works to some of the surrounding walls, the erection of fencing, stairs and a possible storage and shelter area and interpretation panels.

### **3 Site specific objectives**

#### Desk-Based Assessment

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk top study and site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

The work will also include community involvement within the assessment work.

#### Building Recording

The primary objective of the work will be to record, by means of high resolution digital photography and measured drawings, all upstanding structural remains at the site, these comprise the boundary walls enclosing the east, west and southern limits of the site, along with upstanding walls at the northern edge of the plot below the chapel and, subject to access issues, the interior of the cave. This will be completed by means of an English Heritage Level 3 Building survey.

## **4 The proposed archaeological work**

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A detailed desk based assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- Building recording (Stage 3)
- The production of two illustrated reports, one detailing the results of Stage 1 & 2, the second detailing the results of Stage 3 (although also informed by Stage 1)

The desk-based assessment will consider the following:

- a) the nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area.
- b) the significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally
- c) the history of the site
- d) the potential impact of any proposed development on known sites of archaeological importance and their settings
- e) the potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

The building recording will be undertaken in accordance with EH level 3 requirements (English Heritage, 2006).

## **5 Method statement for a detailed desk based assessment (Stage 1)**

The assessment will consider the following:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Llandeilo within a 300m radius of the site boundary (centred on SM 98695 01291).
2. Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives (including unpublished and unprocessed material) affecting the site and its setting.
3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER and the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth as well as internet sourced satellite imagery.
4. Assessment of archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMW
5. Records held by the owner e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
6. Assessment of environmental and artefactual potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference
7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).

8. Place name evidence
9. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

### Community Involvement

There is clearly a wealth of local information on and interest in the history of Pembroke. It is anticipated that the desk-based assessment will involve seeking out information held by interested individuals but also the involvement of community members in gathering together relevant information. This can be achieved through visits by community members to the regional HER, local record office and national library to examine historic documents and gather information. Guidance will be provided to ensure thorough searches are made and relevant information obtained and this information will be used to supplement the research work undertaken by suitable qualified AW staff.

## **6 The Site Visit (Stage 2)**

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the more **traditional 'visible' archaeology**.

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

## **7 Building Recording (Stage 3)**

Recording will be undertaken in accordance with EH level 3 requirements (English Heritage, 2006). Level 3 is an analytical record and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the **structure's origins**, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the **structure's** appearance and to support an historical analysis. The background research into the standing structures will be obtained during Stage 1.



### Recording

The recording will be undertaken by a suitably experienced Building Recording Archaeologist who will be able to 'read' the structure and record the important details. The photographic and drawn record will be a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing structures, both externally and internally. This will be undertaken on standing walls and plot boundary walls within and surrounding the site and also incorporate recording work within the cave, if access is permitted with regard to potential bat roosts.

The following will be considered:

- Site layout and organisation
- Function
- Materials, method of construction
- Fenestration (if any)
- Original fixtures and fittings
- Subsequent fixtures and fittings
- Evidence of use and status
- Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations
- Graffiti or other markings on the interior of the cave

A bat survey has identified the presence of possible roosting bats within the cave, access to and the ability to carry out recording work within the cave will therefore be subject to further approval from the appropriate authorities.

The recording will be completed in accordance with ClfA Standards and Guidance relating to the Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings (2014) and to a standard equivalent to English Heritage Level 3 (**English Heritage 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' 2006**).

All photographs will be taken in a high resolution (14+ Mega Pixel) digital format. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

Wherever possible, existing plans and elevations will be used to supplement the report. Plans will be used to highlight photographic locations within the final report.

### Community involvement

There is a clear interest in the PTWT in undertaking building recording work on the medieval town walls. The primary recording work on this site will be undertaken by a suitable qualified Building Recording Archaeologists although assistance from members of the PTWT will be sought to aid in recording work on the standing structures and if possible instruct members on building recording techniques.

## **8 The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 4)**

Two reports will be produced, one for the desk-based assessment and a separate report detailing the building recording, although this will also incorporate information gleaned from the desk-based assessment work.

### Desk-based assessment

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will be used to inform future decision making regarding further stages of archaeological work (Field Evaluation, Watching Brief etc), the development construction and processes used.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the specification
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to: Pembroke 21C Community Association, DAT, for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

### Building Recording

A report will be produced detailing the findings of the building recording of the standing structures at the site. Copies of the report will be sent to Pembroke 21C Community Association and for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record (held and maintained by DAT). Digital copies will also be provided in pdf format.

Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

The client report will contain, as a minimum, the following elements:

- A concise non-technical summary of the results
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation with details of how all the buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded
- A brief history of the site
- A written record of the structure(s)
- Location plans tied into the national grid showing the positions all drawn and photographic records relating to the survey
- Conclusions as appropriate
- A statement of the local and regional context of the remains
- Bibliography
- A copy of the AW Written Scheme of Investigations

### The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record agreed structure and be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in '**management of research projects in the historic environment**' (English Heritage, 2006).

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the work (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, Photographic records etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD if required. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

## **9 Resources and timetable**

### Standards

The field evaluation will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

### Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff, supervision of any community members will also be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be by Philip Poucher.

### Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

### Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed.

### Insurance

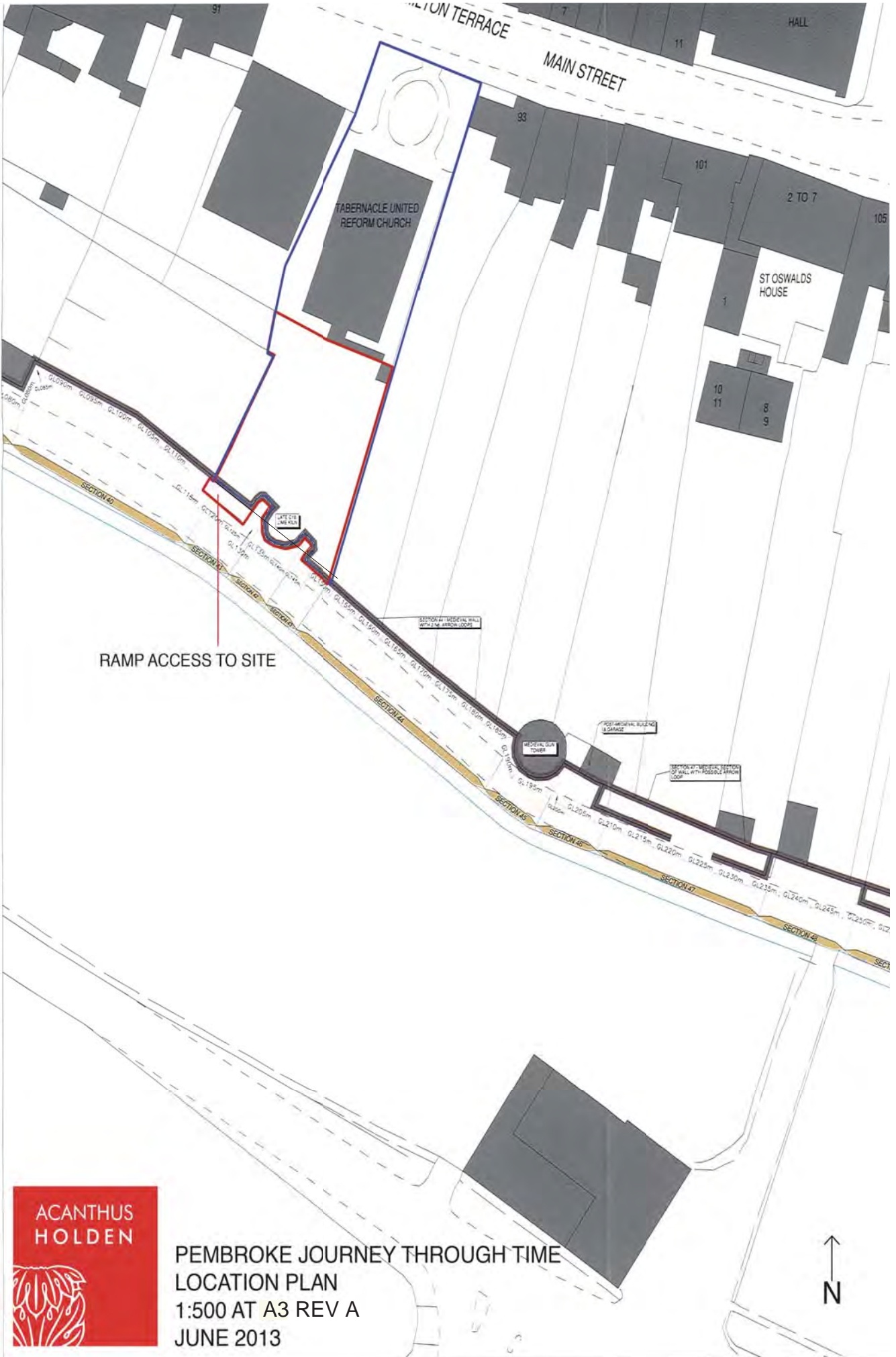
AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

### Arbitration

In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred for decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of **Arbitrators' Arbitration** scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of this Agreement.

### Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

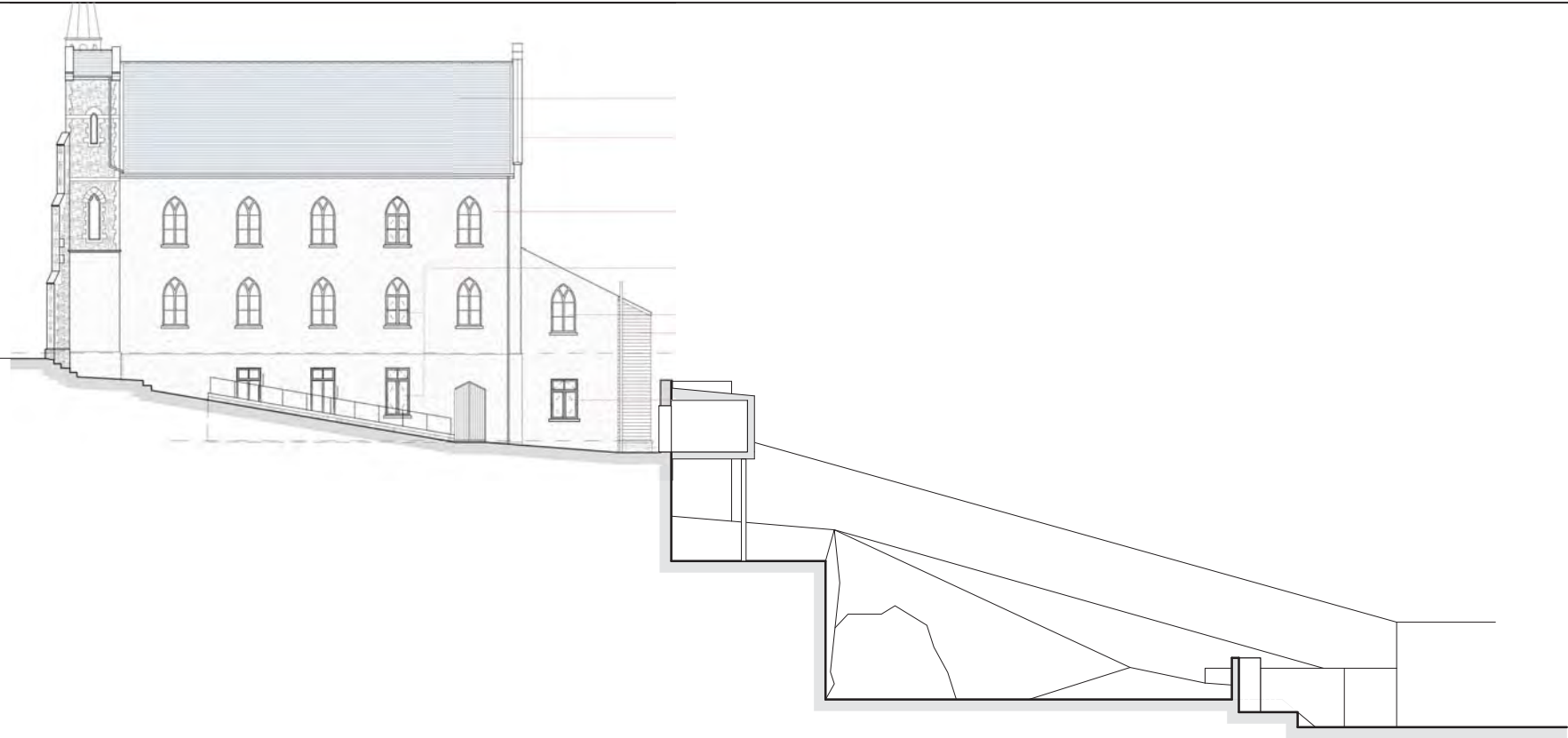


RAMP ACCESS TO SITE

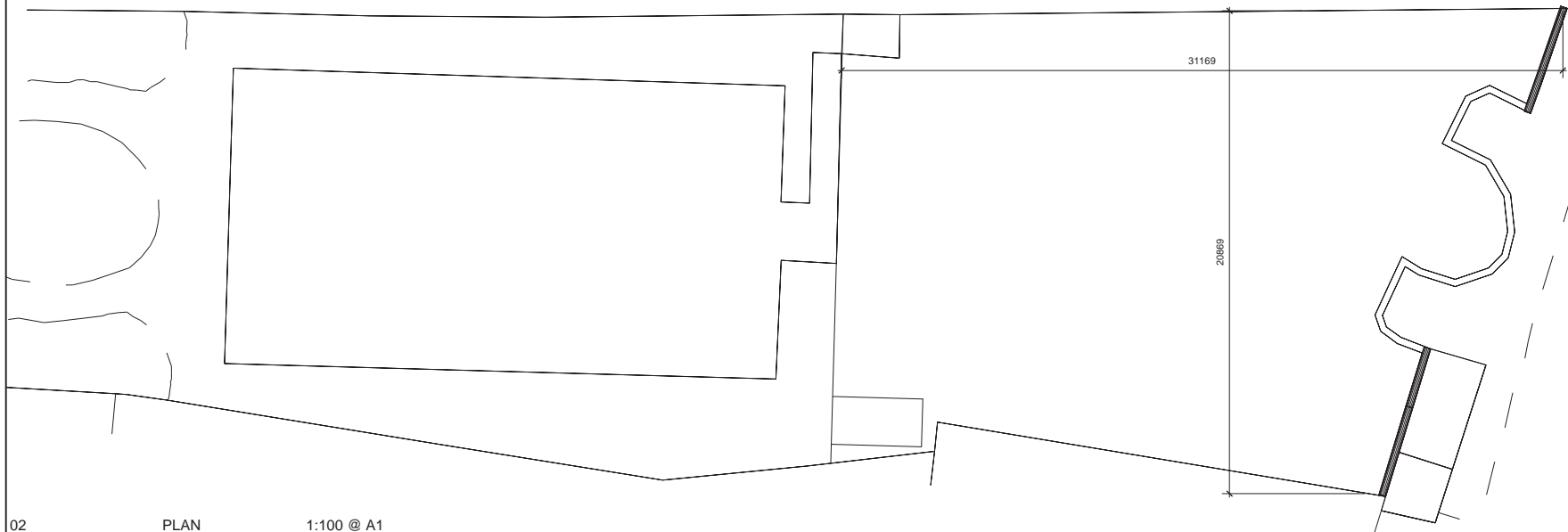


PEMBROKE JOURNEY THROUGH TIME  
 LOCATION PLAN  
 1:500 AT A3 REV A  
 JUNE 2013





01 SECTIONAL ELEVATION 1:100 @ A1



02 PLAN 1:100 @ A1

|     |             |         |         |
|-----|-------------|---------|---------|
| Rev | Description | Date    | Initial |
| A   | PLAN ADDED  | 26/1/15 |         |

Energy Consultant:  
Structural Engineer:  
M & E Consultant:  
Quantity Surveyer:

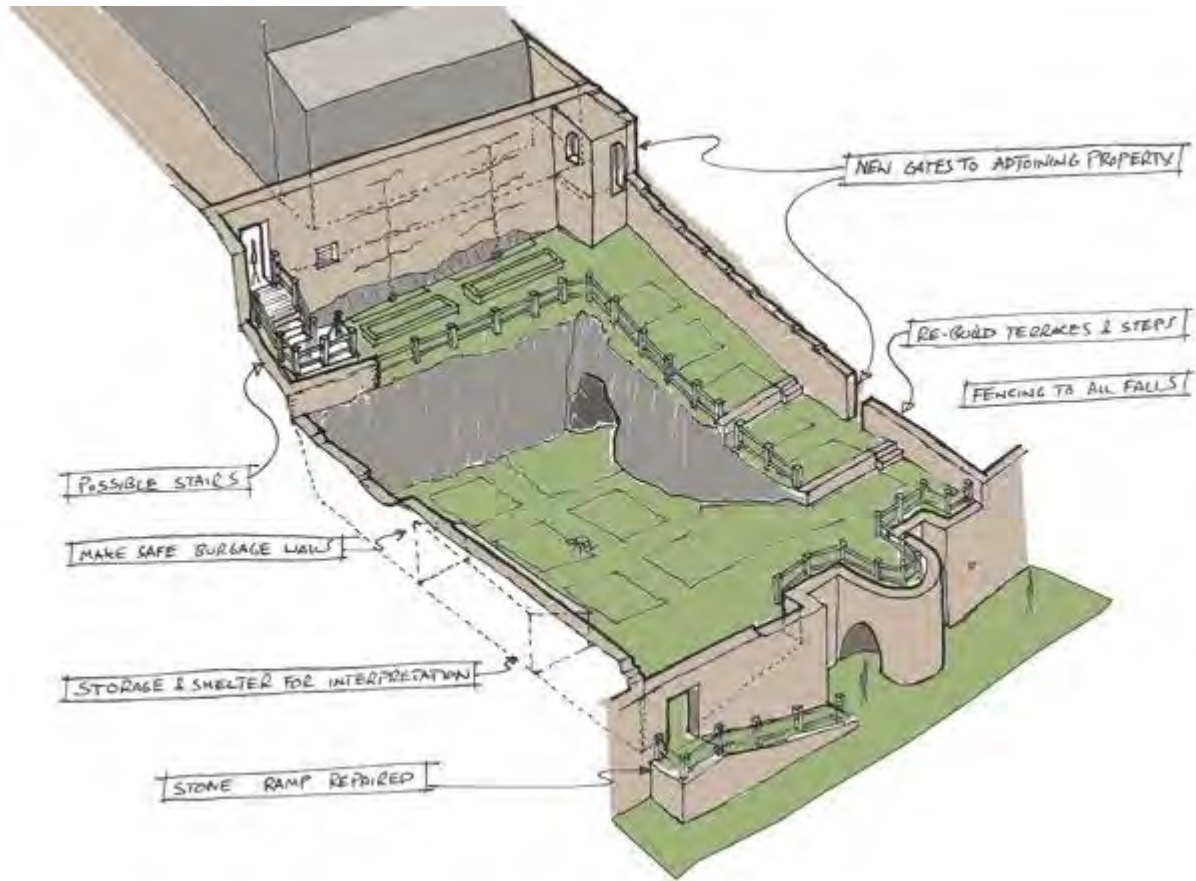
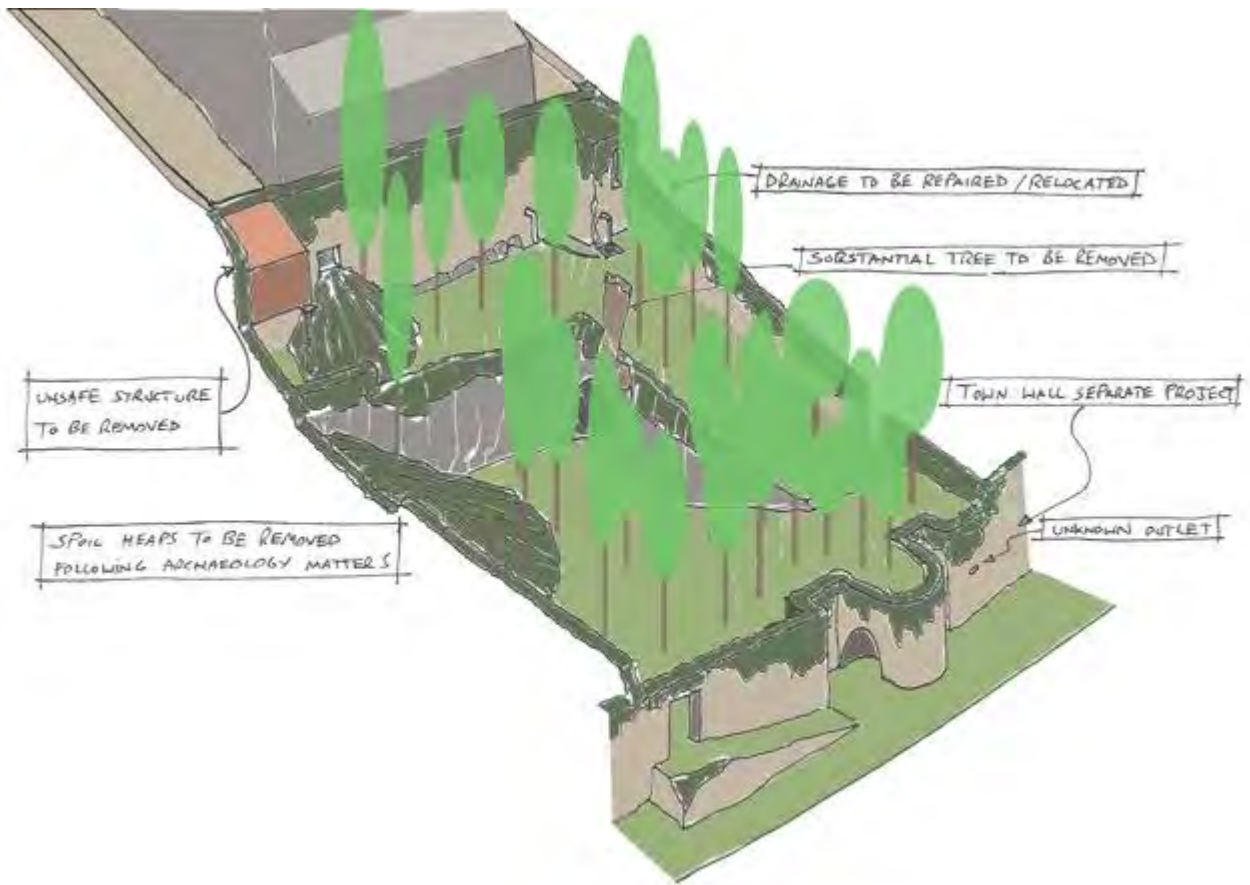
WATERMAN'S LANE  
THE GREEN  
PEMBROKE  
PEMBROKESHIRE  
WALES  
SA71 4NU  
TEL (01646) 685472  
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www.acanthus.co.uk/holden



Client: PTWT  
Project: TABERNACLE WALLED GARDEN  
Drawing Title: PLAN AND SECTIONAL ELEVATION  
Scale: 1:100 Sheet Size: A1 Issue Status: PRELIMINARY  
Job No: P2009C Drawing No: S 300 Rev: A  
Original Date: JAN 2015 Checked: Approved:

NOTE: THESE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELATED DRAWINGS, SCHEDULES AND/OR SPECIFICATIONS. ALL DISCREPANCIES TO BE CHECKED ON SITE. ANY DISCREPANCIES TO BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY.  
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**APPENDIX V:  
Archive Cover Sheet**

# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

## Tabernacle & Town Wall, Pembroke

|                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Site Name:                      | Tabernacle Church, Pembroke |
| Site Code:                      | TTWP/15/DBA                 |
| PRN:                            | -                           |
| NPRN:                           | -                           |
| SAM:                            | -                           |
| Other Ref No:                   | -                           |
| NGR:                            | NGR SM 98695 01291          |
| Site Type:                      | Burgage plot                |
| Project Type:                   | Desk-Based Assessment       |
| Project Manager:                | Philip Poucher              |
| Project Dates:                  | March - June 2015           |
| Categories Present:             | Prehistoric to Modern       |
| Location of Original Archive:   | AW                          |
| Location of duplicate Archives: | RCAHMW, Aberystwyth         |
| Number of Finds Boxes:          | 0                           |
| Location of Finds:              | N/A                         |
| Museum Reference:               |                             |
| Copyright:                      | AW                          |
| Restrictions to access:         | None                        |

# Archaeology Wales



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