

Land to the rear of 4, 5, 6 Castle Terrace, Pembroke Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment



Report by: Trysor

For: Kinver Kreations

December 2012



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Trysor Project No. 2012/274

For: Kinver Kreations

December 2012

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Cover photograph: South Quay, Pembroke viewed from the northeast

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DATE

14th December 2012

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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1. Summary

1.1 This Historic Environment Assessment has been undertaken by Trysor for Kinver Kreations, to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from the proposal to turn the northern ends of the linear rear gardens of Nos. 4, 5, 6 & 7 Castle Terrace, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire into public realm open space, planning application 12/0619/PA. The proposed development would take place in an area where archaeological potential has been demonstrated by excavations in the 1990s and could potentially affect the historic environment in an area where urban settlement is thought to have been focused since medieval times.

1.2 This Assessment has looked at all known historic assets within a defined study area, based on an area of 314m east to west by 183 metres, fully covering the proposed areas of development and the surrounding area. This area is illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted for the assessment and historic maps and select published sources were also used. The urban character of the area around the proposed development site meant that any impacts would only be felt in a relatively limited environment.

1.3 A field visit was undertaken on October 16th, 2012 in association with an earlier planning application (12/0515/PA) to examine the properties in question and the surrounding area. A record was made of previously unrecorded historic assets encountered during this visit. During this visit, the examination of the garden plots was frustrated by their overgrown nature. Photography was virtually impossible within the gardens due to the thick vegetation which has spread through the rear of each property. In view of this, it was decided that a second site visit was not required for the purposes of this report, and that existing photographs, taken on October 16th, would suffice for illustrative purposes.

1.4 The Assessment identified that the proposed development of a public garden to the rear of Castle Terrace would potentially have a direct, physical impact on;

- buried archaeological deposits and features of medieval and post medieval date
- the pattern of narrow, linear gardens to the rear of Castle Terrace, which may echo medieval burgage plots
- the South Quay Retaining Wall (ID number 47), a listed building and a prominent feature in the townscape in the northwest part of Pembroke town

1.5 Following clarification of certain issues with Kinver Kreations this assessment identifies mitigations which could be put in place in order to reduce or avoid these impacts thus preserving or recording the physical historic assets impacted upon.

1.6 The Assessment also shows that there would be a low level of indirect impact, generally positive, on the historic character of this part of Pembroke town as a result of the enhancements proposed in association with the development.

2. Introduction

2.1 Kinver Kreations, Chestnut House , Main Street, Goodwick, Pembrokeshire SA64 0BL acting as agents for Cathal McCosker of Gainsborough Dairy House, Sherbourne, Dorset commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment to support a planning application, 12/0619/PA for the proposed conversion of parts of four adjacent garden plots, to the rear of Castle Terrace, Pembroke, into a public open space, with access created through land adjacent to a fifth property in Northgate Street. The desk-based Historic Environment Assessment has been prepared in line with the Institute for Archaeologists standard (IfA, 2012).

2.2 The planning application for the proposed development relates to the creation of a public open space at the northern end of the gardens of Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 Castle Terrace, with a boardwalk constructed around the margins of the garden of 7, Northgate Street to provide new, disabled access into the development area. The five garden are currently disused and in a derelict condition.

2.3 This Historic Environment Assessment was primarily requested in order to evaluate the historic environment, archaeological constraints and possible mitigations in relation to the planning application. The specification agreed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section is included in Appendix A.

3. Copyright

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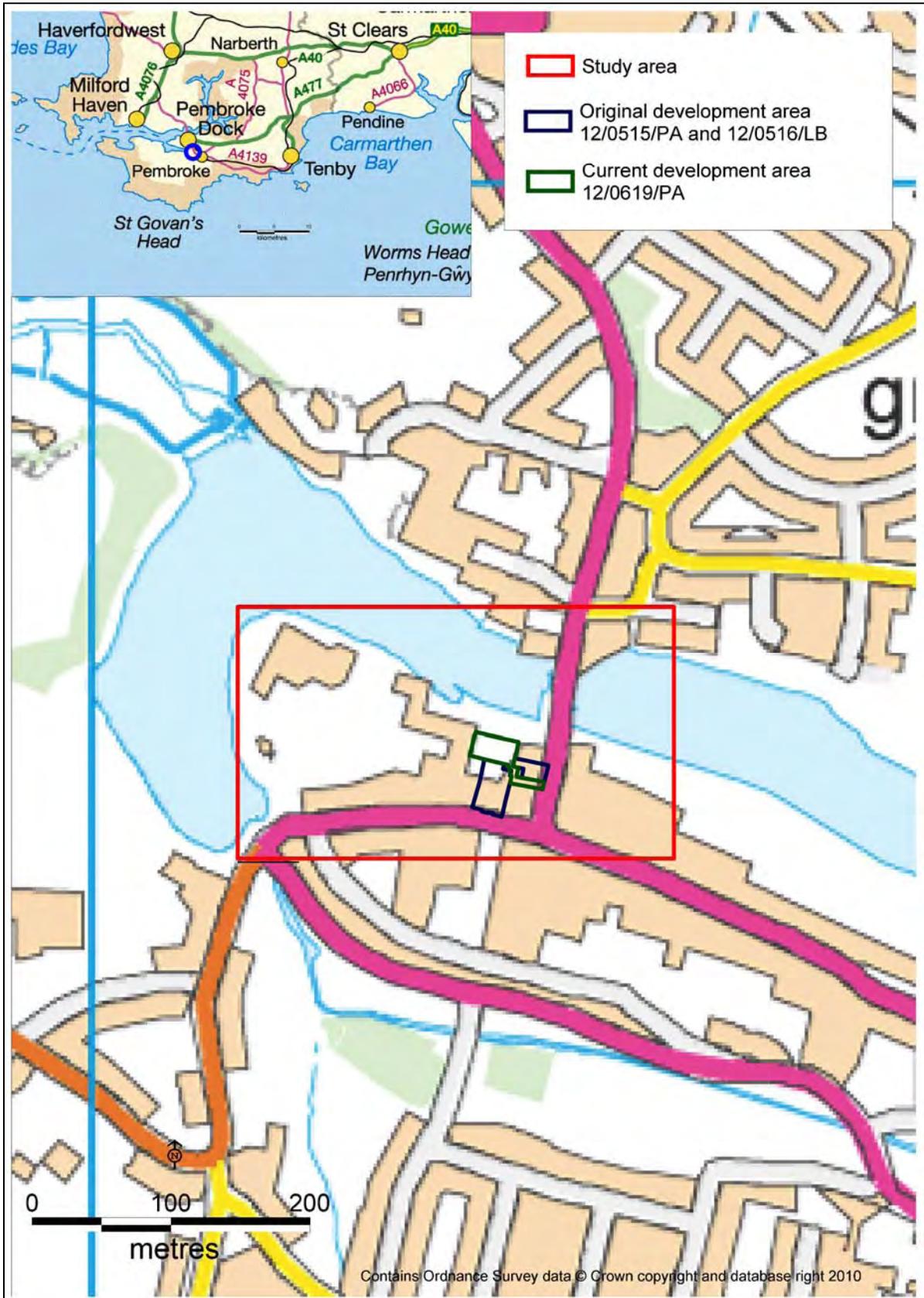


Figure 1: Location of the study area

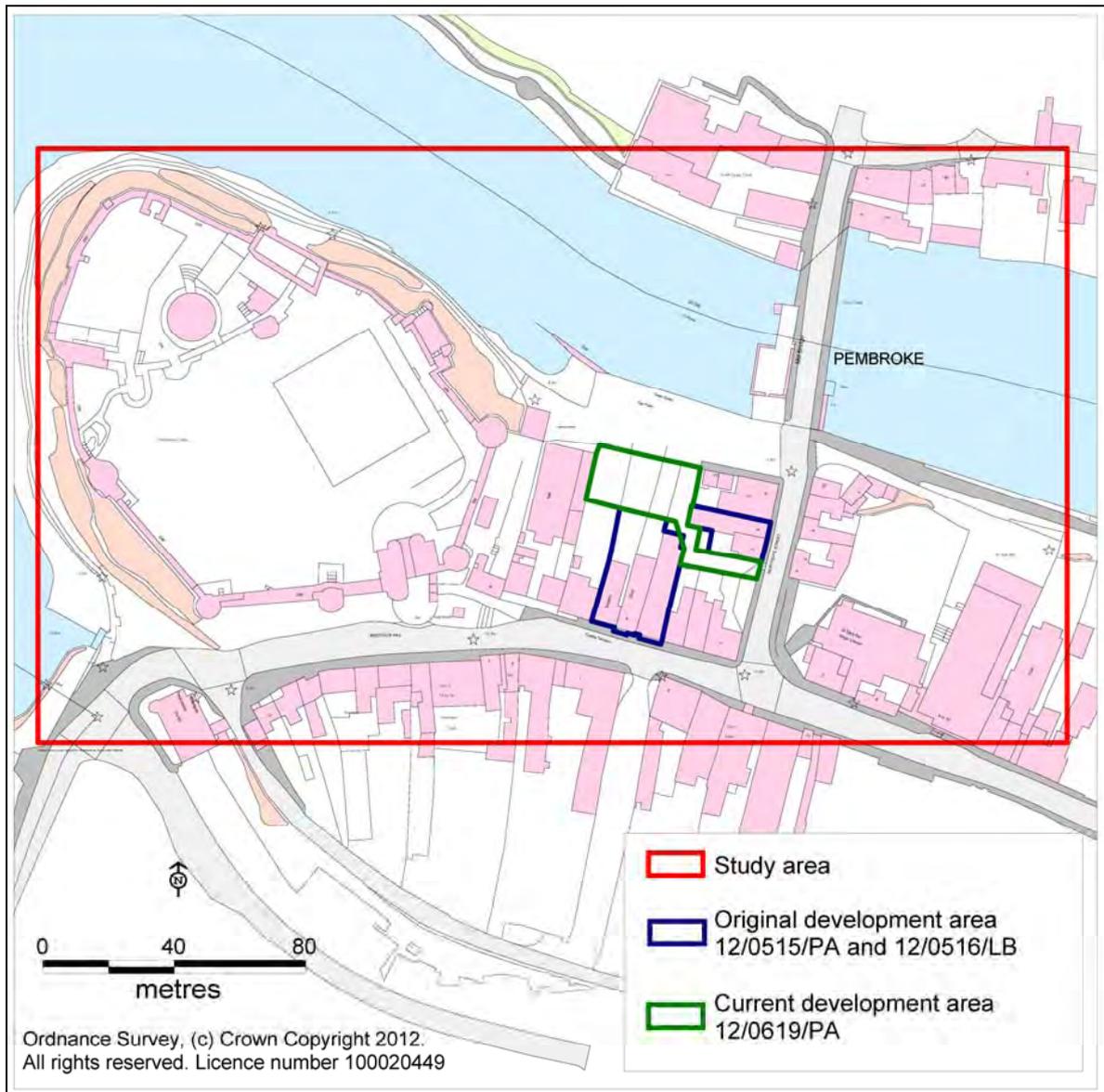


Figure 2: The study area, the original development area relating to planning applications 12/0515/PA and 12/0516/PA to which the previous desk based assessment relates (Hall & Sambrook, 2012) and the current development area to turn the northern end of the rear gardens of 4, 5 & 6 Castle Terrace into open space, planning application 12/0619/PA

4. Methodology

4.1 An earlier Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment was undertaken by Trysor, in association with a previous planning application by Kinver Kreations (12/0515/PA). This related to the redevelopment of the properties of 4, 5, 6 & 7 Castle Terrace and 7 & 8, Northgate Street, see Figure 2. All information gathered during the initial desktop assessment and fieldwork was entered into a bespoke database in Access 2003 format to create a project dataset. It was decided to use and update this dataset for this assessment (for planning application 12/0619/PA).

4.2 New records were created for all historic assets within the new development area and added to the existing dataset. The dataset is therefore the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.

4.3 Existing records in the dataset were reassessed in light of the current proposal and all impacts re-evaluated to reflect the effect that the proposed work on the garden plots might have on historic assets and the historic character of Pembroke town.

4.4 A site visit was carried out for the earlier planning application on October 16th, 2012 and undertaken in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. Previously unknown or unrecorded features at the properties in question were recorded and an assessment was made of the condition of known historic assets. The visit was carried out in perfect weather conditions, with excellent visibility. It was not thought necessary to make a second visit.

4.5 The following components of the historic environment were considered, where relevant;

- a) Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- b) Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings, including newly identified sites of historic importance
- c) Listed buildings and their settings.
- d) Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development.
- e) Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- f) Registered Historic Landscapes
- g) Non-registered historic landscapes
- h) Conservation areas
- i) Landmap Aspect Areas of Significance
- j) Buried archaeological potential
- k) Palaeoenvironmental potential
- l) Hedgerows and Field Pattern
- m) Ancient woodland
- n) Place-name evidence
- o) Findspots

4.6 Historic Ordnance Survey maps and the John Speed map of 1610 were used to inform this assessment.

4.7 The account of excavations undertaken by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in 1995 in the garden plots of the proposed development area was a particularly relevant source of information to this assessment (see Lawler, 2001).

4.8 This assessment criteria are guided by *Welsh Office Circular 60/96* and the ASIDOHL2 Process outlined in the *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*.

4.9 As a result of the two desk-based assessments and the site visit, the revised project dataset contained 74 records.

4.10 Each of the historic assets recorded in the Historic Environment Assessment dataset has been assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². The significance of each site has been determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Unknown (Features Needing Further Investigation). The results of this exercise are reproduced in Appendix C and shown on Figure 3, page 7.

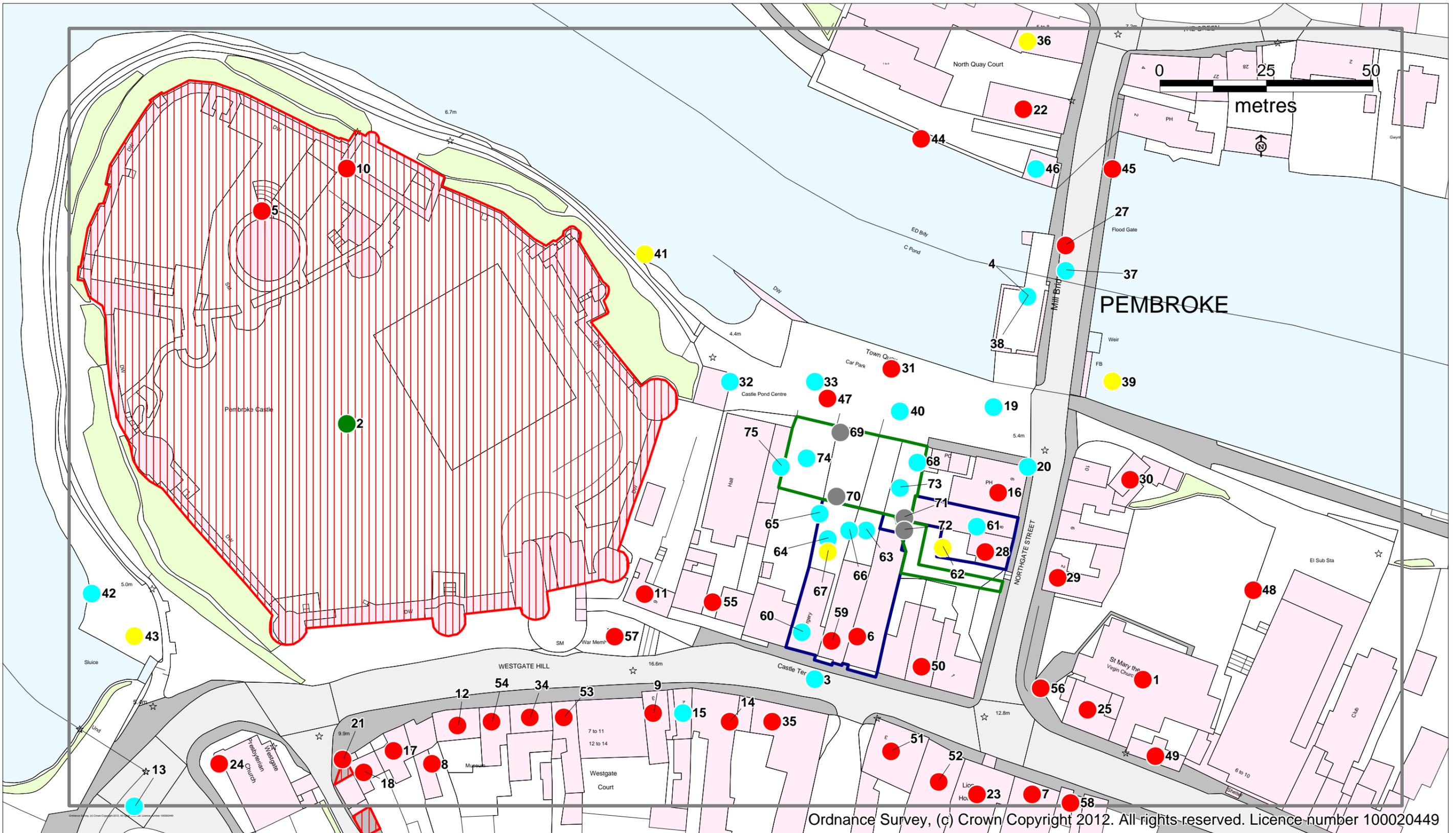
4.11 Once the project dataset was updated for this assessment, a re-assessment of the impact of the proposed development was carried out in relation to each recorded site or feature. This included an assessment of the Direct and Indirect impact of the proposed development on each recorded site or feature within the assessment area, giving a simple *Yes* or *No* value. This has taken into account both physical and non-physical impacts and comments on each site are also included.

4.12 The overall level of impact on each site was then assessed, the categories *High*, *Moderate*, *Low*, *None* and *Unknown* being used, see Figure 4, page 13. Where an impact could be identified it was further categorised as a *Positive* or *Negative* impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary of sites where an impact is recorded is tabulated in Tables 1-3 below.

4.13 Certain issues were clarified with Kinver Kreations, namely that there would be no alterations to the underpass, other than consolidation and replacement of the door and that the retaining wall (ID number 47) would not be reduced in height but would need a railing for safety on sections of the wall where the garden ground level was less than 1.5 metre below the top of the wall.

¹ Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 1996.

² Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value are criteria defined in Cadw's Conservation Principles publication, 2011.



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- | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Study area | Locally Important (23) | |
| Original development area
12/0515/PA and 12/0516/LB | Minor Importance (6) | |
| Current development area
12/0619/PA | Nationally Important (40) | Scheduled Ancient Monument Area |
| | Regionally Important (1) | |
| | Unknown (4) | |

Figure 3: Map showing the significance of the recorded historic assets

5. Historical and Archaeological Overview

5.1 The proposed development site is located within an area of considerable archaeological and historic interest, where some unanswered questions associated with the early history of Pembroke remain. There is no evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area, apart from some finds of Mesolithic date in the Wogan Cave (ID number 10), beneath Pembroke Castle. Several Roman coins (ID number 2) were found on the castle site during the 1880s, but their significance is not known.

The whole of the proposed development would take place within 50 to 100 metres of the medieval castle of Pembroke (ID number 5), which stands to the west. The castle was founded circa 1094, as a timber and earthwork fortification, but was rebuilt as a substantial stone fortress during the early 13th century. The castle declined in later medieval times, although it was brought back into use in the 1640s, during the Civil War period, when it saw some action, including a siege, and it is known that some repairs were undertaken to the defences of both the castle and town (Lawler, 2001, 174). Following the siege, the castle was taken by Parliamentary forces and its towers and parts of its curtain wall were blown up to prevent its reuse. It lay in a ruinous state until the late 19th century when some repairs were undertaken, with a very considerable restoration then following in the 1920s. The castle, famous as the birthplace of Henry VII, is now a popular visitor attraction.

The proposed development would take place within the boundaries of the medieval town which grew outside the castle and was protected by a town wall and series of fortified gates, also built during the 13th century. The area of the proposed development is therefore thought likely to have been occupied by burgage plots during medieval times, although Georgian and Victorian buildings and gardens now overlie any evidence of earlier settlement. The houses within the study area have been built along the line of two of the historic roads of Pembroke town. To the east is Northgate Street (formerly Dark Lane) which runs into the town from the north and was originally entered via the North Gate in the town defences. To the south is Castle Terrace, which links Main Street with the castle and also to Westgate Hill, where the road ran out of the town via the West Gate, a portion of which still survives. The medieval market cross stood in what is now Castle Terrace, indicating that this was an important part of the medieval town.

The precise layout of the medieval town is not understood in detail. Many of the Georgian and Victorian properties of the town have cellars, some of which have vaulted ceilings which have been attributed possible medieval dates, but there has been no coherent survey of these remains and their significance remains uncertain. The generally long, narrow garden plots associated with the post medieval dwellings and commercial properties in the historic core of the town are thought to follow the boundaries of the medieval burgages.

The character of the town is now very much dominated by the town houses and shops which were built during the 18th and 19th century, a large number of which have been given Listed Building status for their Georgian and early Victorian architecture.

5.2 In 1993 South Pembrokeshire District Council commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust to undertake an archaeological assessment of an area including North and South Quay, Pembroke in advance of potential redevelopment of the area (Ludlow, 1993). A series of recommendations were made for a programme of trial excavations and geophysical survey to be undertaken in advance of any development at either quay. It was also recommended that the retaining wall (ID number 47), which divides the gardens behind Castle Terrace from the South Quay, should be surveyed and archaeologically recorded.

5.3 In 1994, the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust carried out a series of small trial excavations in the gardens to the rear of Castle Terrace, within the area of the proposed development, see Plate 2. They also opened test pits on the South Quay (Lawler, 2001). The excavations in the gardens demonstrated that there was a considerable depth of deposits, which deepened northwards and eastwards. It was thought that the retaining wall (ID number 47) might be of 17th century date and potentially relate to the Civil War period, see Plate 1. The ground had been made up to the south of the wall, so that the gardens are up to 4 metres higher than the South Quay car park to the north of the wall. The excavations in Trench 1, in the garden of 6, Castle Terrace, revealed part of a medieval wall, its base at 3 metres below the present surface level. The medieval wall was overlain by soils which included 17th century pottery which seemed to be layers which began to build up against the retaining wall, ID number 47. In the same garden, Trench 2 was excavated to bedrock and an undated rock-cut ditch, up to 1.75 metres deep and 4 metres wide was found. Augering was also undertaken in the garden of 7, Castle Terrace, which showed the garden soils to be relatively thin closer to the houses in Castle Terrace, all hitting bedrock at less than 1 metre deep.

5.4 Other archaeological interventions were undertaken in the vicinity during the 1990s. In 1995, the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust also carried out excavations to the rear of the Drill Hall, Castle Terrace (GGAT, 1995). A watching brief was also undertaken by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust to the rear of the Drill Hall in 2002, which did not identify any archaeological deposits of significance (DAT, 2002).



Plate 1: The retaining wall at South Quay, (ID number 47), thought to date to the Civil War refortification of Pembroke, with the overgrown gardens of Castle Terrace behind it.

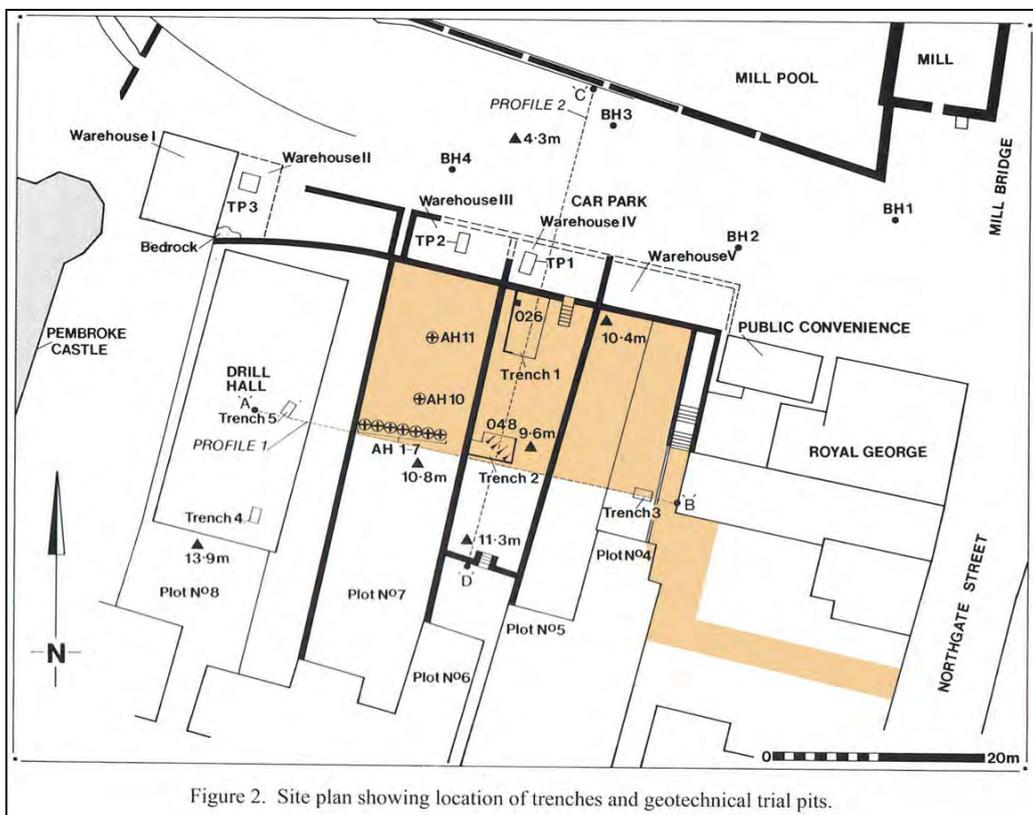


Figure 2. Site plan showing location of trenches and geotechnical trial pits.

Plate 2: Plan from the article by Martin Lawler showing the location of excavations and auger holes in 1994 & 1995, with the area affected by the current proposal highlighted.

6. The Proposed Public Garden: Impacts on historic environment elements

6.1 The Historic Environment Assessment has evaluated the level and nature of impacts on each of the historic assets within the study area (see Figure 4) which are recorded in the project dataset. Five categories of impact were used; High, Moderate, Low, None and Unknown. Where an impact could be identified it was further categorised as a *Positive* or *Negative* impact, see Tables 1-3.

6.2 The proposed development involves the enhancement of the garden plots to the rear of 4, 5, 6 & 7 Castle Terrace, which are currently in a poor state of repair. The proposals, as outlined in the Design and Access Statement (Kinver, 2012) and clarified by Kinver Kreations, would result in a positive impact on the townscape, returning the gardens into use, allowing public access and enhancing their appearance by removing the vegetation that has overwhelmed each garden and creating a range of attractive flower gardens and lawned areas. The retaining wall (ID number 47) would be cleared of vegetation restoring it as a prominent feature in the townscape.

The impact assessment has found that there would be no negative physical or visual impacts on the surrounding area, providing the outlined proposals and suggested mitigations are adhered to. The full list of historic assets within the study area, and the details of their impact assessment are included in the Impact Table in Appendix B and shown in Figure 4.

6.3 The following tables include those historic assets which would be affected by the proposed development whether by a direct or indirect impact.

Table 1a: High Impact (see Appendix B for details)

63 GARDEN OF NO.5, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN
64 GARDEN OF NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN
65 BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN NO.6 & 7, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval WALL
66 BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN NO.5 & 6, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval WALL
68 SOUTH QUAY	Post Medieval UNDERPASS
74 GARDEN OF NO.7, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN

Table 1b: High (Positive) (see Appendix B for details)

28 NORTHGATE STREET NO.7	Post Medieval DWELLING
62 GARDEN OF NO.7, NORTHGATE STREET, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN

Table 2a: Moderate (see Appendix B for details)

47	RETAINING WALL TO S. OF TOWN QUAY	Post Medieval WALL
72	NO.7, NORTHGATE STREET	Medieval?;Post Medieval? WALL
73	GARDEN OF NO.4, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN

Table 2b: Moderate (Positive) (see Appendix B for details)

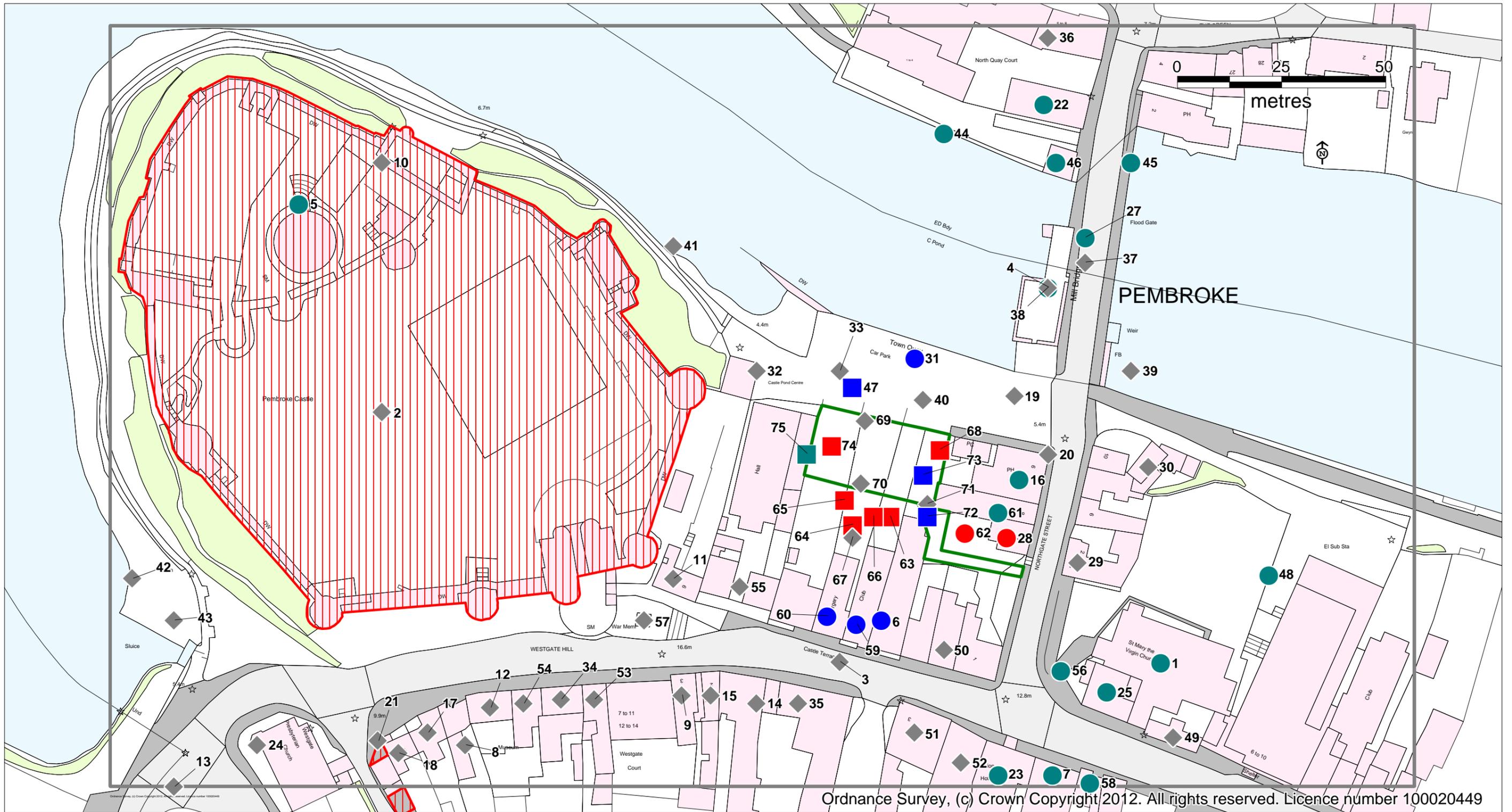
6	NO.4, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING
31	THE TOWN QUAY;SOUTH QUAY	Post Medieval QUAY
59	NO.5, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING
60	NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING; SHOP

Table 3a: Low (see Appendix B for details)

75	BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN NO.7 & 8, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval WALL
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Table 3b: Low (Positive) (see Appendix B for details)

1	PEMBROKE ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH	Post Medieval; Medieval CHURCH
4	OLD CORN MILL	Post Medieval CORN MILL
5	PEMBROKE CASTLE	Medieval CASTLE
7	CASTLE PHARMACY;MAIN STREET NO.9	Post Medieval SHOP; DWELLING
16	ROYAL GEORGE	Post Medieval PUBLIC HOUSE
22	THE CORNSTORE, NORTH QUAY	Post Medieval WAREHOUSE
23	LION HOTEL	Post Medieval INN
25	BRICK HOUSE;MAIN STREET NO.2	Post Medieval DWELLING
27	MILL BRIDGE	Post Medieval BRIDGE; DAM
44	NORTH QUAY	Post Medieval QUAY
45	MILL BRIDGE FLOOD GATE	Post Medieval FLOOD LOCK
46	CUSTOM HOUSE	Post Medieval; Modern CUSTOM HOUSE
48	N, E AND W WALLS TO THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT MARY	Post Medieval CHURCHYARD BOUNDARY
56	GATES AT SW, AND RAILINGS TO S AND W SIDES OF CHURCHYARD OF ST MARY	Post Medieval GATE; RAILING
58	NO.11 & 11A, MAIN STREET, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING
61	NO.8, NORTHGATE STREET, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval STOREHOUSE?



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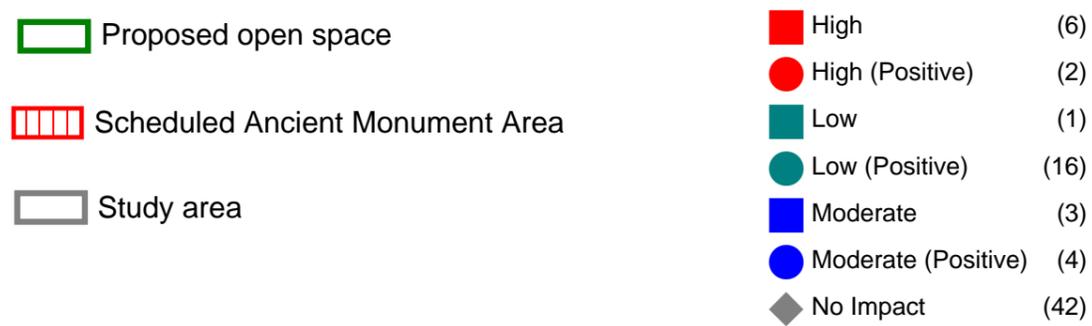


Figure 4: Map showing the impacts on recorded historic assets

7. The Proposed Public Garden: Archaeological issues and mitigations

7.1 The following list of elements within the proposed development is derived from Table 1 above. These are the elements on which there is a direct impact and suggested mitigation of those impacts. The locations of the features are shown in Figure 5.

7.2 South Quay Retaining Wall (ID number 47)

7.2.1 Description. This substantial revetment wall runs along the southern side of the South Quay, Pembroke and is a retaining wall for the gardens included in the proposed development. The wall is rubble-built and for much of the 19th and 20th century was largely hidden behind warehouses facing onto the quay. These warehouses were demolished in the 20th century and the wall itself was restored. It has been suggested that the wall may incorporate some medieval walling, perhaps elements of the medieval town wall, but this is unproven.

Excavations in the gardens to the south identified the buried stump of another wall, 1.3 metres to the south of the retaining wall, and this buried feature may possibly represent surviving fragments of the old town wall. The stratigraphy revealed during the excavations showed that the space between the medieval wall and the retaining wall had been filled with a series of tipped layers, within which were found medieval and post-medieval pottery. This evidence points to the retaining wall being an early post-medieval structure.

A likely explanation for the construction of the retaining wall, therefore, is that it was part of the refortification of Pembroke town in 1649, during the Civil War, when the castle and decayed town walls were strengthened. It is interesting to note that John Speed's 1610 map of Pembroke town does not show a wall in this location. This would seem to support the idea that the medieval town wall at South Quay had already been allowed to decay or be robbed out by the 17th century and was in need of complete replacement in 1649.

7.2.2 Constraints. In view of its evident historic importance, the South Quay Retaining Wall is a Grade II listed building. It is clearly an important surviving feature of the old town and is particularly important to the setting of Pembroke Castle. When viewed from South Quay and the river, the castle is seen beyond this imposing wall (which is some 7 metres in height), and its role as part of the town defences is apparent. The proposed development should in no way reduce the height of the wall or in any way impact on its structural integrity.

7.2.3 Mitigation. The developer has confirmed that there are no plans to reduce the height of the wall. It is proposed that a low safety rail is added to the top of the wall where its height from the garden side is less than 1.5 metres. The addition of such a rail should only be undertaken in consultation with the Local Authority's Conservation Officer.

7.3 Garden of No.5, Castle Terrace (ID number 63).

7.3.1 Description. The garden plot to the rear of No.5 is a long, narrow parcel of land. It measures about 30 metres long by up to 6 metres wide. Originally it formed part of a larger garden with the adjacent plot behind No.4, as the two houses were constructed as a single town house, which was divided in the 19th century. The northern end of the garden will be included in the public garden. This garden is in a poor state of maintenance and heavily overgrown with large buddleias and other shrubs and creepers. It could not be fully examined when visited in October 2012.

7.3.2 Constraints. Excavations in the neighbouring gardens of No.6 and No.4 have demonstrated that post-medieval and medieval contexts survive at varying depths within the gardens to the rear of Castle Terrace. It appears that the stratigraphy deepens to the north and east of the gardens, with medieval contexts over 2 metres below the present ground level in places. No excavations have previously undertaken in the garden of No.5 and the archaeological potential of this garden is therefore unknown, although it can be safely assumed that deposits of archaeological interest are present, simply on the grounds of the findings of the excavations in the adjacent gardens.

The western wall of this garden may follow the boundary of a medieval burgage plot. It is thought that below 0.30 metres of garden soil there are deposits of early post medieval and medieval date and no excavation into these deposits should be made without archaeological mitigation. The line of boundary wall along its western side (ID number 66) must be retained as it is thought to follow the boundary of a medieval burgage plot, which are characteristic components of the historic character of Pembroke town, the preservation of which is highlighted in Historic Landscape Characterisation and Conservation Area designations.

7.3.3 Mitigation. The proposal is to level the ground surface within the development area, and to create a split level effect, with the northern half of the parcel as much as 0.60m lower than the southern half. In recognition of the high probability that archaeological contexts will be encountered beneath the present topsoil, an archaeological watching brief should be required on groundworks where the ground level is being lowered to a depth greater than the thickness of the topsoil (about 0.30m). Watching briefs should also be considered necessary for the excavation of any cable trenches for lighting, or foundations for garden furniture, such as benches and bins, or features such as revetment walls.

7.4 Garden of No.6, Castle Terrace (ID number 64).

7.4.1 Description. The garden plot to the rear of No.6 is a long, narrow parcel of land. It measures about 34 metres long by up to 9 metres wide. The garden, in its present form, certainly dates to the first half of the 19th century, when it served as a formal garden to the property. It is proposed that the northern most 18 metres of the garden will be included in the development of the public garden. A timber fence will be erected across the garden to divide it from its southern end. The garden is flanked by stone walls ID numbers 65 & 66.

7.4.2 Constraints. In 1994, two trenches were excavated by archaeologists within the northern half of this garden. Both trenches were located within the area proposed to form the public garden. In each trench finds of some significance were made. A trench behind the retaining wall (ID number 47) at the northern edge of the garden revealed a series of archaeological contexts extending down some 4 metres in depth, which contained evidence of activity from medieval times up to the 20th century. Part of a medieval wall (ID number 69) was discovered, over 2 metres below the modern ground level, and this was interpreted as a possible section of the medieval town wall. Towards the middle of the garden, a second trench uncovered a rock-cut ditch (ID number 70) which again contained evidence of medieval activity. This ditch was thought to possibly be associated with the early development of Pembroke town.

The narrow, linear shape of the garden is thought to reflect the outline of a medieval burgage plot, with the defining walls (ID numbers 65 & 66) being particularly significant as they may follow the lines of medieval boundaries.

7.4.3 Mitigation. As the archaeological interest is proven in this garden, no excavation or lowering of the ground surface level should be made without archaeological mitigation.

The retention of the boundary wall lines ID numbers 65 & 66 is important to maintain the original form of the garden parcel.

7.5 Wall between the Gardens of No. 6 & 7, Castle Terrace (ID number 65).

7.5.1 Description. This wall was heavily overgrown when visited in October 2012 and could not be safely investigated. It is thought to be a stone wall, and stands over 2 metres high and has been in position since at least the mid-19th century. It may follow the line of a medieval burgage plot boundary.

7.5.2 Constraints. This is an historic boundary wall and its retention and maintenance is important to preserve the linear form of the gardens to the rear of Castle Terrace.

7.5.3 Mitigation. The clearance of the vegetation which currently obscures the wall must be carried out carefully in order to prevent accidental damage to the structure. The proposed development would see a flight of steps inserted to give access from No.6 up to the garden of No.7, which is approximately 1 metre higher in level. The breach in the wall required to facilitate the construction of these steps should not exceed 2 metres in width. The removal of this section of wall should be accompanied by an archaeological watching brief, as it is possible that archaeological contexts will be encountered on the western side of the wall, in the garden of No.7.

7.6 Wall between Gardens of No.5 & 6, Castle Terrace (ID number 66).

7.6.1 Description. This substantial stone wall separates the gardens of No.5 and No.6. It stands up to 2.4 metres high and seems to have been built in two sections. The wall nearest the house is about 0.60 metres thick, but north of a narrow break in the wall its thickness reduces to 0.40 metres. (see the Site Gazetteer for further detail).

7.6.2 Constraints. This is an historic boundary wall and its retention and maintenance is important to preserve the linear form of the gardens to the rear of Castle Terrace.

7.6.3 Mitigation. The proposed development would see the height of wall ID number 66 along its northern half reduced significantly (for reasons of public safety) and two wide breaches would be created to allow access between the gardens of No.5 and No.6, Castle Terrace. The reduction in the height of this post-medieval wall is not of great concern, but it is important that any gaps created by breaches in the walls are kept to a minimum width (perhaps 2 metres at most) in order to maintain the integrity of the linear form of the garden plots.

7.7 South Quay Underpass to Garden of No.4, Castle Terrace (ID Number 68)

7.7.1 Description. This underpass gives pedestrian access from South Quay into the garden to the rear of No.4, Castle Terrace, Pembroke. The arched entrance is inserted into the probable Civil War period town wall which forms the southern side of the South Quay car park. There is a wooden door at this end of the tunnel. The arch in the façade consists of stone voissours, but the ceiling of the tunnel and the arch at its southern end is of red brick. The tunnel is over 6 metres in length, less than 1 metre wide and less than 2 metres high. The side walls are of mortared stone and a concrete floor has been laid down.

7.7.2 Constraints. This is an historic feature which may have been originally created when the South Quay retaining wall (ID number 47) was built in the mid-17th century, or even earlier, although the present brick ceiling is of a more recent date. The retention of this feature is thought important.

7.7.3 Mitigation. The original stone voissours at the northern entrance into the underpass should be retained, as well as the brick arched ceiling and arch at the southern end of the passage. If the present wooden door is replaced by a gate as proposed, the style of gate should be of a style which is sympathetic to the historic retaining wall through which the underpass runs.

7.8 Buried Medieval Wall, Garden of No.7, Castle Terrace (ID number 69)

7.8.1 Description. During excavations in 1994, a short section of the base of a buried wall was found beneath the garden of 6, Castle Terrace, some 2 metres below the modern ground surface. Only 0.43m of the wall was revealed, but there was clear evidence that it had originally run further to the east but had been robbed out in that direction. The wall was identified as being medieval in date, on the basis of its stratigraphic context. It is possible that this is a surviving section of the original town wall of Pembroke, although this is not certain.

7.8.2 Constraints. This is potentially a highly significant medieval feature and more of the wall may survive buried beneath the garden of No. 6 or adjacent gardens to the east and west. Groundworks should not reach depths likely to disturb the medieval contexts beneath the gardens.

7.8.3 Mitigation. The depth of any groundworks or ground levelling should be minimised in order to avoid unnecessary disturbance of buried features. No excavation or lowering of the ground surface level should be made without archaeological mitigation.

7.9 Buried Rock-cut Ditch, Garden of No.7, Castle Terrace (ID number 70)

7.9.1 Description. During excavations in 1994, evidence for a rock-cut ditch or quarry was found beneath the garden of 6, Castle Terrace. The feature was a gentle, sloping V-shaped in profile, cut to a depth of 1.75 metres and estimated to be between 5 and 6 metres wide at the top. Sherds of medieval pottery were found near the bottom of the ditch, overlain by deposits containing pottery from the 17th to 20th centuries. The date and purpose of the ditch was not established with any certainty, but a medieval origin appears likely and it may represent an important stage in the development of the fortifications around the town in the early part of the medieval period.

7.9.2 Constraints. This is potentially a highly significant medieval feature and more of the ditch may survive buried beneath the garden of No. 6 or the adjacent garden to the west. Groundworks should not reach depths likely to disturb the medieval contexts beneath the gardens.

7.9.3 Mitigation. The depth of any groundworks or ground levelling should be minimised in order to avoid unnecessary disturbance of buried features. No excavation or lowering of the ground surface level should be made without archaeological mitigation.

7.10 Buried wall in the garden of No.4, Castle Terrace (ID number 71).

7.10.1 Description. During excavations in 1994, a short section of a buried wall was found about 1 metre below the garden surface to the rear of 4, Castle Terrace. The wall was built of irregular blocks of mortared limestone rubble and ran roughly parallel to the line of the access path which enters the garden via the underpass from South Quay. It is possible that the buried wall indicates that this access path is the successor to an earlier entrance, possible dating back to, or before, the Civil War period. The buried wall was capped by a bluish mortar and stone layer of similar character to the mortar used in the South Quay town wall.

7.10.2 Constraints. There are relatively shallow archaeological contexts in this part of the garden of No.4, including the wall.

7.10.3 Mitigation. The depth of any groundworks or ground levelling should be minimised in order to avoid unnecessary disturbance of buried features. No excavation or lowering of the ground surface level should be made without archaeological mitigation.

7.11 Wall between the Gardens of No.4, Castle Terrace & No.7, Northgate Street (ID number 72).

7.11.1 Description. A short section of boundary bank or wall exists here, between the gardens of No.7, Northgate Street and No.4, Castle Terrace. It seems to be a part of the wall which forms the eastern side of the alleyway that enters the garden of No.4, Castle Terrace through an underpass from South Quay. At its southern end the wall is in poor condition and starting to collapse downslope into the garden of No.7, Northgate Street. Its date is not known, but it appears on mid-19th century Ordnance Survey maps, which also show a building abutting the wall on its eastern side. There is now no trace of the building on the ground.

7.11.2 Constraints. The date of this feature is not understood and it should not be further damaged or removed without archaeological mitigation.

7.11.3 Mitigation. Should the proposed development lead to the reduction of this feature, an archaeological watching brief would be required to ensure that a record is made of the fabric of the feature.

7.12 Garden of No.4, Castle Terrace (ID number 73).

7.12.1 Description. The garden to the rear of No.4, Castle Terrace is a long, narrow strip, possibly reflecting the form of a medieval burgage plot. It originally formed part of a larger garden with the garden of No.5; Nos. 4 & 5 Castle Terrace were built as one house but divided during the 19th century. It can be seen to have been a formal garden, with an intricate network of pathways, on the 1861 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1861. The same map shows that a greenhouse stood against the wall at its northern end. Overall this garden now measures 21 metres in length by up to 6.2 metres wide, although has been truncated in modern times by the addition of extensions to the back of the house. It is defined by a stone wall and the underpass along its eastern side. A wall or fence must have divided it from No.5 to the west, but this has seemingly been removed since the 19th century. It should be noted that in 1994 archaeological excavations were carried out at the southern end of this garden. These uncovered deposits which included a possible early post-medieval stone wall (ID number 71).

7.12.2 Constraints. Excavations in this garden and the garden of No.6 have demonstrated that post-medieval and medieval contexts survive at varying depths within the gardens to the rear of Castle Terrace. It appears that the stratigraphy deepens to the north and east of the gardens, with medieval contexts over 2 metres below the present ground level in places. It can be assumed that deposits of archaeological interest are present beneath this garden.

7.12.3 Mitigation. The depth of any groundworks or ground levelling should be minimised in order to avoid unnecessary disturbance of buried features. No excavation or lowering of the ground surface level should be made without archaeological mitigation.

7.13 Garden of No.7, Castle Terrace (ID number 74).

7.13.1 Description. The garden to the rear of No.7, Castle Terrace is a long, narrow strip, possibly reflecting the form of a medieval burgage plot. It can be seen to have been a formal garden, with a network of pathways, on the 1861 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1861. Overall this garden now measures 43 metres in length by up to 10.5 metres wide, although has been slightly truncated in modern times by the addition of extensions to the back of the house. It is defined by a stone wall along its eastern side, which partly acts as a revetment wall, as the garden of No.6 to the east is at a lower level. When viewed in 2012 the whole garden was in a poor condition and largely obscured and made inaccessible by a thick growth of brambles, buddleia and other shrubs and creepers. In 1994, a series of auger holes were bored within the garden, in association with archaeological excavations in adjacent gardens. These proved the depth of the bedrock below the garden and showed that archaeological deposits may exist towards the northern end of the garden and along its eastern side, but may have been lost along its western side.

7.13.2 Constraints. It is likely that archaeological contexts of interest lie below this garden.

7.13.3 Mitigation. The depth of any groundworks or ground levelling should be minimised in order to avoid unnecessary disturbance of buried features. No excavation or lowering of the ground surface level should be made without archaeological mitigation. This includes the insertion of steps through boundary wall ID number 65, to give access from the garden of No.6 into the garden of No.7.

7.14 Wall between the Gardens of No.7 & 8, Castle Terrace (ID number 75).

7.14.1 Description. This substantial stone wall, now largely obscured by vegetation forms the boundary between the gardens of Nos.7 & 8, Castle Terrace. It partly acts as a retaining wall, as the ground level in the garden of the No.8, to the west, is significantly higher than in No.7. The age of the wall is not known. It appears on mid-19th century Ordnance Survey maps, but nothing is shown in this area on Speed's 1610 map of Pembroke town.

7.14.2 Constraints. This historic boundary must be retained as it is an important element in the historic boundary pattern to the rear of Castle Terrace.

7.14.3 Mitigation. The proposed development does not appear to cause any impact on this wall, although any removal of vegetation or shrubs during the clearance of the overgrown garden plot to the east must be done with caution to avoid any damage to the fabric of the wall.

7.15 The Boardwalk from Northgate Street to gardens at rear of Castle Terrace

7.15.1 Description. A boardwalk to facilitate access to the proposed development site will run through a vacant plot presently hidden behind the advertising hoardings on Northgate Street. This strip of land lies to the south of the garden of No.7, Northgate Street, between the road and the eastern wall of No.4 Castle Terrace and rises gently westwards from the road, up to 2 metres higher than the garden of No.7, Northgate Street. The boardwalk will run along the southern edge of this strip (see

Figure 2) as far as the eastern wall of No.4, Castle Terrace, and then turn northwards to run as far as the southern wall of No.8, Northgate Street, where it will end, giving access into the gardens to the rear of 5, 5, 6 & 7 Castle Terrace.

7.15.2 Constraints. There are no archaeological features presently recorded in the area of the proposed boardwalk, apart from the boundary wall (ID number 72) which divides the gardens of No.4, Castle Terrace and No.7, Northgate Street (see 7.11 above). Historic mapping, however, clearly shows that most of this area was covered with buildings from the mid-19th century until the mid-20th century. These were cleared away by the fourth quarter of the 20th century, but their origins and purpose are unknown. John Speed's 1610 map of Pembroke town also shows buildings along this side of Northgate Street at this point. It must be concluded therefore that buried archaeological features relating to earlier dwellings or structures is likely to survive in the area of the proposed boardwalk.

7.15.3 Mitigation. The depth of any groundworks or ground levelling associated with the construction of the boardwalk should be minimised in order to avoid unnecessary disturbance of potential buried features. No excavation or lowering of the ground surface level should be made without archaeological mitigation.



Plate 3: The advertising hoardings in Northgate Street which currently stand at the entry point for the new access boardwalk would be created.

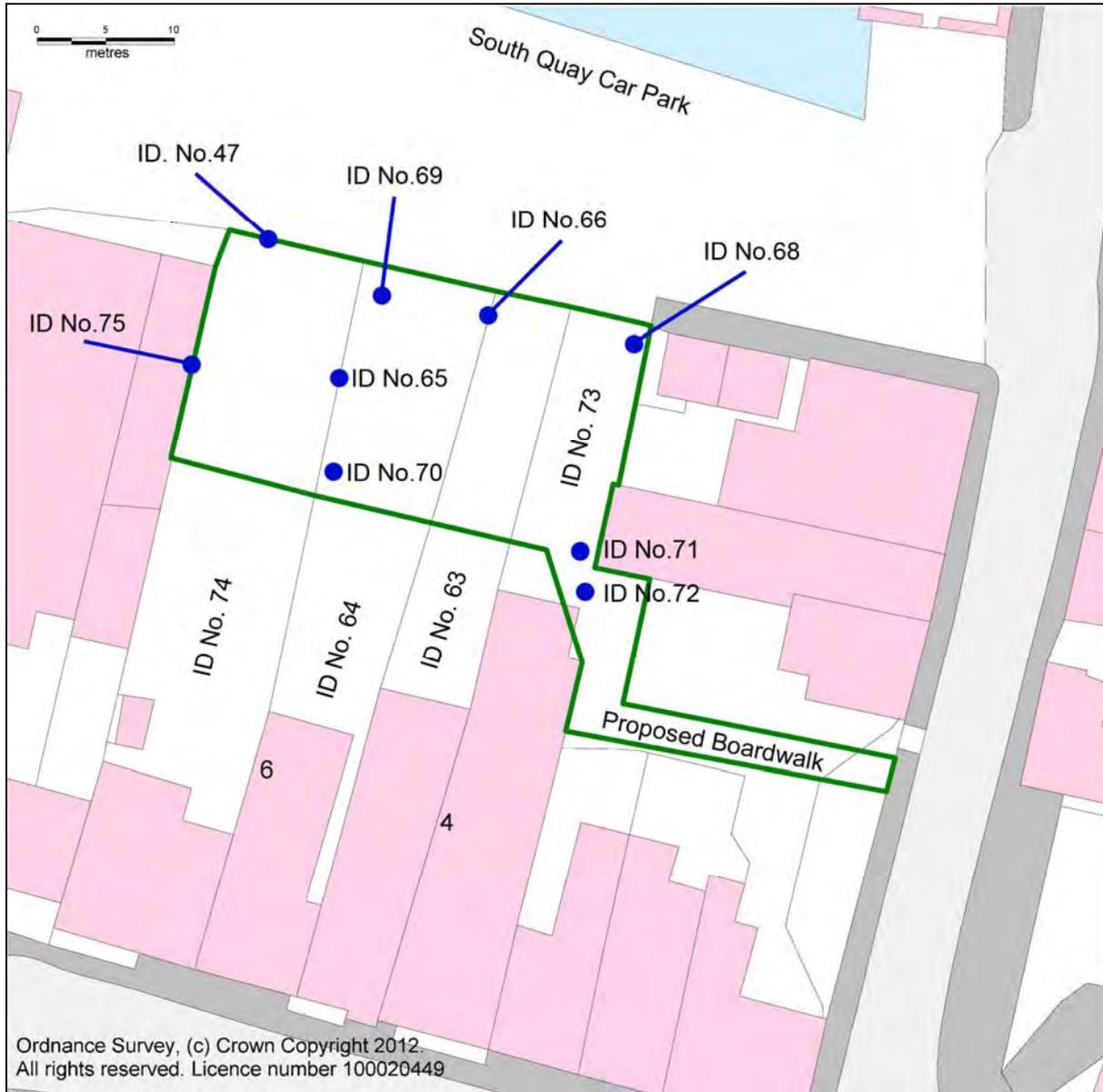


Figure 5: Location of historic assets affected by the proposed development

8. Historic Landscape Aspects

The following aspects of the local historic environment within the study area have also been considered by this assessment;

8.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in their settings

There are 2 Scheduled Ancient Monument sites within the Assessment Area. These are Pembroke Castle (SAM number PE005; ID number 5) and fragments of the medieval town gate at Westgate (SAM number PE015; ID number 21). The proposed development would arguably have a low, but positive, impact on the setting of the castle. The town gate at Westgate is not intervisible with the area of the development and its setting would not be affected.

Potential impacts on all features within the relevant Scheduled Ancient Monument areas are included in Appendix B. Their detailed descriptions are included in Appendix C.

8.2 Non-scheduled Ancient Monuments in their settings

Potential impacts on all Non-scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Assessment Area are included in Appendix B. Their detailed descriptions are included in Appendix C.

8.3 Listed Buildings in their settings

8.3.1 A high proportion of the heritage assets within the Assessment Area have Listed Building status, 34 in total. For most of these the effect of the proposed development will have no impact.

8.3.2 One listed structure is of particular relevance to the proposed development, the South Quay retaining wall at the northern end of the garden plots (ID No.47). The developer has confirmed to Trysor that there is no intention to reduce the height of this wall, but that a safety rail will be required on some sections. Mitigation has been suggested in this report to ensure that any safety rail is of an appropriate type for this context.

8.3.3 Potential impacts on all of the relevant Listed Buildings are included in Appendix B. Their detailed descriptions are included in Appendix C.

8.4 Non-statutory buildings of local importance

Potential impacts on all Non-statutory buildings of local importance within of the Assessment Area are included in Appendix B. Their detailed descriptions are included in Appendix C.

8.5 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the Assessment Area.

8.6 Registered Historic Landscapes

The proposed development lies within the Pembroke HLCA of the Milford Haven Area. This is defined as an urban area, the historic core of which is characterised by a “long street flanked by shops, businesses and houses constructed in medieval burgage plots.” It recognises that most buildings are of 18th or 19th century date. Mitigations have been suggested in this report which will ensure that the development will help retain features which reflect the qualities that the HLC seeks to highlight.

8.7 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

There are no non-registered Historic Landscapes in the study area.

8.8 Conservation Areas

The proposed development lies within the Pembroke Conservation Area. The aspirations of the Conservation Area plan are to maintain and enhance the historical characteristic of Pembroke town. It is therefore imperative that steps are taken to ensure that the integrity of the lines of the present garden boundary walls are preserved within the public gardens by limiting the gaps proposed to make access possible from garden to garden. These walls are thought to represent the lines of medieval burgage plots. It is also important to retain the integrity of the retaining wall (ID number 47) which is a dominant element in the townscape of northwest Pembroke.

8.9 Landmap Aspect Areas of Significance

Pembroke is evaluated as being a Historic Landscape of ‘Outstanding’ character by Landmap. The Pembroke Aspect Area is rated as being;

“... assigned an overall value of outstanding as representing the best-preserved example of a medieval castle-borough in SW Wales, dominated by the impressively sited, largely intact remains of Pembroke Castle, the largest and most important medieval fortress in SW Wales; the morphology of the medieval urban settlement, situated on a narrow promontory site and clearly delineated by the extensive remains of its defensive circuit of town walls, is well defined and easily traceable.

Landmap also gives guideline recommendations for the Pembroke Aspect Area;

*“Development must respect character and quality of existing buildings...
Development must respect existing morphology of town...”.*

8.10 Buried archaeological potential

It has been established by modern excavations in the gardens of Numbers 4 & 6, Castle Terrace that there are archaeological deposits of early post medieval and medieval date underlying the later post medieval garden soils. This report recommends mitigations to the project design to ensure that important archaeological evidence is not inadvertently destroyed or damaged.

8.11 Palaeoenvironmental potential

There is no known palaeoenvironmental potential associated with the development and none has been demonstrated by the modern excavations in the vicinity.

8.12 Hedgerows and field patterns

There are no hedgerows or field patterns within the Assessment Area. However, the garden plots may fossilise medieval burgage plot boundaries. This report recommends the retention of the majority of all existing boundary lines. The north-south axis of the linear garden plots must be retained in the public garden layout.

8.13 Ancient woodland

There are no Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the Assessment Area.

8.14 Cumulative impact

Not relevant to this development.

8.15 Newly identified sites of historic importance

A small number of newly identified sites of historic importance have been recorded by this assessment. These are mostly buried features excavated by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in 1994 within the area of the gardens. Some boundary walls and a covered underpass have also been recorded for the first time. Details of these features have been included in the project database and are found in the Site Gazetteer of this report.

8.16 Placenames

This is not relevant to this development.

8.17 Findspots

There are no relevant findspots in relation to this development.

9. Conclusion

9.1 The overall impact of the proposed development on the urban landscape of Pembroke is positive, bringing back into use gardens which have become overgrown to the point where vegetation is starting to physically impact on the historic assets.

9.2 The nature of the proposed development will not have a negative visual impact on the character of the town.

9.3 The retaining wall at South Quay will not be reduced in height (pers comm Kinver K creations, December 2012 by email) but will require a safety rail in places where the garden ground surface to its south is less than 1.5 metres and as the structure is a listed building this should be discussed with the Conservation Officer.

9.4 The linear garden plots as defined by their stone walled boundaries are an important element in the historic character of Pembroke and their integrity should be preserved. The walls themselves are probably 19th century but they may preserve the lines of earlier burgage plots. Reduction in the height of the walls is not detrimental to the visual integrity of these boundaries but breaches in the walls should be kept to a minimum in order to not disrupt the existing boundary lines more than necessary.

9.5 The archaeological potential of the garden plots has already been proven by modern excavation. There is an element of landscaping within the proposal with the introduction of split levels and the ground surface across garden plots levelled out. There will also be groundworks associated with benches, lighting, tracks and ramps, and flower beds. Although most of these groundworks should fall within the topsoil, mitigation is required to ensure adequate recording of archaeological deposits and features that may be affected.

10. References

10.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1:500, 1st edition 1861

Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 2nd edition 1908

Ordnance Survey, 1809, 2" to 1 mile survey, surveyed by Thomas Budgen

Pembroke St Mary's parish tithe map, 1839

Speed, J, 1610, Map of Pembrokeshire (inset showing Pembroke Town)

10.2 Web based materials

English Heritage, 2011, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*

RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal

10.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment of Wales,*

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to the Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development process.*

Lawler, M., 2001, Investigation of the Town Wall and Burgage Plots at South Quay and Castle Terrace, Pembroke in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, Vol. CXLVII, p.159-180)

RCAHMW, 1925, *Inventory on the County of Pembroke.*

Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* Welsh Office Circular 60/96

10.4 Unpublished sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2010, South Quay, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire SM98290127:
An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment.

GGAT, 1995, Investigations at the Drill Hall, Castle Terrace, Pembroke.

Institute for Archaeologists, 2012 revised, Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment
Desk-based Assessment

Kinver Kreation, 2012, Design and Access Statement: South Quay, Pembroke, Public
Open Space

Ludlow, N., 1993, North and South Quay, Pembroke: An Initial Archaeological
Assessment. Dyfed Archaeological Trust report.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
December 2012

**Appendix A:
Historic Environment
Desk-based Assessment Specification**

**LAND TO REAR OF 4, 5 & 6 CASTLE TERRACE,
PEMBROKE, PEMBROKESHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION for a HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT
PLANNING APPLICATIONS 12/0619/PA**

1. Introduction

Kinver K creations, Chestnut House, Main Street, Goodwick, Pembrokeshire SA64 0BL acting as agents for Cathal McCosker of Gainsborough Dairy House, Sherbourne, Dorset have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake a desk-based assessment of the historic environment as part of a planning application for to turn land at the rear of 4, 5, and 6 Castle Terrace, Pembroke into an open community space.

The planning applications are 112/0619/PA.

2. The proposed development

2.1 The planning application relates to a proposal to create a public realm open space from the northern ends of the gardens of 4, 5, 6, and 7 Castle Terrace with access points from the Mill Pond car Park and from Northgate Street. It includes turning the derelict and overgrown garden plots into a series of garden areas with some remodelling of walls and ground levels.

3. Objective of the specification

The objective of this specification is to outline the method to be used for a desk-based assessment in order to identify any potential historic environment dimension associated with the proposed planning application.

4. Scope of the desk-based assessment

The desk-based assessment will follow the Standard and Guidance issued by the Institute for Archaeologists, last revised November 2011. The Institute for Archaeologists define a Desk-Based Assessment as:

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the IfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact. Institute for Archaeologists, 2011

A full desk-based assessment was undertaken for planning applications 12/0515/PA and 12/0516/LB relating to the renovation and refurbishment of 4, 5, 6 Castle Terrace and 7 & 8 Northgate Street, Pembroke (Hall & Sambrook, 2012). As the current proposal is for the northern ends of the gardens of 4, 5, 6 and 7 Castle Terrace, the study area for this desk-

based assessment is to be the same as the previous work and draw on the information within it

5. Nature of the archaeological resource

The town of Pembroke lies on a Carboniferous ridge between two arms of the Milford Haven waterway. In 1093 Roger of Montgomery, and his son Arnulf, strategically placed an earth and timber castle on the westernmost point of this ridge as the Normans swept through the country. In 1187 the castle came into the hands of William Marshal as Earl of Pembroke and he began to rebuild the castle in stone over 30 years.

The town itself developed along eastwards from the castle along the stone ridge creating a linear settlement with one main road east to west, the whole defined by a town wall, some of which still survives. The town was divided into burgess plots, of which there were over 200 in the early 14th century.

The proposed development lies within the walled town and previous work has demonstrated the archaeological potential of the area (Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2010).

6. Scope of Work

6.1 Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section advised the LPA that there was a lack of documentation regarding historic environment for this application. It was suggested that this desk-based assessment could build on previous work (Hall & Sambrook, 2012).

6.2 The study area is to be the same as in the previous work (Hall & Sambrook 2012)

6.3 The following components of the historic environment will be considered, where relevant;

- p) Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- q) Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings, including newly identified sites of historic importance
- r) Listed buildings and their settings.
- s) Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development.
- t) Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- u) Registered Historic Landscapes
- v) Non-registered historic landscapes
- w) Conservation areas
- x) Buried archaeological potential
- y) Palaeoenvironmental potential
- z) Hedgerows and Field Pattern
- aa) Ancient woodland
- bb) Place-name evidence
- cc) Findspots

6.4 The known archaeological and historical sites recorded in the previous work (Hall & Sambrook, 2012) will be assessed to ascertain the impact of the proposal on the buried archaeology and the potential impact, whether direct or indirect on the historic character of Pembroke.

6.5 This assessment will be based on criteria guided by *Welsh Office Circular 60/96* and the ASIDOHL2 Process outlined in the *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*.

6.6 Due to the overgrown nature of the gardens and that a site visit was made to the gardens as recently as October 2012 for the previous work (Hall & Sambrook, 2012) a further site visit will not be made.

7. Bibliography

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process – Revised (2nd) edition including revision to the assessment process (ASIDOHL2)*.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2010, *South Quay, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire (SM98290157) Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

Hall & Sambrook, 2012, 4, 5, 6 Castle Terrace and 7 & 8 Northgate Street, Pembroke Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment, Trysor report 2012/268

Institute for Archaeologists, 2011 revised, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

Welsh Office Circular 60/96; *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* (1996)

8. Reporting

A report on the desk-based assessment will be prepared according to the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

9. Copyright

Copyright of the desk-based assessment will reside with Trysor, but permission is granted to the client to use the contents of the report as and when required.

10. Dissemination

If appropriate, a summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*.

11. Archive

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

12. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the desk-based assessment.

Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

13. Qualification of personnel

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net .

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MifA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MifA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

14. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

15. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2012/274

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
December 2012

**Appendix B:
Land to the rear of Castle Terrace
Project Impacts**

1	PEMBROKE ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH	Post Medieval; Medieval CHURCH
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive)
		Creating a new access from Northgate St. to the gardens could be a positive improvement to the townscape at the west side of the churchyard. The setting of the church and churchyard would not be significantly affected by the proposed development. The removal of at least one advertising hoarding from the entrance to the gardens in Northgate Street would be a positive improvement to the setting.
=====		
2	ST MARY	Roman FINDSPOT
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact
		The coins have been removed and there would be no impact from the proposed development.
=====		
3	MARKET CROSS;GOLDEN CROSS THE	Medieval MARKET CROSS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact
=====		
4	OLD CORN MILL	Post Medieval CORN MILL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive)
		The proposed development will see visual improvements to the area southwest of South Quay, improving the setting of the former mill site. The proposed development will not affect the setting of this now lost mill building, other than to potentially improve the appearance of the adjacent townscape.
=====		
5	PEMBROKE CASTLE	Medieval CASTLE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive)
		The proposed development will see visual improvements to an area which forms an important part of the setting of the castle when viewed from the north and northwest. The work will potentially have a positive effect on the setting of the castle as the overgrown gardens south of South Quay are improved.
=====		

6	NO.4, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate (Positive)
		Improvements to the gardens to the rear of the property will enhance its setting. The proposed development will not directly affect the building but will enhance its surrounding in terms of removing overgrown vegetation and improving access.
=====		
7	CASTLE PHARMACY;MAIN STREET NO.9	Post Medieval SHOP; DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive)
		A new entrance to the gardens will be created from Northgate Street, in view of this property. This building is intervisible with the proposed new entrance to the gardens on Northgate Street, but the changes will include the removal of an advertising hoarding and may well improve the setting of this property.
=====		
8	WESTGATE NO.9	Medieval? DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact
		This cottage would not be affected by the proposed development
=====		
9	WESTGATE NO.3	Post Medieval; Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact
		This property would not be affected by the proposed development
=====		
10	WOGAN CAVE	General CAVE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact
		Unaffected by the proposed development
=====		
11	CASTLE COTTAGE	Post Medieval; Medieval COTTAGE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact
		This building would not be affected by the proposed development

12	WESTGATE STREET NO.8;OLD JOHN DUNN'S HOUSE	Medieval? DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact
13	MONKTON BRIDGE	Post Medieval BRIDGE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The bridge would be unaffected by the proposed development
14	CROMWELL HOUSE;WESTGATE STREET NO.1	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact This property would not be affected by the proposed development
15	CROMWELL'S KITCHEN;WESTGATE HILL NO.2	Post Medieval PUBLIC HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact This property would not be affected by the proposed development
16	ROYAL GEORGE	Post Medieval PUBLIC HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes The visual improvements resulting from the proposed development will improve the area around the Royal George
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive) This public house would not be directly affected by the proposed development but its setting will be enhanced by the improvements associated with removing unsightly vegetation from the gardens behind Castle Terrace.

17	WESTGATE HILL NO.10	Post Medieval; Medieval? DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact This cottage would not be affected by the proposed development
=====		
18	WESTGATE HILL NO.11	Post Medieval; Medieval? DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact This cottage would not be affected by the proposed development
=====		
19	EAST MILL?	Medieval CORN MILL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development will have no impact on this now lost medieval mill
=====		
20	NORTHGATE	Medieval TOWN GATE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development would have no impact on this now lost town gateway
=====		
21	WESTGATE	Medieval TOWN GATE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact There would be no impact on the Westgate from the proposed development
=====		
22	THE CORNSTORE, NORTH QUAY	Post Medieval WAREHOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes The removal of unsightly overgrown vegetation from the gardens behind Castle Terrace will improve the views across the river from this area.
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive) The proposed development involves land on the opposite side of the river and would not have any impact on this building, but will improve the views to the south.
=====		

23	LION HOTEL	Post Medieval INN
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive)
		A new entrance to the gardens will be created from Northgate Street, in view of this property. This building is intervisible with the proposed new entrance to the gardens on Northgate Street, but the changes will include the removal of an advertising hoarding and may well improve the setting of this property.
=====		
24	WESTGATE	Post Medieval CHAPEL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact
		The chapel would not be affected by the proposed development
=====		
25	BRICK HOUSE;MAIN STREET NO.2	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive)
		Creating a new access from Northgate St. to the gardens could be a positive improvement to the townscape to the northwest of this property. The setting of this property would not be significantly affected by the proposed development. The removal of at least one advertising hoarding from the entrance to the gardens in Northgate Street would be a positive improvement to the setting.
=====		
27	MILL BRIDGE	Post Medieval BRIDGE; DAM
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive)
		The removal of unsightly overgrown vegetation from the gardens behind Castle Terrace will improve the views from this area. The proposed development involves land on the south side of the river and would not have any physical impact on this bridge, but will improve the views to the southwest.
=====		
28	NORTHGATE STREET NO.7	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High (Positive)
		An advertising hoarding currently fixed to the south gable of this listed building will be removed. A new boardwalk to the south of this property will mean enhancements to the immediate environment, but no direct impact on the property itself. The proposed development will include the removal of an advertising hoarding fixed to the building and environmental and access enhancements which will greatly improve the setting of the property.
=====		

29	NORTHGATE STREET NOS.2 & 4	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact
		There will be positive environmental enhancement due to the removal of an advertising hoarding on the opposite side of the street. The setting of this listed property will be significantly improved by the proposed development. The removal of at least one advertising hoarding from the entrance to the gardens in Northgate Street would be a positive improvement.
=====		
30	TOWN QUAY NO.1	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact
		The proposed development would have no impact on this property
=====		
31	THE TOWN QUAY;SOUTH QUAY	Post Medieval QUAY
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate (Positive)
		The removal of unsightly overgrown vegetation from the gardens behind Castle Terrace will improve the setting of this area. The proposed development will see the enhancement of the gardens to the south of South Quay. It will not have any physical impact on the quay, but will improve the general setting of the area.
=====		
32	SOUTH QUAY	Post Medieval WAREHOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact
		The removal of unsightly overgrown vegetation from the gardens behind Castle Terrace will improve the setting of this area. The proposed development will see the enhancement of the gardens to the southeast of this building. It will not have any physical impact on the building, but will improve its general setting.
=====		
33	SOUTH QUAY	Post Medieval WAREHOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact
		There would be no impact on this now lost building from the proposed development
=====		

34	WESTGATE HILL NO.6 (THE VICARAGE)	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact This property would not be affected by the proposed development
=====		
35	CROMWELL BREWERY	Post Medieval BREWERY
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact This property would not be affected by the proposed development
=====		
36	NORTH QUAY, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING?
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The dwelling no longer exists
=====		
37	PEMBROKE RIVER BRIDGE	Post Medieval; Medieval BRIDGE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development would have no impact on this now lost bridge
=====		
38	MILL BRIDGE	Post Medieval CORN MILL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development would have no impact on this now lost post medieval mill
=====		
39	PEMBROKE	Post Medieval CESSPOOL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development would have no impact on this now lost feature
=====		

40	SOUTH QUAY, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval WEIGHING MACHINE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development would have no impact on this now lost feature
=====		
41	PEMBROKE	Post Medieval BOAT HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development would have no impact on this now lost feature
=====		
42	MONKTON PILL	Post Medieval QUAY
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact There would be no impact on this site from the proposed development
=====		
43	PEMBROKE	Post Medieval CRANE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact There would be no impact on this site from the proposed development
=====		
44	NORTH QUAY	Post Medieval QUAY
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes The removal of unsightly overgrown vegetation from the gardens behind Castle Terrace will improve the views across the river from this area.
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive) The proposed development involves land on the opposite side of the river and would not have any impact on this quay, but will improve the views to the south.
=====		
45	MILL BRIDGE FLOOD GATE	Post Medieval FLOOD LOCK
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes The removal of unsightly overgrown vegetation from the gardens behind Castle Terrace will improve the views across the river from this area.
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive) The proposed development involves land on the opposite side of the river and would not have any impact on this quay, but will improve the views to the

south.

=====		
46	CUSTOM HOUSE	Post Medieval; Modern CUSTOM HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive)
		The removal of unsightly overgrown vegetation from the gardens behind Castle Terrace will improve the views across the river from this area. The proposed development involves land on the opposite side of the river and would not have any impact on this building, but will improve the views to the south.
=====		
47	RETAINING WALL TO SOUTH OF TOWN QUAY	Post Medieval WALL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate
		It is proposed that a safety rail will be added to the top of parts of the wall. The proposed development will not result in any lowering of the wall height, but a safety rail would be put on those parts of the wall where the existing wall height is less than 1.5 metres in the garden (Greg White, LOCI design, pers comm).
=====		
48	N, E AND W WALLS TO THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT MARY	Post Medieval CHURCHYARD BOUNDARY
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive)
		Creating a new access from Northgate St. to the gardens could be a positive improvement to the townscape at the west side of the churchyard. The setting of the churchyard wall would not be significantly affected by the proposed development. The removal of at least one advertising hoarding from the entrance to the gardens in Northgate Street would be a positive improvement to the setting.
=====		
49	CLOCK HOUSE	Post Medieval CLOCK TOWER
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact
		The proposed development will not affect this property
=====		

50	NO.2, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING; SHOP
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The setting of this property will not be affected by the proposed development, which will focus on properties in the same terraced row
=====		
51	WESTGATE HOUSE	Post Medieval SHOP; DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The setting of this property will not be affected by the proposed development.
=====		
52	HENRY'S GIFT SHOP WITH HOUSE OVER	Post Medieval SHOP; DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The setting of this property will not be affected by the proposed development.
=====		
53	NO.5, WESTGATE HILL (CASTLE VIEW)	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The setting of this property will not be affected by the proposed development.
=====		
54	CLIFTON HOUSE	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The setting of this property will not be affected by the proposed development.
=====		
55	PEMBROKE DRILL HALL	Post Medieval DRILL HALL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The setting of this property will not be affected by the proposed development as its own boundary wall and other vegetation shields the view.

56	GATES AT SW, AND RAILINGS TO S AND W SIDES OF CHURCHYARD OF ST MARY	Post Medieval GATE; RAILING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive)
		Creating a new access from Northgate St. to the gardens could be a positive improvement to the townscape at the west side of the churchyard. The setting of the churchyard gates would not be negatively affected by the proposed development. The removal of at least one advertising hoarding from the entrance to the gardens in Northgate Street would be a positive improvement to the setting.
57	PEMBROKE WAR MEMORIAL	Modern WAR MEMORIAL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development will not affect this feature.
58	NO.11 & 11A, MAIN STREET, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive)
		Improvements to the gardens to the rear of the property will enhance its setting. This building is intervisible with the proposed new entrance to the gardens on Northgate Street, but the changes will include the removal of an advertising hoarding and may well improve the setting of this property.
59	NO.5, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate (Positive)
		Improvements to the gardens to the rear of the property will enhance its setting. The proposed development will not directly affect the building but will enhance its surrounding in terms of removing overgrown vegetation and improving access.

60	NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING; SHOP
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate (Positive)
		Improvements to the gardens to the rear of the property will enhance its setting. A boardwalk will be built to the rear of the building but not physically impact on its fabric. The proposed development will not directly affect the building but will enhance its surrounding in terms of removing overgrown vegetation and improving access.
=====		
61	NO.8, NORTHGATE STREET, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval STOREHOUSE?
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low (Positive)
		improvements to the gardens to the rear of the property will enhance its setting. A boardwalk will be built to the rear of the building but not physically impact on its fabric. The proposed development will not physically affect the building but will enhance its surrounding in terms of removing overgrown vegetation and improving access.
=====		
62	GARDEN OF NO.7, NORTHGATE STREET, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High (Positive)
		The garden will be brought back into use under the proposed development, and a boardwalk built at its western end to facilitate public access to the gardens. A boardwalk will be built along the southern edge of the garden and over its western end, for reasons of public access. as outlined in the Design and Access Statement prepared by Kinver Kreations, 2012.
=====		
63	GARDEN OF NO.5, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High
		The garden will be brought back into use under the proposed development, with its northern end divided off and turned into public open space. The garden is to be divided, the southern half remaining a domestic garden, the northern end turned into public open space. This will disrupt the linear character of the parcel, which will be merged with the adjacent gardens. There will be some levelling.
=====		

64	GARDEN OF NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i> Yes	The garden will be brought back into use under the proposed development, with its northern end divided off and turned into public open space.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i> High	The garden is to be divided, the southern half remaining a domestic garden, the northern end turned into public open space. This will disrupt the linear character of the parcel, which will be merged with the adjacent gardens. There will be some levelling.
=====		
65	BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN NO.6 & 7, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval WALL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i> Yes	This wall will have vegetation cleared away from it and steps inserted through it.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i> High	The northern end of this wall will be incorporated into a public open space. Here it is a retaining wall and steps will be inserted to give access from the garden of No.6 up to the garden of No.7.
=====		
66	BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN NO.5 & 6, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval WALL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i> Yes	It is proposed that this wall will be reduced in height and gaps created to give access between the gardens of Nos.5 & 6.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i> High	This boundary wall is up to 2.3 metres high and would be reduced to less than 1 metre in places, with wide gaps opened up. Retaining the wall line is important to preserve the historic character of the garden plots here.
=====		
67	GARDEN STEPS OF NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN STEPS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i> No Impact	The proposed development will have no impact on this feature.
=====		

68	SOUTH QUAY	Post Medieval UNDERPASS
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	It is proposed that this underpass becomes one of the access points into the public open space that will be created to the rear of Castel Terrace.
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High	Greater use would be made of this tunnel increasing footfall. A gate will replace the wooden door.
=====		
69	NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE	Medieval WALL
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact	The top of this wall was buried about 2 metres below the garden surface and there are no groundworks associated with the development which will reach such a depth.
=====		
70	NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE	Medieval DITCH
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact	This upper fill of this ditch is buried some 0.65m below the garden surface and there are no groundworks associated with the development which will reach such a depth.
=====		
71	NO.4, CASTLE TERRACE	Medieval?;Post Medieval? WALL
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact	This upper fill of this ditch is buried about 1 metre below the garden surface and there are no groundworks associated with the development which will reach such a depth.
=====		
72	NO.7, NORTHGATE STREET	Medieval?;Post Medieval? WALL
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The proposed development includes plans to construct a boardwalk to give access to the gardens to the west of the wall. This boardwalk could overlie the wall and lead to some physical disturbance.
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate	The section of wall might suffer if a boardwalk is constructed as it is in poor condition. It is an upstanding feature and the removal of a short section would not be problematic if an archaeological watching brief was carried out to record its fabric.
=====		

73	GARDEN OF NO.4, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The garden will be brought back into use under the proposed development and turned into public open space.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate	This domestic garden will be turned into public open space with new access provided via a boardwalk from the east. There may be some levelling of the ground surface.
=====			
74	GARDEN OF NO.7, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The garden will be brought back into use under the proposed development, with its northern end divided off and turned into public open space.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High	The garden is to be divided, the southern part remaining a domestic garden for the house, the northern end turned into public open space. This will disrupt the linear character of the land parcel, which will partly be merged with the adjacent gardens.
=====			
75	BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN NO.7 & 8, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval WALL	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	This wall will have vegetation cleared away from it.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low	This boundary wall will act as the western boundary of the public open space, but apart from clearing vegetation the development will not physically impact upon it.
=====			

Appendix C: Site Gazetteer

ID number: 1 PEMBROKE ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH
CHURCH

HER PRN: 3278 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9835701540 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6400 **grade:** I

St Mary's parish church may have been originally built as early as the 1140s, for the first Earl of Pembroke, Gilbert de Clare. It is thought more likely that the first church was built here during the life of a later earl, William Marshal, in the early 13th century. Marshal was responsible for the construction of the first stone castle at Pembroke. The south door of the church seems to be its oldest feature. Other parts of the church have been modified over the centuries, with an early 13th century nave and chancel surviving, as well as a large, 14th century tower. The north aisle and south transept are thought to be late 14th or early 15th century in date. A major restoration was undertaken in the 1870s, with further modifications made in succeeding decades, such as the addition of a west door in 1890 and west and south porches added in the 1920s and 1930s. The church remains in use in 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of surviving medieval townscape in Pembroke

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Discussed in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: Often portrayed in paintings and engravings of Pembroke town

Communal Value: Place of worship

Significance: Nationally Important

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ID number: 2 ST MARY FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 3284 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98170160 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Roman **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

During archaeological excavations carried out within Pembroke Castle by Mr J.R.Cobb in 1881, several Roman coins were discovered. These were from the reigns of the emperors Carausius, Constantine I & II and Constans, which date to the period from the late 3rd to mid-4th centuries AD. The significance of these coins is unknown. They have been taken to indicate possible Roman activity at the site of the medieval castle, but this is far from certain.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documented discovery, fate of coins unknown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 3 MARKET CROSS;GOLDEN MARKET CROSS
CROSS THE

HER PRN: 3291 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98280154 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial; Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The Golden or Market Cross stood at the west end of Main Street, Pembroke where it meets Westgate Hill. It is mentioned in a charter of 1154, and is shown on Speed's map of the town, dating to 1610. The cross was removed in early post medieval times.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of medieval townscape

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: Mentioned in a 12th century charter

Aesthetic Value: Shown on Speed's 1610 map of Pembroke

Communal Value: Focus of the medieval marketplace

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 4 OLD CORN MILL CORN MILL
HER PRN: 4515 **NMR NPRN:** 40250
NGR: SM98330163 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Although a tidal mill was first built in this area as early as 1199, the earliest map evidence for a mill is provided by John Speed in his 1610 map of Pembroke town. This map clearly depicts a water mill and leat at the southern end of the bridge, in the area later occupied by South Quay. Speed does not depict the “tidal mill” as being located on the bridge, as was the case when this mill was working during the 19th and 20th centuries. An engraving by Buck in the mid-18th century shows the tidal mill positioned on the bridge itself, which Buck depicts as a causewayed crossing. This is clearly shown in an 1817 engraving by Norris of the mill and bridge, looking from the east. The mill shown in this engraving is that which immediately predated the last mill to stand here, which was built c.1821 and finally burnt down and demolished in 1955. The footprint of this mill building is still preserved on the western side of the bridge across the Pembroke River to the present day. The Cornhouse, at the northern end of the bridge, was a storehouse for the mill.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Integral with the structure of the bridge and the millpond upstream of the bridge

Evidential Value: Documents and historic photographs only

Historical Value: Mentioned in local histories

Aesthetic Value: Historic photographs

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 5 PEMBROKE CASTLE CASTLE
HER PRN: 4518 **NMR NPRN:** 94945
NGR: SM98150165 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence
Form: Building **Condition:** Near Intact
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient **SAM number:** PE005 **LB number:** 6314 **grade:** I
Monument; Listed Building

Pembroke Castle was established circa AD1094, when the district was captured by Roger de Montgomery as the first Norman incursion into the region occurred. It is not clear whether the castle was built by Roger or his son Arnulf, but there is evidence that a castle had been begun immediately after the conquest of the area as it was besieged in both 1094 and 1096. The first castle was an earth and timber fortification, and it seems that it was not until the early 13th century that it was replaced by a stone fortification. This was done when William Marshall, the Earl of Pembroke, had the large circular keep constructed. Further improvements were made during the 13th century, as the castle's walls and towers were strengthened. Town walls were added during the same period. The castle is particularly celebrated as the birthplace of Henry Tudor, who went on to reign as Henry VII in 1456. By the 17th century the fortunes of the castle had declined significantly and it was in poor repair, but still sufficiently strong to be put back into use by Parliamentarian forces during the First Civil War (1642-46). They turned to the Royalist cause in 1648 and the castle was besieged by Cromwell's forces and forced to surrender. Significant damage was caused in the aftermath of this siege, as the government forces acted to blow up the towers to render the castle unusable. For several centuries the fortress remained in a ruinous condition, but some repairs were carried out in the 1880s and then extensive restoration and repair was undertaken from 1928 onwards by the Philipps family of Cosheston Hall, who had purchased the ruins.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Yes. With historic town, town walls and medieval church

Evidential Value: Standing structure; Well documented

Historical Value: Yes. Associated with Norman Conquest, Earls of Pembroke and Henry VII

Aesthetic Value: Yes. Popular subject for artists

Communal Value: Yes. Publicly accessible

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 6 NO.4, CASTLE TERRACE, DWELLING
PEMBROKE
HER PRN: 6394 **NMR NPRN:** 21742
NGR: SM98290155 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Damaged
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6313 **grade:** II

This is one of a pair of late Georgian houses which may have originally been built as a single town house. According to Cadw's listing report, No.4 was built over a 17th century cellar, the northern end of which is thought to be of medieval date. The façade of the dwelling was remodelled by the late 19th century. In the 20th century No.4 became the Castlegate Hotel. In 2012 it was a four-storeyed building. The lowest storey is below road level at the southern end but at ground level at the rear. This basement is thought to have early post medieval and medieval features. It was derelict by the early 21st century and was further damaged by fire in 2002. It is boarded up and disused in 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 7 CASTLE PHARMACY;MAIN SHOP; DWELLING
STREET NO.9

HER PRN: 6395 **NMR NPRN:** 21732

NGR: SM9833101513 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial; Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84955 **grade:** II

This early 19th century, three-storeyed townhouse has been used as a pharmacy since 1825. It was kept by the Hird family during the 19th century. The ground floor is still in use a chemist's shop, with the upper stories converted into flats.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a Georgian terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 8 WESTGATE NO.9 DWELLING

HER PRN: 7216 **NMR NPRN:** 30397

NGR: SM98190152 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Medieval? **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Restored

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6468 **grade:** II*

One of four cottages at Westgate Hill which are said to be partly medieval. Number 9 includes a number of features which are thought to have survived since medieval times, including a segmentally-arched undercroft beneath the house. This undercroft is said to have once served as the town lock-up.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of a group of 4 cottages said to be partly medieval

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Thought to have housed the town lock up in earlier times

Aesthetic Value: Photographed and included on postcards of Pembroke

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 9 WESTGATE NO.3 DWELLING
HER PRN: 7217 **NMR NPRN:** 30393
NGR: SM9824201532 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Restored
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6465 **grade:** II

This property stands in a row of terraced Georgian houses, which were remodelled to some degree during the 19th century. Reportedly, this property has a medieval vaulted undercroft.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row of houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 10 WOGAN CAVE CAVE
HER PRN: 7935 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SM98170166 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: General **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>
Form: Landform **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This large, natural cavern lies beneath Pembroke Castle. It is variously described as having been used as a boathouse and a dungeon in medieval times. It was originally accessible from the riverside, but a stair was inserted from the castle down into the cave and the cave mouth walled up, to strengthen the defences of the castle from possible attack via the cave. The use of the cave extends back to much earlier period however. There is no archaeological evidence of Palaeolithic occupation, but Mesolithic flints have been found inside the cave. To date Wogan Cave has not been excavated so its full archaeological potential remains untapped.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Scant archaeological finds

Historical Value: Minimal, mostly relating to its association with the castle

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Publicly accessible

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 11 CASTLE COTTAGE COTTAGE

HER PRN: 9649 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98240156 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A much-rebuilt, two-storey cottage which serves as a gift shop outside the entrance to Pembroke Castle. The building was rebuilt in its present form in 1991, but it still retains a vaulted cellar which includes some features suggestive of possible medieval date, with splayed loops and a blocked doorway in its entrance wall.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the historic town of Pembroke

Evidential Value: Standing building with cellar

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Publicly accessible

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 12 WESTGATE STREET NO.8;OLD DWELLING
JOHN DUNN'S HOUSE

HER PRN: 9654 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9819601529 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Medieval? **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Restored

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6467 **grade:** II

One of four cottages at Westgate Hill which are said to be partly medieval. Number 8 was roofless during the 19th century and not restored until 1961.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the historic townscape of Pembroke

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 13 MONKTON BRIDGE BRIDGE

HER PRN: 9656 **NMR NPRN:** 24259

NGR: SM98120151 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport; Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Monkton Bridge is located at the southern end of Monkton Pill, where the road into Pembroke town crosses the end of the pill, at the point where the Common Lake stream empties into the pill through a sluice beneath the bridge.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic townscape

Evidential Value: Standing structure, still in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Carries a public road

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 14 CROMWELL HOUSE;WESTGATE DWELLING
STREET NO.1

HER PRN: 9658 **NMR NPRN:** 30392

NGR: SM98260153 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84967 **grade:** II

Cromwell House is a substantial late 18th century terraced town house. It was associated with the Cromwell Brewery from the 1880s.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Associated with the Cromwell Brewery

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 15 CROMWELL'S PUBLIC HOUSE
KITCHEN;WESTGATE HILL
NO.2

HER PRN: 9671 **NMR NPRN:** 21844

NGR: SM9824901532 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Restored

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This public house stands in a row of terraced Georgian houses, which were remodelled to some degree during the 19th century.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Public house

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 16 ROYAL GEORGE PUBLIC HOUSE

HER PRN: 9672 **NMR NPRN:** 30171

NGR: SM9832301584 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Restored

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6426 **grade:** II

The Royal George inn was present by 1778 and stood against the west tower of the now lost North Gate, which gave access into Pembroke town from the north, via Dark Lane (now Northgate Street). It is thought to be named after the "Royal George", a ship which sank in 1782. Amongst the families who kept the inn in the 19th century were the Bowen and Jones families, who kept the nearby mill on the bridge during the period from the 1820s until the 1860s. It remains in use as a public house in 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic townscape

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Shown in old engravings and paintings

Communal Value: Public house

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 17 WESTGATE HILL NO.10 DWELLING
HER PRN: 11199 **NMR NPRN:** 30398
NGR: SM9818101523 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval; Medieval? **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Restored
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6469 **grade:** II

One of four cottages at Westgate Hill which are said to be partly medieval. Number 10 was originally part of one large dwelling incorporating Number 11. Externally the building has an early 19th century appearance. It may be significant that John Speed's plan of Pembroke, drawn in 1610, does not show any buildings at this point inside the Westgate, which still stood in his day.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a group of 4 cottages said to be partly medieval

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Incorporates part of medieval town wall and Westgate

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 18 WESTGATE HILL NO.11 DWELLING
HER PRN: 11203 **NMR NPRN:** 30399
NGR: SM9817401518 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval; Medieval? **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Restored
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6470 **grade:** II

One of four cottages at Westgate Hill which are said to be partly medieval. Number 11 is built against a surviving section of the medieval town wall, and was originally part of one large dwelling incorporating Number 10. Externally the building has an early 19th century appearance. It may be significant that John Speed's plan of Pembroke, drawn in 1610, does not show any buildings at this point inside the Westgate, which still stood in his day.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference:

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of a group of 4 cottages said to be partly medieval

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Incorporates part of medieval town wall and Westgate

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 19 EAST MILL? CORN MILL

HER PRN: 12970 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9832201604 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

It appears that a tidal mill was first built in this area as early as 1199, when King John granted permission to the Knight's Templar for its construction. It is thought that a mill operated on the river here throughout the medieval period, but nothing is known of its precise location or form. The earliest map evidence for a mill is provided by John Speed in his 1610 map of Pembroke town. This map clearly depicts a water mill and leat at the southern end of the bridge, in the area later occupied by South Quay. Speed does not depict the "tidal mill" as being located on the bridge, which he depicts as being an arched bridge, rather than the causewayed bridge associated with more recent times. It should be remembered that historically the river here was tidal and that even a mill on the riverbank would have had its water supply determined by the ebb and flow of the tide. An engraving by Buck in the mid-18th century shows the tidal mill positioned on the bridge itself, which Buck depicts as a causewayed crossing. This is clearly shown in an 1817 engraving by Norris of the mill and bridge, looking from the east. The mill shown in this engraving is in a similar position to that of the last mill to occupy the site, which was built c.1821 and finally burnt down and demolished in 1955. The footprint of this last building is still preserved on the western side of the bridge across the Pembroke River to the present day. The evidence of Speed's map does however suggest that the medieval mill may well have stood on the site of the present South Quay.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: Mentioned in medieval sources

Aesthetic Value: Shown on Speed's 1610 map

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 20 NORTHGATE TOWN GATE

HER PRN: 13195 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98330159 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This was the medieval gateway in Pembroke's town walls which gave access from the north. The road ran into the town via a bridge over the Pembroke River, through the gate and into Dark Lane, which is now known as Northgate Street. The gateway was flanked by two defensive turrets. Its narrowness prompted the townspeople to demolish the whole structure in 1825 and no trace now remains.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of medieval town defences

Evidential Value: Seen in old engravings and paintings

Historical Value: As part of medieval town defences

Aesthetic Value: Seen in old prints and paintings

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 21 WESTGATE TOWN GATE

HER PRN: 13206 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9816901521 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient **SAM number:** PE015 **LB number:** 6470 **grade:** II
Monument; Listed Building

The medieval Westgate, giving access to the walled town of Pembroke, formerly stood here. It has long been removed, but a section of town wall, still preserving the southern jamb of the gateway, survives in the wall of a dwelling at the modern roadside.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of the medieval town wall and defences of Pembroke

Evidential Value: Fragmentary stonework survives

Historical Value: Mention in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: Seen in old prints and paintings

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 22 THE CORNSTORE, NORTH WAREHOUSE
QUAY
HER PRN: 16968 **NMR NPRN:** 32076
NGR: SM9832901674 Unknown
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial
Form: Building **Condition:** Converted
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6352 **grade:** II

This former warehouse is one of few original structures now standing at North Quay, Pembroke. It has a 1769 on an internal timber but its original date of construction is not known. It is a three-storey, stone-built structure and served as a store building for the now lost corn mill which once stood on the nearby river bridge leading into Pembroke town. The Cornstore has been converted for use as a commercial building with some domestic provision.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several structures associated with Pembroke's North Quay.

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Now a café

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 23 LION HOTEL INN
HER PRN: 17891 **NMR NPRN:** 22307
NGR: SM9831801513 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6373 **grade:** II

The Lion Hotel is said to have been first built by the Orielson estate in the early 19th century. It was originally known as the New Inn and was one of Pembroke's most important inns. It was then remodelled and renamed as the Golden Lion around 1856, taking its name from the golden lion appearing on the crest of the Owen family of Orielson. In 1857 it was named as the Lion Hotel in a sales catalogue. In 2012 the building was closed and undergoing refurbishment.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of terraced row and a 19th century inn complex

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Associated with the Owen family of Orielson estate

Aesthetic Value: Appears in historic photographs of Pembroke

Communal Value: Valued as a prominent feature in the streetscape

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 24 WESTGATE CHAPEL
HER PRN: 1997 **NMR NPRN:** 11157
NGR: SM98140152 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 22764 **grade:** II

This large Presbyterian chapel has origins as Bethel Calvinistic Methodist chapel, built in 1826. The chapel is shown in its present position on the 1861 1:500 town plan produced by the Ordnance Survey. The building remains in good condition in 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic settlement

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Place of worship

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 25 BRICK HOUSE;MAIN STREET DWELLING
NO.2

HER PRN: 20027 **NMR NPRN:** 22325
NGR: SM9834401533 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6401 **grade:** II

This detached house probably dates to the mid-18th century originally but it has undergone significant changes in subsequent periods. The original two-storey structure has had a third floor added in the 19th century and has also been converted into a shop in the 20th century. The ground floor has had a three-bay shop front inserted into its facade, with a central doorway flanked by wide shop windows. There is a separate entrance door to the upstairs domestic quarters at to the western side of the shop frontage. The rear of the building is built against St Mary's parish church.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic townscape and integral to church and churchyard

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 27 MILL BRIDGE BRIDGE; DAM
HER PRN: 20035 **NMR NPRN:** 24258
NGR: SM9833901642 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport; Monument <By Form>
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6424 **grade:** II

John Speed's 1610 map of Pembroke town shows a five-arched bridge crossing the Pembroke River at this point. This bridge had been replaced by the mid-18th century, when Samuel Buck depicts a causewayed bridge, on which sits a tidal corn mill. The purpose of the bridge was to effectively dam the river and create a large millpond upstream. Only the mill race and a sluice under the bridge allowed water to pass down the river westwards. This causewayed bridge appears to have survived, with some superficial modification, to the present day.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Associated with a now lost tidal corn mill, millpond and storage buildings

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Discussed in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: Shown in historical engravings, paintings and photographs

Communal Value: Public access

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 28 NORTHGATE STREET NO.7 DWELLING
HER PRN: 20036 **NMR NPRN:** 22451
NGR: SM98320157 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Damaged
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6425 **grade:** II

An early 19th century, three-storeyed terraced house, with a cellar and attic, built on the west side of Northgate Street (formerly Dark Lane). It was in a state of dereliction in 2012. Other houses in the terraced row to the south of the property were demolished in the 20th century.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 29 NORTHGATE STREET NOS.2 & 4 DWELLING

HER PRN: 20037 **NMR NPRN:** 22450

NGR: SM9833701564 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6427 **grade:** II

A late 19th century house, the ground floor having been converted for use as a commercial premise. It was built after Northgate Street (formerly Dark Lane) was widened in the late 19th century. To the rear of the property is an L-shaped building range, thought to be of an earlier date, which backs onto St Mary's church and churchyard.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic townscape

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 30 TOWN QUAY NO.1 DWELLING

HER PRN: 20041 **NMR NPRN:** 30315

NGR: SM9835401587 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6460 **grade:** II

An early 19th century house built in front of the high retaining wall of the parish churchyard. A 19th century smithy building is built onto its eastern corner.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic town

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 31 THE TOWN QUAY;SOUTH QUAY
QUAY
HER PRN: 20042 **NMR NPRN:** 34362
NGR: SM9829801613 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport; Maritime
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Restored
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6461 **grade:** 2

The port Pembroke was the pre-eminent port in the county until the late 18th century, when Haverfordwest and Milford Haven came to prominence. It is not clear how ships using the Pembroke River before the 19th century loaded or unloaded on the south bank of the river. Trial pits and auger holes opened in this area in 1994 (Lawler, 2001, 170) suggested that there may have been a tidal hard or landing place here, rather than a constructed wharf. John Speed's plan of Pembroke Town, drawn in 1610, clearly shows a water mill and leat in the area now occupied by the quay. This may actually indicate that the area was not at that time used by shipping. In 1818 a new quay, known variously as the Town Quay or South Quay, was built here. Its roughly-coursed walls still defined the river's edge, but the quay area has been turned into a public car park and a low, modern parapet wall as been added along the riverside. 19th century warehouses, which stood along the southern side of the quay, have been demolished.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of the historic town of Pembroke

Evidential Value: Still recognisable

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Publicly accessible

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 32 SOUTH QUAY WAREHOUSE

HER PRN: 20043 **NMR NPRN:** 32129

NGR: SM98260161 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Restored

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This warehouse stands at the western end of the former South Quay and probably dates to the period after the quay was created circa 1818. The building is shown on the 1861 1:500 Ordnance Survey map. It is a two storey structure and has been converted by the local authority for use as a Watersports facility in modern times. It is the only surviving warehouse of several that once stood on the South Quay.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Associated with the South Quay

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Has been used for outdoor pursuits

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 33 SOUTH QUAY WAREHOUSE

HER PRN: 20044 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98280161 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A warehouse stood here in the 19th and for much of the 20th century, one of several which stood along at the southern edge of South Quay. It was demolished in the late 20th century when the quay area was turned into a car park. Only portions of the gable end walls of the building have been retained, jutting out at right angles from the retaining wall which defines an area of gardens to the south. The retaining wall seems to have been used as the back wall of the warehouse.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several warehouses that stood on South Quay

Evidential Value: Documents and historic photos only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Appears in old photographs of the quay

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 34 WESTGATE HILL NO.6 (THE DWELLING
VICARAGE)
HER PRN: 21726 **NMR NPRN:** 30394
NGR: SM9821301531 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6466 **grade:** II

This terraced house was probably built in the mid- to late-18th century. It has been listed as it retains many original features internally. It served as the parish vicarage during the later 20th century but is now a solicitors office and known as Castle Chambers.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a row of Georgian terraced houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 35 CROMWELL BREWERY BREWERY
HER PRN: 21758 **NMR NPRN:** 30392
NGR: SM98270153 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Building **Condition:** Near Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6464 **grade:** II

This brewery is said to have been founded in 1790 and was managed by the George family in the later 19th century. The 1861 Ordnance Survey map of Pembroke, at 1:500 scale, shows a substantial malthouse to the rear of the property). The wide dray gateway still survives in the façade opening out onto Westgate Hill.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row and also associated with Cromwell House

Evidential Value: Standing building complex

Historical Value: Important Pembroke brewery

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 36 NORTH QUAY, PEMBROKE DWELLING?

HER PRN: 29533 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98330169 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Buildings shown here on pre-20th century maps were all removed as part of the redevelopment of North Quay by the early 21st century. A two-storey dwelling or farmhouse stood here in the 19th century.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 37 PEMBROKE RIVER BRIDGE BRIDGE

HER PRN: 29534 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9833901636 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport; Monument <By Form>

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

John Speed's 1610 map of Pembroke clearly shows a five-arched bridge where the later Mill Bridge crosses the Pembroke River. The Mill Bridge was constructed to dam the river and create a millpond to serve a tidal corn mill built on the bridge. Speed's map clearly shows a corn mill on the river bank at the southern end of the arched bridge, indicating that a very different arrangement existed in the early 17th century. It is not known if Speed's bridge was of medieval origin, but it carried the road that ran northwards out of Pembroke town through the town's North Gate.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the historic road network of Pembroke town

Evidential Value: Old maps only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Appears on old maps

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 38 MILL BRIDGE CORN MILL

HER PRN: 29536 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98330163 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

It appears that a tidal mill was first built in this area as early as 1199, when King John granted permission to the Knight's Templar for its construction. It is thought that a mill operated on the river here throughout the medieval period, but nothing is known of its precise location or form. The earliest map evidence for a mill is provided by John Speed in his 1610 map of Pembroke town. This map clearly depicts a water mill and leat at the southern end of the bridge, in the area later occupied by South Quay. Speed does not depict the "tidal mill" as being located on the bridge, which he depicts as being an arched bridge, rather than the causewayed bridge associated with more recent times. It should be remembered that historically the river here was tidal and that even a mill on the riverbank would have had its water supply determined by the ebb and flow of the tide. An engraving by Buck in the mid-18th century shows the tidal mill positioned on the bridge itself, which Buck depicts as a causewayed crossing. This is clearly shown in an 1817 engraving by Norris of the mill and bridge, looking from the east. The mill shown in this engraving is in a similar position to that of the last mill to occupy the site, which was built c.1821 and finally burnt down and demolished in 1955. The footprint of this last building is still preserved on the western side of the bridge across the Pembroke River to the present day. Norris' engraving gives the clearest image possible of the pre-19th century tidal mill that stood here and its relationship with the causewayed bridge that created the millpond which fed the water wheel.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Shown in 19th century engravings

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 39 PEMBROKE CESSPOOL

HER PRN: 34577 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98350161 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A cesspool is shown at the end of Mill Bridge on the 1st edition 1:500 Ordnance Survey map of Pembroke, dating to 1861. It no longer survives.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Old maps only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 40 SOUTH QUAY, PEMBROKE WEIGHING MACHINE

HER PRN: 34579 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9830001603 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A weighing machine is shown here on South Quay on the 1866 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It had apparently been removed by the 20th century as it doesn't appear on later maps.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of complex of features on South Quay

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 41 PEMBROKE BOAT HOUSE

HER PRN: 34580 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98240164 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A boat house is shown here on South Quay on the 1866 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It had apparently been removed by the 20th century as it doesn't appear on later maps.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 42 MONKTON PILL QUAY

HER PRN: 34581 **NMR NPRN:** 34339

NGR: SM98110156 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport; Maritime

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This small quay, fronted by a stone wall, is located at the southern end of Monkton Pill shown in Ordnance Survey maps of the 1860s, when it was in use and provided with a lifting crane.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several quays on the Pembroke River serving the 19th century town

Evidential Value: Quay walling still survives

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Publicly accessible

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 43 PEMBROKE CRANE

HER PRN: 34582 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98120155 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A crane is shown here on Ordnance Survey maps of the 1860s, serving a quay at the southern end of Monkton Pill.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a quay complex

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 44 NORTH QUAY QUAY

HER PRN: 35246 **NMR NPRN:** 34314

NGR: SM9830501667 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport; Maritime

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6351 **grade:** II

A quay wall was built on the northern bank of the Pembroke River, to the west of the Mill Bridge, sometime before 1865, when it appears on Ordnance Survey maps. An early to mid-19th century date is most likely. The eastern quay wall was built first, with the section next to the bridge possibly added as late as the early 20th century. It was in use until the mid-20th century, with the last working ship, the Kathleen and May, thought to have called here in the early 1950s.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of several historic quays serving Pembroke town

Evidential Value: Some buildings and the quay wall survive

Historical Value: Subject to archaeological excavation in 2002

Aesthetic Value: Seen in some historic engravings and photos

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 45 MILL BRIDGE FLOOD GATE FLOOD LOCK
HER PRN: 43998 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SM9835001660 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6424 **grade:** II

The bridge across the Pembroke River here was rebuilt as a causewayed bridge in the early 19th century, as a tidal water mill was positioned on the western side of the bridge structure. This effectively created a millpond upstream to the east. Only two channels were left open for the waters to flow through; one carried water under the water wheel at the mill, whilst the second, close to the northern end of the bridge, was this flood lock, which allows floodwater to pass through the bridge.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of bridge structure

Evidential Value: Structure still in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Important for local drainage

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 46 CUSTOM HOUSE CUSTOM HOUSE
HER PRN: 46867 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SM9833201660 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval; Modern **Broadclass:** Civil
Form: Building **Condition:** Converted
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A small single building, used as a café in 2012, stands at the western side of the northern end of the Mill Bridge, leading out of Pembroke Town. It is positioned on the old North Quay and has been interpreted as a possible candidate for the lost Customs House which served the port of Pembroke until the second half of the 19th century. It is worth noting that no building is shown here on Charles Norris' engraving of the town dating to 1817, although the neighbouring Cornstore is clearly visible. Nor is it depicted on the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1866 but first appears on the 1908 version of the map. This seems to suggest that this is not the Customs House therefore, unless it was built late in the 19th century to replace an earlier building elsewhere. There is a tradition that the Customs House was located at the site of the Cromwell Brewery, on Westgate Hill, which was supposedly built over its site in the 1870s. But there is also evidence that the Customs House was put up for sale in 1885. There is uncertainty about the location of the building therefore, which persists to the present day. It is possible that more than one building served this function at different times of course.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of North Quay building complex

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 47 RETAINING WALL TO SOUTH WALL
OF TOWN QUAY

HER PRN: 59674 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9828301606 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 19238 **grade:** II

This substantial revetment wall runs along the southern side of the South Quay, Pembroke and is a retaining wall for gardens to the south. The wall is rubble built and for much of the 19th and 20th century was largely hidden behind warehouses facing onto the quay. These warehouses were demolished in the 20th century and the wall itself was restored. It has been suggested that the wall may incorporate some medieval walling, perhaps elements of the medieval town wall, but this is unproven. Excavations in the gardens to the south identified the buried stump of another wall running 1.3 metres to the south to the retaining wall and this hidden feature may possible represent surviving fragments of the old town wall. It seems more likely that the extant wall dates to the refortification of the town in 1649, during the Civil War and as such it is a very important feature in the townscape.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference:

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Discussed in Lawler's article of 2001

Aesthetic Value: Appears in early paintings and engravings of Pembroke

Communal Value: Defines southern side of the public space on South Quay

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 48 N, E AND W WALLS TO THE CHURCHYARD BOUNDARY
CHURCHYARD OF THE
CHURCH OF SAINT MARY

HER PRN: 60295 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9838301561 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6399 **grade:** II

The surviving boundary walls at the east, west and north side of St Mary's churchyard are thought to be of possible medieval origin. The northern wall, facing the Mill Pond is a high retaining wall which seems to be on the alignment of the medieval town wall.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of church and churchyard complex

Evidential Value: Standing wall

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Defines burial ground

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 49 CLOCK HOUSE CLOCK TOWER

HER PRN: 60397 **NMR NPRN:** 22327

NGR: SM9836001522 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6552 **grade:** II

This early 19th century clock tower is a prominent feature in Pembroke's Main Street. The clock itself dates to 1829. The tower has undergone a number of changes since its original construction, as have the three-storey wings built either side of it, which were converted for use as shops by the late 19th century and still have large shop windows in their ground floor facades. The Town Hall, demolished in 1820, stood on this site. Lead cherubs adorn the tower angles, and these were reportedly taken from the old mansion at Orierton when it was demolished in 1810.

Rarity: Not common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the historic townscape of Pembroke

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Prominent feature in Pembroke's Main Street

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 50 NO.2, CASTLE TERRACE, DWELLING; SHOP
PEMBROKE

HER PRN: 60577 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9830501543 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic; Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Converted

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84947 **grade:** II

A late 18th or early 19th century terraced house, converted for use as a commercial premise and offices by the late 20th century.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 51 WESTGATE HOUSE SHOP; DWELLING

HER PRN: 60579 **NMR NPRN:** 401257

NGR: SM9829801523 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial; Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84949 **grade:** II

A large, early 19th century, three-storey town house, modified in the late 19th century and incorporated into the Lion Hotel for the second half of the 20th century. It had been converted into flats and commercial premises by the early 21st century. An 18th or early 19th century cellar lies beneath the property.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Once formed part of the Lion Hotel

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Partly used as a commercial property

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 52 HENRY'S GIFT SHOP WITH SHOP; DWELLING
HOUSE OVER

HER PRN: 60581 **NMR NPRN:** 401246

NGR: SM9830901516 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial; Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84951 **grade:** II

A large, early 19th century, three-storey town house, modified in the late 19th century and incorporated into the Lion Hotel for the second half of the 20th century. It had been converted into flats and commercial premises by the early 21st century, with Henry's Gift Shop in the ground floor and a flat above.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 53 NO.5, WESTGATE HILL HOUSE
(CASTLE VIEW)

HER PRN: 60582 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9822101531 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84952 **grade:** II

This is one in a row of terraced houses thought to be of 18th century origin. It may well predate the façade of No.6, on its western side, the top floor of which partly overlies the top of the end wall of No.5.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 54 CLIFTON HOUSE HOUSE
HER PRN: 60585 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SM9820401530 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Restored
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84955 **grade:** II

Clifton House is listed as a Georgian townhouse, remodelled in the early 20th century after a period of dereliction. At the end of the 20th century it housed the private "Museum of the Home" which was kept by its owner. This closed in 2004.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a row of Georgian terraced houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 55 PEMBROKE DRILL HALL DRILL HALL
HER PRN: 60599 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SM9825601558 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence
Form: Complex **Condition:** Various
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84969 **grade:** II

Pembroke Drill Hall was built in 1913 for the Pembrokeshire Territorial Force, whose crest can be seen on a plaque above the entrance. An archway through the entrance building leads from the main road into what is now a yard to the rear, where a rectangular building stands along its western side. During the 20th century however, a much larger building occupied almost the whole of the area to the rear of the entrance buildings, and this was the original Drill Hall. The archway is flanked by two wings of the building, that to the right being occupied by the Dyfed Army Cadet Force into the 21st century.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: A complex of building and part of the historic fabric of Pembroke town

Evidential Value: Some original buildings still survive

Historical Value: Associated with the Pembrokeshire Territorial Force

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Still partly in use by the Army Cadets

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 56 GATES AT SW, AND RAILINGS GATE; RAILING
TO S AND W SIDES OF
CHURCHYARD OF ST MARY

HER PRN: 60600 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9833301538 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84970 **grade:** II

A set of railings, set on a concrete plinth, with integral, limestone stone gate piers. They stand at the corner of Northgate Street and Main Street, Pembroke and are thought to have been built in 1890 or soon after when a new west entrance was opened into St Mary's parish church.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic townscape around the parish church

Evidential Value: Still in position

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Define boundary between public space and churchyard

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 57 PEMBROKE WAR MEMORIAL WAR MEMORIAL

HER PRN: 60619 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9823301550 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Commemorative

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84989 **grade:** II

Pembroke War Memorial was raised in 1924 to commemorate those from Pembroke and Monkton who fell during the First World War. It is a silver granite monument, reminiscent of the London Cenotaph in form.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Outside former Drill Hall

Evidential Value: Standing monument

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: For public commemoration

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 58 NO.11 & 11A, MAIN STREET, DWELLING
PEMBROKE
HER PRN: 20016 **NMR NPRN:** 0
NGR: SM9834001511 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6375 **grade:** II

An 18th century, two-storey townhouse with an attic. The cellar beneath the house was infilled in the Second World War.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 59 NO.5, CASTLE TERRACE, DWELLING
PEMBROKE
HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0
NGR: SM9828401549 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Damaged
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6313 **grade:** II

This is one of a pair of late Georgian houses which appear to have originally been built as a single town house. They were divided and their facades remodelled by the late 19th century. In the 20th century No.5 was used as an Ex-Servicemen's Club. In 2012 it was a four-storeyed house with an attic. The lowest storey is below road level at the southern end but at ground level at the rear. It had fallen into dereliction by the early 21st century and was disused and boarded up in 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 60 NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE, DWELLING; SHOP
PEMBROKE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SM9827701551 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic; Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A three-storey building built into a row of dwellings on the northern side of Westgate Hill. It appears to be of late Georgian date and a building is shown here on the 1861 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It was possibly originally built as a commercial property as its ground floor façade has a three bay division with a door to the right and windows to the centre and left which presently appear to be too small for the bays. The lowest storey is below road level at the southern end but at ground level at the rear. In the early 21st century it was in use as the Castle Gate Surgery, but had been closed by 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 61 NO.8, NORTHGATE STREET, STOREHOUSE?
PEMBROKE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9831801576 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Building **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A building in a terraced row along the western side of Northgate Street (formerly Dark Lane), situated between the Royal George inn and No.7 - the rest of the row was demolished in the 20th century. It is a two-storey structure and its front façade indicates that it may have served as a store building rather than a dwelling in the past. A single door and window are seen on the ground floor, with another door and window also appearing on the first floor. A 19th century photograph of the street shows that there was a hoist mounted on the front wall above this upstairs doorway, with a wooden loading stage in front of the door. This property appears on Ordnance Survey maps of the 1860s and seems likely to date originally to the early 19th or late 18th century. In 2012 it is in a derelict state but had been used as a retail outlet and restaurant above.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 62 GARDEN OF NO.7, NORTHGATE GARDEN
STREET, PEMBROKE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9831001571 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks & Open Spaces

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The garden to the rear of No.7, Northgate Street is rectilinear in shape and split into two levels. The yard immediately behind the dwelling has been excavated to the same level as the base of the wall of the building. A high, partly stone-revetted bank defines the southern side of the yard, with the northern side is defined by the lateral wall of No.8, Northgate Street. At the western end of the yard the ground level steps up to a narrow terrace, and steps lead up from this to a higher terrace which is bounded by the lateral wall of No.4, Castle Terrace. When viewed in 2012 the whole garden was in a poor condition, with rubbish strewn around, and largely overgrown.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of a series of gardens to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Garden layout still coherent

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 63 GARDEN OF NO.5, CASTLE GARDEN
TERRACE, PEMBROKE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9829201575 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks & Open Spaces

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The garden to the rear of No.5, Castle Terrace is a long, narrow strip, possibly reflecting the form of a medieval burgage plot. It originally formed part of a larger garden with the garden of No.4; Nos. 4 & 5 Castle Terrace were built as one house but divided during the 19th century. Overall it measures 30 metres in length by 6 metres wide. It is defined by a substantial stone wall, 2.3 metres high, along its western side, dividing it from the garden of No.6. When viewed in 2012 the whole garden was in a poor condition and almost completely obscured and inaccessible by a thick growth of buddleia and other invasive shrubs and creepers. It should be noted that in 1995 there were archaeological excavations carried out at the northern end of the neighbouring gardens of Nos. 4 and 6. In No. 6 archaeological excavations were found to deepen towards the northern boundary wall. Below 50cm of garden soil, the stratigraphy revealed showed that there were deposits which could be dated by pottery to the 17th century and at a depth of 1.3 metres the stump of a stone wall was discovered, thought to possibly represent the line of the medieval town wall of Pembroke. Augering showed that the bedrock was between 0.37 metres and 0.96 metres deep in the middle of the garden of No.7, next door-but-one, which suggests that the archaeological layers are shallower as the gardens rise up the slope southwards, towards the rear of the houses. A small trench opened in the garden of No.4 found the bedrock to be 2.2 metres below ground level, suggesting that there is archaeological potential across all of these gardens.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of a series of gardens to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Garden layout still coherent

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 64 GARDEN OF NO.6, CASTLE GARDEN
TERRACE, PEMBROKE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9828301573 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks & Open Spaces

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The garden to the rear of No.6, Castle Terrace is a long, narrow strip, possibly reflecting the form of a medieval burgage plot. It can be seen to have been a formal garden, with borders and shrubs on the 1861 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1861. Overall it measures 34 metres in length by up to 9.5 metres wide. It is defined by substantial stone walls along its eastern and western sides, dividing it from neighbouring gardens. Other visible features include a flight of stone steps close to the dwelling, which run up through a revetment wall where there is a metre-high step down in the level of the garden. When viewed in 2012 the whole garden was in a poor condition and almost largely obscured and made inaccessible by a thick growth of brambles, buddleia and other shrubs and creepers. It should be noted that in 1995 there were archaeological excavations carried out at the northern end of this garden. These uncovered deposits which deepened towards the northern boundary wall. Below 50cm of garden soil, the stratigraphy revealed showed that there were deposits which could be dated by pottery to the 17th century and at a depth of 1.3 metres the stump of a stone wall was discovered, thought to possibly represent the line of the medieval town wall of Pembroke. Augering showed that the bedrock was between 0.37 metres and 0.96 metres deep in the middle of the garden of No.7, next door, which suggests that the archaeological layers are shallower as the gardens rise up the slope southwards, towards the rear of the houses.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of a series of gardens to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Garden layout still coherent

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 65 BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN WALL
NO.6 & 7, CASTLE TERRACE,
PEMBROKE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9828101579 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This substantial boundary wall between the gardens of No.6 and 7, Castle Terrace is heavily obscured with vegetation. It is a stone wall and probably over 2 metres high, but was so overgrown that it could not be safely measured when visited in October 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the garden complex to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Historic maps only

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 66 BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN WALL
NO.5 & 6, CASTLE TERRACE,
PEMBROKE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9828801575 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This substantial boundary wall between the gardens of No.5 and 6, Castle Terrace is heavily obscured with vegetation. It is a stone wall and was measured at up to 2.4 metres high when visited in October 2012. A small section of the wall has been either knocked through or was originally left open to allow passage from one garden to another. South of this narrow break, 0.70 metres wide, the boundary wall is up to 0.60 metres thick. North of the break there is a narrower wall, 0.40 metres thick, which suggests that the break in the wall is indeed an original feature.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the garden complex to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Historic maps only

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 67 GARDEN STEPS OF NO.6, GARDEN STEPS
CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9828301570 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks & Open Spaces

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

There is a step down in ground level at this point in the garden of No.6, marked by a solid revetment wall, 0.7 metres high measured on its southern side and 1.7 metres high measured from below, on its northern side. A flight of five stone steps has been constructed through the wall and down into the lower level of the garden with a low, flanking stone wall either side of the steps. The revetment and steps were of solid construction and in good condition in October 2012. The wall may be depicted on the 1861 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map of Pembroke, but the steps are not.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the garden complex to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 68 SOUTH QUAY UNDERPASS

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9830401591 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This underpass or tunnel gives pedestrian access only from South Quay into the garden to the rear of No.4, Castle Terrace, Pembroke. The arched entrance is inserted into the probable Civil War period town wall which form the southern side of the South Quay car park. There is a wooden door at this end of the tunnel. The arch in the façade consists of stone voissours, but the ceiling of the tunnel and the arch at its southern end is of red brick. The tunnel is over 6 metres in length, less than 1 metre wide and less than 2 metres high. The side walls are of mortared stone a concrete has been laid down.

Rarity: Not common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: Part of historic townhouse garden behind No.4, Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None at present but proposed as public access point

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 69 NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE WALL

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9828601598 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Buried Features **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

During excavations in 1994, a short section of the base of a buried wall was found beneath the garden of 6, Castle Terrace. Only 0.43m of the wall was revealed, but there was clear evidence that it had originally run further to the east but had been robbed out in that direction. The wall was composed of irregular limestone blocks, with a rubble core, bonded by a hard, white mortar. The foundation of the wall was uncovered, which was 0.65m wide, on top of which was the lower section of the wall, surviving up to 0.85m high and being 0.54m wide. The wall was identified as being medieval in date, on the basis of its stratigraphic context. It is possible that this is a surviving section of the original town wall of Pembroke, although this is not certain.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: A surviving fragment of the medieval town of Pembroke

Evidential Value: A buried feature. It is not known how much survives, only a small section has been excavated.

Historical Value: Described in archaeological excavation report

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 70 NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE DITCH

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9828501583 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Buried Features **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

During excavations in 1994, evidence for a rock-cut ditch or quarry was found beneath the garden of 6, Castle Terrace. The feature was a gentle, sloping V-shaped in profile, cut to a depth of 1.75 metres and estimated to be between 5 and 6 metres wide at the top. The earliest deposits in the ditch were undated silt and a band of limestone rubble. Above these was a layer of silt which included two sherds of medieval pottery. Immediately over these silts were layers which included 17th century pottery and higher up in the ditch infill pottery of 19th and early 20th century. The date and purpose of this ditch is not established with any certainty, but a medieval origin appears likely and it may represent an important stage in the development of the fortifications around the town in the early part of the medieval period.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Unknown. Possible of great importance to the early town defences.

Evidential Value: Rock-cut ditch, not buried beneath the garden.

Historical Value: Described in archaeological excavation report

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 71 NO.4, CASTLE TERRACE WALL

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9830101578 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval?;Post Medieval? **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

During excavations in 1994, a short section of a buried wall was found about 1 metre below the garden surface to the rear of 4, Castle Terrace. The wall was built of irregular blocks of mortared limestone rubble and ran roughly parallel to the line of the access path which enters the garden via the underpass from South Quay. It is possible that the buried wall indicates that this access path is the successor to an earlier entrance, possible dating back to, or before, the Civil War period, when the wall dividing South Quay from the garden is thought to have been built as a reinforcement to Pembroke's town defences. The buried wall is capped by a bluish mortar and stone layer of similar character to the mortar used in the South Quay town wall.

Rarity: Not common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Partially surviving wall, now buried.

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 72 NO.7, NORTHGATE STREET WALL

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9830101575 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval?;Post Medieval? **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A short section of boundary bank or wall exists here, between the gardens of No.7, Northgate Street and No.4, Castle Terrace. It seems to be a part of the wall which forms the eastern side of the alleyway that enters the garden of No.4, Castle Terrace through an underpass from South Quay. At its southern end the wall is in poor condition and starting to collapse downslope into the garden of No.7, Northgate Street. It's date is not known, but it appears on mid-19th century Ordnance Survey maps.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: One of a series of historic property boundaries to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace in Pembroke.

Evidential Value: Standing wall, although in poor repair.

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 73 GARDEN OF NO.4, CASTLE GARDEN
TERRACE, PEMBROKE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9830001585 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks & Open Spaces

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The garden to the rear of No.4, Castle Terrace is a long, narrow strip, possibly reflecting the form of a medieval burghage plot. It originally formed part of a larger garden with the garden of No.5; Nos. 4 & 5 Castle Terrace were built as one house but divided during the 19th century. It can be seen to have been a formal garden, with an intricate network of pathways, on the 1861 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1861. The same map shows that a greenhouse stood against the wall at its northern end. Access has historically been through an underpass and series of steps which connect the garden to South Quay, to the north. Overall this garden now measures 21 metres in length by up to 6.2 metres wide, although has been truncated in modern times by the addition of extensions to the back of the house. It is defined by a stone wall along its eastern side. A wall or fence must have divided it from No.5 to the west, but this has seemingly been removed since the 19th century. When viewed in 2012 the whole garden was in a poor condition and largely obscured and made inaccessible by a thick growth of brambles, buddleia and other shrubs and creepers. It should be noted that in 1995 there were archaeological excavations carried out at the southern end of this garden. These uncovered deposits which included a possible early post-medieval stone wall.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of a series of gardens to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Garden layout still coherent

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 74 GARDEN OF NO.7, CASTLE GARDEN
TERRACE, PEMBROKE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9827801592 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks & Open Spaces

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The garden to the rear of No.7, Castle Terrace is a long, narrow strip, possibly reflecting the form of a medieval burgage plot. It can be seen to have been a formal garden, with a network of pathways, on the 1861 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1861. Overall this garden now measures 43 metres in length by up to 10.5 metres wide, although has been slightly truncated in modern times by the addition of extensions to the back of the house. It is defined by a stone wall along its eastern side, which partly acts as a revetment wall as the garden of No.6 to the east is at a lower level. When viewed in 2012 the whole garden was in a poor condition and largely obscured and made inaccessible by a thick growth of brambles, buddleia and other shrubs and creepers. In 1994, a series of auger holes were bored within the garden, in association with archaeological excavations in adjacent gardens. These proved the depth of the bedrock below the garden and showed that archaeological deposits may exist towards the northern end of the garden and along its eastern side, but may have been lost along its western side.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of a series of gardens to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Garden layout still coherent

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 75 BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN WALL
NO.7 & 8, CASTLE TERRACE,
PEMBROKE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9827201590 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This substantial stone wall, now largely obscured by vegetation forms the boundary between the gardens of Nos.7 & 8, Castle Terrace. It partly acts as a retaining wall, as the ground level in the garden of the No.8, to the west, is significantly higher than in No.7. The age of the wall is not known. It appears on mid-19th century Ordnance Survey maps, but nothing is shown in this area on Speed's 1610 map of Pembroke town.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the garden complex to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Historic maps only

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important
