

Archaeology Wales

Tabernacle Church & Town Wall, Pembroke

Building Recording



By
Louis Stafford
& Philip Poucher

Report No. 1383


Archaeology Wales Limited,
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan,
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
E-mail: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

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Prepared For: Pembroke 21C

Edited by: Mark Houlston
Signed: 
Position: Managing Director
Date: 26/8/15

Authorised by:
Signed:
Position:
Date:

By
Louis Stafford BA(Hons)
& Philip Poucher

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Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan,
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
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Non Technical Summary

This report results from a Level 3 Building Survey by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) of the rear burgage plot of the Tabernacle Church, Pembroke (NGR SM 98695 01291), for Pembroke C21 Community Association. The work was undertaken as part of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site into a 'Journey Through Time' garden and interpretation panel scheme. The planning application number is 15/0239/PA.

The site comprises boundary walls of upstanding masonry to the east and west, separating it from adjoining burgage plots, a high retaining wall for the Tabernacle Church defining the northern edge of the site, and a boundary wall with incorporated limekiln forming the southern boundary to Common Road beyond. The southern boundary wall forms part of the Grade II listed Pembroke Town Wall.*

The survey noted that the upstanding walls and lime kiln were in a reasonable state of preservation. The walls were initially heavily covered in vegetation, with the loss of a few sections and courses, although some more recent repair work has been carried out. The walls throughout the site appear to belong to a broad 18th to 19th century date range. Sequentially, the earliest walls are those in the east and west, which, although likely to run along medieval alignments, may be associated with industrial activity of the 18th century. The retaining wall to the north was heavily obscured by vegetation, but may prove contemporary with the construction of the Tabernacle Church in the late 1860s, with later external outbuilding additions. The southern wall is contemporary with the limekiln, which appears late-18th century in date.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In February 2015 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Pembroke 21C Community Association to carry out a building recording survey to Level 3 English Heritage guidelines, of the boundary walls to the rear garden plot of the Tabernacle United Reform Church, Pembroke, located at SM 98695 01291 (Figs 1 & 2). The proposed work subsequently became part of the archaeological condition of planning approval prior to the development of the site as 'The Journey Through Time', a garden designed to tell the story of Pembroke through planting and interpretation panels. The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire County Council (PCC) and the planning application number is 15/0239/PA.
- 1.2 The requirements of the survey were set out by Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Planning Services (DAT-PS), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority.

- 1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) was prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for a building recording survey following Level 3 English Heritage guidelines and a Desk-based Assessment of the rear burgage plot of the Tabernacle United Reform Church prior to development work taking place. This was subsequently approved by DAT-PS. The Desk-Based Assessment (Poucher 2015) has been completed and submitted with the planning application.
- 1.4 All works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014).
- 1.5 The AW Project Number is 2319 and the Site Code TTWP/15/BR. The survey was carried out in June 2015.

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The solid geological formations beneath the assessment area are formed from a limestone ridge of the Pembroke Limestone Group. Superficial alluvial deposits lie on lower ground to the south.
- 2.2 The site comprises the rear garden burgage plot to the Tabernacle United Reform Church in Pembroke (NGR SM 98695 01291). The Chapel itself fronts Main Street (the A4139) in the centre of Pembroke town, although access to the rear garden plot is currently via a gateway opening on to Common Road to the south.
- 2.3 The garden plot is largely overgrown, although has been cleared of much of the larger vegetation. The northern end of the plot is set c.4.5m below the level of the Tabernacle Church to the north. A terrace c.6.5m deep protrudes from a vertical rock and wall face below the church with the plot then effectively divided into two. The eastern half descends in a series of former garden terraces to be level with the top of the boundary wall along the southern edge of the plot. The western half forms a lower, level area with a near-vertical rock face at its northern end. The rock face is located at a level roughly midway up the southern boundary wall.
- 2.4 The plot is surrounded by stone built boundary walls in varying conditions. The wall to the south incorporates a limekiln within its structure and forms part of the Grade II* listed Pembroke Town Walls.

3 Historical background

- 3.1 There is some significant evidence of early human activity in the area around Pembroke, discovered in limestone caves to the northwest of the site.

Catshole / Priory Farm Cave contained potential settlement activity dated to the upper Palaeolithic (c.50,000 – 10,000 BC) as well as Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC) activity, which has also been recorded in Wogan's Cave. A small limestone cave lies within the development site. There is the potential that this may contain similar evidence, although current research work suggests the cave may have been greatly affected, if not created, through post-medieval quarrying.

- 3.2 Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC) and Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) evidence of activity in the area is relatively limited, although by the Iron Age defended enclosures are recorded at various locations, and the site of Pembroke Castle is also highlighted as a potential Iron Age defended enclosure, although direct evidence of this is yet to come to light. Evidence of subsequent Roman (AD 43 – AD 410) activity is relatively scarce.
- 3.3 Although no direct evidence of early medieval settlement and activity is recorded in Pembroke, the town is seen as the potential site of an existing administrative centre prior to the Norman invasions of the late 11th century. When Roger de Montgomery invaded the area in 1093 he made straight for Pembroke to establish it as the centre of his lordship suggesting it had a pre-existing function as the administrative centre. Similarly nearby Monkton Priory was founded in the late 11th century possibly on a pre-existing 'Celtic' monastery, the association of ecclesiastical centres and administrative centres in close proximity is a notably feature of the early medieval period.
- 3.4 After Roger de Montgomery's invasion a castle was established at the western end of the town, from where his son, Arnulf, set out to subjugate the local population. These possessions were seized in 1100 by King Henry I and crown administration was established across the area. By 1135 a town charter had been granted, although how developed the surrounding settlement was by this time is open to debate. It has been suggested (Ludlow 1991) that the initial town developed immediately outside the castle, in what is now the Outer Ward of the current castle grounds. Throughout the 12th century the town prospered and grew rapidly. The expansion of the town was largely dictated by the topography of the area, with the castle sited at the western end of a prominent limestone ridge. Thereafter, the town expanded eastward from the castle, with one main central street (Main Street) aligned along the ridge. The only cross street was that of Northgate Street which gave access to the North Bridge and town mill on the Pembroke River. The bridge is mentioned in the 1135 charter, and a mill is also mentioned by 1199. St Mary's church on Main Street may also have been established during the 12th century. In 1199 William Marshal became Earl of Pembroke and in the early 13th century he rebuilt the inner ward of the castle in stone. Marshal may also have enclosed much of the town in the outer ward within a stone wall as well, although the evidence would suggest that this was undertaken under the earlship of William de Valance (1247 – 1296) (Ludlow 2001). Settlement beyond this point may also have been defended by a ditch

dug across the peninsula at its narrowest point, a route roughly followed by New Way. There is a pronounced dip in the topography of the ridge at this point, and the line also forms a parish boundary with St Mary's parish to the west, and St Michael's to the east.

- 3.5 It seems likely that substantial suburbs soon developed to the east of this defensive line during the 13th century, an area that now includes the site area. St Michael's Church, the parish church on Main Street to the northeast of the site, is believed to have mid-13th century origins, while to the north of the current location of the Tabernacle Church, Main Street noticeably widens, probably to accommodate a second extra-mural market place. The burgage plots that are still evident throughout Pembroke appear in many cases to have been established during this early period. Those plots to the east of the proposed defensive ditch, i.e. in the area of mid-13th and later development, are noticeably wider than those to the west, averaging 8m as opposed to 6m wide, but are also relatively consistent which suggests development to the east of the defensive ditch, incorporating the site area, was part of a deliberately 'planted' extra-mural settlement. This was presumably mid to late 13th century if the defensive ditch is contemporary with the work undertaken by William de Valance. The site area itself varies between 15m and 20m wide, which would suggest it is an amalgamation of two of these 13th century plots.
- 3.6 In the late 13th or early 14th century it appears that the town defences were extended to incorporate the expanded town. They consisted of a stone-built wall with flanking towers, with an external ditch in places. There is no recorded date for the construction of these walls, as the centre of a County Palatine it did not require a 'murgage grant' from the crown. However, the walls appear to be a later addition to the walling around the outer ward of the castle, which had been walled by 1290. It is suggested the town wall belongs to a wave of wall building that was undertaken between 1315 and 1320 (Smith 1985), but also that it took a long time to complete; the construction of sections of the southern town appear in accounts in the late 15th century (Ludlow 2001). The time taken to complete the work may, in part, be attributed to the 'absentee' status of lords of Pembroke during this period.
- 3.7 The line of the medieval town wall can still be traced around much of the town, preserved in current boundary properties with some sections of the medieval wall and flanking towers still surviving. Along the southern edge of the town, the medieval Gazebo Tower and Gun Tower (35m to the east of the site) are still extant, with fragments of medieval masonry recorded in the line of the wall to the west of the Gun Tower as it approaches the southern boundary of the site. The southern boundary wall of the site does not appear to incorporate any medieval masonry, although it has been suggested that the limekiln within this stretch of wall may have built in imitation of a mural tower (Ludlow 2001). The line of the town also becomes more obscure to the

west of the site, although it is suggested that it would have run along the southern property boundaries and along the northern edge of The Parade to West Gate across Westgate Hill, before then connecting to the castle's outer ward beyond. In this area the wall is described in a previous survey (Ludlow 2001) as forming a revetment with external ground levels lower than internal levels, with the towers being entered from the upper levels. The wall was also probably fronted by a dry defensive ditch at its eastern end. Individual sections of the wall appear to have different characteristics, some retaining medieval fabric, which suggests that individual properties were responsible for maintaining, and possibly even building, their section of the wall. Some medieval masonry has also been recorded within the stone walls that divide the rear burgage plots throughout Pembroke.

3.8 By the 16th century, Pembroke was in decline, having lost its County Palatine status in 1536 with Haverfordwest now adopting many of the administrative functions previously performed in Pembroke. Population decline was noted in 16th century records by Owen, writing in c.1600, although he also notes that the town was still 'walled about with a strong wall of lime and stone'. In the 17th century, the town and castle were involved in the Civil War. Archaeological investigations (GGAT 1995) have suggested that the 1640s may have been a period of refortification around Pembroke in anticipation of conflict. In an area close to the Quay on the northwest side of the town, it is suggested this involved the rebuilding of the town wall on a slightly different alignment to the medieval one. Building it in front of the natural cliff/raised ground along which the medieval wall ran. The town was attacked by Cromwell, with a breach made in the wall in 1648. Following the war, Cromwell ordered the demolition of at least some of the town's defences. It appears many of the towers were partly destroyed at this time, but the full extent of the demolition work is not known (Ludlow 2001). It is likely the town walls fell into further decay following this period, and that they were robbed of stone for building projects in and around the town.

3.9 There appears to have been some upturn in the fortunes of Pembroke during the 18th century, as it is described favourably by Daniel Defoe in 1724-6, and many country landowners were building fine townhouses in Pembroke at this time. Maritime and commercial expansion does not appear to have been prolonged, with growth no doubt hampered by the establishment of nearby major ports such as Pembroke Dock and Neyland in the early 19th century. In 1833 Lewis describes the town as having 'no particular industry', although it is likely that the town, situated as it is on a limestone ridge, was heavily involved in the flourishing trade in limestone and lime products of the late 18th and 19th centuries. It is likely that the limekiln along the southern edge of the plot was established during this period. Quarrying activity noted along the western half of the plot also likely dates to this period, and the quarry and the kiln are most likely associated. Historic mapping (Figs 7 – 9) also suggests a growing industrialisation of Pembroke during the mid to late-19th century, concentrated largely along the southern edge of the town. This may

have resulted in some reorganisation of property boundaries to accommodate industrial areas, such those used as gasworks and tanneries. By this period, the former salt marsh immediately to the south was being drained and raised. Trade directories also mention saddlers, cobblers, coopers, blacksmiths, masons and a timber yard, although, interestingly, none of the directories examined from 1811 and throughout the 19th century make any mention of a limekiln or lime burners.

- 3.10 The occupation of the Tabernacle Church plot is first recorded at the end of the 18th century. The site was formerly occupied by a preaching house, which is mentioned in a title deed of 1793. To the west, the site was bounded by a coach house, gardens and a tanyard. The coachhouse was located on Main Street, therefore occupying the northern half of the plot to the west, with the Tanyard occupying the southern half, the layout of which is shown on later 19th century maps (Figs 8 & 9). The preaching house was located on the street frontage at the northern end of the plot. When the plot was purchased for the construction of the Tabernacle Church in the 1860s, the preaching house was one of three properties fronting Main Street. The house was owned by George Bowling, part of a prominent Pembroke family, and tenanted by Mr Pykes. The adjoining properties were occupied by Charles Matthias a Boot Maker and William Paget a Wheelwright. This layout is seen on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1862-9 (Figs 8 & 9), which depicts three adjoining properties fronting Main Street. To the rear lies a garden area, sub-divided by a series of footpaths, with a central path effectively dividing the plot into two, presumably along the lines of the original medieval burgage plot division. This property and garden area would correspond to the area now occupied by the Tabernacle Church. Immediately to the south of this, a solid line indicates a wall marking out the northern edge of the development plot, with access from the north along the western side of the plot. The general layout of the area of proposed development is largely as it currently appears, with a northern area spanning the full width of the plot, and the area to the south effectively split in two, with garden terraces along the eastern side. The northern terrace was occupied by two buildings, both built against the northern wall of the site. A larger rectangular building, orientated roughly ENE – WSW lies to the west, its location corresponding closely to the western half of the plot as defined by the dividing footpath in the area to the north and the boundary between the garden terraces and lower ground to the south. This may indicate that although no solid boundary is shown, this rear area was still effectively divided into two plots along its medieval line. Although unmarked, as it lay in the western half of the plot, this building may have been associated with the quarrying and lime-burning activity recorded to the south, and may also be semi-industrial in nature. In the northeast corner of the plot, on this northern terrace, a small square building is marked, roughly corresponding to the location of a stone-built outbuilding that still occupies the area. As stated, the eastern half of the plot is sub-divided into a series of three garden terraces, which suggests the eastern half of the plot was under domestic occupation. Trees are marked in the area to

the west, however it is not clear if these are deliberately planted or the result of abandonment; subdivision may be suggested along the eastern side of this area. A line along the northwest edge of this area may also correspond to a set of recorded steps (see below). The limekiln is also clearly marked within the line of the southern boundary wall, although it is not labelled. The eastern boundary wall of the plot appears to follow the alignment of the limekiln (SW – NE) rather than the straighter alignment (SSW – NNE) of the property boundaries to the east, which suggests the wall and the limekiln are contemporary.

3.11 The properties fronting Main Street were demolished and the foundation stone for the Tabernacle Church was laid in 1867, the church building itself taking a year to build. In 1878, the cottage and plot to the east of the Tabernacle were purchased for the construction of a manse associated with the church. Clearly the purchasing of the site for the Tabernacle Church is likely to have curtailed any industrial activity still ongoing within the development area, although the tree cover depicted in the Ordnance Survey suggests this had long since gone out of use. The 1908 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 10) shows a more simplified layout within the development area. The larger rectangular building on the northern terrace has now gone, although a property division or wall is still shown roughly aligned with the former eastern gable wall of this structure. The small building in the northeast corner of the site is still apparent, as are the garden terraces down the eastern edge. No trees are depicted in the area to the west, nor any boundaries or other distinctive features. No further development is recorded within the plot to the south of the Tabernacle Chapel and, although initially it may have been used as a garden area, particularly once the adjacent manse was built and entrances connecting the two plots were made, the area has not been used for any particular purpose within living memory (Harries, pers. comm.). It had become overgrown prior to vegetation clearance carried out as part of the current development proposals.

4 Building Recording Methodology

4.1 Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 The aims of the building recording were:

- To provide a permanent paper and digital record of the structure prior to demolition through redevelopment.
- To assess evidence of phasing within the structure.
- To assess evidence of construction techniques and original features within the Structure

4.2 Scope of Fieldwork

4.2.1 The recording was carried out to level 3 standards according to English Heritage guidelines (EH, 2006).

4.2.2 The following were considered:

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

4.2.3 Project Officer Louis Stafford BA (Hons) ACIfA undertook the building recording. Louis has been a professional archaeologist and surveyor since 2006. Louis has been undertaking Building Surveys and producing Building Survey reports to English Heritage (Historic England) standards since 2013, previous projects include:

- Margam Park, Port Talbot: Level 3 building recording alongside other archaeological investigations (client: Atkins Design & Engineering)
- The Old Barn, Fecham Farm, Ferndale: Level 2 building recording undertaken as part of a larger scheme of archaeological works (client: TDArchitect, Cardiff)
- Blaenavon Renovation Work, Torfaen: A long term project involving recording and monitoring within the World Heritage Site (client: Cadw)
- Brogyntyn Estate, Shropshire: Level 3 recording of a complex of farm buildings (client: J. Rhos Developments)
- Hillside School, Blaenavon: Level 2 recording of an early 20th century school building (client: Melin Homes)
- Carey Baptist Church, Aberkenfig: Level 2 recording of an early 20th century chapel (client: Holbrook Homes)
- Ardwyn Children's Home, Dinas Powys: Level 3 recording of a mid-20th century house and former Childre's Home (Client: Waterstone Homes)
- Soldier's Point House, Anglesey: Level 3 building recording of a mid-19th century dwelling (client: Tier Consultants)
- Former Magistrates Court, Newtown: Level 2 buidling recording (client: Stephen Brown)
- Rhas Fawr Farm, Brynmawr: Level 2 building survey of a 19th century agricultural building (client: Matthew Stokes)
- Bethel Baptist Church, Cardiff: Level 3 building recording of an early 20th century chapel (client: Jehu Group)

4.2.4 All photographs were taken in high resolution (18MP) digital format. These were converted to TIFF format for storage.

- 4.2.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with both the ClfA's *Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

5 The Building Recording

5.1 The Garden (Burgage Plot)

5.1.1 The site and the walls are orientated approximately north to south as are the majority of the plots along this side of Pembroke town (Fig 2). The western side of site was relatively flat, with undercutting quarry work in the limestone outcrop at the north end and a quarried cave toward the northeast corner. The eastern side of site rises rapidly along a terraced section abutting the eastern wall to a flat platform at the northern end. The ground here has been further landscaped with a building platform apparent at a slightly lower height toward the northwest end. The building here has been removed, but a small return is still present that may be part of the former building (Fig 3).

5.1.2 Figure 3 shows the existing plan of the former garden grounds. Figures 11-13 show the existing elevations of the southern, western and eastern walls. Figure 15 shows the location and direction from which the photographic plates were taken. The number after each red arrow corresponds to the plate on which the photograph appears. Plates 1-16 show views of the southern wall. Plates 17-23 shows views of the western wall. Plates 24-30 show views of the northern wall. Plates 31-36 show views of the eastern wall.

5.1.3 The survey found the existing walls to have had very few alterations. A recent addition is noted to the north wall in the form of a red, brick-built, structure. A second, slightly earlier, structure is also present in the northeast corner, against the north wall. The structures appear to have had some alterations mainly of modern date.

5.1.4 Multiple visits to the site were made to record the structures during varying stages of vegetation removal. Unfortunately, initial vegetation coverage along the north wall meant very little of the fabric could be noted, and subsequent health and safety concerns limited the ability to examine the north wall in any detail. However, where the walls were visible, the fabric and varying construction styles were noted.

5.1.5 Noted additions include:

- . The addition of retaining wall and ramp.
- . The addition of flat lintel entrance.
- . The addition of the southern wall.
- . The addition of a modern cement capping and repointing.

- . General modern repointing present on south wall.
- . The addition of a buttress wall.
- . The addition of a red brick built stilt-supported structure in northwest corner.
- . The addition of a red brick window in the north wall.
- . The addition of a stone structure in northeast corner.
- . The addition of a brick lintel, window and pent-roof in northeast structure, further modern pipes and internal walls and render.
- . The addition of the north wall.
- . The addition of three stone terraced platforms along eastern wall.
- . The addition of an openings through the eastern wall.

5.2 *The South Wall and Lime Kiln (Figure 11, Plates 1-17)*

- 5.2.1 The southern wall is approximately 21.5m long and approximately 3.0m high. The wall is orientated approximately northwest to southeast, with curving indents either side of a centrally located D-Shaped lime kiln, which projects out from the indents and slightly proud of the line of the wall (Fig 11, Plates 1 and 2). The southern wall appears to be contemporaneous along its length. However, it abuts the western wall and should be viewed as a later addition to the garden (Plate 3 and 16). The wall is constructed of non-regular, randomly aligned, rubble with a buff lime mortar bonding and a rubble core. Modern repointing work appears to be present along its length, and it has a flat cement capping.
- 5.2.2 The lime kiln itself differs from the walls on either side by being constructed of irregular courses of stone rubble (Plate 10 and 14). The different construction technique allowed the two draw holes situated at the eastern and western ends of the lime kilns to have a corbelled construction; larger stones facilitated this (Fig 11, Plates 6-9). The different building method may suggest a later phase of construction, but this could not be validated due to the presence of modern repointing. Given the alignment of the wall it might just represent a contemporary switch to coursed stone work, used to accommodate the different needs of the structure. The lime kiln itself is filled with soil and the draw holes partially filled as no opening is apparent at the base (Plate 7 and 9).
- 5.2.3 The eastern end of the wall appears to return north, ivy cover masks much fine detail, but no butt joint is visible with the northern wall, and it would appear instead to represent a continuous build. There does appear however to be a transition to differing masonry further east in the neighbouring garden plot, where differing mortar and architectural detail indicates a possible medieval structure distinct from the wall enclosing the development plot. The relationship between these two walls is lost by the insertion of a doorway, and the later heightening of the wall at the point where the two would meet (Plate 17).

5.2.4 Ceramic and iron drainage pipes are located along this length that appear contemporary (Plate 15). The western end of the wall has had a recent entranceway inserted, abutting the western wall with a modern flat lintel with concrete support added (Plate 3 and 16). The western and eastern ends of the southern wall are in a reasonable state of preservation. However, they are beginning to subside and are detaching from the returns located on either side of the lime kiln (Plate 11 and 13). The wall can be seen to veer off the original intended line, which appears to have been an original construction anomaly rather than a sign of later phasing (Plate 12). The last addition to the southern wall appears to be an abutting retaining wall of irregular rubble construction, with an earth ramp leading up to the entrance. This is probably contemporary with the current entrance doorway, but the modern materials used in its construction and repair make this difficult to confirm (Plate 4 and 5).

5.3 The West Wall (Figure 12, Plates 18-24)

5.3.1 The southern end of the western wall is large, approximately 13m long and 4.2m high, and constructed of irregular rubble, with a varying buff to grey lime mortar bonded with pozzolans in the form of burnt coal. Although such material is present in all the walls on site, here they comprise larger inclusions and are very poorly graded. The wall shows signs of phasing within its construction, but the separate sections appear to result from new courses being left to set before further courses were added, which is a standard practice in walls of this height. Approximately 12.7m from the southern end of the wall a vertical joint is visible, with a horizontal joint below, at least 1.7m long and approximately 1.5m above current ground levels. This would appear to represent some form of access to the adjoining plot (Plate 19). It had been infilled with similar material. The wall continues a further 8.5m to butt against the natural rock face, but this section is both obscured by an offset internal wall and by a large area of collapse/demolition recently enclosed in wooden fencing.

5.3.2 North of the initial wall, offset to the east, is a wall of irregular rubble construction, almost devoid of lime mortar due to the growth vegetation and weathering (Plate 20 and 21). The wall acts as a buttress under an overhanging quarried section that forms the northern end of site. The top of the buttress appears to proceed onto the upper building platform, but due to the heavy nature of the vegetation, and the precipitous drop, this could not be validated. Vegetation clearance work revealed that this offset accommodated a staircase to the upper northern terrace. Two or three possible steps were exposed at the southern edge of this segment of walling (Plate 21). The steps are roughly 0.7m in width and relatively shallow at c.0.2m. They comprised a single carved stone, which was set across the width of the wall and encased by a masonry wall on its eastern side. Similar steps are recorded in the rear garden plot of an adjacent property, No.91 Main Street (Plate 23), although at an apparently shallower angle.

5.3.3 On the upper northern terrace, the western boundary wall is orientated approximately north to south along a length of 4.3m and returns to the east 2.2m further along. Unsafe structures limited the ability to record the elevation in detail. The wall is approximately 3m in height (Plate 24 to 27) and constructed of irregular rubble set in courses, bonded with a buff lime containing poorly graded inclusions. The majority of the stone is limestone, but some red sandstone is present in the construction. Remnants of a lime render are apparent on the walls (Plate 27). The wall appears to have been demolished or fallen down toward the eastern end. Signs of subsidence are also present along the western side (Plate 26). This section of wall appears to predate the north wall, which abuts the eastern side (Plate 28). The buttress below is probably contemporary with this structure. It would have provided support for the additional weight that would have been placed on the undermined outcrop, as well as providing access to the area to the south.

5.4 *The North Wall (Plates 28 – 34)*

5.4.1 Due to Health and Safety concerns the north wall could not be closely recorded, and detailed elevation were not possible. Photographs were taken, but these were obscured with vegetation cover, although an initial visual inspection of the wall was made. The north wall is orientated approximately northwest to southeast and is 18m in length by approximately 5m in height. The wall is constructed of coursed irregular rubble with a buff lime mortar bonding. It is constructed on top of the bedrock outcrop and shows signs of having been constructed in vertical sections; putlog niches were noted but could not be photographed. The vast majority of the wall was covered in vegetation, but a mortar screed was noted covering much of its surface. A small square opening was apparent at the western end of the wall, which had been later blocked. This may represent a later addition to the red brick stilted structure located above (Plate 25). A redbrick window was also inserted at the western end, which dates to the same phase as the construction of the stilted structure (Plate 29).

5.4.2 The stilted structure appears to be fairly recent, utilising modern fabrics of redbrick, concrete, iron girders and 'acrow' props. The drainage and service pipes exiting the building were of the iron cusped type. The structure was inserted into the north wall, with slate shins noted, and appears to be a pent-roofed slate-covered structure, with square red brick windows apparent in the east and south elevations. The construction of this building appears to coincide with alterations to the stone built structure apparent at the eastern end of the north wall.

5.4.3 The stone built structure is approximately 2.2 m square and abuts the north and east wall, postdating their construction (Plate 31 - 34). The structure was constructed using coursed irregular rubble, with grey lime mortar bonding. The internal walls appear to have been covered in lime render. An opening

appears to have been inserted in the southern elevation, at the same time as the construction of the red brick structure to the east and the pent-roof, with slate and a red brick square window, in the western elevation. Further additions of a red brick internal walls were added during this phase (Plate 33).

5.5 The East Wall (Figure 13, Plates 39 – 49)

5.5.1 The eastern wall is orientated approximately north to south and is in two sections. The northern part is approximately 18m in length and the southern part 9m in length; both are approximately 2.5m high (Fig 13). Both parts were constructed using roughly shaped rubble with a buff lime mortar bonding, laid in irregular coursing at a slight angle down the slope.

5.5.2 The northern end of the wall is earlier than the north wall, which it abuts on its western side. A doorway with a flat timber lintel is present at this far northern end (Plate 34). The wall follows the contour of the steeply sloping land to the south and is abutted by three very dilapidated stone retaining/terrace walls (Plates 35-37, see below). The majority of the wall had been covered in heavy vegetation that has dislodged much of the upper courses. The wall kinks slightly to the west at its southern end (Plates 44 & 49), just before a partially blocked opening that separates the two sections of wall. At the kink a vertical butt joint separates the lower 1.5m of walling, with walling above tied in and continuous. The adjacent opening is 1.35m wide, and appears to have been inserted into the wall, with roughly squared stones used as door jambs to frame the opening (Plate 47). Drilled holes in two stones indicate the opening was gated, the drilled stone on the northern side is loose, and appears to have been replaced but not in its original location. The opening is later infilled in roughly squared stone with no bonding.

5.5.3 The southern section of the wall exhibits at least two phases. Walling in a similar style continues for 1.5m to the south of the inserted opening. An irregular vertical join then distinguishes this from the remainder of the southern section of wall (8.1m long), built in a similar style, but generally utilising smaller stones (Plates 45 & 48). Towards the southern end of the wall the upper courses of the wall have been removed to form an angled top dropping down towards the south. This has then been capped in concrete, with concrete adhered to the inner face obscuring construction detail. Examination of the southern wall suggests it forms a continuous wall with the southern part of this western wall (see section 5.2.3), although the concrete may obscure this relationship. A vertical crack is evident where the concrete has been applied.

5.6 Terrace walls (Plates 35 – 37)

5.6.1 Running across the sloping ground immediately to the west of the East Wall are three retaining/terrace walls. These walls are approximately 7m in length,

orientated southeast to northwest, and at most 0.8m high and built of random rubble. The walls are largely un-bonded, although loose fragments of light buff lime mortar are present in the surrounding material.

- 5.6.2 Both walls terminate approximately 0.8m before the East Wall, with a short return to the south, typically formed of a single large stone. This accommodates simple stone steps, although these remained covered in soil at the time of recording.

6 Discussion and Interpretation

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 6.1.1 Initial site recording was undertaken when much of the wall detail was obscured due to the presence of vegetation. This was subsequently removed allowing further recording to take place, however this also revealed concerns about the structural integrity of structures along the northern edge of the site, therefore the North Wall remained as initially recorded, but the remaining walls were recorded in greater detail. Therefore enough information was gathered to record and phase many of many of the structures present.

6.2 Overall interpretation

- 6.2.1 In terms of sequencing (Fig 14), the earliest sections of wall appear to be the western and eastern boundary walls, and the latest walling would appear to be the northern boundary wall, although the interconnected nature of many segments of the walls throughout the site suggests they may all belong to a broad 18th / 19th century date range.
- 6.2.2 The lower end of the West Wall is earlier than the southern boundary wall with its inbuilt contemporary kiln structure. A firm date cannot be placed on this West Wall, other than it appears to date from the early part of the industrial revolution, *i.e.* from the mid-18th century, because of the inclusions of furnace coals within its lime mortar. However, this is a very general dating method given that coal was being mined in the Pembroke area from the medieval period onwards. This West Wall was presumably constructed largely for, and by, the tannery that occupied the adjoining plot to the west, a view reinforced by the lack of any returns of attached buildings evidenced on the eastern face of this wall. The length of the wall corresponds well with two buildings shown adjoining the western side of the wall on the 1866 Ordnance Survey map. This may account for the possible northern terminus or opening seen in the area where the wall has subsequently collapsed or been demolished. The height of the wall in this area may reflect that fact it had to accommodate these buildings, and possibly block out the smell. The location for the lime kiln adjacent to the tannery may indicate the tannery was

utilising a liming process at this point, rather than one that used oak or urine. The construction date of the tannery is not known, although it was mentioned by the end of the 18th century. A date much earlier than the 18th century would seem unlikely.

- 6.2.3 The northern end of the West Wall is at a higher level, and any relationships with other structures were obscured by collapse, spoil and vegetation. This northern section, however, predates the northern wall of the plot as the North Wall can be seen to butt against it. A return in this wall on the upper terrace may correspond to a building shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of the 1860s, prior to the acquisition of the site by the Tabernacle Church, but this could not be verified during the survey. The small section of wall representing a possible buttress and the steps below it are probably contemporaneous with the above structure. It is likely to have supported the additional weight of the building on the outcrop and to have provided access to the western part of the plot. This wall appears to have been built against the quarried rock face, which may be contemporary with the limekiln in the South Wall, thereby making this buttress wall, and by inference the upper building platform and upper West Wall, later than the South Wall.
- 6.2.4 The northern end of the East Wall also pre-dated the northern boundary wall of the plot. The presence of furnace coals within the mortar again suggests the East Wall was late post-medieval, but otherwise there is little to indicate a precise date. The wall was probably built along a medieval property boundary, however a relationship with medieval walling along the southern edge of the adjacent garden plot appears to have been removed when the South Wall was built. The kink in the line of the wall may be significant, suggesting potential contemporaneity with the limekiln, which would give it a possible late-18th century date. An opening through the northern end of the wall, and another towards the southern end, are later insertions, presumably subsequent to the adjoining property being acquired for the manse in 1878. The southern end of the East Wall also appears to have been rebuilt, as a continuation of the South Wall.
- 6.2.5 The lime kiln appears to be relatively intact and a good example of a large industrial D-Shaped lime kiln of late-18th century date. The attached walls along the southern section appear contemporaneous and so date the entire South Wall to the same period. The later addition of an entrance is noted at the far western end of this wall, but this may well be a rebuild of an earlier doorway contemporary with the South Wall. The addition of a retaining wall adjacent to the entrance way to accommodate an earth ramp is presumably of a similar date to the lime kiln itself, although of a later phase. It is tempting to see the quarrying activity within the western part of the plot as contemporary with the establishment of the limekiln. A nearby cave, which could not be closely examined due to the presence of a bat roost, may be associated with the quarrying and lime burning activity. Chisel marks and drill holes noted around the cave's entrance, and also possibly on the roof,

suggest the cave was at least enlarged as a result of quarrying. The site would no doubt also have provided a useful dry storage, either for quarrying equipment or slaked lime.

6.2.6 The north wall appears to be later than the east and west walls and, itself, has several later additions. Little conclusive evidence of the wall structure could be gleaned due to vegetation cover and a rough screed that applied to its face. The removal of dense ivy towards the top of the wall would reveal if the wall had been heightened. If not, it may be contemporary with the construction of the Tabernacle Church in the later 1860s, as the upper part of the wall forms a boundary wall on the south side of the church. The ivy removal may also reveal traces of the pre-church building shown adjoining the wall on the northern terrace. Again, if no such traces are revealed then it would indicate that the northern wall was rebuilt in the later 1860s. An earlier addition to this wall appears to be the stone structure located in the northeast corner, which wrapped around an entrance defined by a flat timber lintel, and linked through to the adjoining burgage plot to the east. Although it is on the site of a building that is marked on Ordnance Survey maps pre-dating the construction of the Church (Fig 9), the structure may be a rebuild, particularly if the northern wall is contemporary with the Church. This is because it butts onto that wall, and the entrance around which it is wrapped is likely to post-date the acquisition of the adjoining plot in 1878. Further additions to the north wall include a modern, stilted, pent-roofed structure in the northwest corner. This phase of building saw a window inserted in the north wall toward the west end and additional work undertaken on the stone structure in the north east corner, in the form of a new pent-roof, windows and internal partition.

6.2.7 The site appears to be largely of 18th century construction. Apart from the partial demolition of the northwest stone-built structure located on the northern terrace, it has changed little from this point until recently, when the modern stilted building located in the northwest was repaired, and work was carried out to the stone built structure in the northeast. In modern times, further remedial work in the form of cement capping and repointing work has taken place along the south wall, with the repair of the main southern entrance way. The site appears to have been abandoned for some time after this, when vegetation took hold and begun to damage the stone work. However, the site represents an interesting example of an evolving urban burgage plot, which was modified at the onset of the industrial revolution with the inclusion of a lime kiln in the south wall.

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and Early Topography Phillimore

Maps

Anon 1862 Orierton Estate Auction Map

Budgen, T 1809 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Tenby

Dawson, RK c.1832 Map of the Borough of Pembroke, surveyed for the Ordnance Survey

Goode & Philpott 1841 Pembroke – St Mary's Parish Tithe Map & Apportionments

Ordnance Survey 1818 Old Series Map, 1 inch to the mile, Pembrokeshire XXXVIII

Ordnance Survey 1864 1:500 map, Pembroke

Ordnance Survey 1866 1st edition 1:2500 map, Pembrokeshire

Ordnance Survey 1869 6 inch to the mile map, Pembrokeshire

Ordnance Survey 1908 2nd edition 1:2500 map, Pembrokeshire

Ordnance Survey 1967 1:2500 plan, Pembrokeshire

Ordnance Survey 1975 1:2500 plan, Pembrokeshire

Ordnance Survey 1989 1:1250 plan, Pembrokeshire

Saxton, C 1580 Atlas of England & Wales

Speed, J 1610 Pembrokeshire



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

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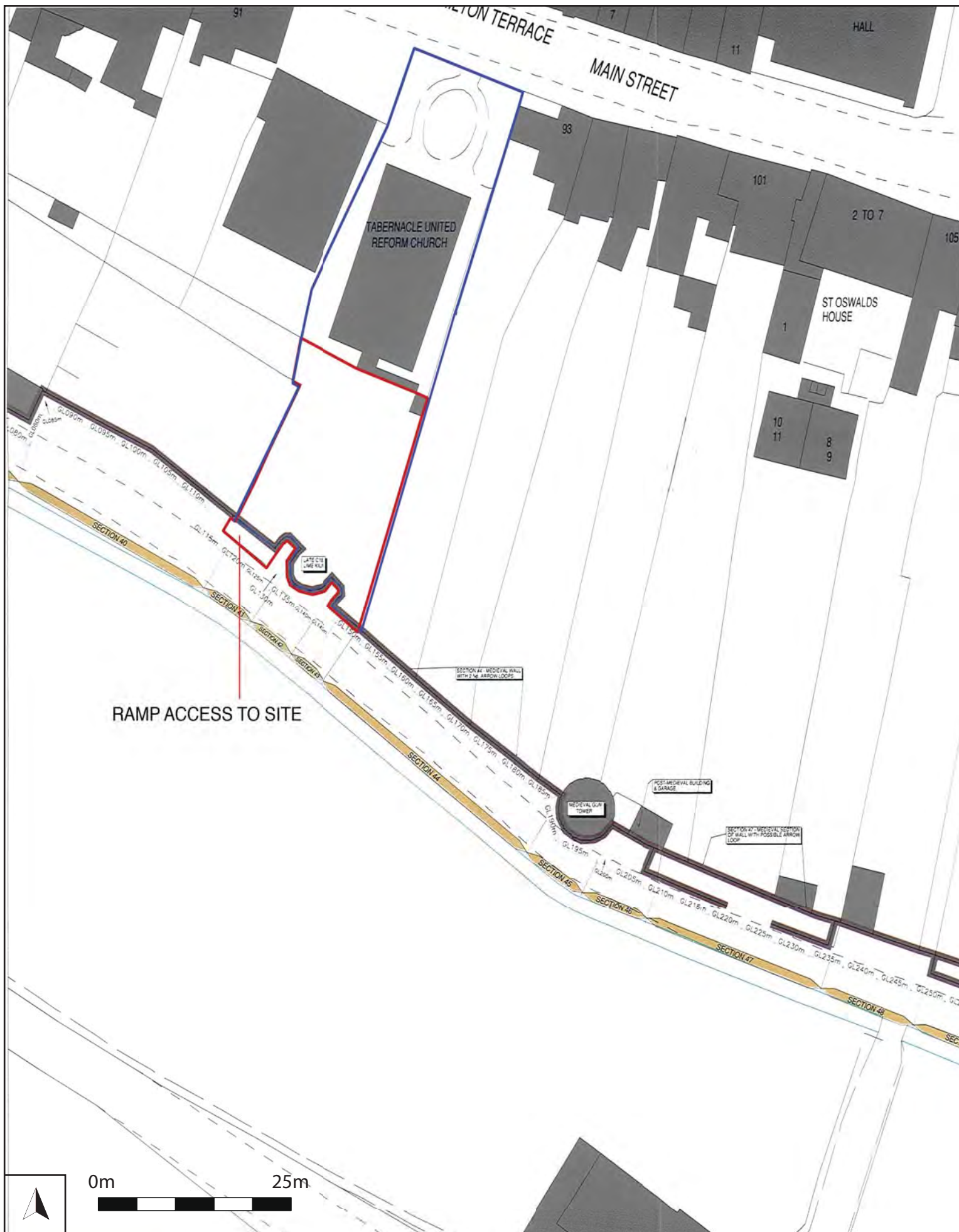


Figure 2: Site location plan. Tabernacle Church property boundary in blue, site location in red.

Plan provided by Ancanthus Holden, via Pembroke 21C.

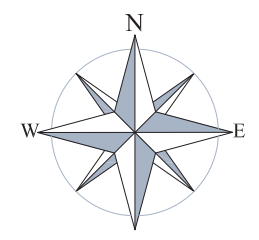
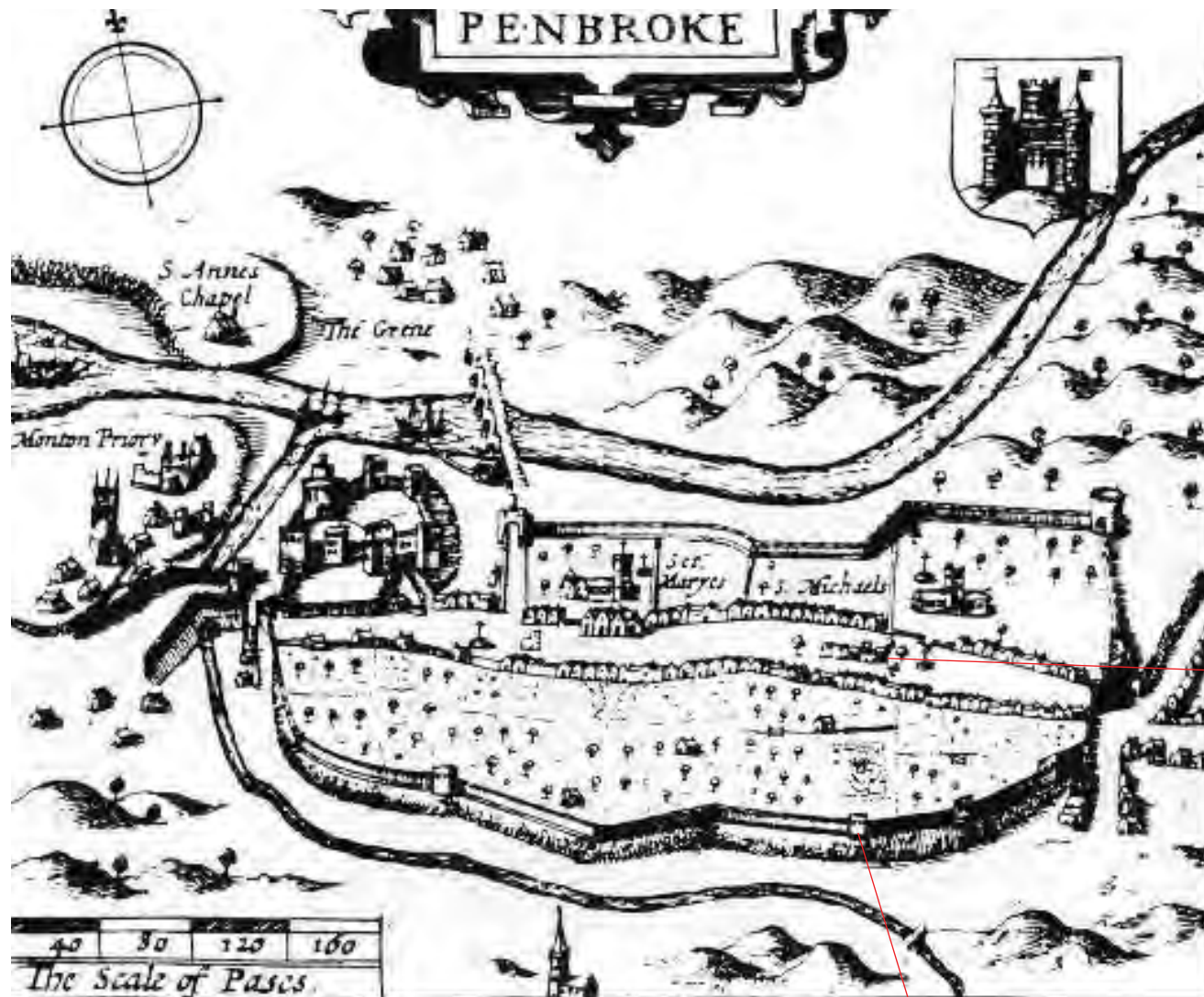


Fig 3: Site Plan



Area of East Back/
Hamilton Terrace

Drum Tower

Figure 4:
An illustration of
Pembroke by John
Speed, c.1611.
Reference points
close to site
marked

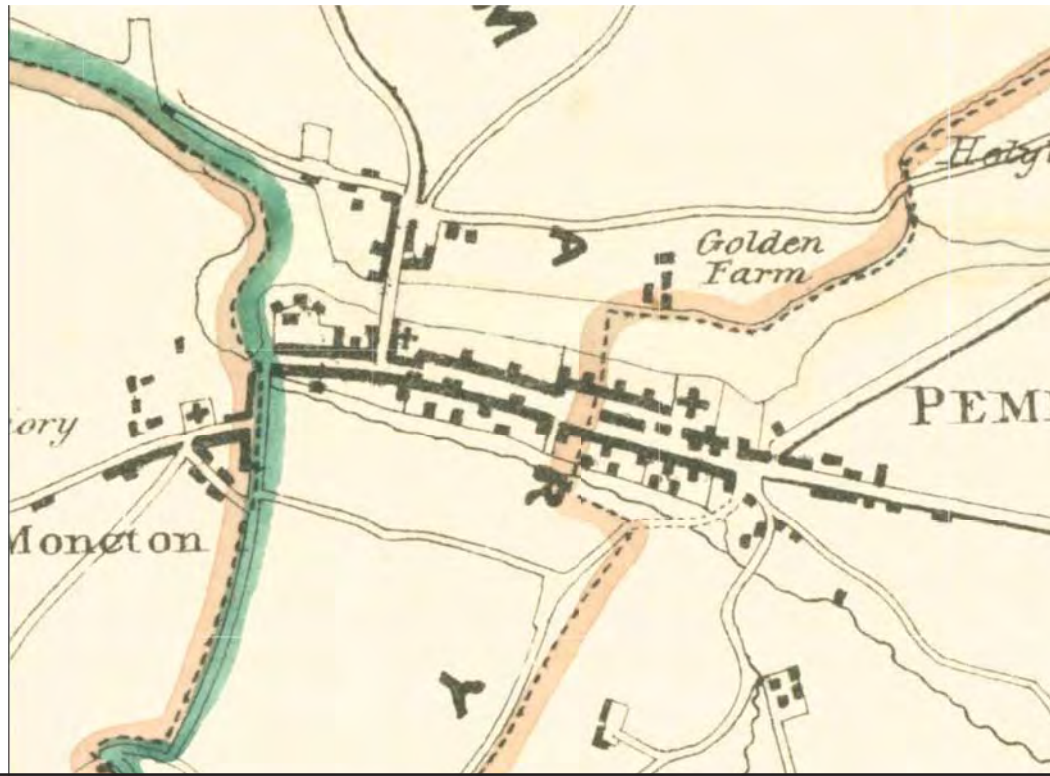
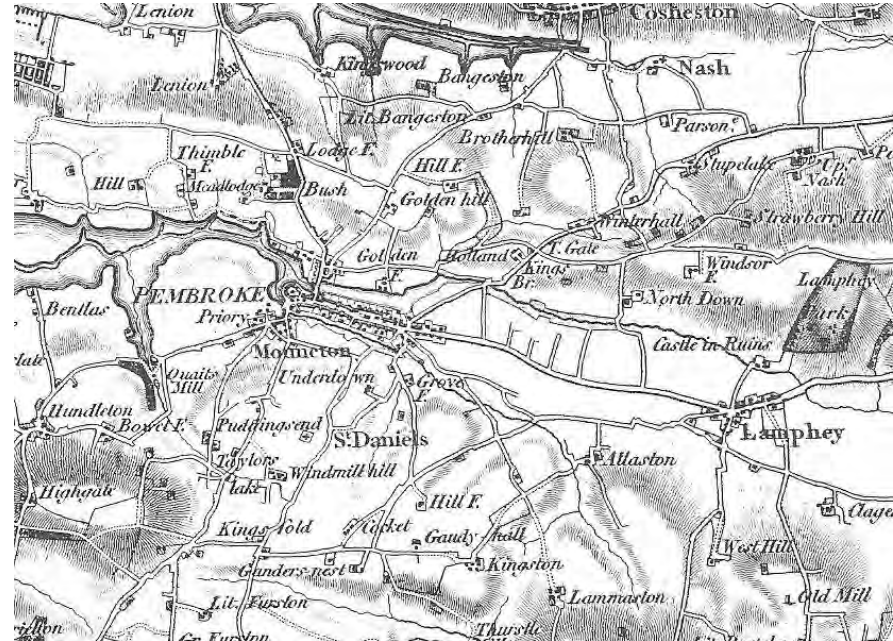
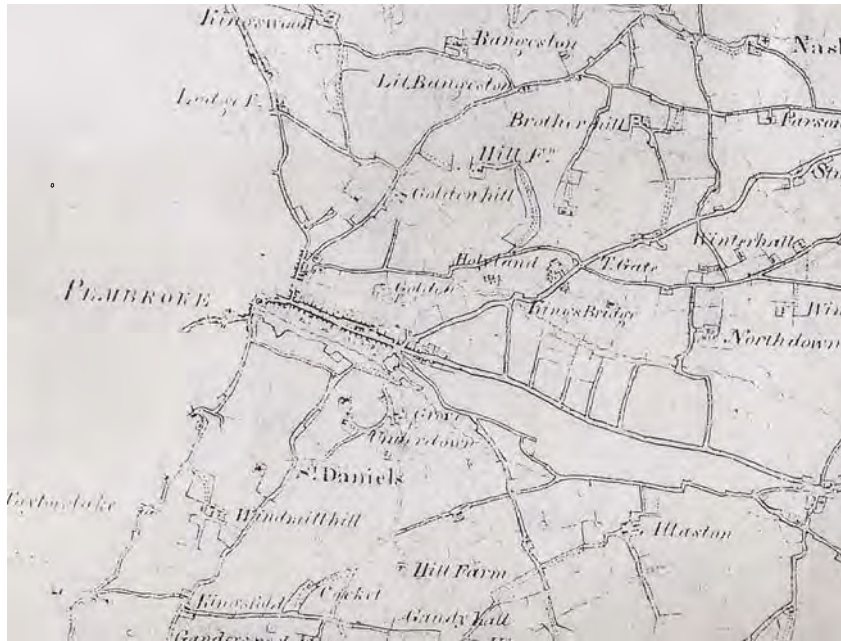


Figure 5: Extracts from the Ordnance Survey original surveyors drawing of 1809-10 (top left) and the subsequent published 'old series' map of 1818 (top right), with a larger scale map drawn up for the Ordnance Survey in 1832 (bottom)

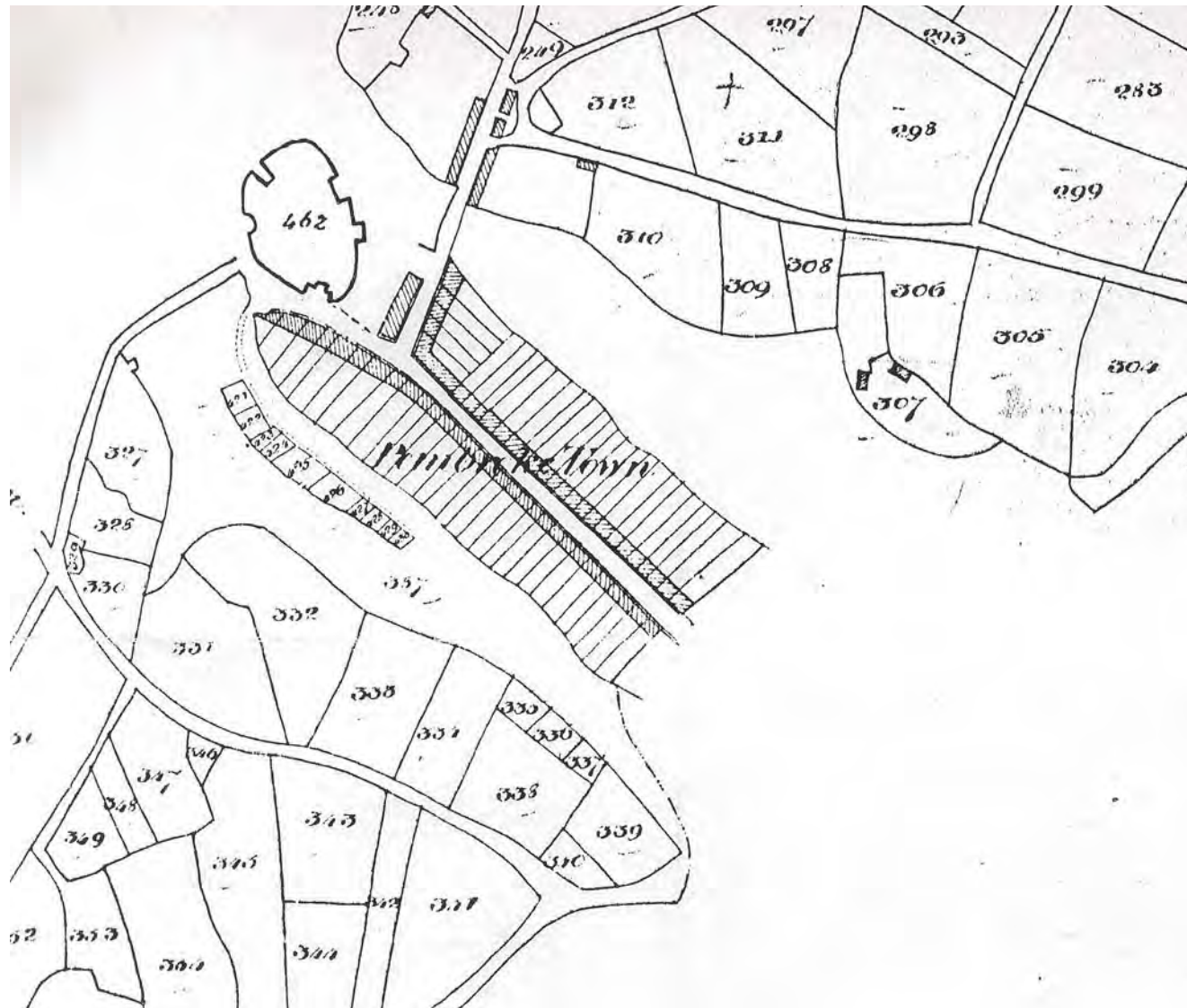


Figure 6:
Extract from the
St Mary's Parish
tithe map of 1841.



Figure 7: Extract from the 6 inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1862, published in 1869. Site marked in red.



Figure 8: Extract from the 1;500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1864. Site outline marked in blue.



Figure 9: Extract from the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1866. Site marked in blue

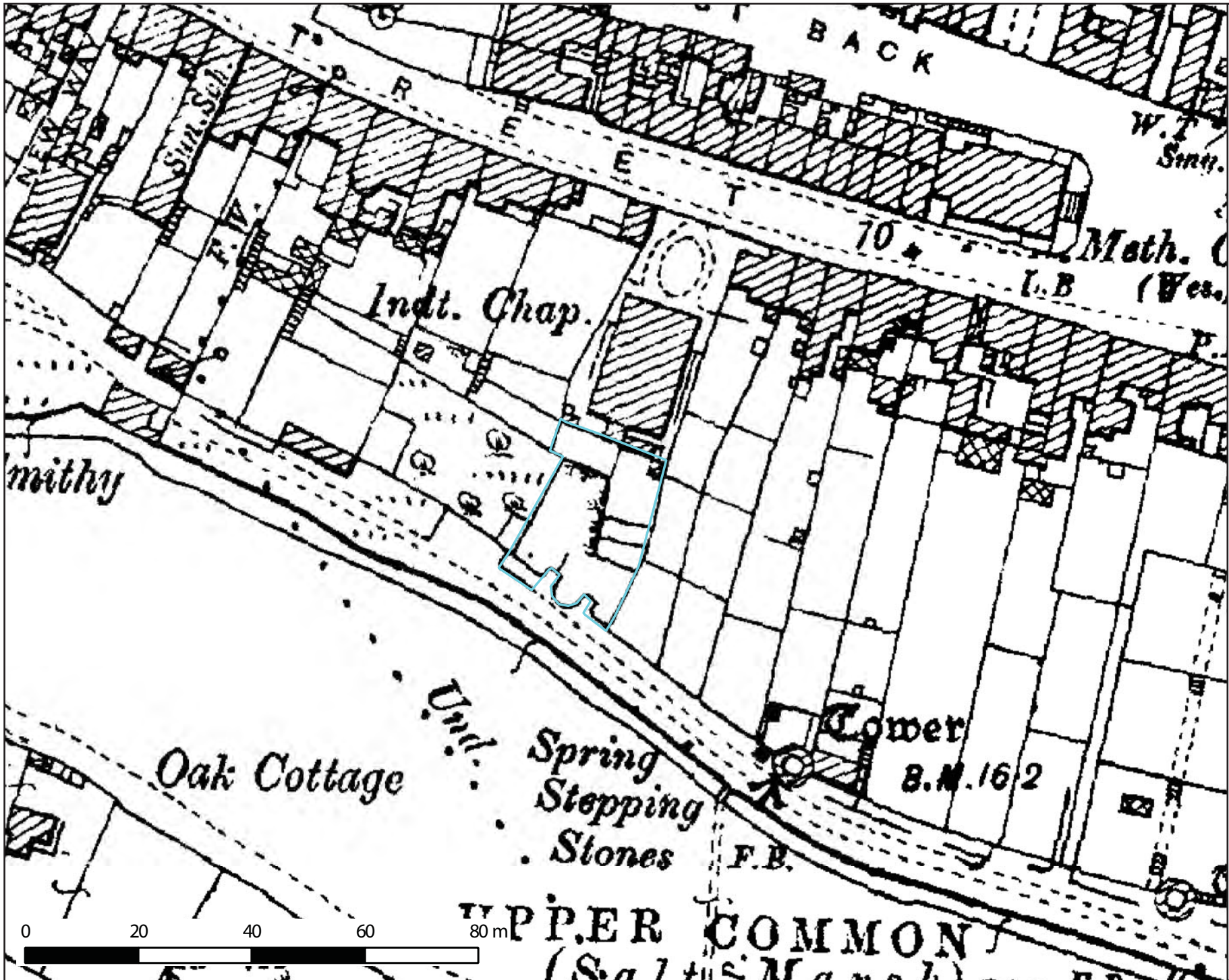
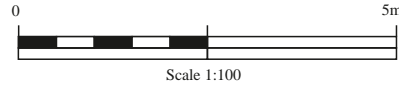
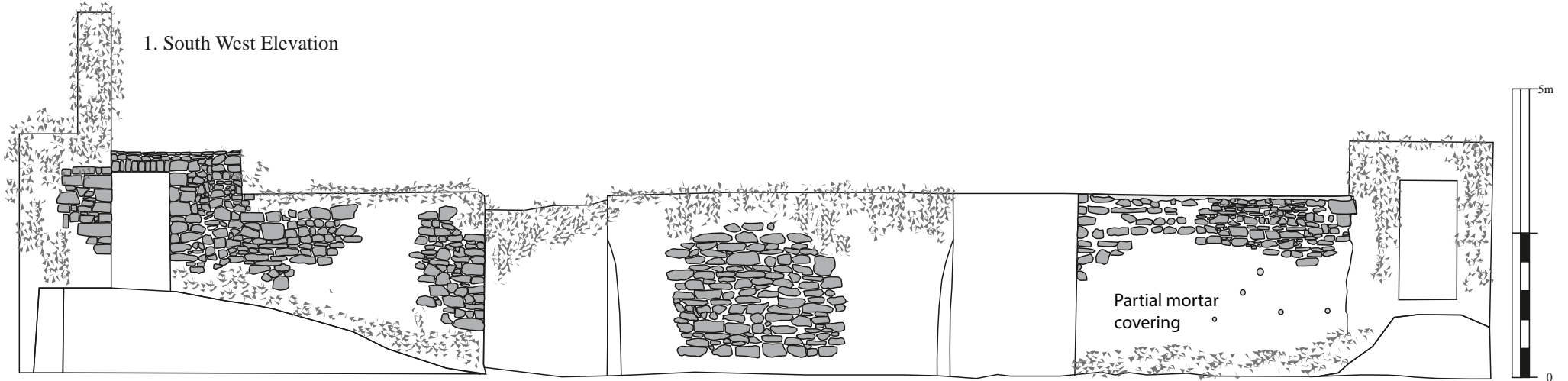


Figure 10: Extract from the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1908. Site outline marked in blue.

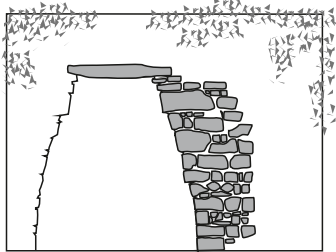
1. South West Elevation



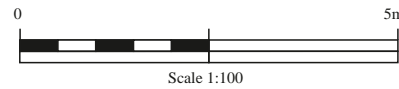
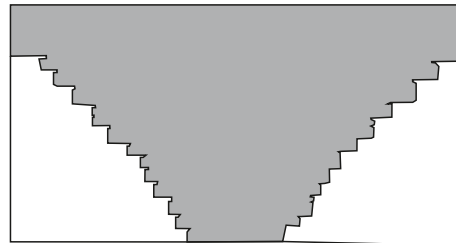
2. South East Elevation



3. South East Elevation



4. Profile



5. North West Elevation

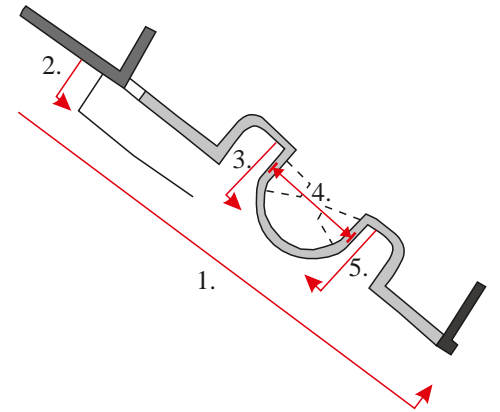
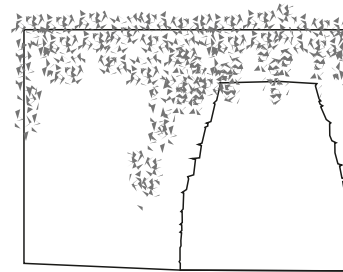


Figure 11: South West wall Elevations

1. South East Elevation

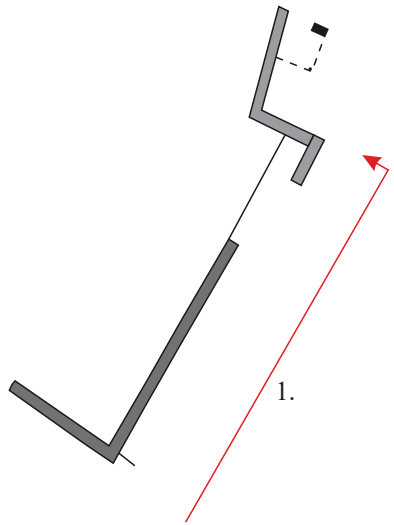
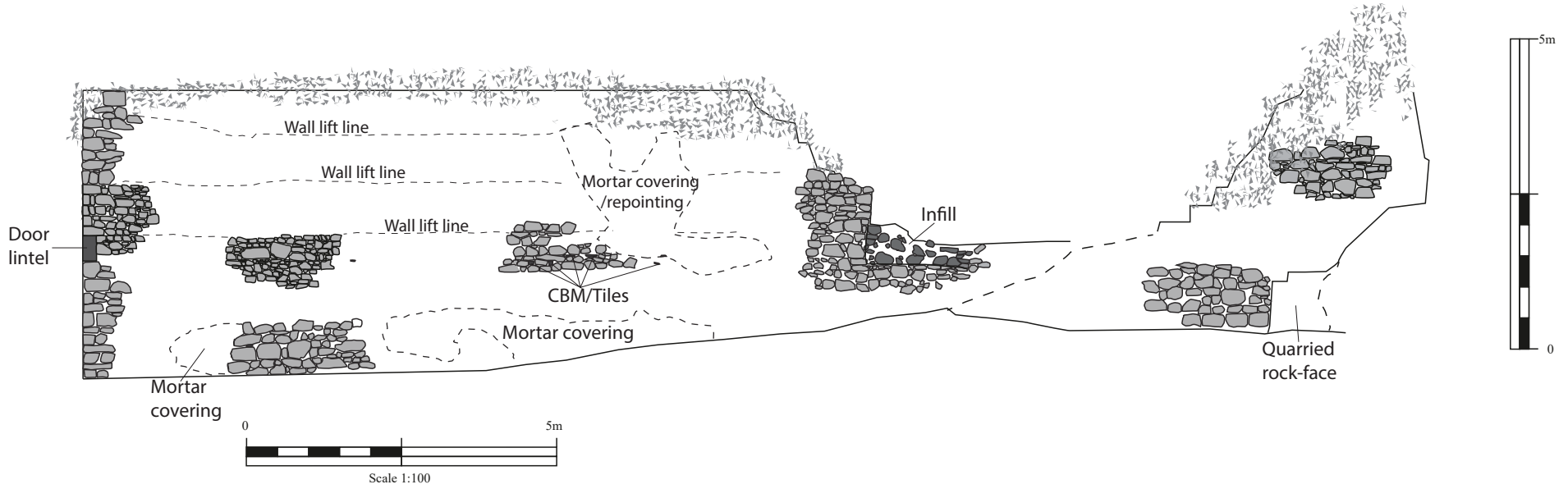
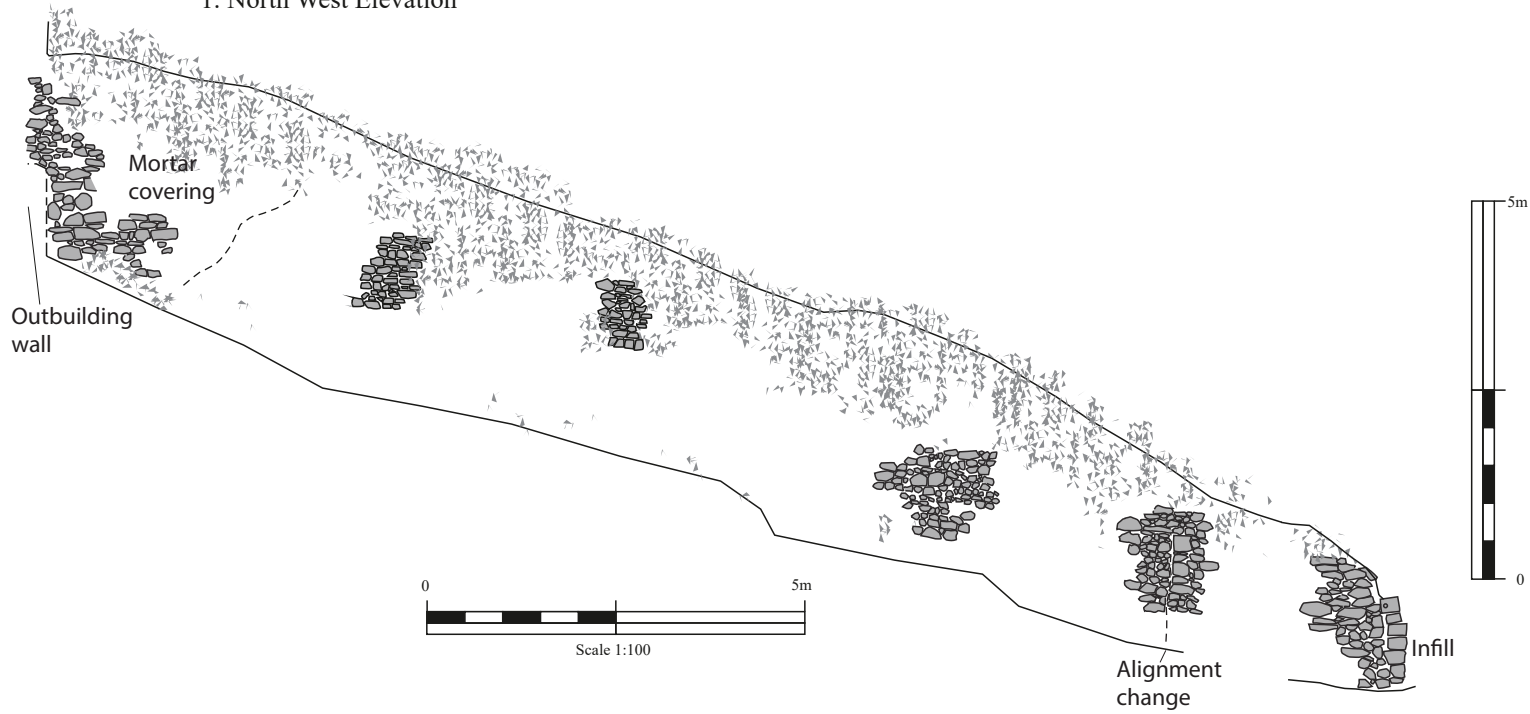


Figure 12: North West Wall Elevations

1. North West Elevation



2. North West Elevation Cont.

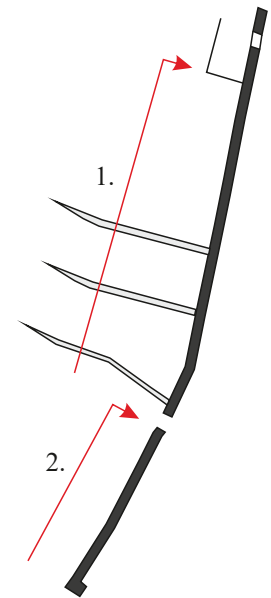
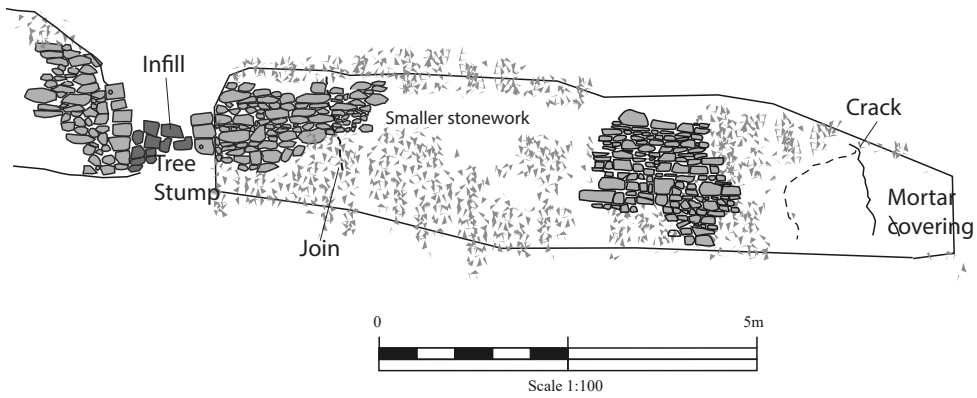
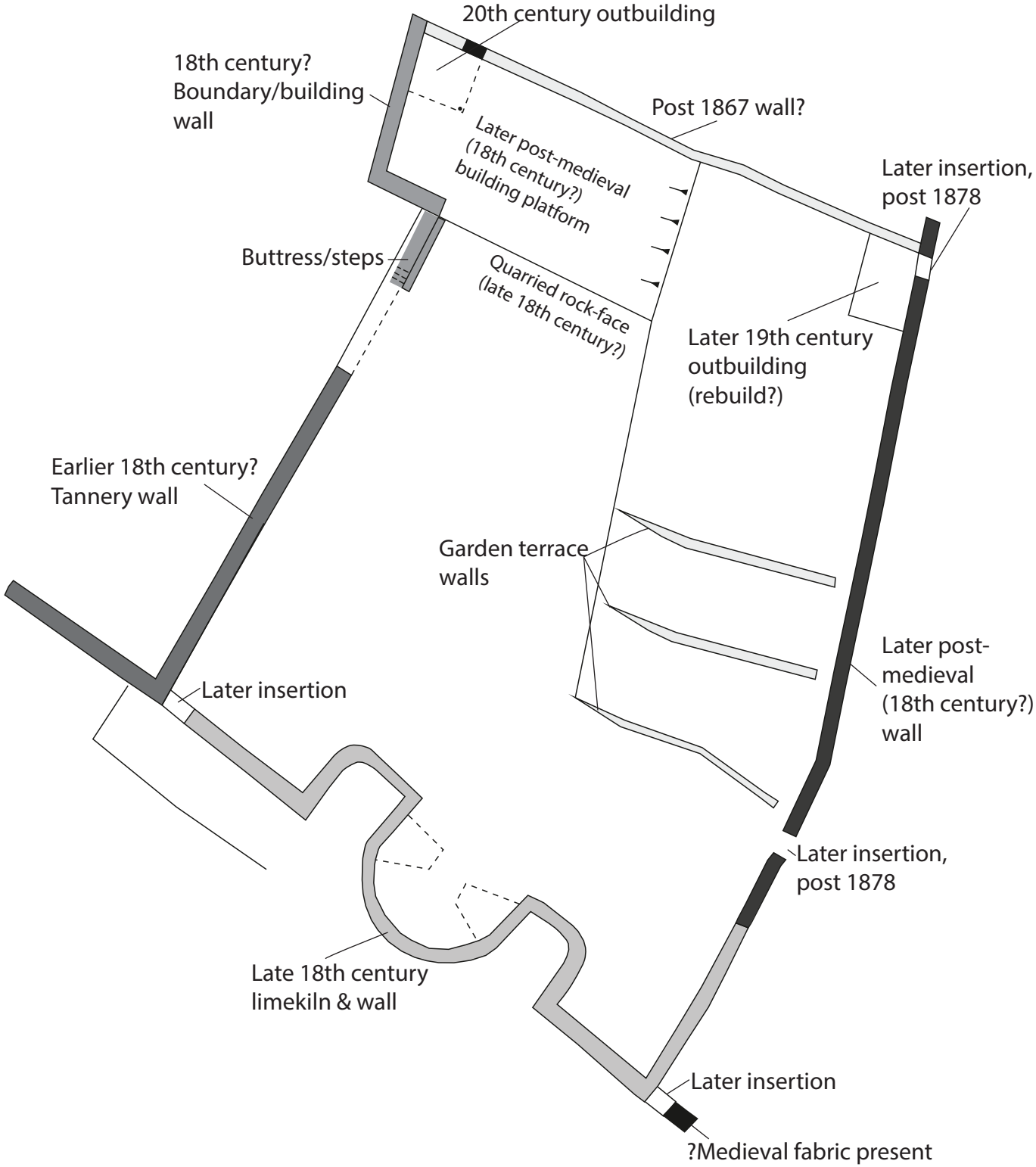
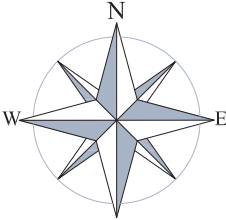


Figure 13: South East Wall Elevations

Figure 14: Phasing plan



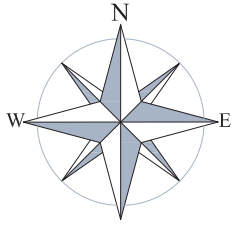


Figure 15: Photographic Plan, Arrows Correspond to Number and Direction

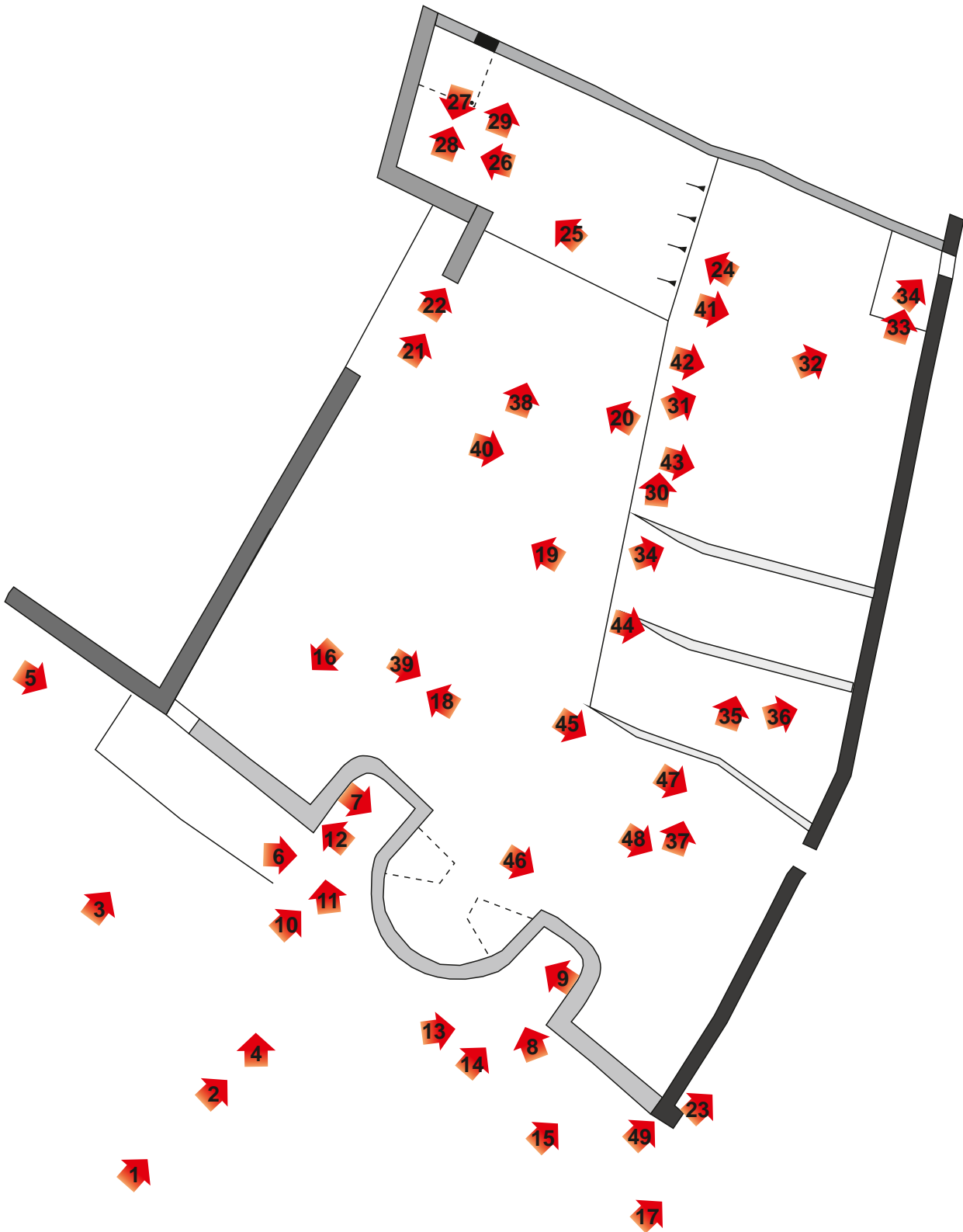




Plate 1: View north east toward south wall external elevation



Plate 2: View north east toward south wall external elevation



Plate 3: View north east toward south wall entrance



Plate 4: View north east toward south wall



Plate 5: View south east toward entrance ramp retaining wall



Plate 6: View east toward lime kiln



Plate 7: View east toward lime kiln western drain hole



Plate 8: View west toward lime kiln



Plate 9: View west toward lime kiln drain hole



Plate 10: View north east toward south external wall



Plate 11: View north toward south external wall



Plate 12: View north west toward detail of south external wall



Plate 13: View east toward south external wall



Plate 14: View north east toward south external wall



Plate 15: View north east toward south external wall



Plate 16: View south west toward south wall, internal view



Plate 17: View north east toward south external wall, showing transition from medieval wall to the right (medieval arrow loop visible in bottom right), to 18th/19th century wall to left of ivy.



Plate 18: View north west toward west wall



Plate 19: View north west toward west wall



Plate 20: View north west toward west wall



Plate 21: View north east toward north west wall buttress



Plate 22: View north east toward north west wall buttress



Plate 23: Stairs built in the adjacent property to the east, built against the burgage plot boundary wall, illustrated as a comparison to the stairs revealed in the north west buttress wall



Plate 24: View north west toward west wall



Plate 25: View north toward later extension



Plate 26: View north west toward west wall



Plate 27: View south west toward return on west wall



Plate 28: View north east toward north wall

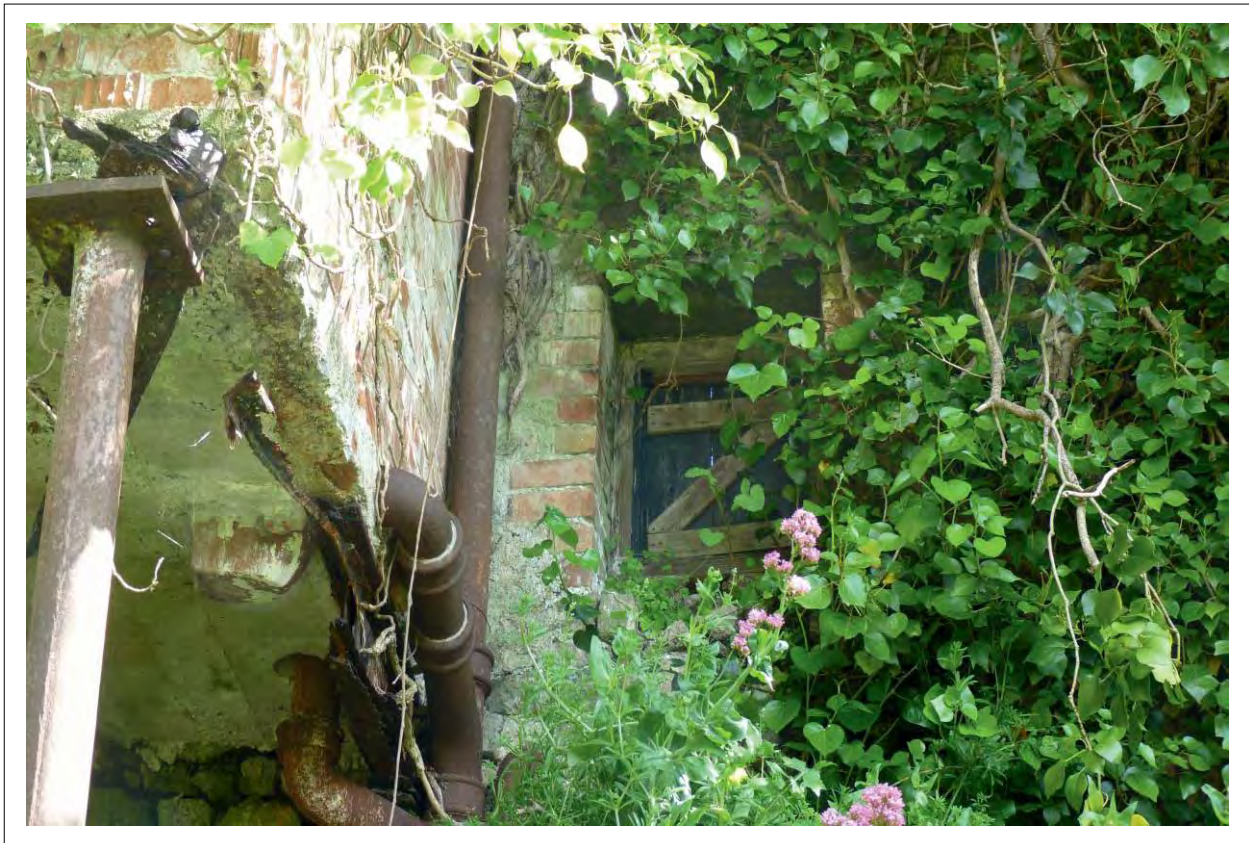


Plate 29: View north east toward brick window in north wall



Plate 30: View north toward north wall



Plate 31: View north toward later extension in north wall

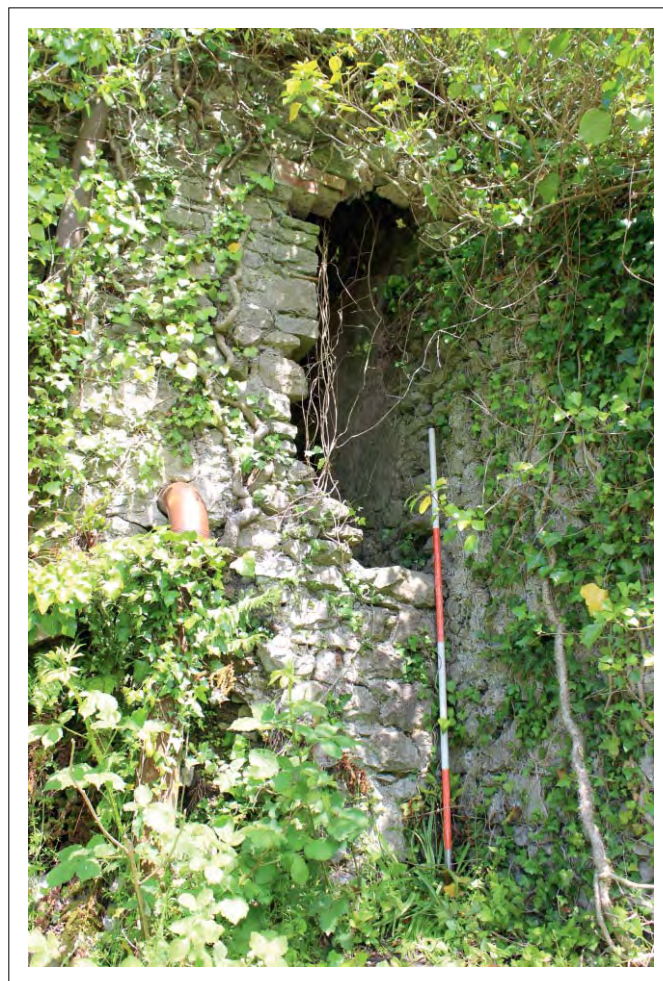


Plate 32: View north toward later extension



Plate 33: View north east showing internal view of later extension in north wall



Plate 34: View north east showing detail of doorway



Plate 35: View north east toward stone terrace walls



Plate 36: View east of return to accommodate steps in front of the boundary wall in the stone terrace walls



Plate 37: View north east toward stone terrace walls



Plate 38: View north east toward the quarried rock face at the lower level within the plot



Plate 39: View south east toward east wall



Plate 40: View south east toward east wall



Plate 41: View south east toward east wall



Plate 42: View south east toward east wall



Plate 43: View south east toward east wall



Plate 44: View south east toward east wall



Plate 45: View south east toward east wall



Plate 46: View south east toward east wall



Plate 47: View south east toward east wall, showing detail of blocked entrance



Plate 48: View south east toward east wall, showing detail of possible rebuilt section



Plate 49: View north east along east wall, showing detail of alignment change

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX I: Specification

Archaeology Wales Ltd
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan, Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF
T: 01686 440371
E: info@arch-wales.co.uk
www.arch-wales.co.uk

Specification

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

Tabernacle Chapel, Pembroke

Prepared for:
Pembroke 21C Community Association

Project No: 2319

17th March 2015

Archaeology Wales Limited
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan, Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6QF
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440319
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk



NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

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

1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

2 Site Description and Development Details

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 Site specific objectives

Desk-Based Assessment

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

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

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

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

Building Recording

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

4 The proposed archaeological work

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

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

The desk-based assessment will consider the following:

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

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

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

The assessment will consider the following:

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

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

Community Involvement

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

6 The Site Visit (Stage 2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

7 Building Recording (Stage 3)

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

Recording

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

The following will be considered:

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

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

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

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

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

Community involvement

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

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

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

Desk-based assessment

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

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

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

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

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

The report will specifically include the following:

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

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

Building Recording

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

Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

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

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

The site archive

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

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

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

9 Resources and timetable

Standards

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

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

Staff

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

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

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

Insurance

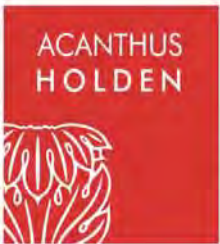
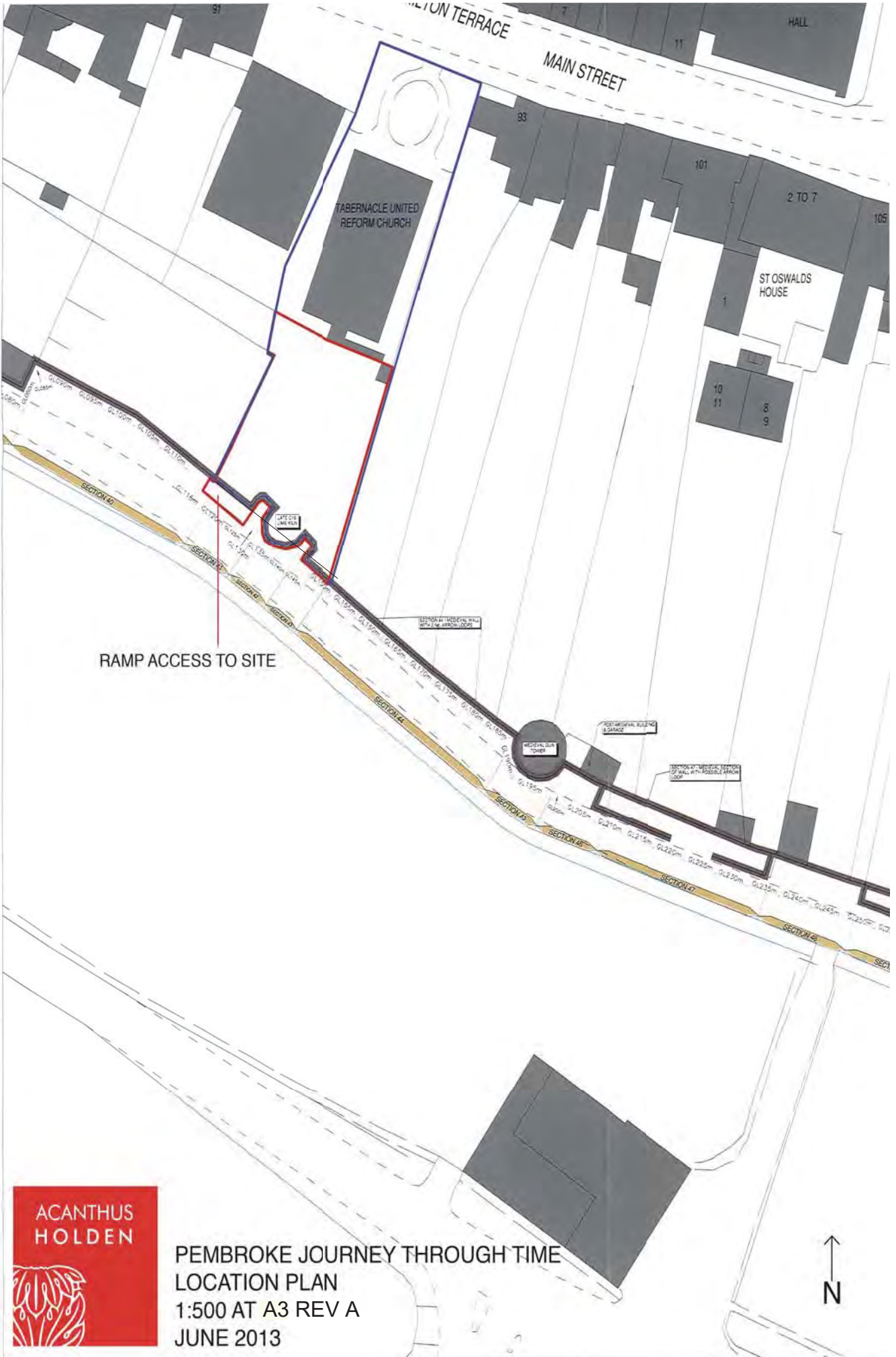
AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Arbitration

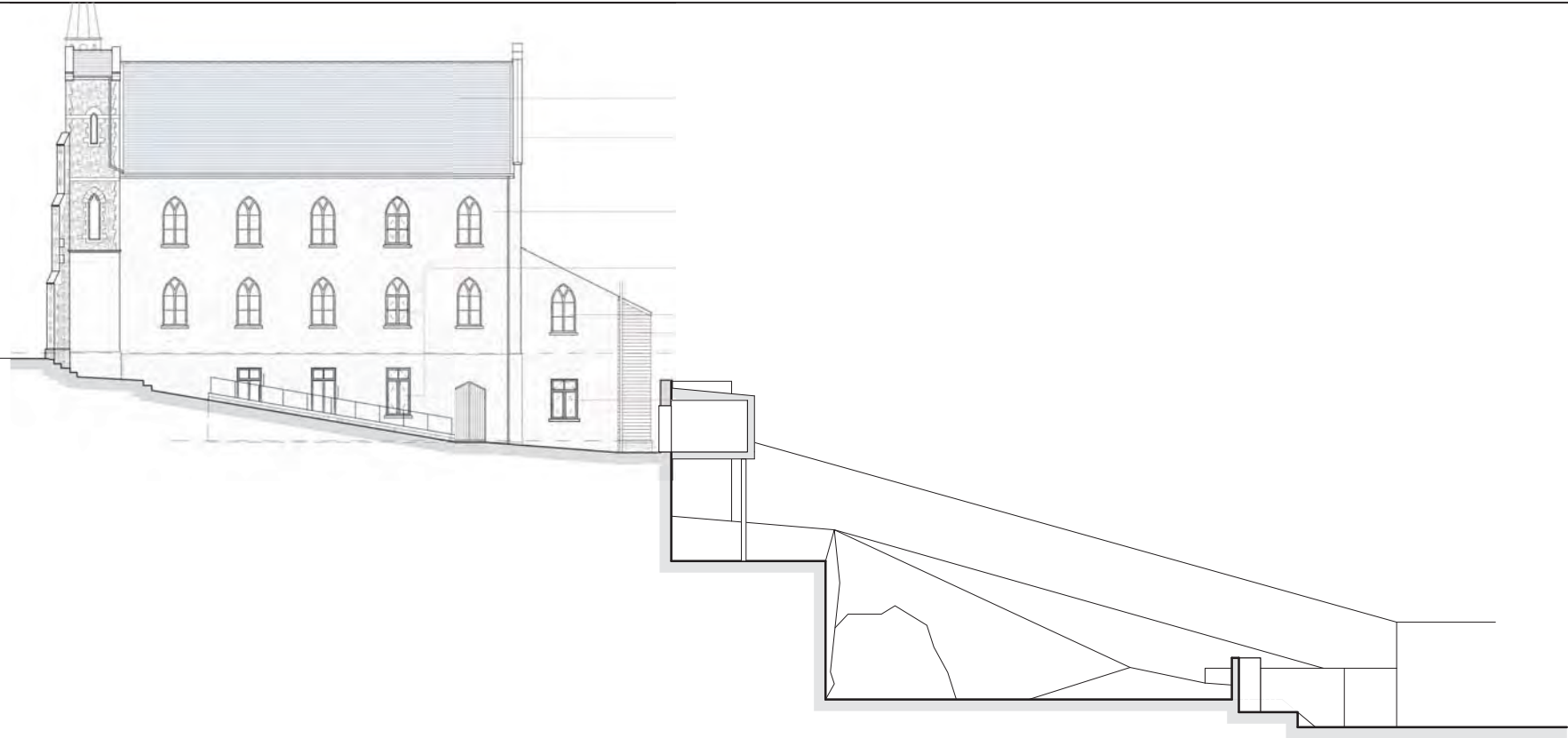
In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred for decision in accordance with the Rules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

Health and safety

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



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



01 SECTIONAL ELEVATION 1:100 @ A1



02 PLAN 1:100 @ A1



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

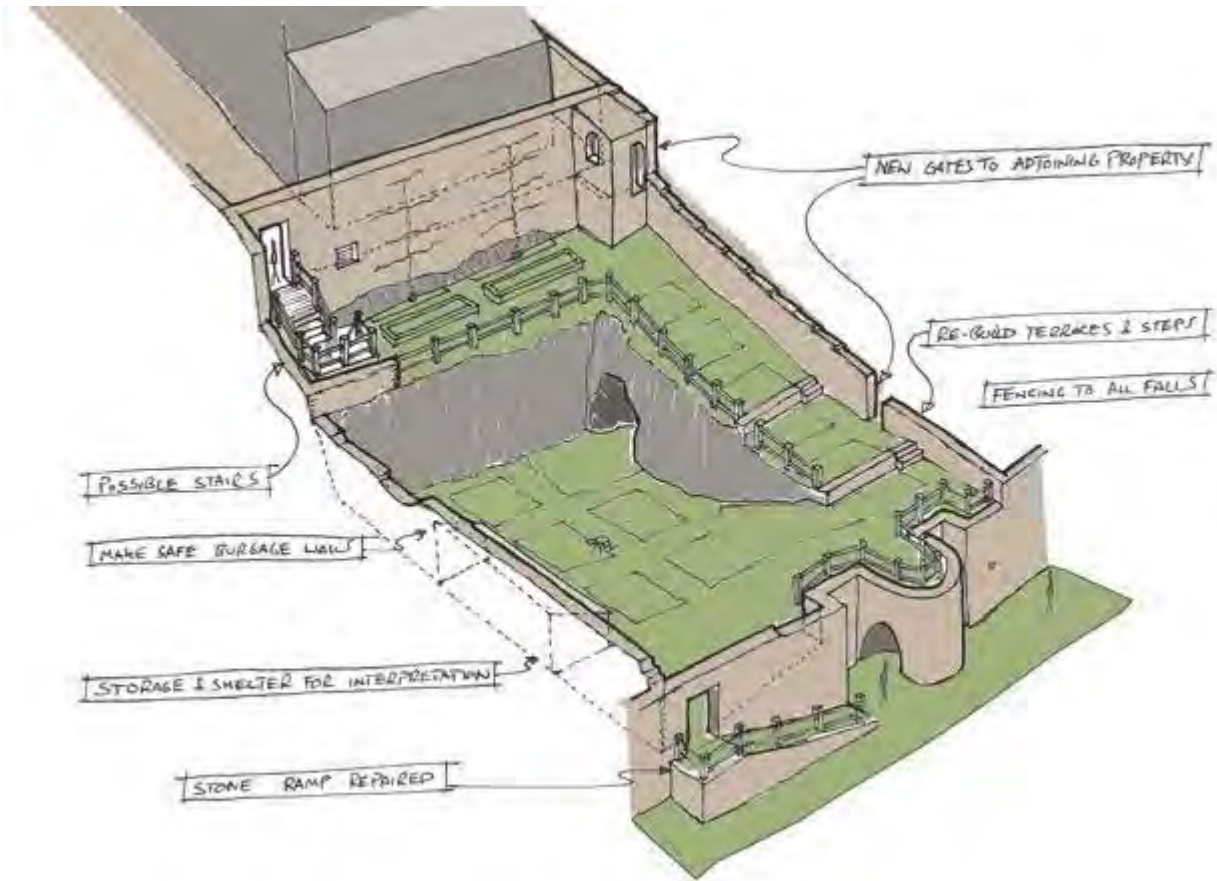
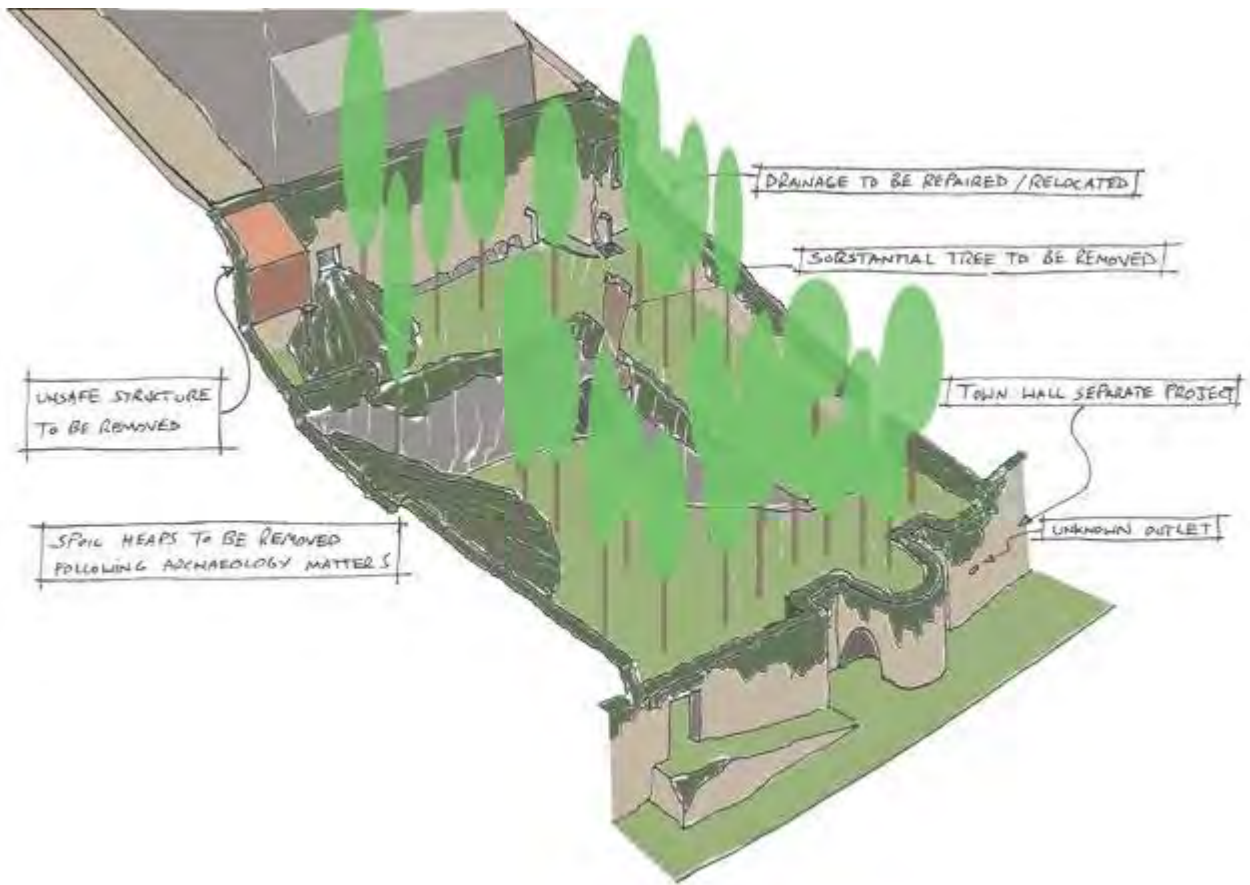
Energy Consultant:
Structural Engineer:
M & E Consultant:
Quantity Surveyer:

WATERMAN'S LANE
THE GREEN
PEMBROKE
PEMBROKESHIRE
WALES
SA71 4NU
TEL (01646) 685472
FAX (01646) 621200
architect@acanthus-holden.co.uk
www.acanthus.co.uk/holden



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

NOTE: THESE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELATED DRAWINGS, SCHEDULES AND/OR SPECIFICATIONS. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE. ANY DISCREPANCIES TO BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY.
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Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX II:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Tabernacle & Town Wall, Pembroke

Site Name:	Tabernacle Church, Pembroke
Site Code:	TTWP/15/BR
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SM 98695 01291
Site Type:	Burgage plot
Project Type:	Building Recording Level 3
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	March - August 2015
Categories Present:	Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street,
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MIFA & Jill Houlston

Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales).

Registered office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers,
9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY