

**SOUTH QUAY, PEMBROKE
NOS. 4, 5 & 6 CASTLE TERRACE,
NOS. 7 & 8 NORTHGATE STREET:
LEVEL 3
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**



View northeast across frontages of Nos. 6, 5 & 4 Castle Terrace



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NOS. 7 & 8 NORTHGATE STREET:

LEVEL 3
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

By

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Hubert Wilson**



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**SOUTH QUAY, PEMBROKE NOS. 4, 5 & 6 CASTLE TERRACE;
NOS. 7 & 8 NORTHGATE STREET:**

LEVEL 3 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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ERN 118123 – South Quay, Pembroke
Nos. 4, 5 & 6 Castle Terrace; Nos. 7 & 8 Northgate Street:
Level 3 Historic Building Recording

**SOUTH QUAY, PEMBROKE NOS. 4, 5 & 6 CASTLE TERRACE;
NOS. 7 & 8 NORTHGATE STREET:**

LEVEL 3 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake a comprehensive building survey of a series of five buildings within the proposed South Quay development area at the west end of the medieval town of Pembroke, Pembrokeshire - Nos. 4-6 Castle Terrace, and Nos. 7 and 8 Northgate Street.

Of the five buildings in this study, Nos. 4 & 5 Castle Terrace (LB 6313) and No. 7 Northgate Street (LB 6425) are listed buildings; both Grade II. All of the buildings lie within the Pembroke Conservation Area.

The buildings were redundant and in a very poor state of repair at the time of the survey and some areas were not safely accessible. The survey of the buildings has produced an appropriate record of the structures; the results of which are presented within this report.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i gynnal arolwg adeiladau cynhwysfawr o gyfres o bum adeilad yn ardal ddatblygu arfaethedig Cei'r De ym mhen gorllewinol tref ganoloesol Penfro, Sir Benfro - Rhifau. 4-6 Teras Castell, a Rhifau 7 ac 8 Stryd Northgate.

O'r pum adeilad yn yr astudiaeth hon, dim ond Rhifau 4 & 5 Teras Castell (AR 6313) a Rhif 7 Stryd Northgate (AR 6425) sy'n adeiladau rhestredig; y ddau yn Radd II. Mae'r holl adeiladau yn Ardal Gadwraeth Penfro.

Roedd yr adeiladau'n ddiangen ac mewn cyflwr gwael iawn ar adeg yr arolwg ac nid oedd rhai ardaloedd yn hygyrch. Mae'r arolwg o'r adeiladau wedi cynhyrchu cofnod priodol o'r strwythurau; cyflwynir ei ganlyniadau yn yr adroddiad hwn.

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Pembrokeshire County Council to undertake a 'Level 3' survey, as defined in 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (Historic England 2016), of a series of five buildings within the proposed South Quay development area at the west end of the medieval town of Pembroke, Pembrokeshire - Nos. 4 Castle Terrace (PRN 6394), 5 Castle Terrace (PRN 115023) & 6 Castle Terrace, and Nos. 7 Northgate Street (PRN 20036) and 8 Northgate Street (PRN 115025).

The building survey will be used to inform design proposals for the scheme, to provide an understanding of the significance of the buildings, the existing condition of historic building fabric and an indication of any constraints to the development due to the significance of the buildings.

Of the five buildings in this study, Nos. 4 & 5 Castle Terrace (LB 6313) and No. 7 Northgate Street (LB 6425) are listed buildings; both Grade II. Within the immediate environs, No. 2 Castle Terrace, the South Quay and the Royal George are also listed. All of the buildings lie within the Pembroke Conservation Area.

The buildings were redundant and in a very poor state of repair at the time of the survey and some areas were not safely accessible.

The study shows that at least two medieval buildings survive in Castle Terrace, No. 4 and No. 6; they represent single-pile, masonry town houses of some quality, and of at least two storeys, lying along the main axial road through medieval Pembroke and very close to the castle. No. 5 Castle Terrace, lying between them, was not seen at basement level, apart from its rearmost element; it does not feature as a medieval building in any of the published sources and databases, but neither does No. 6, so the potential for surviving medieval fabric cannot be dismissed.

The terraced garden areas of Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Castle Terrace that slope down northwards towards South Quay contain numerous stone boundary walls that follow burgage plots laid out in the medieval period.

No medieval or early post-medieval work was observed in Nos. 7 and 8 Northgate Street, but the street does not appear to have been developed with its own properties until the seventeenth or early eighteenth century.

The Level 3 survey of the buildings has produced an appropriate and comprehensive record of the structures; the results of which are presented within this report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Pembrokeshire County Council to undertake a historic building survey of a series of five buildings within the proposed South Quay development area in Pembroke, Pembrokeshire (roughly centred on SM 9830 0157, Figure 1), close to the earliest occupied area of the town next to the castle.
- 1.1.2 The surveys will be used to inform design proposals for a proposed development scheme of the area, to provide an understanding of the significance of the buildings, the existing condition of historic building fabric and an indication of any constraints to the development due to the significance of the buildings.
- 1.1.3 As part of this forthcoming application further information is required to determine more about the phasing and significance of the buildings. A 'Level 3' survey, as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to best recording practice* (Historic England, 2016) has been undertaken the results of which are reported upon below.
- 1.1.4 This study concerns five buildings at the west end of the medieval town of Pembroke – Nos. 4-6 Castle Terrace, and Nos. 7 and 8 Northgate Street (Figure 2). The buildings are now derelict and, with the exception of No. 6 Castle Terrace, were not fully accessible for safety reasons. In most cases, thick finishes obscure much of the walling. These constraints hampered full structural analysis and interpretation.
- 1.1.5 Of the five buildings in this study, Nos. 4 & 5 Castle Terrace (LB Ref No. 6313) and No. 7 Northgate Street (LB Ref No. 6425) are listed buildings; both Grade II. Within the immediate environs, No. 2 Castle Terrace, the South Quay and the Royal George are also listed.
- 1.1.6 Nos. 4 and 6 Castle Terrace show medieval fabric.
- 1.1.7 The garden areas of Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Castle Street are terraced, sloping downwards from Castle Terrace towards South Quay. They contain numerous stone boundary walls, some of considerable height. The boundaries follow the burgage plots laid out in the medieval period and potentially they may contain some medieval fabric. The walls themselves are significant historic assets.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 The Building Recording was designed to record the existing fabric of the five buildings at the site and the rear yard walls forming burgage plots through a combination of photographic survey, written descriptions and measured surveys.
- 1.2.2 The five buildings subject to survey were:
 - No. 4 Castle Terrace
 - No. 5 Castle Terrace
 - No. 6 Castle Terrace (Castle Gate Surgery)
 - No. 7 Northgate Street
 - No. 8 Northgate Street
- 1.2.3 The buildings are all under the ownership of Pembrokeshire County Council.

- 1.2.4 Nos. 4 & 5 Castle Terrace and No. 7 Northgate Street are designated as Grade II Listed Buildings. All of the buildings lie within the Pembroke Conservation Area.
- 1.2.5 The ground slopes fairly steeply from south to north across the study area, meaning that street level is some 6 metres above the levels to the rear of the Castle Terrace properties – some of which therefore have basements at backyard level in their rear (northern) sections.

1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the site, its archaeological and historical background, before summarising the results of the historic building recording programme. Sources are referenced within the text or as footnotes.

1.4 Illustrations and Photographs

- 1.4.1 Representative photographs are included throughout the text to illustrate descriptions and show relevant features.
- 1.4.2 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale and are illustrative only. Many are copied from previous studies undertaken of the development area by Dyfed Archaeological Trust and the collections of information held by Neil Ludlow.

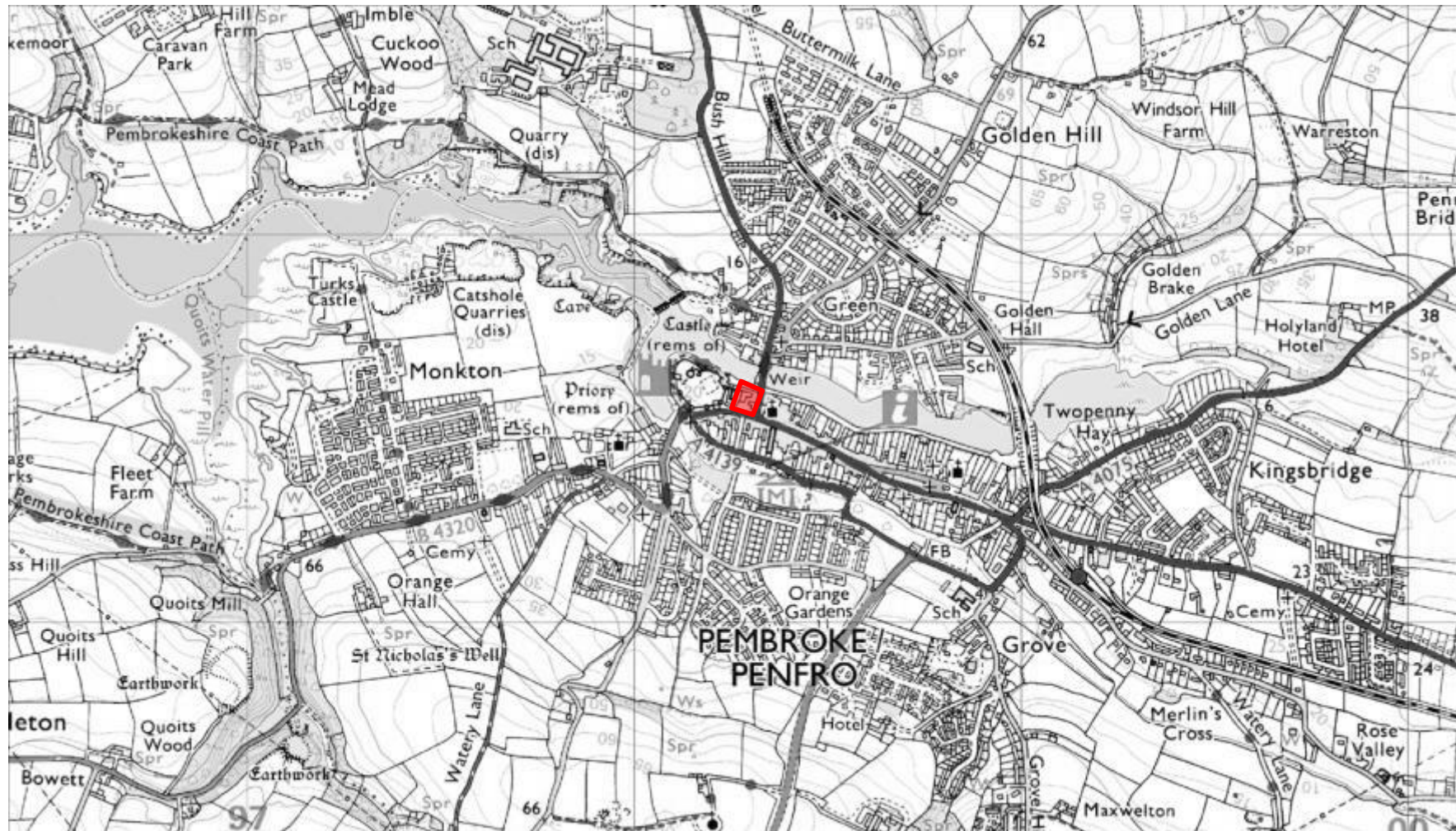


Figure 1: Map extract showing the location of South Quay area of Pembroke

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Figure 2: Locations of the five buildings within the South Quay development area

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The works was undertaken to a Level 3 building record as defined in the Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2016). This level of recording is described thus:

*Level 3 is an **analytical record**, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building'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 building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.*

The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat, but time or resources are insufficient to allow for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited

- 2.2 Based on the Level 3 record as defined in the Historic England guidelines (2016) the following has been undertaken:

Drawn Record

- Measured plans, cross sections and internal and external elevations of the existing buildings have been previously commissioned by Pembrokeshire County Council, when the structures were more accessible. These have been supplied for use within this report.
- A site plan relating the buildings to other structures and to related topographical and landscape features.
- A plan showing the locations and direction of accompanying photographs.

Photographic Record

- A general view or views of the buildings and their external appearance.
- Any external or internal detail or evidence for their former existence.
- Any dates or other inscriptions, any signage, makers' plates or graffiti.
- Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the buildings' history.

Written Record

- The buildings' National Grid references and addresses. The date of the record, the names of the recorders and archive location.
- Summary of the buildings' form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known.
- An introduction, setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints which limited the achievement of objectives.
- Acknowledgements and permission for copyright of any items reproduced.
- A discussion of published sources relating to the building and an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression).
- An account of the buildings' overall form and its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.
- An account of the past and present uses of the buildings and their parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the buildings, and their purposes.
- Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the buildings.

2.3 The survey of the interior of the buildings was undertaken by James Meek and Fran Murphy of DAT Archaeological Services and Neil Ludlow on Tuesday 8th and Wednesday 9th October 2019. The photographic survey of the burgage walls was undertaken by Fran Murphy and Hubert Wilson on Monday 2nd December 2019.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SUMMARY (Neil Ludlow)

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following information has been compiled by Neil Ludlow, historic buildings expert with extensive knowledge of the history and development of Pembroke.
- 3.1.2 This background discusses the development and background history of Castle Terrace and then Northgate Street and the quay.

3.2 Castle Terrace

- 3.2.1 Castle Terrace is merely the name bestowed, in the nineteenth century, upon the westernmost stretch of Main Street. Main Street, which runs from east to west towards the castle, was the sole axial route through the medieval town and was clearly a primary feature.
- 3.2.2 Pembroke was founded in the early years of the twelfth century (Walker 1989. 132-5); the pattern of long, narrow burgage plots, co-axial upon Main Street, is extremely well-preserved, largely due to the limestone rubble construction of the plot boundary walls. Though none have been precisely dated, some of these walls may be medieval.
- 3.2.3 Main Street is also notable for the survival of late-medieval masonry buildings, usually in the form of their vaulted undercrofts. The contemporary historian George Owen of Henllys, writing c.1600, tells us that 'most . . . houses of any account were built with vaults very strongly and substantially wrought' (Owen 1892, 77). A list of surviving medieval buildings in the town has been compiled by Tony Parkinson, formerly of RCAHMS (Parkinson 2000, 579-82). Their superstructures have fared less well, but even where early masonry cannot be seen, this need not imply its absence – later alterations and finishes may conceal medieval work in many other buildings. This became apparent when No. 6 Castle Terrace was examined revealing features, hitherto unrecognized, of medieval form.
- 3.2.4 Pembroke was a successful medieval town, but decline was apparent by the later fifteenth century when properties were becoming vacant (Lloyd *et al.* 2004, 328), and it accelerated through the sixteenth century: according to George Owen it was, by c.1600, 'ruinous and much decayed . . . yet still carries the show of a good town [and] is good for such houses that are standing' (Owen 1906, 101, 359). Nevertheless, at least some of its surviving early masonry may be sixteenth- or early seventeenth-century rather than medieval (see eg. Lloyd *et al.* 2004, 338; Parkinson 2000, 579-82; Wardle 2015, 38, 52), including elements within the study area.
- 3.2.5 Pembroke's fortunes revived in the early eighteenth century, and the town is also notable for the survival of a large number of good-quality Georgian buildings and their façades. Many fine town-houses were erected by country landowners, along with a number of inns and hotels, and they are among the best examples in Pembrokeshire (Wardle 2015, 24, 39); the majority are listed buildings. Nineteenth-century maps show the large, well laid-out gardens behind them. A number of these properties overlaid earlier undercrofts, re-used as cellars. The survival of both elements within Pembroke has been recognized to constitute a significant historic townscape (Wardle 2015).

3.3 Northgate Street and the quay

- 3.3.1 George Owen described Pembroke as lacking cross-streets (Owen 1897, 557). Nevertheless the north-south Northgate Street, which leads from Main Street to the bridge over the Pembroke River, with its mill – both of which were mentioned in 1199 (Hardy 1837, 3) – may, like the bridge itself, have been an element of the town from its very beginnings.
- 3.3.2 Pembroke was walled in the late thirteenth century (Ludlow 2001), when a gatehouse – the North Gate – was built between the bridge and the street; it was demolished in c.1820 (Lloyd *et al.* 2004, 337; Parkinson 1979-80), an event which may have been associated with the construction of a new, much larger mill at around the same time (Lloyd *et al.* 2004, 338).
- 3.3.3 George Owen's phrasing may then mean that, while Northgate Street was present in c.1600 – and it is shown on Speed's map of Pembroke, of c.1610 (Figure 3) – it lacked any development of its own. Speed shows St Mary's churchyard as extending westwards right up to the street itself, with no development between them (Figure 3), while the only building shown on the western side of the street appears to lie north-south, i.e. co-axial upon Main Street and in the backyard of No. 1 Castle Terrace. So it seems Northgate Street was originally an undeveloped thoroughfare running between this north-south plot and the churchyard: the subdivision of the plot into street-side properties – and development along the eastern side of the street, within the churchyard – occurred after 1610.

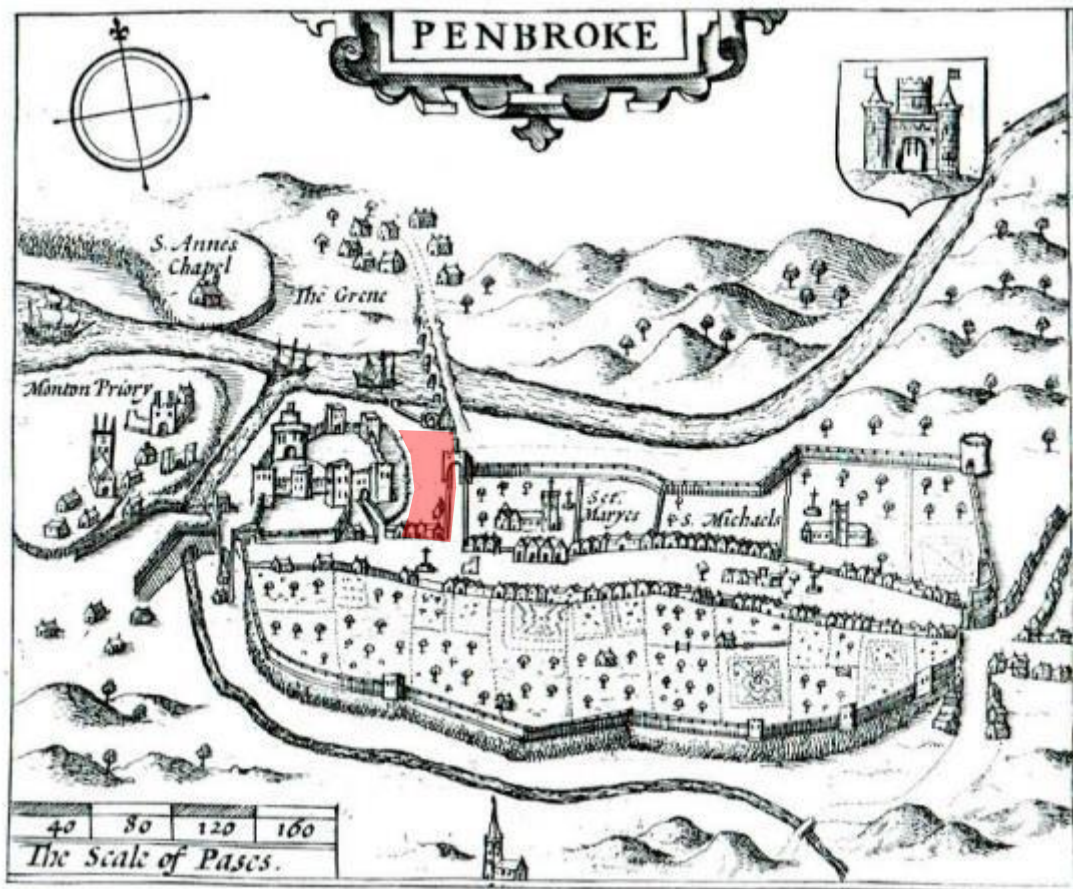


Figure 3: Speed's map of Pembroke, c.1610
(Approximate site area highlighted in red)

3.3.4 This may be confirmed by excavation in 1994. The area at the foot of Northgate Street, at the bridgehead, was found to have been an embayment of the Pembroke River, lying within a natural hollow (or even stream-valley) between the cliff-face beneath the castle, and the rocky bluff upon which St Mary's churchyard now stands (Lawler 2001, 172). The hollow therefore dictated the line of access to the town from the north, that is, the location of both the bridge and Northgate Street. The embayment was largely infilled when the medieval North Gate was built, but its vestiges survived until the quay was began c.1800 and were shown by Francis Place in 1678 (Figure 4), and by the Buck Brothers in 1748 (Figure 5).



Figure 4: Pembroke from the north, by Francis Place, 1678
(Study area marked with an arrow)

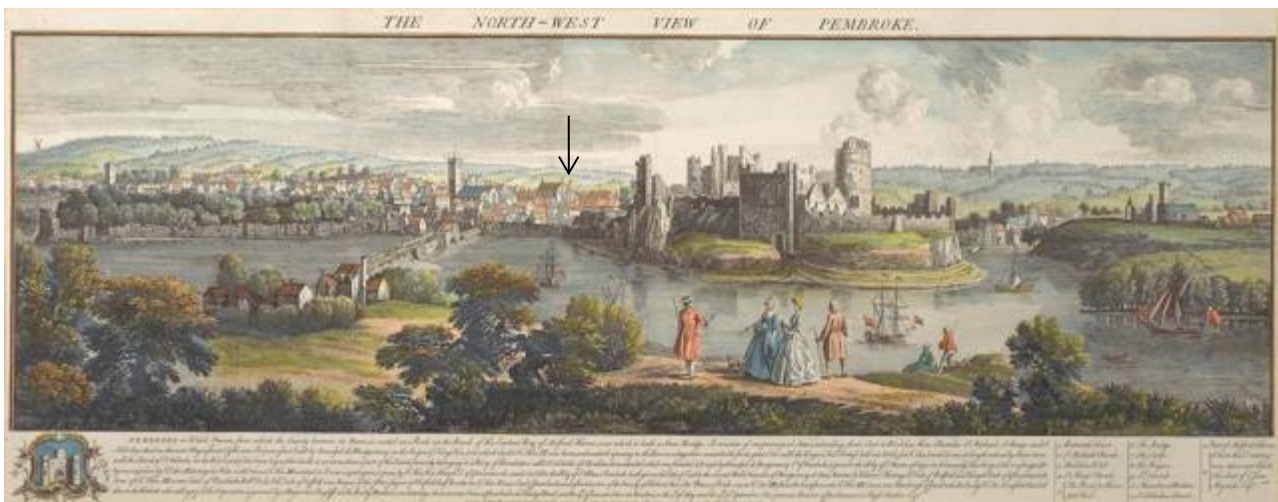


Figure 5: Pembroke from the north, by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, 1748
(Study area marked with an arrow)

3.3.5 Development along both sides of Northgate Street, in the form of separate properties, appears to be shown on the Buck print of 1748 (Figure 5), and is certainly depicted by Paul Sandby in 1778 (Figure 6) and on the Lovedon estate map of 1787 (Figure 7). The properties along the east side of the street are cut back into the bluff beneath the churchyard, and consequently have small backyards; those on the west side are also rather small and were carved out at the expense of the long yards behind Nos. 1-3 Castle Terrace.



Figure 6: Pembroke Castle from the northeast, by Paul Sandby, 1778
(The Northgate and Northgate Street behind marked by arrow)

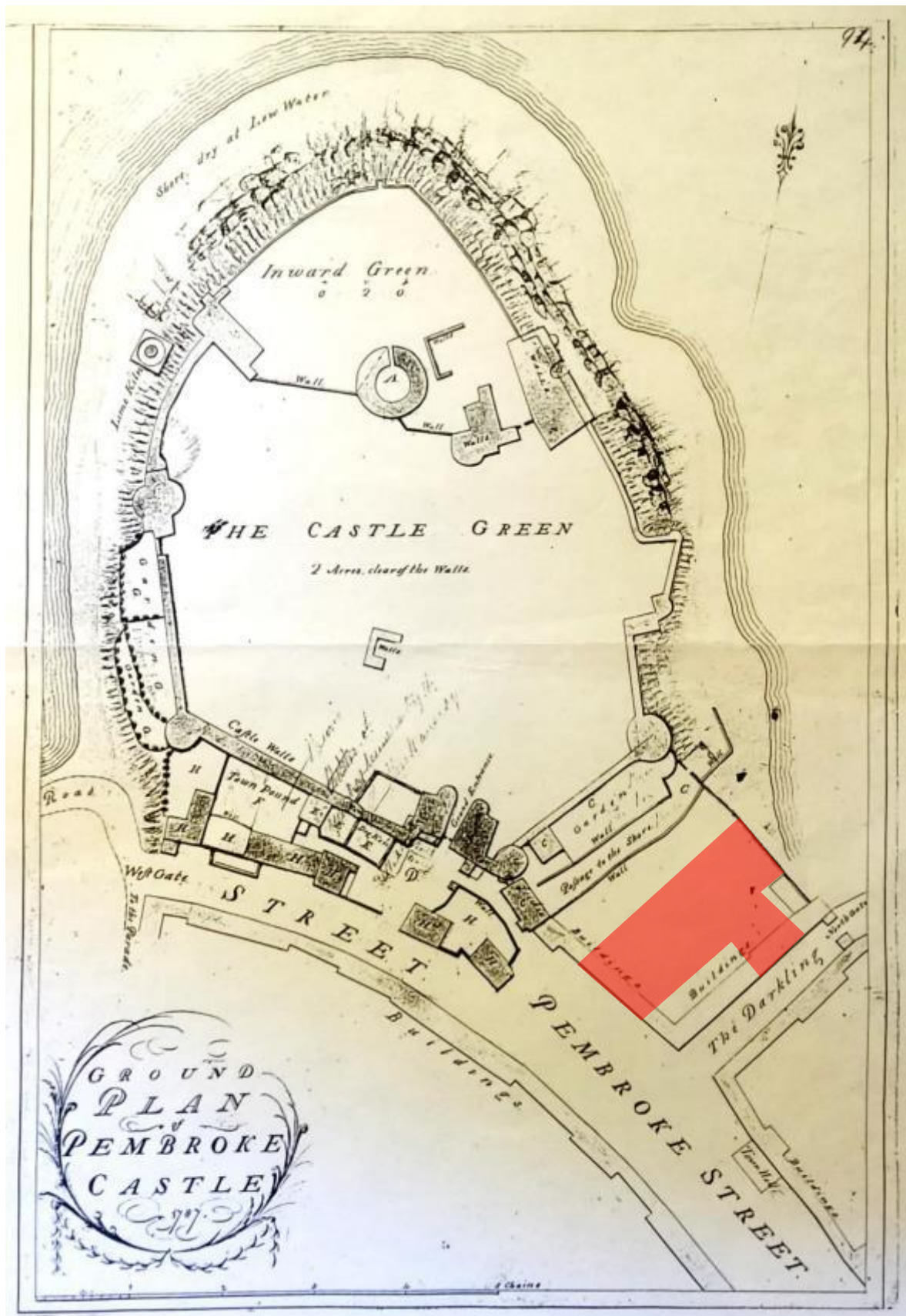


Figure 7: The Lovedon estate map of Pembroke. 1787
 (Approximate area highlighted in red)

- 3.3.6 A quay, possibly of timber, was established at the foot of Northgate Street in the late 1770s: it was not shown by Richard Wilson in 1775 (Figure 9), but appears to be depicted – along with the Royal George Inn, which was contemporary with, and doubtless served the quay – by Paul Sandby in 1778 (Figure 6). It was replaced by the present masonry structure in c.1818 (Listed Buildings website, building ID 6461).
- 3.3.7 Prior to the 1770s, vessels unloaded their cargo in Pennar Pill, onto lighters which then conveyed the goods to Pembroke Bridge (see below, 'Discussion'). There appears not, however, to have been any facility to unload them on the site of the present quay, which is shown as an area of mud-flats by Francis Place (Figure 4), on the Buck prints of 1740 and 1748 (Figures 5 and 8), and by Richard Wilson in 1775 (Figure 9). Although boats are shown drawn up onto these flats, this could not have occurred while they were still laden, and they must have been unloaded at high tide, presumably onto the bridge, from which the goods appear then to have entered the town via the medieval North Gate until its demolition in c.1820.



Figure 8: Pembroke Castle from the northwest,
by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, 1740
(Boats pulled onto mud flats in area of the present
South Quay indicated by arrow)

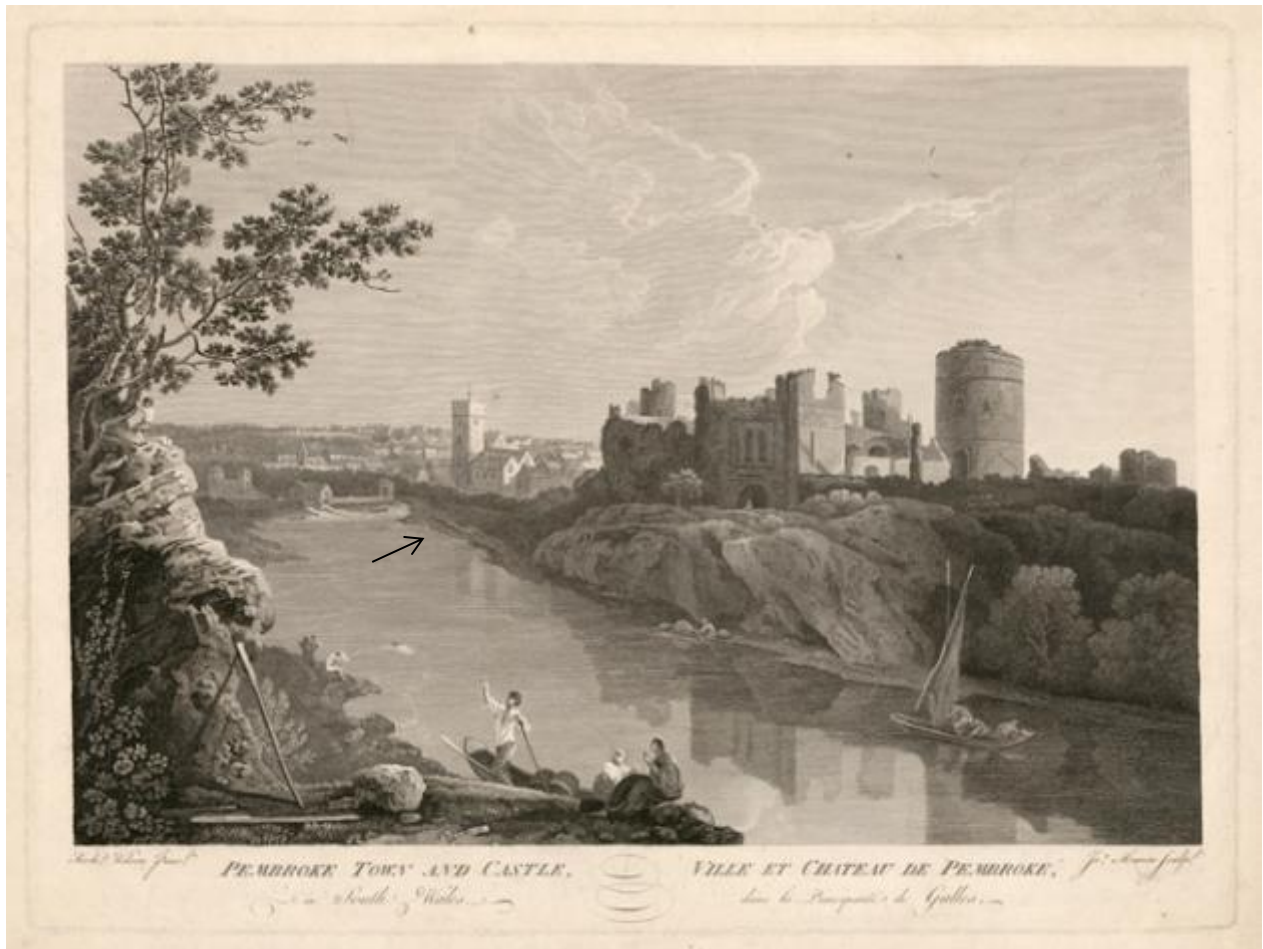


Figure 9: Pembroke Castle from the northwest, by Richard Wilson, 1775
(Mud flats in area of the present South Quay indicated by arrow)

4 BUILDING RECORDING RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following text describes the buildings subject to study, with illustrative photographs included throughout the text to demonstrate points raised. As noted above, all but No. 6 Castle Terrace had parts of the buildings which were unsafe and could not be accessed. Descriptions are provided of fabric that could be seen from accessible areas. It is also noted that existing surface finishes were still present obscuring underlying building fabric including features and potential phasing evidence.

4.1.2 In the descriptions below, 'medieval' is a descriptive rather than a chronological term and relates to a long-lived regional building tradition in Pembrokeshire, in use from c.1250 well into the seventeenth century (Day and Ludlow 2016, 68; Lloyd *et al.* 2004, 51; Parkinson 2000, 549). Its use in Pembroke town probably centres on the late fifteenth- and early sixteenth-century, as it does at Haverfordwest eg. the Tudor Trader's House, now re-erected at St Fagans National Museum of History, and at Tenby eg. the Tudor Merchant's House (Lloyd *et al.* 2004, 474; Murphy 1989, 246; Nash 2013).

4.2 Nos. 4 and 5 Castle Terrace - Formerly Castlegate Hotel - Above-Ground Elements (Figures 17, 18 & 19)

(PRNs 6394 & 115023; LB Ref No 6313)

4.2.1 Above ground level, Nos. 4 and 5 Castle Terrace are physically united to form a property under single ownership, which during the later twentieth century was a hotel, the 'Castlegate Hotel'; No. 5 also functioned as an ex-servicemen's club. The buildings were damaged by fire in around 2002 and left derelict, under the ownership of Pembrokeshire County Council.

4.2.2 In October 2019 both were in an unsafe condition, and access was restricted to the basement level of No. 4, and the rear half at basement level in No. 5. It was possible to access the southeastern reception room of No. 5 and the entrance hallway of No. 4, but beyond this collapse of superstructure was visible and access was not possible. Description of the upper floors is therefore superficial only, and largely confined to the exterior; it is supplemented with information from the Listed Buildings website the Pevsner guide (Lloyd *et al.* 2004, 338) and 'Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: Pembroke and Pembroke Dock' (Evans 1981, 3). Old photographs and prints were also examined, but most show Castle Terrace in extremely oblique view, while few are dated. Both buildings are listed (Grade II), largely on the strength of the medieval undercroft within No. 4 (see below). The title of the listing reads 'No. 4 Castle Terrace' but all other references are to both buildings.

4.2.3 The two properties now form a single, semi-detached unit, but are of one build and there is no structural dividing wall between them: they appear to represent what was originally a single, large town-house of considerable quality, straddling two medieval burgage plots. Published dates vary widely, from the eighteenth century (Coflein, NPRN 21742), through c.1800 (Lloyd *et al.* 2004, 338) and the early nineteenth century (Listed Building website), to the mid-nineteenth century (Evans 1981, 3). Such detail as was visible in October 2019 suggests a date towards the middle of this range, probably a few years either side of 1800; the building is shown on the Gastineau print of 1836 (Figure 10), and possibly on a Norris sketch which may be roughly contemporary (Figure 11).



Figure 10: Pembroke: Main Street, looking southwest towards the castle, by Henri Gastineau (1836). Nos. 4 and 5 are indicated by an arrow



Figure 11: Pembroke: Castle Terrace, looking southwest towards the castle, by Charles Norris (1830s?) The location of Nos. 4 & 5 is indicated with an arrow

- 4.2.4 The main frontage is an east-west block, parallel with the street, comprising three storeys over a basement level, with a slate gabled roof (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Southern facades of Nos. 4 & 5 Castle Terrace

- 4.2.5 It is single-pile, with two main rooms on each floor level in both properties. It is entered from the street through two doorways, back-to-back either side of an internal partition; the rhythm of the openings, and the internal layout, suggests that the eastern doorway (No. 4) is the earlier of the two, and the original entry, and it gives on to a central passage within light stud-walls.
- 4.2.6 The western doorway had been added by the 1861 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 12), showing that the building had been separated into two properties by that date – perhaps divided between family members? (see below, 'Discussion'). This division may have occurred before 1836, when two doorways may be shown by Henri Gastineau (Figure 10).
- 4.2.7 Internal arrangements show that the properties were re-united later in the nineteenth century (see below). Although No. 5 hosted the Liberal Club in 1914, the buildings appear mainly to have been used as a private residence until the hotel was established after 1926 (Kelly's Directory 1926). The frame of the former hotel sign still survives on the exterior of No. 4 (Photo 2)
- 4.2.8 The street-side façade thus originally comprised three bays, with a window either side of the central door (Photo 1). The painted stucco exterior is divided horizontally by moulded strings at each floor-level, above a moulded sill-course, and there is a dentil cornice-band beneath the overhanging eaves. A brick chimney stack occupies the west (end) wall, possibly secondary in this form?

4.2.9 The original doorway, to No. 4, is plain and square-headed (Photo 3); it contains an elaborate fielded 18-panelled door of late-Georgian form (Photo 4), while the overlight has fine contemporary fan tracery now boarded over (Photo 5).



Photo 2: Lower southern façade of No. 4 Castle Terrace showing steps up to the original plain, square headed doorway to left

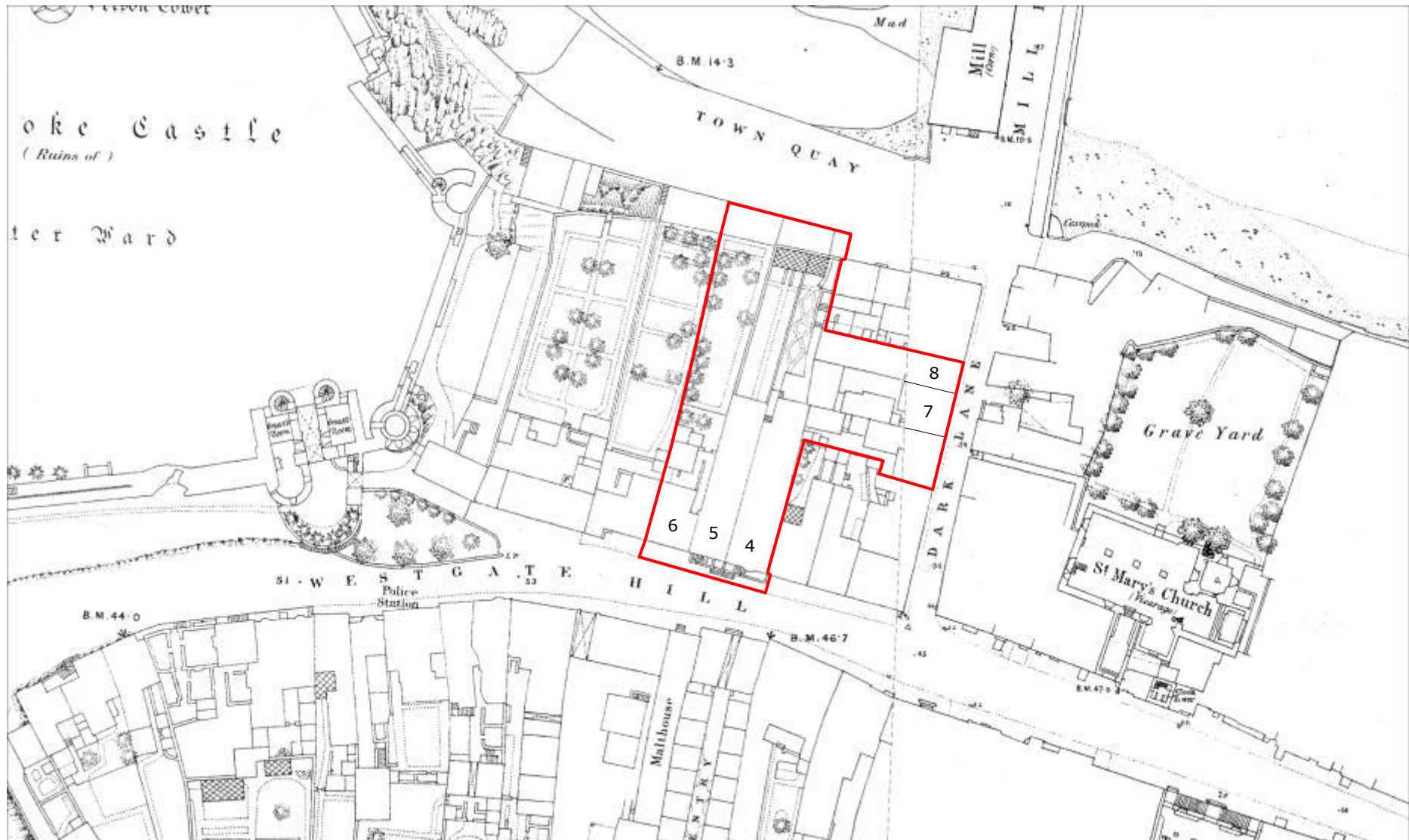


Figure 12: Ordnance Survey 1:500 scale map of 1861 showing the surveyed properties (numbered) and site area



Photo 3: Frame from former Castlegate Hotel sign on exterior of No. 4 looking northeast



Photo 4: Elaborate fielded 18-panelled door of late-Georgian form within the original doorway to Nos.4 and 5 taken from inside original entrance corridor



Photo 5: View south of oversight above original doorway in Nos. 4 & 5 showing fine contemporary fan tracery, viewed from original entrance corridor

4.2.9 The doorway to No. 5 is now entered through a tall porch from c.1900, with a hipped metal roof above a heavily-moulded timber cornice; the porch door has a large glazed oversight (Photo 6).



Photo 6: Lower southern façade of No. 5 Castle Terrace showing steps up to the original plain, square headed doorway to left

- 4.2.10 Both entries are approached up stone steps, shown on the 1861 OS map (Figure 12; Photos 2 and 6). Beneath the steps to No. 4, and accessed via a further flight of steps down from the street, is a doorway with a segmental brick head, perhaps contemporary with the bays in its present form, but replacing an earlier entry; it gives on to the basement-level passage described below (Photos 2 and 7).



Photo 7: Steps leading down to basement level entrance below original central passage into No. 4 Castle Terrace

- 4.2.11 The entries to both buildings are flanked by a large, canted bay window lying centrally within each property, with similar (though not identical) hipped metal roofs and cornices (Photos 1, 2 and 6); these are slightly later than the porch and are not shown on the OS map of 1908 (Figure 12), but were present by c.1920 (Figure 13). Both contain large four-pane sash-windows. Beneath the windows are basement lights, plain and square-headed in No. 5 which lies lying behind iron railings (Photos 1 & 6). The light to No. 4 is described below. The bays replaced paired pilastered doorcases which are shown on old photographs and the OS map of 1861 (Figure 12); they may also be depicted by Gastineau in his drawing of 1836 (Figure 10); the Norris drawing is not clear, (Figure 11). Each upper floor, in both properties, shows two original window openings in the frontage, with large square sash-windows (Photos 1, 2 & 6).

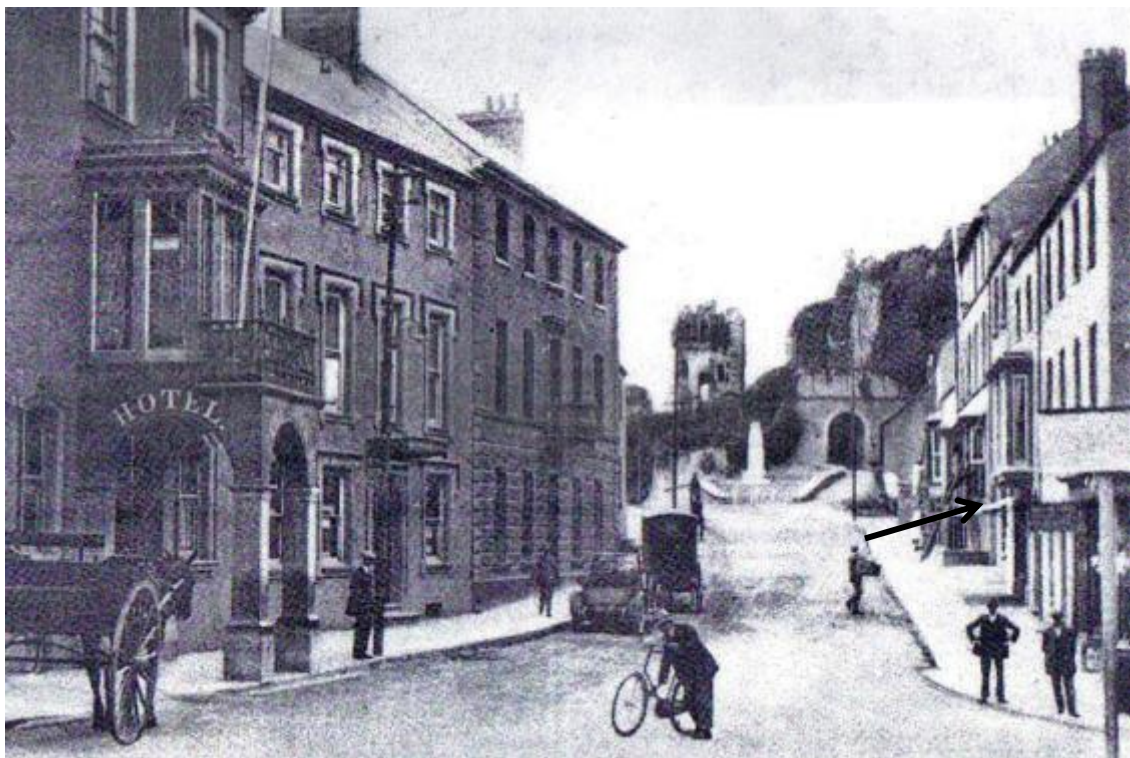


Figure 13: Pembroke: Main Street, looking west towards the castle, c.1920 with bay windows in Nos.4 & 5 indicated by the arrow

4.2.12 Behind the main street-side block lie two long, conjoined rear extensions, also of three storeys beneath a double-hipped slate roof, which were present by 1861 and were probably added when the building was divided (Photo 8).



Photo 8: Southern façade of Nos.4 & 5 Castle Terrace, viewed from South Quay car park showing rear extensions and hipped roofs

4.2.13 Structural evidence, at basement level of No. 5 (see below), may confirm the early nineteenth-century date for division and extension that is suggested by the Gastineau print (a date in the 1820s is tenuously suggested below). Information from previous published sources (4.2.2 above) states that each contained two rooms on each floor, on a north-south axis, and also a grand staircase with twisted balusters, neo-Georgian and of later nineteenth-century date, in the eastern extension (presumably replacing an earlier stair); it has a panelled newel with ogee finials, a continuous rail, and open tread ends. A simple two-flight stair in the western extension was possibly a service stair. Both stairs are accessed from a continuation of the central passage in No. 4, showing that they belong to a period after the buildings were re-united under common ownership. The exteriors of the extensions are rendered, with twentieth-century windows. While these extensions are clearly shown in a number of old photographs from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries – when a projecting bay window lay on the third floor of No. 4 – individual buildings are difficult to distinguish in earlier nineteenth-century views of the quayside (Figures 14, 15 & 16); it is not known whether they replaced standing, pre-existing structures, but in No. 4 the extension overlies basement elements of medieval and early post-medieval date (see below).



Figure 14: Pembroke Castle from the northwest, by Charles Norris, 1800-1818

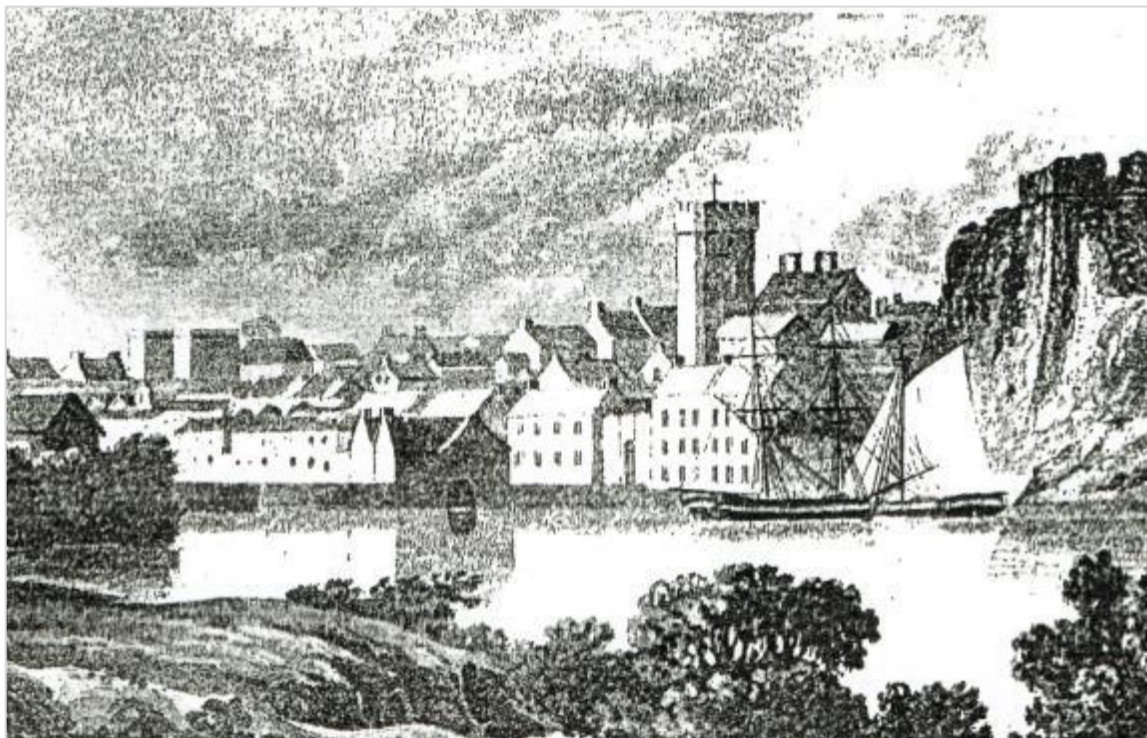


Figure 15: Pembroke: the early quay (and mill) from the northwest, by Charles Norris, 1800-1818



Figure 16: Pembroke Castle from the northwest, showing the new quay (and new mill), by Charles Norris, 1820s



Photo 9: View north along central passage from original front door with collapsed area beyond



Photo 10: View of cornice detail above central passage from original front door showing partially collapsed roof

4.2.14 Internally, many of the fittings, and some of the floors and partitions, are damaged or lost. In No. 4, the central passage runs from the front-door through to the rear extension, which is accessed through an elliptical arch; the passage shows an original moulded cornice with anthemion ornament in the frieze and rosettes in the ceiling border, c.1800.

4.2.15 The front room is treated in the Adam manner. It is entered through a doorway with a moulded surround, and has a similar cornice (Photos 11 & 12). A contemporary timber, Adam-style chimneypiece occupies the east wall fireplace, with Ionic pilasters showing delicate neo-Classical ornament in pilaster panels (Photo 11). There is a plaster ceiling rose with anthemion surround. The reveals of the bay window show sunk timber panels (Photo 12). The upper floor rooms have been altered, and are now fire-damaged. The roof structure was not seen.



Photo 11: View east into southeastern room of No. 4 Castle Terrace showing fireplace



Photo 12: View southeast into southeastern room of No. 4 Castle Terrace showing interior of bay window and panels

- 4.2.16 The entry to No. 5 gives on to a stud-wall lobby (Photo 13). The interior of No. 5 was, at ground-floor level, mostly altered in the later twentieth century to form a bar area and pool-room (Photo 13 & 14), but the reveals of the bay window show sunk timber panels as in No. 4 (Photo 15). The large rear room on the first floor has a scrolled ceiling border with square rosettes at corners. The roof structure was not seen.



Photo 13: View southeast across southern room of No. 5 Castle Terrace, showing stud wall lobby at entrance with pool table light and window to right



Photo 14: View north across southern room of No. 5 Castle Terrace, showing wide internal partition wall looking through to bar area and collapsed superstructure and roof



Photo 15: View south of bay window with sunk timber panelling to sides in southern room of No. 5 Castle Terrace

- 4.2.17 As noted above only the two entranceways and front room of No. 5 Castle Terrace could be accessed during this survey due to safety reasons. It was evident that the building fabric behind the front rooms was in a very poor state of repair and the majority of the fabric had been significantly compromised through damage and collapse. The width of the wall at the rear of the front room seen within No. 5 (Photo 14) could potentially indicate an earlier date reused in the later structure, but this is not possible to confirm until the building has been cleared of debris and made safe. Behind the single pile block on the street frontage, the remainder of the building superstructure is likely to date from the extension in the early 19th century. It is possible that earlier elements survive, but based on the state of collapse seen within the buildings, this could again not be confirmed until the area is cleared of debris and made safe.



Figure 17: Ground floor plan of Nos. 4 & 5 Castle Terrace highlighted in red (Pembrokeshire County Council)



Figure 18: First floor plan of Nos. 4 & 5 Castle Terrace highlighted in red (Pembrokeshire County Council)



Figure 19: Second floor plan of Nos. 4 & 5 Castle Terrace highlighted in red (Pembrokeshire County Council)



Figure 20: Basement plan of Nos. 4 & 5 Castle Terrace highlighted in red (Pembrokeshire County Council)

4.3 No. 4 Castle Terrace, Basement Level (Figure 20)
(PRN 6394; LB Ref No. 6313, Grade II)

- 4.3.1 At basement level, No. 4 now comprises four conjoined elements: three units on a north-south axis, at right-angles to Main Street, and to one side a long passage. All seem to pre-date the superstructure above, of c.1800, but are not all contemporary.
- 4.3.2 The passage runs from north-south along the west side of the three units, providing access to them via the street-side doorway mentioned above (4.2.10; Photo 7), and connecting the street with the yard to the rear. It was originally a narrow gap or alley between Nos. 4 and 5, when they were independent buildings during the medieval and early post-medieval period (see below).
- 4.3.3 The floor-plans (Figures 17 - 20) show that the structural walls of the superstructure follow the same line as the basement unit walls, so it is possible that some may incorporate earlier fabric as noted above. The central and northern units are overlain by the rear extension to No. 4, which was built in the earlier nineteenth century; whether they replaced a structure that was then still standing is unknown.
- 4.3.4 The three units will be described chronologically, beginning with the central unit which appears to be medieval.
- 4.3.5 ***The central unit***
- 4.3.5.1 This is a rectangular, north-south block, apparently detached as built. Its external openings, along with the natural slope, suggest that it originally lay at ground-level. It carries a masonry barrel-vault, with a segmental profile, and appears to represent the undercroft of a late-medieval house. All visible walls, and the vault, lie beneath thick plaster which may conceal earlier finishes.



Photo 16: View south of central unit towards southern wall, showing change in floor level and modern steps and balustrades

- 4.3.5.2 The south wall is substantially battered showing it to have been an outside wall, though lying 6.45m north of the current street frontage (see the southern unit, below) (Photo 17). The southwest corner shows substantial external quoining of early character, left exposed by the plaster.



Photo 17: View west along the front of the external face of the south wall of the central unit showing batter at base of wall (and doorway to corridor)

- 4.3.5.3 An entry (from the street side) lies centrally within this wall and may be original, cf. the end-wall entries in the ground floor at the Haverfordwest and Tenby Tudor houses, but it's very regular square head is probably a later alteration (Photo 18) – the present plaster finish apparently conceals a re-used section of roof-truss (Listed Buildings website, ID 6313), while the remainder of the original openings are segmental-headed. This wall is very thick at c.2.3m, and the entry is correspondingly long and slightly skewed, in a manner characteristic of medieval Pembrokeshire (Photo 18).



Photo 18: View of south wall of central unit of basement showing square headed entrance passage, corridor through wall (centre), squinch to west (right) and recess to east (left)

4.3.5.4 The thick south wall of the central unit appears to incorporate a passage, gallery or 'mural chamber' above the entry; this was inaccessible and could not properly be seen, but would appear to carry a modern stair to first floor level (Photos 19 & 20). The latter is carried over the internal, southwest corner of the building on a large, corbelled and rather amorphous squinch of convincingly medieval date (Photo 18); large squinches of this nature are another characteristic of medieval and early post-medieval Pembrokeshire, in both secular and ecclesiastical buildings (Day and Ludlow 2016, 68). A deep recess in the north (internal) face of this wall, leading off of the vaulted chamber east of the entry, has been much altered and its original nature can only be guessed at (Photo 18).

4.3.5.5 The northern half of the east wall is pierced by two openings, of different sizes and at different heights, both of which have segmental heads groined into the vault, and markedly splayed reveals. They are also of convincingly medieval date. The northern opening is set high up in the wall, is plain and rather small (Photo 21). The southern is larger, with a lower sill; it is uncertain whether the smaller rectangular opening contained in the external half belongs to the original arrangement (Photo 22).



Photo 19: External view roughly north of the opening into the thick southern wall of the central unit



Photo 20: View inside the mural chamber within the thick south wall of the central unit of the basement, showing modern stair and collapse



Photo 21: Viewing east of northern small, plain splayed opening in east wall of central unit of basement



Photo 22: View east of larger splayed window in eastern wall of central unit of basement with lower sill and rectangular opening

- 4.3.5.6 The west wall is pierced by a large, central opening descending to floor level, with a depressed segmental head that is groined into the vault (Photo 23). It is now occupied by a window of 'early Georgian' form, which appears to be of very recent insertion as this opening seems to be the doorway, showing a surround with a 'four-centred arched head' of late-medieval form, and splayed reveals, that is mentioned in published descriptions (Evans 1981, 3; Listed Building website; Lloyd *et al.* 2004, 338; Parkinson 1980; Parkinson 2000, 580; see below); this was not visible in 2019, the passage being choked with debris. It may represent an original second entry, from the alley in the gap between Nos. 4 and 5.



Photo 23: View west of doorway to corridor from central vaulted unit of basement, with modern 'Georgian' window insertion

- 4.3.5.7 To the south of this opening, the external face shows three corbels which originally carried a chimney-breast relating to the floor above (Listed Building website; Lloyd *et al.* 2004, 338; Parkinson 1980; Parkinson 2000, 580) (possibly shown in Photo 39 below), very similar to the former chimney corbels observed on the north wall of Tenby Tudor Merchant's House, Pembrokeshire., in December 1998 (Ludlow 1999, 8). The projecting lateral chimney, on a side-wall, was characteristic of late-medieval houses in Pembrokeshire (Smith 1988, 432-3. 440-6).
- 4.3.5.8 The chimney corbels were obscured by debris in 2019 and could not be seen, like the small recess or alcove to the south of it shown in a drawing by Tony Parkinson (Parkinson 1980). Externally, the south end of the west wall shows, at floor-level, a second opening with a low, square head (Photos 19 & 20). The opening has been extensively modified and now gives on to a timber stair leading to the passage or gallery overhead (see above), but its location on an external wall near the front of the building allows for the possibility that it may originally have been a latrine outfall: it is at the front (street) end that private chambers normally overlay the ground floors or undercrofts in conventional medieval town-house plans, and these chambers would have been supplied with latrines. The space above may therefore have been a latrine and bedchamber-

recess/wardrobe, an arrangement typical of late-medieval house plans (see eg. Day and Ludlow 2016, 102-3). Such privacy means that the stair, with its external access, is unlikely to have early origins: it may have been added when the building was extended to the north (see below). An open hall normally lay to the rear of the chamber(s), and both elements would fit comfortably within the footprint of the No. 4 undercroft (nevertheless a single upper room is suggested at Haverfordwest Tudor Trader's House, which is of comparable size; Nash 2013, 10-11). The undercroft itself may then represent premises or workshop beneath the residential upper floor(s), which were possibly accessed from the undercroft via a (mural?) stair in the former north wall, which was lost when this wall was removed. The overlying hall, unlike the chamber, would also have independent access from the exterior, perhaps by a timber stair (*cf.* the nearby Monkton Old Hall, from the fifteenth century; Ludlow 2017, 16-18).

4.3.5.9 The central unit's batter, side-wall lights, former chimney, probable doorway and possible latrine shaft show that, originally, no buildings adjoined its south, west or east sides; the loss of its north wall means that it is now open to, and contiguous with the northern unit, which is secondary. The floor steps down c.0.75m metres from south to north, following the natural slope; whether the present split-level arrangement is recent, replacing an original sloping floor, is unknown.

4.3.5.10 The central undercroft is listed as an early vault by Peter Smith (Smith 1988, 373). It lies in a region characterized by similar buildings of late-medieval and early post-medieval date, ie. first-floor halls over vaulted undercrofts (Lloyd *et al.* 2004, 50-55; Smith 1988, 435), which occur both in rural and urban environments. They include such celebrated examples as Monkton Old Hall, Pembroke, and Lydstep Palace, Pembrokeshire (Ludlow 1996; Ludlow 2017; see Parkinson 2000, 579-80 for a list of other medieval vaults in Pembroke town). The Pevsner guide considered the No. 4 undercroft to be late-medieval or sixteenth-century (Lloyd *et al.* 2004, 338); Tony Parkinson regarded it as medieval (Parkinson 1980) but later favoured the seventeenth century (while stressing that its dating was uncertain; Parkinson 2000, 580), and the Listed Buildings website assigns a non-specific medieval date. However, all sources erroneously consider it to be contemporary with the northern unit, as one long vaulted structure – which, along with other errors, repeated in second- and third-hand accounts (see below), has somewhat muddled the waters. The central undercroft is here regarded as late fifteenth- or early sixteenth-century, while the two other units are later.

4.3.6 **The southern unit**

4.3.6.1 Between the central undercroft and the street is a square space, walled and ceiled, lying beneath the main block of No. 4 Castle Terrace above. Its floor is roughly 1 metre beneath current pavement level, but the natural slope suggests that it may roughly have corresponded with medieval ground level before the build-up of street-deposits.

4.3.6.2 Internally, the walls are without finishes. They are in a relatively uniform limestone rubble, showing little other material, which may indicate a fairly early date – before robbing from the castle was prevented by closer control of access to its interior. Internally, the south wall seems to butt the east wall (Photo 24), but this may not represent any passage of time; the south and west walls are bonded (at least in the lower half) (Photo 25).



Photo 24: View east of eastern wall of southern basement unit showing the south wall butting against the east wall



Photo 25: View southwest of corner of southern and western walls of southern basement unit showing bonded walls in the lower part and possibly butting above

4.3.6.3 The west wall, moreover, is a southward continuation of the central undercroft west wall and divides the southern unit from the long passage to the west (Photo 26): this suggests that Nos. 4 and 5 had yet to be united when the wall was built ie. before c.1800 at the latest. This wall is pierced by a small, square light, set quite high, housing an unglazed timber-framed, six-light window with two pairs of close-set hexagonal mullions either side of the square central mullion (Photo 27). Though looking a little too good to be true, all sources agree that the window-frame is an original feature, and *in situ*; the form was in use until the end of the sixteenth century in great houses, but continued to be used for long afterwards in more functional environments, and suggested dates for the Pembroke window span the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Evans 1981, 3; Listed Building website; Lloyd *et al.* 2004, 338; Parkinson 1980, with sketch; Smith 1988, 658-9, 661).



Photo 26: West wall of southern basement unit showing window light to left and blocked doorway by scale



Photo 27: Detail of C16th-C17th unglazed timber framed window in west wall

4.3.6.4 To the south is a blocked doorway (Photo 26), probably square-headed but the lintel has been lost; a second doorway in this wall, hard up against the central undercroft south wall, is original but has been altered with the addition of a modern frame (Photo 17).

4.3.6.5 The south wall is now pierced by a wide, fairly tall light, more-or-less at external pavement level (Photo 28). It is now occupied by a square window, within and contemporary with the window-bay above ie. early twentieth-century, which externally has a rounded segmental head within a moulded surround. Internally, however, the western reveal is splayed, suggesting it may be an adaptation of an original light.



Photo 28: Window light in southern wall of southern basement unit roughly at Castle Terrace pavement level



Photo 29: Detail of dummy fireplace in northern part of eastern wall of southern basement unit

4.3.6.6 The east wall shows a small, late twentieth-century dummy fireplace (Photo 29), while the north wall corresponds to the central undercroft's south wall.

4.3.6.7 This unit carries a lowish timber ceiling, on three crudely-finished joists, of differing character, which appear to be re-used (Photos 30 - 32).



Photo 30: View west along southern beam



Photo 31: View west along central beam



Photo 32: View west along northern beam

4.3.6.8 This southern unit has all the appearance of a space that was secondarily enclosed. The street frontage seems, when the central undercroft was built in the late-medieval period, to have been set back here, perhaps to accommodate the medieval marketplace, with an annual fair, which occupied this part of Main Street. The market cross is shown on the Speed map, of c.1610 (Figure 3), almost directly outside No. 4, and may be the 'Golden Cross' of the sources (Jones 1905, 121-2). The market itself is frequently mentioned in the sources (eg. Owen 1892, 142-4; Owen 1918, 209-10), but it is not known whether it was still operational in c.1610, or had been fully superseded by the market next to St Michael's Church towards the east end of the town.

4.3.6.9 This southern space was developed after the central undercroft was built, but before 1787 when the earliest detailed map of Pembroke shows a continuous street frontage along Castle Terrace (Figure 7). The timber mullions in the west wall light (Photo 28) are apparently an original feature, for which an early seventeenth-century date would perhaps be the best fit with the other evidence; the opening itself does not appear to be secondary insertion. So the southern unit is suggested to be early seventeenth-century, and was probably associated with a contemporary, overlying building, extending No. 4 to the present street frontage, before the present superstructure was built c.1800.

4.3.6.10 Street-side cellars lie either side of this unit, belonging to Nos. 3 and 5 Castle Terrace. Unfortunately, neither was accessible in 2019. Nevertheless, neither is listed as medieval or early post-medieval in the published sources and databases, and both may be eighteenth- or nineteenth-century features.

4.3.7 *The northern unit*

4.3.7.1 The central undercroft is now open to a second vaulted unit to the north, which has a similar masonry barrel-vault but at a slightly lower level (Photo 33). The floor is also c.0.65m metres lower. As in the central unit all visible walls, and the vault, lie beneath thick plaster which may conceal earlier finishes.



Photo 33: View north from central basement unit to northern basement extension, showing reduction in vault height

- 4.3.7.2 This unit is clearly secondary to the central undercroft, but has few dateable features. It is regarded as medieval, and more-or-less contemporary with the central unit, in all sources cited above. However, this dating may be predicated on descriptive errors. For example, the two openings in the east wall (Photos 34 and 35) are described as splayed, and one is shown with splays on a plan by Tony Parkinson (Listed Buildings website; Parkinson 1980; Parkinson 2000, 580). However, both are initially straight-sided for some 0.40m of the wall width before splaying inwards to the window opening. The southern opening also showing a deep, steeply-sloping sill more suggestive of the chutes seen in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century cellars (Photo 34); it does not appear to have been secondarily cut through. External ground level, however, lies below the level of all east wall openings and the purpose of this plunge is unknown. The opening to the north has a stepped sill rather than a slope.



Photo 34: View east-northeast of northern light opening in eastern wall of northern basement unit



Photo 35: View east of southern light opening in eastern wall of northern basement unit with steep sloping sill

- 4.3.7.3 The west wall is a northward continuation of the line of the central undercroft wall, showing that Nos. 4 and 5 were still detached from each other when it was built. Towards its north end is a doorway with square reveals and a substantial segmental-headed surround, left exposed by the plaster, which shows large voussoirs (Photo 36). This is variously described as sixteenth-century (Parkinson 1980), or seventeenth-century (Parkinson 2000, 580). The latter date is favoured here, and the northern unit is regarded as an early seventeenth-century extension of the medieval undercroft, possibly pre-dating the southern unit.



Photo 36: External face of doorway into northern basement unit at its northern end with square reveals and a substantial segmental-headed surround

- 4.3.7.4 At the south end are a series of twentieth-century partition walls, including a mock-medieval fireplace (Photo 37) with a metal flue ducted through the north wall. What appears to be a blocked entry here is of unknown date (Photo 38).



Figure 37: Northern end of northern basement unit showing modern fireplace, partition wall and doorway



Figure 38: Northern end of northern basement unit showing blocked doorway on eastern side of northern wall, viewing northwest to show depth of opening

4.3.8 ***The passage***

4.3.8.1 The northern unit conjoins, corresponds with and is clearly contemporary with the vaulted passage formed out of the northern third of the narrow gap or alley between Nos. 4 and 5. The vault has a semicircular profile, and is in limestone rubble. Originally, the passage was probably open at both its north and south ends; the semicircular-headed doorways now present are clearly later insertions, and the vault profile is exposed above the northern doorway (Photos 39 and 40). A possible entry from No. 5, now blocked, may have emerged in the southern end of the passage.

4.3.8.2 The remainder of the gap appears to have been left open, presumably until the two overlying buildings became united. The fact that it provided access to all phases of No. 4, at basement level, may confirm that its south end lay approximately at street level during the medieval and early post-medieval periods.



Photo 39: View north along vaulted passage adjacent to northern basement unit, with doorway into it to right



Photo 40: View south along vaulted passage adjacent to northern basement unit, leading to uncovered part



Photo 41: View south along uncovered passage way between Nos. 4 and No. 5 Castle Terrace, showing western wall of central basement unit to east (left) and doorway opening to No. 4 visible (with possible corbels to south) and collapse from structures above

4.4 No. 5 Castle Terrace, Basement Level (Figure 20)
(PRN 115023)

- 4.4.1 For safety reasons, access to No. 5 Castle Terrace at basement level was restricted to the northernmost room of the rear extension. It formerly comprised a single large, rectangular space, entered from the yard to the rear, but it was partitioned with breeze-block internal walls during the later twentieth century.
- 4.4.2 Unlike No. 4, the basement walls in this room appear to be of one build, and there is no evidence that they incorporate any earlier fabric. They apparently relate to the overlying rear extension of No. 5, which had been built by 1861 and possibly before 1836 (see above). The basement appears to be domestic in nature, and private: Nos. 4 and 5 did not become a hotel until long after their re-unification in the later nineteenth century.
- 4.4.3 The walls are in limestone rubble beneath a heavy grey render, overlying a whitewash finish and itself lightly plastered. A large square window in the

west wall, with a timber lintel, formerly opened onto the yard behind No. 6 Castle Terrace but is now blocked (Photo 42).



Photo 40: Large square window opening through western wall of northern room of basement of No. 5, viewing west through breeze block partition wall

- 4.4.4 The north (rear) wall is pierced by two doorways, both with timber lintels (Photos 43 & 44). The western doorway is now blocked (Photo 43), but formerly led onto an annexe in the west half of the plot, now gone, with a window in its west wall like the one to its south and similarly blocked; the former annexe is shown on the 1861 OS map (Figure 12) but may not be contemporary with the main rear extension. The eastern doorway still accesses the back yard (Photo 44).
- 4.4.5 The east wall is represented by the pre-existing west wall of the vaulted passage in No. 4 (see above). Its inner face shows a right-angled return towards its south end, which lies opposite the southern end of the passage and may represent the northern reveal of a blocked doorway between the two (Photo 45). While no other evidence for this entry is now discernible, two connecting doorways are shown further south on engineer's plans (Figure 20), suggesting a link between the two properties was maintained after their division (see below, 'Discussion').
- 4.4.6 Due to access restrictions, the south wall was not clearly seen but incorporates an entry into the basement room to the south, opposite the external entry in the north (rear) wall (Photo 46).



Photo 43: Blocked door way (breeze block) in northern wall of northern basement level of No. 5 Castle Terrace



Photo 44: Existing doorway through northern wall of northern basement of No. 5, looking north along eastern side of room



Photo 45: Blocked doorway at southeastern corner of northern basement level of No. 5, below breezeblocks, looking southeast



Photo 46: View north showing entrance to southern basement level leading to collapsed area of building

- 4.4.7 The timber ceiling is very high, and supported on very regularly-spaced, regularly-cut joists with chamfered corners, running from east to west, showing that they were intended to be left exposed (Photo 47). The chamfers terminate as run-out stops at their east ends, but not at their west ends where the termination is instead notched in at least one joist. It may be that the eastern side of the room was partitioned off to form a corridor, running between the doorways in the north and south walls, from which the joists would be more 'publicly' visible than on the western side.



Photo 47: View of ceiling along eastern side of northern cellar below the rear extension of No. 5 showing neat floor joists above with chamfered edges and stops

- 4.4.8 In character, basement level appears rather different from the superstructure but this may be associated with its function, which was presumably non-residential. As noted, pictorial and map evidence shows that the overlying rear extension had been built by 1861, and possibly before 1836, but after the main frontage to No. 5 was built as a conjoined unit with No. 4 in c.1800: a date in the 1820s is tenuously suggested, and would be consistent with the structural evidence. Chamfered joists began to be used in the sixteenth century, when exposed ceiling joists began to be fashionable (Smith 1988, 282), but enjoyed a very long life-span in exposed ceilings, with many nineteenth-century examples. The internal render looks early, but contains coal fragments. The apparent quality of

this basement is not inconsistent with No. 5's status as a 'gentry' town-house, but its high ceilings are more likely to derive from the natural downhill slope towards the south, throughout basement level, which was not matched by any corresponding drop in levels in the floor above. Storage appears to be the most likely function for this room – any higher status would no doubt have meant concealed joists – but while it could be have been accessed from the quay to the south, it is unlikely to have been commercial storage space for goods conveyed therefrom: the route between the two was very inconvenient (see below, 'Discussion'). Nor was it built as cellar-space for the hotel above, which was not established until after 1926 (see above; Kelly's Directory 1926).

- 4.4.9 It was possible to view part of the southern part of the basement level below No. 5 Castle Terrace through a hole in a partition wall for a small rear stairwell leading to first floor. The southern cellar lay below the bar area of the first floor level (Photo 14) and was presumably used as a beer cellar. This is clearly evidenced by the remaining barrels, gas tanks, pipework, beer towels, crates and steps leading up to the bar area (Photo 46). The walls of this part of the cellar all appeared to have been rebuilt with breeze block, excluding the furthest south wall visible which could potentially be of stone but could not be confirmed).

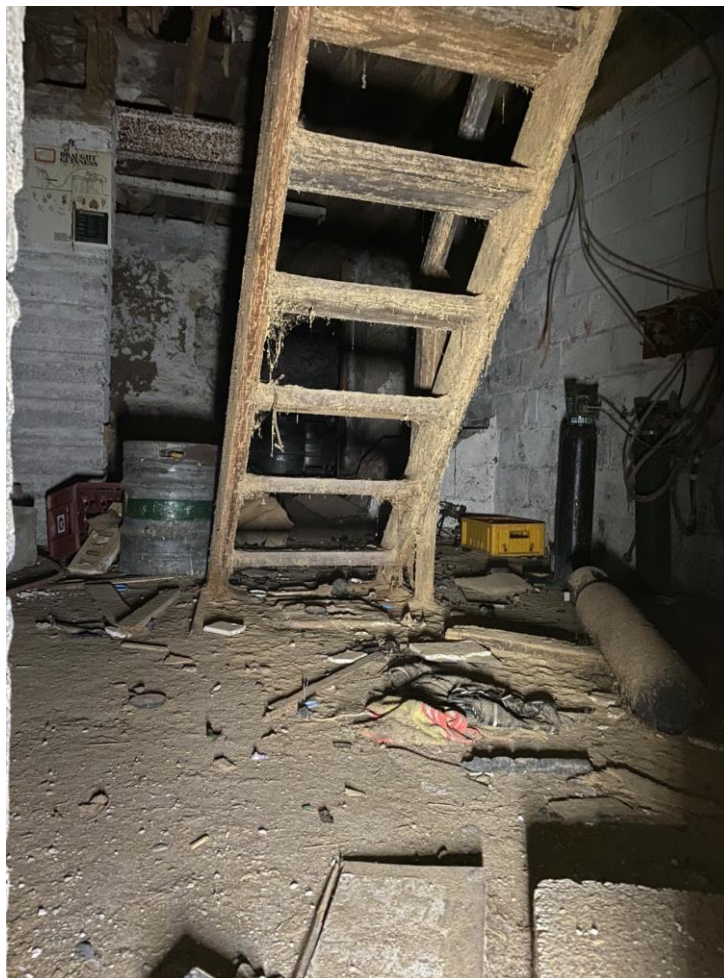


Photo 48: View south through hole in partition wall into southern cellar area below No. 5 Castle Terrace

4.5 No. 6 Castle Terrace (Former Surgery) (Figures 21, 22 & 23)

- 4.5.1 This is now a double-pile building, of three bays, parallel with Main Street/Castle Terrace. Access was fairly comprehensive, and most elements were seen in 2019. The building is unlisted, but is of great interest as it appears to have medieval elements, which do not appear to have been recorded in the published sources and databases.
- 4.5.2 It is of two storeys, with a low basement beneath the rear unit. It occupies the full width of the burgage plot, and there are conjoining buildings on both sides (east and west). The front unit has a slate gabled roof; the rear unit roof was not seen. Both units are shown on the 1861 OS map (Figure 12), and in essence are probably mid-nineteenth century; both however show evidence of extensive later work, probably in a series of alterations. At basement and ground-floor level, the building was again modified in the late twentieth century (1980s) with the addition of a large rear extension, in breeze-block (which was not completed at basement level); the present disposition of rooms may be contemporary and relates to the building's later twentieth-century use as a doctor's surgery. It is listed as a saddler's premises in Kelly's *Directory* of 1914 and 1926 (Kellys Directories 1914, 1926).
- 4.5.3 At ground-floor level, the front unit has a street-side facade of two square windows and a doorway, mid-twentieth-century in their present form, which occupy three areas of thin walling, recessed between thicker pilasters (Photo 49). It may be that a former 'arcade' is represented, possibly as a series of large glazed windows rather than openings and at least one old photograph does appear to show large shop-front windows, though like all views of Castle Terrace it is very oblique. These windows appear themselves have been an earlier twentieth-century modification of the original façade. The three sash windows at first floor may be survivals of an earlier façade.



Photo 49: Southern façade of No. 6 Castle Terrace viewing north

- 4.5.4 All internal partition walls appear to be twentieth-century, and probably the present stair. At first floor level there is a half landing leading to a bathroom on the southeastern side of the building, at a lower level. It is most likely this is an adaptation of the original layout of the building undertaken in the later 20th century.
- 4.5.5 The southern part of the building (main south rooms at ground and first floor level) is divided from the rear unit by a thick wall, which is pierced by a small, narrow north-facing light, with splayed reveals (now converted into a cupboard) (Photo 50). The light is in the medieval tradition, and suggests that the wall itself belongs to a (broadly) late-medieval building, of at least two storeys, now represented by the front unit of the present building and thus lying parallel with Main Street: confirmation that this wall is medieval is furnished at basement level (see below).

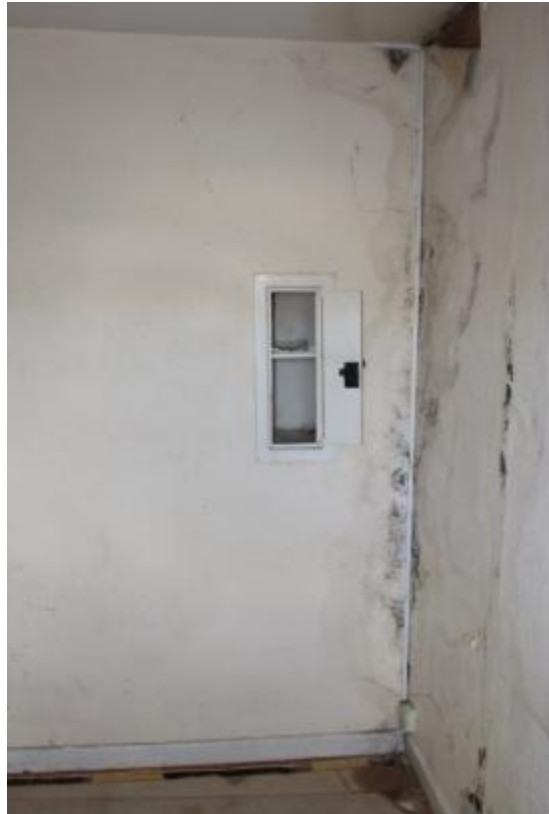


Photo 50: Viewing south towards small cupboard with splayed interior on thick dividing wall of No. 6 Castle terrace suggesting the exterior opening of a medieval window light

- 4.5.6 All other openings at first-floor level appear to be twentieth-century in their present form, along with the internal partition walls (Photo 51). There is an attic, through the door of which the A-frame roof-trusses were just visible; these are in somewhat poor condition and have been supplemented with secondary timbers over the course of the twentieth century.
- 4.5.7 There is an attic, through the door of which the A-frame roof-trusses were just visible; these are in somewhat poor condition and have been supplemented with secondary timbers over the course of the twentieth century (Photo 52).



Photo 51: Example of modern internal partition walls associated with adaptation of the building into a doctor's surgery, this a view south through the front office



Photo 52: View of roof timbers in No. 6 Castle Terrace through loft hatch to southwestern side, showing modern replacement trusses with earlier ones behind

- 4.5.8 The basement is now accessed via a trap-door in the ground floor of the rear unit. This gives on to a dog-legged stair (Photo 53), with a half-turn, of shaley slate slabs, occupying the north wall of the front unit; this was, originally an external wall beyond which lay the back-yard. The overall arrangements here suggest that the stair may be an original feature ie. late-medieval, providing access between the building and its yard.



Photo 53: Dog-legged stair giving access to the basement level of No. 6 Castle Terrace, viewing south

- 4.5.9 Immediately west of the stair is a narrow recess, extending c.3m to the south and entered from the north via a low 'doorway' with a modern lintel (Photo 54). Both stair and recess occupy a projection from the wall face, with a deeply canted northwest corner, which effectively represents an outshut, c.1.1m deep (Photo 54). Of suggested medieval date, the outshut seems to have occupied an internal angle between No. 6 Castle Terrace and the conjoining building to the east, No. 5, which lies on a north-south axis and historically projected further to the north, as it may have done during the medieval period. The lateral outshut is a regional characteristic of late-medieval Pembrokeshire (Smith 1988, 378-9), where they served a variety of purposes.
- 4.5.10 The recess entry gives on to a lintelled 'passage', c.0.8m long, that leads into the recess itself; it lies beneath the east-west limb of the stair. The recess lies aligned north to south at right-angles to the main building. It is c.0.80m wide and is not vaulted, instead having a timber ceiling which, in its present form, is of fairly recent date (Photo 55). The

presence of bedrock at the bottom of its internal walls suggests the recess may have been adapted from a natural fissure (Photo 56). In more recent times concrete underpinning has also been inserted along its edges (Photo 54).



Photo 54: View southeast across projecting outshut at basement level below No. 6 Castle Terrace and opening to recess in centre, with stairs to east (left)



Photo 55: View of roof structure above recess below outshut in No. 6 Castle Terrace, showing modern timber covering with north end to left



Photo 56: View south along recess to southern end showing bedrock at lower parts of sides with modern concrete underpinning

- 4.5.11 It is suggested that the recess may represent the base of a latrine; assuming no buildings adjoined this wall during the medieval period, it opened into the back-yard and the low doorway may have been an aperture via which the latrine discharged, or was perhaps manually emptied like the latrine at Tenby Tudor Merchant's House (Murphy 1989, 246). This wall belonged to a street-side unit during the medieval period (see above), an appropriate location for a latrine serving the domestic chamber(s) on the upper floor(s) – *cf.* No. 4 Castle Terrace.
- 4.5.12 To accommodate the stair, the outshut must formerly have risen at least to ground-floor level, and may have been even higher if it did, as suggested, house a first-floor latrine. Its dimensions would also allow for a fireplace (or fireplaces) to have been accommodated within its upper level(s), to the east of the latrine shaft and partly above the stair. We have seen that the lateral chimney was another characteristic of late-medieval Pembrokeshire and, while the fireplace and latrine at Tenby's Tudor Merchant's House are separate, they lie next to one another (Murphy 1989, 247). The suggested arrangement would however closely resemble the 'fireplace-stair' ensemble, which is more of a feature of eastern Wales with only one known example in Pembrokeshire, at Great Nash Farm (Smith 1988, 472-81); this apparent distribution may nevertheless result from loss or under-recording, and the layout would represent an economic use of space within masonry town-houses occupying restricted plots. The fireplaces in late medieval town-houses were restricted to heating: food preparation almost invariably took place in a detached building until the seventeenth century (Smith 1988, 231).

- 4.5.13 Lying in the same wall-face as the outshut, and immediately to the west, is a shallow 'alcove', with a square head and a semicircular back (Photo 57). This may have been secondarily cut into the wall-face, but it may be an original feature of unknown function; its location in an external wall-face would be unusual.



Photo 57: Alcove in northern wall west of outshut, with western wall of basement and later fireplace to right



Photo 58: Eastern wall of basement below No. 6 Castle Terrace showing small alcove and stair access to south (northern wall is modern and of breezeblock)

4.5.14 As above, the basement side walls represent the east and west boundary walls of the burgage plot that No. 6 occupies, which here appears to have been an open yard during the medieval period. The east wall is very thick at basement level and it may represent another projecting medieval unit, extending further north than the stair outshut (Figure 21); the wall is now thinner at ground level, where its line is further to the east, but its original line here may have been truncated). There is a small square recess high up in this wall, of unknown function but perhaps confirming an early date for the wall (Photo 58).

4.5.15 In the west wall is a fireplace of convincingly earlier post-medieval appearance, but perhaps made up from re-used materials after No. 6 was extended into the yard, with the addition of the rear unit, in the nineteenth century (Photos 57 & 59). All other features at this level, including the present walls and the timber ceiling, are nineteenth and twentieth-century.



Photo 59: View west of western wall of basement below No. 6 Castle Terrace showing later fireplace addition

4.5.16 In summary, the front unit of this building would appear to be late-medieval, representing a single-pile building, of at least two storeys, with a lateral outshut. It lay on an east-west axis with its frontage parallel to the street – *cf.* No. 4, which lies at right-angles to the street. Both alignments are seen in medieval town-houses but, in general, there is a bias towards the latter. No. 6 lay directly on the street frontage, but we have seen that the medieval building occupying No. 4 Castle Terrace was set back from the street. It is not known whether No. 5 was also set back, and therefore where the change in frontage alignment occurred.

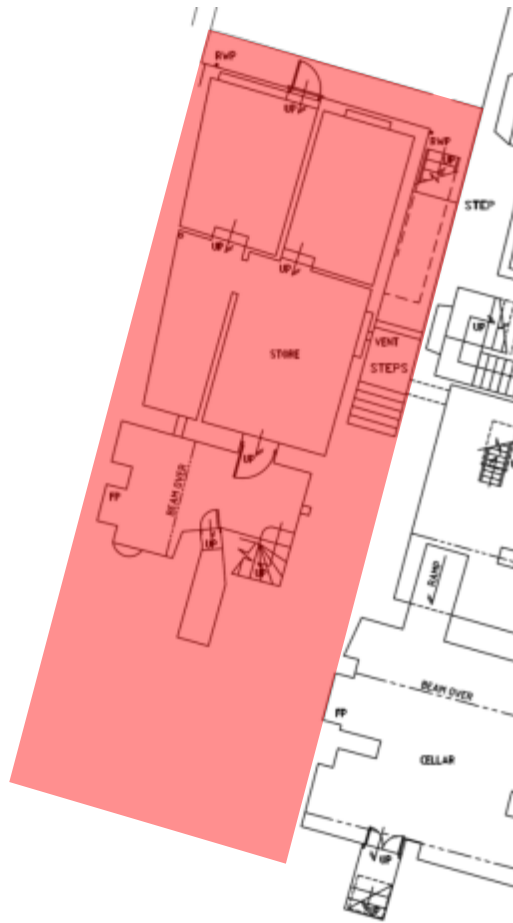


Figure 21: Basement Level of
 No. 6 Castle Terrace
 (Pembrokeshire County Council)



Figure 22: Ground Floor Level of
 No. 6 Castle Terrace
 (Pembrokeshire County Council)



Figure 23: First Floor Level of
 No. 6 Castle Terrace
 (Pembrokeshire County Council)

4.6 No. 7 Northgate Street (House) (Figures 24, 25, 26 & 27)
(PRN 20036; LB Ref No. 6425, Grade II)

- 4.6.1 A square, three-bayed building, of three storeys over a basement. It is of one main build, and was always apparently a residence. It is Grade II listed (LB 6425). A wide date-range has been suggested, from the late eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century (Evans 1981, 63), but an early nineteenth-century date is most likely (Listed Buildings website, ID 6425).



Photo 60: Eastern façade of No. 7 Northgate Street viewing west

- 4.6.2 The house is apparently of rubble construction, beneath thick external stucco incised to form mock coursing and now painted (Photo 60). It has a gabled slate roof with brick chimney stacks at both ends, the southern one now rendered. It is attached to the warehouse to the north, but the south wall was originally free of adjoining buildings: it shows a projecting chimney-stack, and is pierced by a basement stair-light which was blocked when Northgate Street was developed to the south of No. 7 in the mid-nineteenth century. This development is shown on the OS map of 1861 (Figure 12), but was demolished in the mid-twentieth century. Its detail shows that No. 7 was formerly a residence of some quality, belonging to one of Pembroke's 'middling' families; it may have been associated with the conjoining warehouse. It suffered a decline in status during the 20th century.
- 4.6.3 The ground floor contains three rooms and a stairwell, either side of a central passage (Figure 24). An extension to the rear was built after 1908, to replace an earlier element, projecting from the northern half of the rear wall, which is shown on the 1861 OS map (Figure 12); the extension was ruinous and inaccessible in 2019.
- 4.6.4 The plain, central doorway is flanked on each side by a square sash window without glazing bars (Photo 61). There are few other original

fittings at this level, and the present fireplaces are mainly late nineteenth-century. The northwest (rear) room was latterly used as a kitchen – reflecting its original function? – with an early twentieth-century range (Photo 62).



Photo 61: View east across ground floor northeastern room of No. 7 Northgate Street to sash window, with door to central passage



Photo 62: Range within northern wall of northwestern ground floor room

- 4.6.5 The stairwell occupies the southwest quadrant, leading off from the central passage; while the stairwell lights appear possibly to be original (Photos 63 & 64). The balustrade is late nineteenth - or early twentieth-century (Photo 63), while there is no proper landing on either of the upper floors. Did the stair originally lie at the rear (west) end of the passage?



Photo 63: View south up stairwell to half landing before first floor showing window opening to west (right)



Photo 64: View west of west facing window light in stairwell at half landing before second floor level

- 4.6.6 At first-floor level, the front half of the house is occupied by what was always a single, large room without evidence of subdivision. It is lit by two long, hornless 12-pane sash windows facing the street, with glazing bars (Photo 65). Too large and grand to have been a bedroom, it must have functioned as a reception room of some kind (dining room? ballroom?). This is borne out by the fine bolection mouldings in the door- and window-frames, and the panelled doors themselves, all original fittings of the early nineteenth century (Photo 66).



Photo 65: View of windows in eastern wall of first floor room



Photo 66: View west of panelled door and door frame leading from landing into large southern room at first floor of No. 7 Northgate Street

- 4.6.7 The rear half is occupied by the stairwell, and by a twentieth-century stud-wall subdivision (with early twentieth-century doors), which seems to have acted as a service area to the main room (Photo 67) – possibly reflecting an earlier arrangement? As on the ground floor, the present fireplaces are mainly late nineteenth-century. A blocked doorway leads from the first floor landing into this service room (Photo 68) but it is not known if a doorway originally led directly into the front room at first floor level.



Photo 67: Wide angle view across western side of front room at first floor level in No. 7 Northgate Street showing central doorway into room and modern stud wall to north (right) leading to former service room

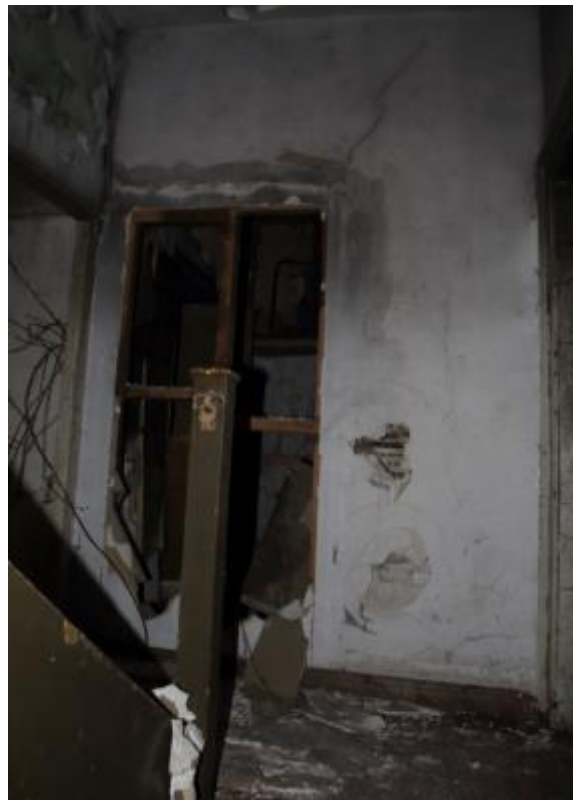


Photo 68: Blocked doorway on first floor landing into western service room

- 4.6.8 The second floor is now occupied by the upper part of the stairwell, and a series of bedrooms, the partitions between which do not appear to reflect the original layout (and which, in their present form, are later twentieth-century). Two square 6-pane sash windows, with glazing bars, face the street (Photo 69). The small windows, and the relatively low ceilings, suggest this floor was originally occupied by servant's bedrooms (as would befit the status of the house), but in the absence of any identifiable master-bedroom this remains uncertain; the function of the original rear extension is unknown, but it may be that the servant's quarters were instead located within it. The present fireplaces are again mainly late nineteenth-century. There is an attic, within which the pegged, A-frame roof-trusses were visible (Photo 70).



Photo 69: Southeastern window in eastern elevation of second floor room viewing east



Photo 70: View southeast into roof space showing pegged trusses

- 4.6.9 A cellar lies beneath the northern half of the house. It is entered from the central passage, via a stairway that lies within, and at the foot of the main stairwell – apparently in its original location, irrespective of the date of the present staircase above. The steps are of masonry, faced with shaley slate on both treads and risers (Photo 71), and make a full dog-legged turn to enter the cellar.



Photo 71: Detail of stone stairs with shale faced treads and risers leading down to basement level

- 4.6.10 There is a deeply plunging stair-light to the west (Photo 72), while a similar light to the south was blocked when the neighbouring building was added in the mid-nineteenth century (Photo 73).
- 4.6.11 The cellar has a brick, segmentally-arched vault (Photo 74), groined over the entry, supported on masonry side walls whose mixed rubble suggests it was not sourced from the castle ruins. There is a coal-chute from the street, and a small light high up on the rear (west) wall. The floor of the cellar was revealed in one small area, showing that the apex of the vault was 1.5m high. The use of brick vaults on stone side-walls is known from the early nineteenth century at, for example, Carmarthen (Ludlow 2014, 149-50), and the cellar is therefore thought to be of one build with the rest of the house, which similarly appears to be of rubble construction.
- 4.6.12 The limited size of the back-yard may confirm that the No. 7 plot is a subdivision of a long, north-south plot belonging to No. 1 Castle Terrace, the corner property (see above).



Photo 72: Deeply plunging stair light on western side of stairwell leading to cellar viewing west



Photo 73: View south of blocked stair light on southern wall of stairwell leading to cellar



Photo 74: View east across coal basement with brick vault in cellar below
No. 7 Northgate Street



Figure 24: Ground level floor plan of Nos. 7 (red) & 8 (blue) Northgate Street (Pembrokeshire County Council)

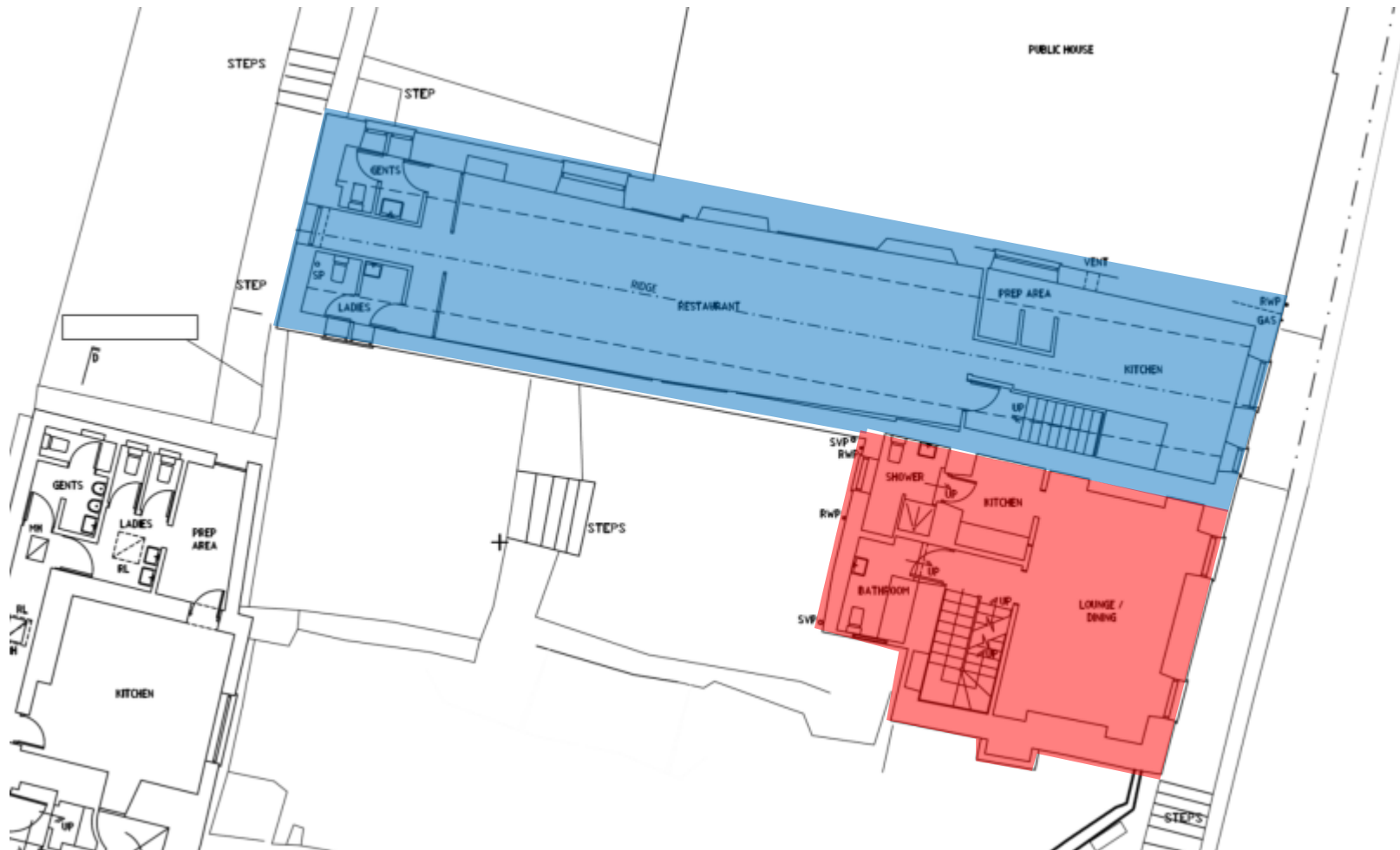


Figure 25: First floor plan of Nos. 7 (red) & 8 (blue) Northgate Street (Pembrokeshire County Council)

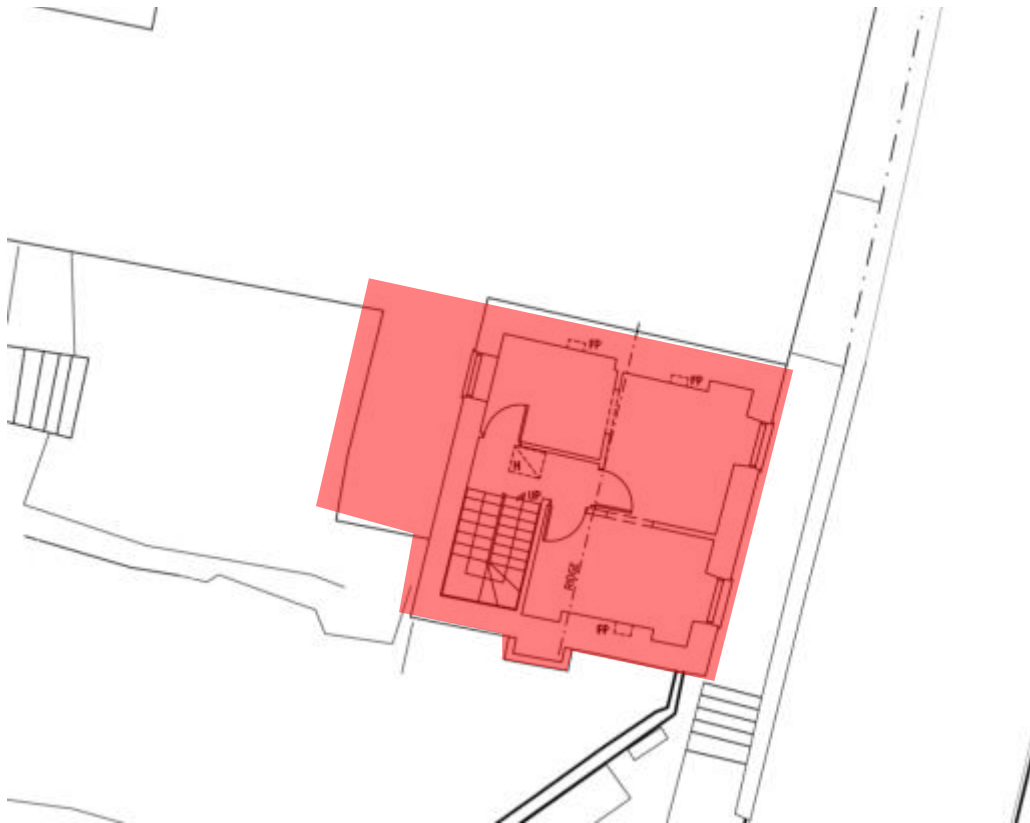


Figure 26: Second floor plan of No. 7 Northgate Street
(Pembrokeshire County Council)

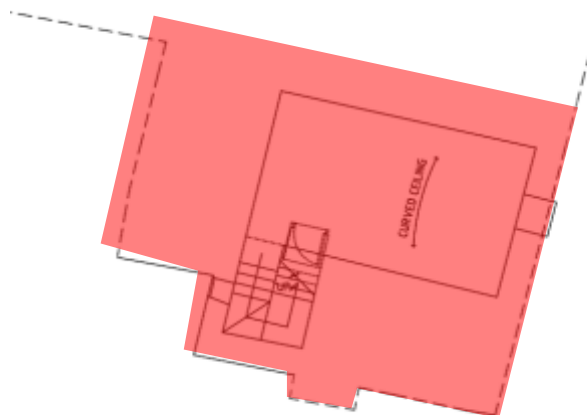


Figure 27: Basement plan of No. 7 Northgate Street
(Pembrokeshire County Council)

4.7 No. 8 Northgate Street (Former Warehouse) (Figures 24 & 25)
(PRN 115025)

- 4.7.1 No. 8 Northgate Street was formerly a warehouse, but sadly the trade directories do not distinguish individual properties on Northgate Street and its precise use is unknown. It is a long, narrow gabled building of two storeys, with its gable-end facing the street. Walling is in limestone rubble, rendered on the street frontage (possibly incised to form mock coursing, like the adjoining No. 7?).



Photo 75: Eastern façade of No. 8 Northgate Street viewing west

- 4.7.2 There are plain square windows in the side walls, at both levels, the upper windows smaller than the lower. Internally, the walls are concealed beneath dry-lining, and access to the exterior was confined to the east, west and south walls.
- 4.7.3 That the building was a warehouse is confirmed by the wide ground-floor entry onto Northgate Street, and the taking-in doorway above it (with what may originally have been the customary smaller door to one side) (Photo 75). A photograph of c.1900 shows a hoist above the door, and possibly a sign (Figure 28). Both openings housed windows in the later twentieth century. The division into two storeys thus appears to be original, with a loft over the ground-floor; however, the present stair – divided by a stud-partition – intrudes into the floor-plan, while some of the upper windows are secondary and show brick infill.

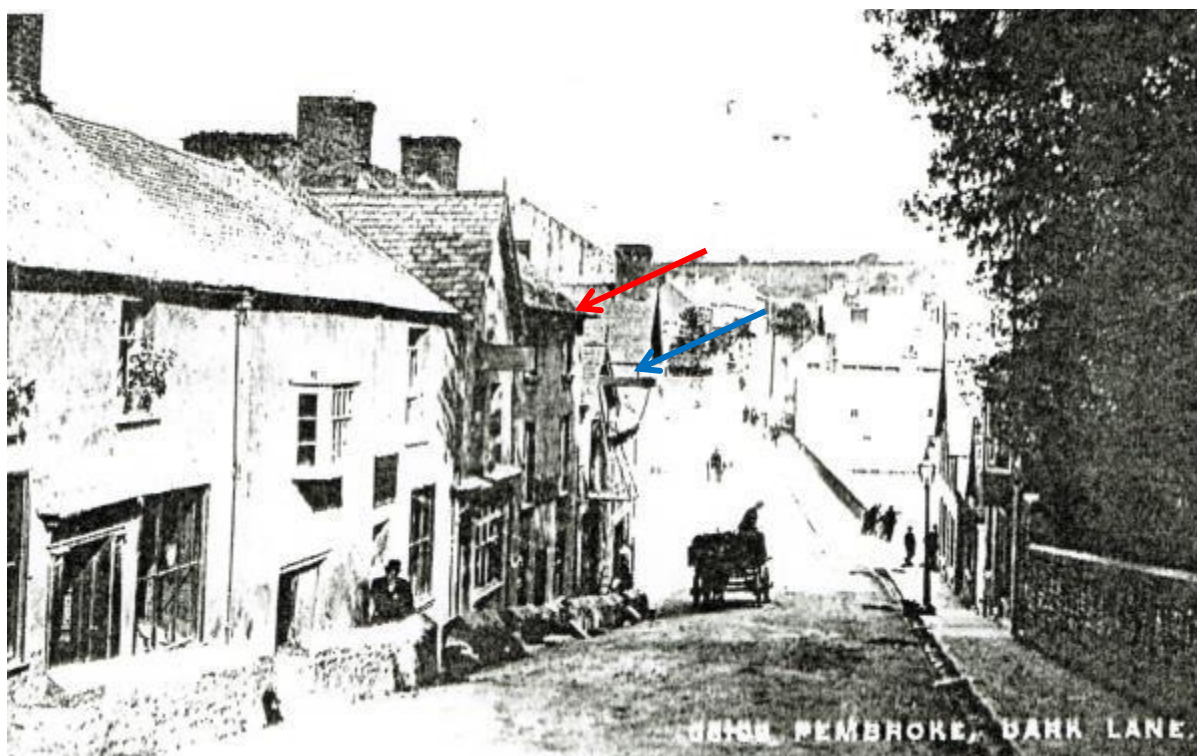


Figure 28: Northgate Street from the southeast, c.1900 showing No. 7 Northgate Street (red arrow) and No. 8 Northgate Street (blue arrow) as warehouse

- 4.7.4 The ground floor is mostly a single room (Photos 76 & 77) with modern divisions to the south (toilets and cupboards below stairs) and at the west end where there is a further hallway, toilet and exit to the yard.



Photo 76: View west along ground floor of No. 8 Northgate Street towards western hallway, showing window openings to left and right



Photo 77: View east along ground floor of No. 8 Northgate Street towards front entrance showing window openings to left and right

4.7.5 From the rear yard area it was possible to see part of the southern frontage of the building where it projected beyond the side of the adjacent outbuildings of the pub to the south (Photo 78).



Photo 78: View south of western part northern elevation of No. 8 Northgate Street from yard area

- 4.7.6 The upper floor was inaccessible due to structural instability but a view from the top of the stairs was possible (Photo 79). At the western end of the building at first floor level was an exit into the rear yard area of No. 4 Castle Terrace (Photo 80).



Photo 79: View west across first floor of No. 8 Northgate Street towards western end and doorway exit to garden of No. 5 Castle Terrace



Photo 80: View northeast across rear yard of No. 4 Castle Terrace towards western exit doorway from No. 8 Northgate Street

- 4.7.7 Little of the roof structure was visible, but the plain A-frame trusses would be consistent with an early/mid-nineteenth-century date (Photo 81).



Photo 81: View from stairs to A frame roof truss of No. 8 Northgate Street

- 4.7.8 Nothing about the character of the building, as visible, suggests more than one build, and it may therefore have been purpose-built as a warehouse. The character of the building suggests an early/mid-nineteenth-century date. It is shown on the OS map of 1861 (Figure 12), but may be a little later than No. 7 to the south.



Figure 29: Direction of photographs (and their corresponding numbers) taken during burgrave plot survey

5 THE BURGAGE PLOT WALLS (Figure 29)

- 5.1 The photographic survey of the burgage plot walls associated with properties 4, 5 & 6 Castle Terrace was undertaken on Monday 2nd December 2019, after the plots had been cleared of the vegetation that had completely covered all the walls (Photos 82-84).
- 5.2 Figure 29 shows the direction of photographs taken during the survey which are shown below. Below each photograph descriptions are given.
- 5.3 The walls were in varying states of poor repair and had obviously been repaired many times over the years. Few notable features were recorded within the north-south boundary walls.
- 5.4 Of interest was a blocked up window opening at the southern end of the east face of the wall dividing burgage plots Nos. 5 and 6 Castle (Photos 99 & 115), and evidence for an associated east-west wall (Photos 98 & 100), that both suggest that the building of No. 5 did indeed extend further north.



Photo 82: View north across burgage plots of Nos. 4 and 5 Castle Terrace, before vegetation clearance



Photo 83: View south of steps leading down to passageway to South Quay from rear of No. 4 Castle Terrace, before vegetation clearance



Photo 84: View north of brick vaulted passage leading to South Quay
from rear of No. 4 Castle Terrace



Photo 85: Entrance to No. 4 Castle Terrace from South Quay. The existing segmental head is a modern reconstruction.



Photo 86: View southwest across burgage plots at Nos. 4 and 5 Castle Terrace.
1m scale



Photo 87: View east towards wall situated above covered passageway in
burgage plot at No. 4 Castle Terrace (note blocked opening to right of 1m scale)



Photo 88: View southeast towards northern elevation of upper storey of No. 8 Northgate Street. 1m scale



Photo 89: View south towards north elevations of Nos. 4 and 5 Castle Terrace



Photo 90: View northeast towards eastern wall leading of burgage plot at No. 4 Castle Terrace. 1m scale



Photo 91: Western elevation of No. 8 Northgate Street. 1m scale



Photo 92: View north across burgage plots at Nos. 4 and 5 Castle Terrace.
1m scale



Photo 93: View north along passageway leading to South Quay in burgage plot
at No. 4 Castle Terrace. 1m scale



Photo 94: Northern end of east face of wall (PRN 115030) dividing burgage plots at Nos. 5 and 6 Castle Terrace. 1m scale



Photo 95: Central section of east face of wall (PRN 115030) dividing burgage plots at Nos. 5 and 6 Castle Terrace. 2 x 1m scale



Photo 96: Central section of east face of wall (PRN 115030) dividing burgage plots at Nos. 5 and 6 Castle Terrace. 2 x 1m scale



Photo 97: View west towards breach in wall (PRN 115030) dividing burgage plots at Nos. 5 and 6 Castle Terrace. End of wall at north side of breach possibly squared, south side is rough. Wall south of breach is wider than northern wall suggesting different phases of construction. 2 x 1m scale



Photo 98: Southern end of east face of wall (PRN 115030) dividing burgage plots at Nos. 5 and 6 Castle Terrace. A joint is visible approximately 2m to the right of the 1m scale. Above the scale the stub of an east-west wall is visible (the other end of which can be seen in Photo 100). A blocked window is visible to the left of the scale (see Photo 115 for other side). 1m scale



Photo 99: Close up of blocked window (see Photo 115 for other side) in southern end of east face of wall dividing burgage plots Nos. 5 and 6 Castle Terrace. 1m scale



Photo 100: Remains of west elevation of No. 4 Castle Terrace. To the left of the 1m scale the stub of an east-west wall is visible (see Photo 98). 1m scale



Photo 101: View north across burgage plots at Nos. 4 and 5 Castle Terrace



Photo 102: View northwest towards remains of western wall (PRN 115029) of burgage plot at No. 6 Castle Terrace. 1m scale



Photo 103: View west at southern end of western wall (PRN 115029) of burgage plot at No. 6 Castle Terrace. 2x 1m scale



Photo 104: View west at middle section of western wall (PRN 115029) of burgage plot at No. 6 Castle Terrace. 2 x 1m scale



Photo 105: View west at middle section of western wall (PRN 115029) of burgage plot at No. 6 Castle Terrace. 2 x 1m scale



Photo 106: View west at northern end of western wall (PRN 115029) of burgage plot at No. 6 Castle Terrace. 2 x 1m scale



Photo 107: View north towards quayside wall at northern end of burgage plot at No. 6 Castle Terrace showing blocked entrance (see Photo 117 for other face of wall). 1m scale



Photo 108: View south towards north elevation of Nos. 6 Castle Terrace



Photo 109: Northern end of west face of wall (PRN 115030) dividing burgage plots Nos. 5 and 6 Castle Terrace. 2 x 1m scale



Photo 110: Middle section of west face of wall (PRN 115030) dividing burgage plots Nos. 5 and 6 Castle Terrace. 2 x 1m scale



Photo 111: Middle section of west face of wall (PRN 115030) dividing burgage plots Nos. 5 and 6 Castle Terrace. 2 x 1m scale



Photo 112: View east towards breach in wall (PRN 115030) dividing burgage plots Nos. 5 and 6 Castle Terrace. End of wall on left side of breach possibly squared: right side is rough. Wall left of breach is wider than wall on right, suggesting different phases of construction. 2 x 1m scale



Photo 113: Southern end of west face of wall (PRN 115030) dividing burgage plots Nos. 5 and 6, Castle Terrace. Note masonry joint in wall to the right of the 1m scale: the wall to the left of the joint is quoined and the wall to the left of the breach also has remains of quoin work implying that the wall between the joint and the breach is a later insertion. 1m scale



Photo 114: View north along wall (PRN 115030) dividing burgage plots Nos. 5 and 6 Castle Terrace



Photo 115: Blocked opening in west facing wall in burgage plot at No. 6 Castle Street (see Photos 98 & 99 for other side). 1m scale



Photo 116: View north along burgage plot at No. 6 Castle Terrace



Photo 117: View south of blocked openings in section of quayside wall bordering north end of burgage plot at No. 6 Castle Terrace (the opening on the left can be seen in Photo 107)

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 The medieval/early post-medieval buildings

- 6.1.1 The study shows that at least two medieval buildings survive in Castle Terrace, No. 4 and No. 6; they represent single-pile, masonry town houses of some quality, and of at least two storeys, lying along the main axial road through medieval Pembroke and very close to the castle. No. 5 Castle Terrace, lying between them, was not seen at basement level, apart from its rearmost element; it does not feature as a medieval building in any of the published sources and databases, but neither does No. 6, so the potential for surviving medieval fabric cannot be dismissed.
- 6.1.2 No medieval or early post-medieval work was observed in Nos. 7 and 8 Northgate Street, but the street does not appear to have been developed with its own properties until the seventeenth or early eighteenth century.
- 6.1.3 The medieval houses at Nos. 4 and 6 occupied footprints of roughly comparable area – externally measuring around 9m by 5m, and 7.5m by 6m respectively; cf. 7m by 6m at Haverfordwest Tudor Trader's House, and 10.5m by 6.5m at Tenby Tudor Merchant's House. The two Pembroke houses may be roughly contemporary, with a possible late fifteenth- to early sixteenth-century date-range, but in many other respects were rather different buildings.
- 6.1.4 No. 4 lies north-south, co-axial to the street in a manner characteristic – but far from exclusively – of houses occupying narrow burgage plots, cf. Tenby Tudor Merchant's House. It features a vaulted undercroft that was later extended to the rear, probably in the seventeenth century. The structural evidence suggests that the undercroft represented business premises, with residential space above: to the south, the latter comprised private chambers with a latrine (at the front of the property), and an open hall to the north, with a lateral fireplace and projecting chimney-breast.
- 6.1.5 The hall was presumably accessed from both the undercroft and the exterior. This upper level was presumably also of masonry, and it is possible that at least some of the overlying walls of the present building contain medieval fabric. It is moreover not known whether a further floor level existed in any part of the medieval house.
- 6.1.6 The medieval building was set back some 6.4m from the present street frontage, probably to accommodate the marketplace which is known to have existed here during the medieval period. While it is possible that No. 6 is a little later than No. 4, and was built during or after the decline of the market, it could equally be that encroachment upon the marketplace was a piecemeal affair, property by property.
- 6.1.7 No. 4 was extended to the street frontage, in masonry, in the early- or mid-seventeenth century, with an opening that appears to show contemporary timberwork.
- 6.1.8 No. 6, in contrast, lay parallel with the street (cf. Haverfordwest Tudor Trader's House). In addition, there is no evidence for either an undercroft or a vault. A projecting element on the rear wall appears to represent a lateral outshut housing a stair and a latrine, and possibly also contained a fireplace (or fireplaces). There is otherwise no indication how the internal space was divided and used on either floor. This property occupied the street frontage, which must then have been staggered either between it and No. 5, or between Nos. 4 and 5.

- 6.1.9 No. 6 may have conjoined with contemporary buildings to either side; No. 4 on the other hand was a free-standing building with space between it and its neighbours, as demonstrated by its openings and made possible by its co-axial alignment. Work by Dyfed Archaeological Trust at No. 1 Quay Street, Tenby, in December 1998, showed that the Tudor Merchant's House may, at first, have been a free standing structure – or at least that no contemporary buildings lay against its north face, which shows a blocked first-floor doorway, a ground-floor opening of uncertain nature and, like No. 4, a corbelled chimney-breast (Ludlow 1999, 8).

6.2 The development of the Quay

- 6.2.1 Pembroke's borough charter, from 1102-30, mentions an anchorage called the 'Cross' (*'ad crucem'*; Ballard 1913, 169; *Cal. Pat. Rolls 1377-81*, 106-7; Walker 1989, 132, 136-7). Next, the Norman-French epic poem *The Song of Dermot and the Earl*, probably composed in the 1190s (Crouch 2016, 123 and n. 40), tells us that Henry II sailed for Ireland, in 1171, from 'The Cross' near Pembroke (*'la croiz en mer entra'*; Orpen 1892, 188-9). Then in 1210 King John assembled his fleet and personnel, for his Irish crossing, at 'Cross-below-Pembroke' (*'crucem subtus Penbroc'*; Hardy 1844, 172-7). It appears to have been the Pembrokeshire historian Henry Owen who first suggested that the Cross was not a terrestrial location, but instead referred to an anchorage in Milford Haven, downstream from the castle, from which 'small boats . . . took out passengers and cargo to ships lying in deeper water' (Owen 1897, 317 n. 5).
- 6.2.2 Historically, the most important anchorage in the Haven, for the town of Pembroke, was Crow Pool in Pennar Pill, 1.5 km west of Pembroke Castle. The Pembrokeshire topographer George Owen wrote, in 1595, that 'a barque of 40 or 50 tuns may enter this creek at low water and ride at anchor at Crow Pool, but no further without help of the tide'; Crow Pool lay on the west side of Pennar Pill, near the village of West Pennar, and within it 'barques of 50 tons may ride safe and in good anchor-hold at all times in low water' (Owen 1897, 545-6). Crow Pool is also marked as an anchorage on Lewis Morris's chart of Milford Haven, from 1748, with a depth of nine to twelve feet at the mouth of Pennar Pill (Morris 1748, 15 and plate 24). As the historian Ron Walker recognized, the 'Cross' and Crow Pool are one and the same (Walker 1989, 143-4); the latter name may be derived from the Norman-French *croiz/croix*.
- 6.2.3 All of Pembroke's maritime traffic appears to have been conducted from this anchorage, from which, when tides permitted, lighters or barges conveyed cargo to and from the town – and, during the Middle Ages, the castle. While Henry II's charter commanded that 'all ships with merchandise that enter the port of Milford and wish to buy or sell on land shall come to the bridge of Pembroke', it seems that lighters are meant; larger vessels remained at the Cross where they paid 'their lawful customs' (Ballard 1913, 169; *Cal. Pat. Rolls 1377-81*, 106-7; Walker 1989, 137), making it clear that these customs were collected at sea.
- 6.2.4 The identification of the Cross clarifies the role of Pembroke, as a port, during the medieval period and later. The town itself was inaccessible to sea-going vessels, and never properly developed as a port: an account of 1818 tells us that 'at low water the channel is narrow, intricate, and winding, from Crow Pool to Pembroke, and within which is an anchorage for small vessels; but those of burden are excluded from this navigation, and thereby the trade of Pembroke is checked' (Pughe 1818, 362). Its

maritime trade was overwhelmingly coastal and, during the Middle Ages, wine from France was shipped from the transit port of Bristol, in vessels that like their crews were both small and local (Howells 2002, 471). By the thirteenth century Pembroke, as a port, had been superseded by Tenby; where the annual tolls from Pembrokeshire's ports were recorded during the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries, in most cases none were taken at Pembroke 'because no boats called in the said port this year' (Owen 1918, 112, 127, 143, 148). The sixteenth-century 'Welsh Port Books' record only eight vessels belonging to Pembroke between 1566 and 1603 – all small craft between seven and sixteen tons – when trade with the town is mentioned on a mere six dates (Lewis 1927, 71-89, 134, 164, 198, 217, 226, 313); it features far more prominently as a merchant seat than a port. And although maritime legislation was re-organised in 1559, and customs houses were established at Pembroke and Carmarthen (Lewis 1927, ix, xv), customs appear to have been collected, as in the twelfth century, at Crow Pool. Pembroke is not listed among George Owen's ports and havens in the county (Owen 1906, 349-50), while his description of Pembroke town, of 1595, makes no mention of any maritime activity (Owen 1897, 557-8); it is similarly absent from John Leland's account of his visit in c.1538 (Smith 1906, 115-17), in which Tenby, Fishguard, Carmarthen and Kidwelly are by contrast described as ports (Smith 1906, 58, 61, 65).

- 6.2.5 Moreover, no quay or wharfage is shown at Pembroke on John Speed's plan of 1610 (Figure 3), nor in the wealth of artist's views spanning the late seventeenth century through to 1800 when the area of the present quay – the only practical mooring seaward of the town bridge – was a pool or embayment in which the river lapped up against the town wall (see above, 'Introduction'). A number of views, including the Francis Place sketch of 1678, depict lighters drawn up on the mud-flats here at low tide (Figure 4).
- 6.2.6 Pembroke had enjoyed something of a recovery after the Restoration, with the general growth of trade in the Bristol Channel area (Howell 1987, 28), but Haverfordwest increasingly took the bulk of maritime traffic during the course of the eighteenth century (Donovan 1805, 336; Howell 1987, 294; Soulsby and Jones 1975, 24). Daniel Defoe's claim that 200 ships belonged to Pembroke town in the 1720s (Cole and Browning 1962, 57) must be treated with great scepticism; it has been pointed out that, for Defoe, the 'discourse of improvement overrode all other rhetorics' and that, particularly in Wales, he 'transformed visible deficits into apparent surpluses' (Schellenberg 1995, 300).
- 6.2.7 Pembroke's trade was still a low-key affair in the late 1770s, when a quay seems to have been first established, in timber (see above, 'Introduction'), finally allowing vessels to unload directly at the town: in 1805 Edward Donovan hoped that, as a port, Pembroke 'might one day rise to consideration' (Donovan 1805, 336). The present masonry quay was built in c.1818 (see above), but the narrow, winding channel meant that Pembroke remained inaccessible to larger vessels (see above, 'Introduction') and it was soon eclipsed by Pembroke Dock (Soulsby and Jones 1975, 24). Nevertheless a thriving coastal trade, particularly with southwest England, continued well into the twentieth century.

6.3 Castle Terrace and the Quay

- 6.3.1 We have seen that Nos. 4 and 5 Castle Terrace were built as a single residence in around 1800 but, perhaps by 1836 and definitely by 1861, had been divided into two dwellings, before being re-united in the late nineteenth century. Nevertheless, at least one early nineteenth-century doorway may have connected the two properties, at basement level, while they appear to have shared access to the quay.
- 6.3.2 Perhaps the most convincing explanation is that Nos. 4 and 5 were built as a grand merchant's dwelling, which was subdivided between descendants. It backed onto the early quay, which had existed since the late 1770s. It was subdivided and extended, perhaps in the 1820s, to form two equally grand properties with continued, and enhanced access to the new quay, which replaced the early quay in c.1818. The nature of this subdivision, and the communication between the two properties, suggests that it may have occurred between the merchant's children/successors, who were perhaps equal partners in the business but maintained separate households. This was not an unusual practice during the period. Unfortunately, there are no specific references to Castle Terrace and Northgate Street, or their buildings, occupants and businesses, in the eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century descriptions of the town by, for example, Nicholas Carlisle (Carlisle 1811), Richard Colt Hoarse (Thompson 1983), Daniel Defoe (Cole and Browning 1962), Edward Donovan (Donovan 1805), Richard Fenton (Fenton 1810) and Samuel Lewis (Lewis 1833); nor are these properties identified in the earliest trade directories.
- 6.3.3 The Castle Terrace properties, and their back-yards, lie some 4.5 metres above the level of the quay, from which they are separated by a length of high, thick walling. This walling represents the former medieval town wall, which here was probably rebuilt during the 1640s (Lawler 2001, 174-5).
- 6.3.4 A steep path, incorporating two flights of steps, leads from the rear of No. 4 towards the quay, with which it is connected via a long subterranean passage running beneath the deep garden deposits behind the town wall. The passage has a segmental brick vault, on limestone rubble side-walls, and like the conversion of Nos. 4 and 5 may belong to the 1820s. It emerges onto the quay through a tall entry, with a segmental head of large, machine-cut limestone voussoirs, that is a modern refurbishment undertaken since 1993. It has been suggested that the passage occupies the site of a medieval alley and entry (Lawler 2001, 175), but in the absence of a medieval quay this is unlikely, while it is not shown in 1678 (Figure 4); the Buck view is perhaps too distant for it to have been visible.
- 6.3.5 A second entry through the wall is shown behind No. 6 on an archaeological plan of 2001 (Lawler 2001, Fig. 2) (see Figure 30), and may be roughly contemporary with the passage; it may be connected with the business undertaken in No. 6 (latterly a saddlery, see above). Neither access would be suitable for the conveyance of heavy merchandise being narrow, very sloping and featuring steep flights of steps, and showing a low vault behind No. 4: the solely private and pedestrian access that is suggested may confirm that the owners of Nos. 4, 5 and 6 had business interests at the quay.

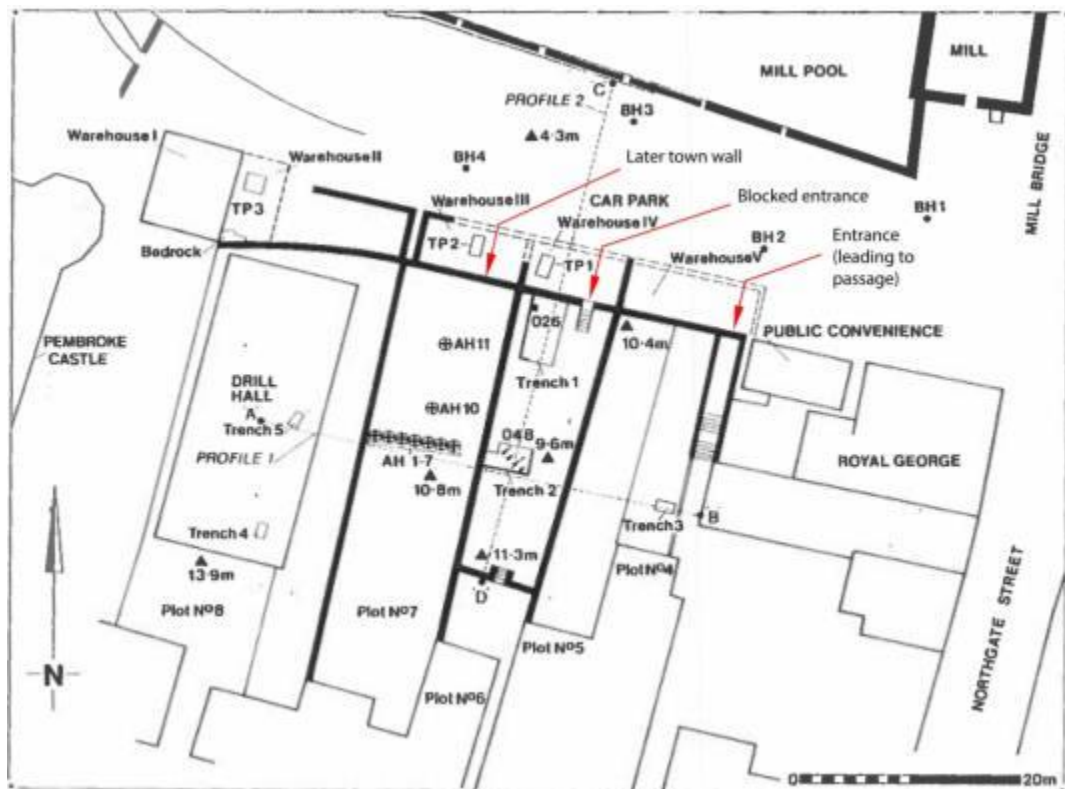


Figure 30: Pembroke quay and town wall, from Lawler 2001

6.3.6 The quay had begun to be developed with warehousing even before it was rebuilt in stone in 1818: a building is shown against the town wall, west of the Royal George, in 1793 (Figure 31), but is absent from the 1787 map (Figure 7).



Figure 31: Pembroke Castle from the northeast, by Richard Colt Hoare, 1793

6.3.7 This building was supplemented, during the 1820s, by further warehouses and ancillary buildings, which in contemporary views obscure the entries through the town wall noted above (Figures 6, 15, 16 and 17). Corbels in the south face of the town wall relate to these buildings, which are shown in a host of nineteenth-century photographs (Figures 32, 33, 34 and 35) and are depicted in plan on the 1861 OS map (Figure 12).



Figure 32: Pembroke Quay from the northeast, late nineteenth century



Figure 33: Pembroke Quay from the west, early twentieth century



Figure 34: Pembroke Quay from the west, early twentieth century



Figure 35: Pembroke Quay from the northwest, early twentieth century

6.4 Archaeological / Historic Significance of Buildings and Present State

6.4.1 No. 4 and No. 5 Castle Terrace superstructure

6.4.1.1 The building has lots of contemporary (c. 1800) features and detailing in its superstructure – but much of this is impossible to see due to collapse and safety reasons.

6.4.1.2 In both buildings there is a large and thick wall forming the north wall of the front rooms. This could well be a much earlier wall incorporated into the later buildings potentially even with late medieval origins. At this stage it is impossible to confirm this.

6.4.1.3 The superstructure (above basement level), even though Grade II listed, is considered **Ruinous and Beyond rescue**. Although it would be good to keep the façade, it is more likely that a near replica would need to be built to keep the same massing and scale on the street frontage as that which presently exists.

6.4.1.4 Once cleared of loose debris it would be useful to see some of the internal walls to determine if they may be remnants of earlier buildings incorporated into the later structure if possible. If later medieval elements survive they would be considered of high archaeological importance and ideally would be either preserved *in-situ* or preserved through a programme of detailed building recording and investigation.

6.4.2 No. 4 Castle Terrace Basement Level

6.4.2.1 The elements forming the basement level of No. 4 Castle Terrace are considered to be of high archaeological importance and include a large element which is probably later medieval in date (15th/16th century). This element runs from the start of the vaulted cellar to the south and up to the change in roof line of the vaulted cellar to the north. The slightly lower vault to the north is probably a later add-on.

6.4.2.2 The front part of the vaulted cellar contains lots of original features, including the two windows to the east and the doorway opening leading to the south through the very thick wall, and a second doorway leading west into the adjacent corridor. Stone corbels may also project from the outside of the western wall indicating a potential former fireplace at the upper level.

6.4.2.3 The later vaulted cellar extension to the north also has original features, including the window lights to the east and blocked doorway opening to the north (on its eastern side). The northwestern doorway is also likely to be an original opening. The fireplace area and partition walls are a later 20th century addition and of no archaeological importance. The cellar would probably have been open all the way to the northern end wall.

6.4.2.4 As discussed above the evidence from the southern vaulted cellar suggests this was an undercroft to a two or three storey late medieval building above set back from the existing street front. There is a potential that the medieval market of Pembroke was located in the wider street in front of No. 4 Castle Terrace providing the first evidence for the missing medieval market place area of the town. This would also mean that the stone vaulted cellars would have originally been the ground floor of the building (accessed from street front) – a known building style in medieval Pembrokeshire. There was evidently an original vaulted corridor to the west of the cellar and east of the cellar of No. 5, providing access to the street and the rear yards behind.

6.4.2.5 The cellar leading to the street front with the timber beams in the roof is a later addition and possibly of 17th century date, as is the timber window frame. It is again of high archaeological significance.

6.4.2.6 Overall the vaulted cellars are of high archaeological importance and are presently in a **Sound - requires minimal repair** state. They should be retained within any future plans for the development.

6.4.3 **No. 5 Castle Terrace Basement Level**

6.4.3.1 These are far less accessible than those for No. 4 with collapsed superstructure preventing full access. They have been significantly altered with lots of breeze block additional walls and only the northern part of the cellar accessible. The southern parts were viewed through a hole in a former doorway indicating lots of breeze block additions and the wooden stairs leading down to the beer cellar of the later hotel above. It was not clear if any stone walls survived in this part and so dating or identifying its significance is not possible at this time.

6.4.3.2 The north cellar comprises an area of a stone built structure, with a now blocked doorway which would have given access to the vaulted corridor between the cellar of No. 4 / No. 5. The doorway in the southern wall leading to a later corridor into the hotel is probably a later addition, and the corridor it provides access to is also definitely a modern addition, dividing up a bigger room.

6.4.3.3 The height of the ceiling of the accessible cellar is likely to be a result of the sloping ground level in this part and keeping the floor level at first floor. The main joist timbers have matching stops (wood moulding) at the eastern ends, but they are not present to the west. A joint in the north wall is visible down its centre suggesting it was previously partitioned into two rooms. It is suggested that the main room would have been to the west with a large blocked window opening present and with a possible corridor to the east. The burgage plot wall to the northwest of the building has a window opening matching the one in the western wall of the cellar – and there is a doorway in the north wall of the cellar suggesting that the building did extend further north on its western side.

6.4.3.4 The accessible part of the basement level of No. 5 Castle Terrace would be considered to be of moderate archaeological importance. It is in a **Poor – needs urgent repair** state.

6.4.3.5 Ideally the earlier elements of the basement level would be retained in the proposed development, but if this is not possible then the building should be subject to detailed building recording and investigation, along with the remainder of the basement level of No. 5, once the building has been made safe and collapsed material removed.

6.4.4 **No. 6 Castle Terrace / Castle Gate Surgery**

6.4.4.1 This structure has been significantly altered in recent years with the large 1980s extension to the north and the internal divisions. The ground floor frontage is possible a 20th century replacement, the first floor with the three symmetrically placed windows is probably older. The three recessed parts of the ground floor façade may have once been open shop fronts or shop windows. The front wall may have been thicker, indicating it was originally of some age.

6.4.4.2 The rear wall of the main building is very probably a late medieval survival from an earlier building that would have been present on the

street frontage. A splayed window light survives at first floor level on the rear of the wall.

6.4.4.3 This thick rear wall corresponds with stepped access down into the basement level. It is thought likely that these steps originally accessed the lower rear yard area of the property. A contemporary outshut is also present in this wall with small recess beneath which is likely to have originally been a cess pit, which has been adapted at a later date.

6.4.4.4 A small recess of the eastern stone wall of the cellar may indicate that it is also of some age (early post-medieval?). The fireplace to the west is probably a later addition.

6.4.4.5 The building itself is in a **Sound - requires minimal repair** state, but the majority of the superstructure is not considered of particular interest, excluding the thick wall to the south of the front unit which is probably of later medieval date and is of high archaeological importance. It should be retained in any future development plans for the site. If the superstructure cannot be retained then it should be subject to detailed building recording and investigation before and during its demolition. The cellar level features should be retained.

6.4.5 **Burgage Plot Walls Nos. 4, 5 & 6 Castle Terrace**

6.4.5.1 The burgage plot walls quite possibly contain at least some medieval fabric, and certainly perpetuate plot alignments of medieval origin. They are fundamental to Pembroke's character and their preservation throughout the Pembroke townscape, wherever remotely possible, is to be highly recommended.

6.4.5.2 The walls are presently in varying states of **Poor repair - requires urgent repair**. Ideally they would be restored and retained within the proposed development where possible but if this was not likely it would be good to preserve their arrangement in a form visible on the ground; perhaps as a low wall for example.

6.4.5.3 The arched passageway from South Quay to No. 4 Castle Terrace ideally should be retained within the proposed development.

6.4.6 **No. 7 Northgate Street**

6.4.6.1 Very possibly contemporary with the adjacent warehouse and may have even been owned by the same person. It is a modest, middle class town house of early 19th century date, comprising three floors with fireplaces in every room. The basement is a contemporary coal cellar.

6.4.6.2 The first floor front room is actually quite grand with central doorway leading in, and symmetrically placed windows indicating a grand reception room or 'ballroom'.

6.4.6.3 The existing rear extension is a more recent addition and is **Ruinous - Beyond Rescue**. The main building (three storey square with cellar) is probably in the category of **Poor - requires urgent repair**. Ideally it would be kept, especially as it is a listed building. It would be considered of low to moderate archaeological importance.

6.4.7 **No. 8 Northgate Street**

6.4.7.1 A former warehouse, probably early 19th century. Internally almost every interesting detail has gone. It is interesting as it is a warehouse close to South Quay, but architecturally and archaeologically it is of low importance. It is presently in a **Poor - needs urgent repair**. I doubt any further archaeological recording would be required on this building.

6.4.8 Conservation Area and Listed Buildings

- 6.4.8.1 All of the structures lie within the Pembroke Conservation Area and consent would be required for any demolition or alteration.
- 6.4.8.2 Nos. 4 and 5 Castle Terrace and No. 7 Northgate Street are Grade II Listed Buildings and would require Listed Building consent for any demolition or alterations.

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**SOUTH QUAY, PEMBROKE
NOS. 4, 5 & 6 CASTLE TERRACE;
NOS. 7 & 8 NORTHGATE STREET:
LEVEL 3
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

REPORT NO: 2019/45

EVENT RECORD NUMBER: 118123

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

JAMES MEEK

Swydd / Position: **HEAD OF DAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**

Llofnod / Signature ..



Dyddiad / Date 18/10/2019

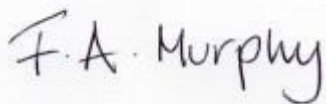
Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

FRAN MURPHY

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Dyddiad / Date 13/01/2019

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

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