

PLOTS 4, 5, 6 & 7 CASTLE TERRACE & PLOT 7 NORTHGATE STREET, PEMBROKE, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Pembrokeshire County Council



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**PLOTS 4, 5, 6 & 7 CASTLE TERRACE
& PLOT 7 NORTHGATE STREET,
PEMBROKE, PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Gan / By

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake a watching brief in March 2020 during groundworks associated with geotechnical investigational works at Plots 4, 5, 6 & 7 Castle Terrace & Plot 7 Northgate Street, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 9830 0157).

Stratified deposits were recorded, including potential medieval and post-medieval garden deposits, post-medieval make-up deposits and building debris.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i ymgymryd â brîff gwyllo ym mis Mawrth 2020 yn ystod gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig â gwaith ymchwilio geodechnegol ar Lleiniau 4, 5, 6 a 7 Teras Castell & Llain 7 Stryd Northgate, Penfro, Sir Benfro (wedi'i ganoli ar NGR SM 9830 0157).

Cofnodwyd dyddodion haenedig, gan gynnwys dyddodion gardd canoloesol ac ôl-ganoloesol posibl, dyddodion defnydd ôl-ganoloesol a malurion adeiladu.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Pembrokeshire County Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with geotechnical test pitting at Plots 4, 5, 6 & 7 Castle Terrace & Plot 7 Northgate Street, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 9830 0157).
- 1.1.2 The development site is located within a series of burgage plots relating to the medieval town of Pembroke. It also lies in close proximity to Pembroke Castle, an area considered to be one of the earliest established parts of the medieval town.
- 1.1.3 The proposed development is currently in the pre-planning stages of development. However, due to the potential for archaeological remains within the boundary of the development site it was considered appropriate that archaeological mitigation would be necessary during any ground-breaking activity.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of the works. The WSI outlined the project objectives as:
- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology for the watching brief which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake;
 - To monitor ground works in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits;
 - To establish the state of preservation, character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits identified;
 - Production of a report and an archive of the results.
- 1.2.2 The overall work was summarised as:

Archaeological attendance during groundworks associated with the geotechnical test pitting at Plots 4, 5, 6 & 7 Castle Terrace & Plot 7 Northgate Street, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, which could potentially expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains will be undertaken if revealed. The production of a report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared.

- 1.2.3 The geotechnical test pitting is being undertaken as part of a primary phase of investigational works, which will inform later design proposals in association with a proposed larger development scheme within the area.
- 1.2.4 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and their codes of conduct (CIfA 2014).

1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological watching brief and its results.

1.4 Illustrations

- 1.4.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale. On maps, north is towards the top of the page unless otherwise indicated.

1.5 Timeline

- 1.5.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

¹ The post-medieval and Industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

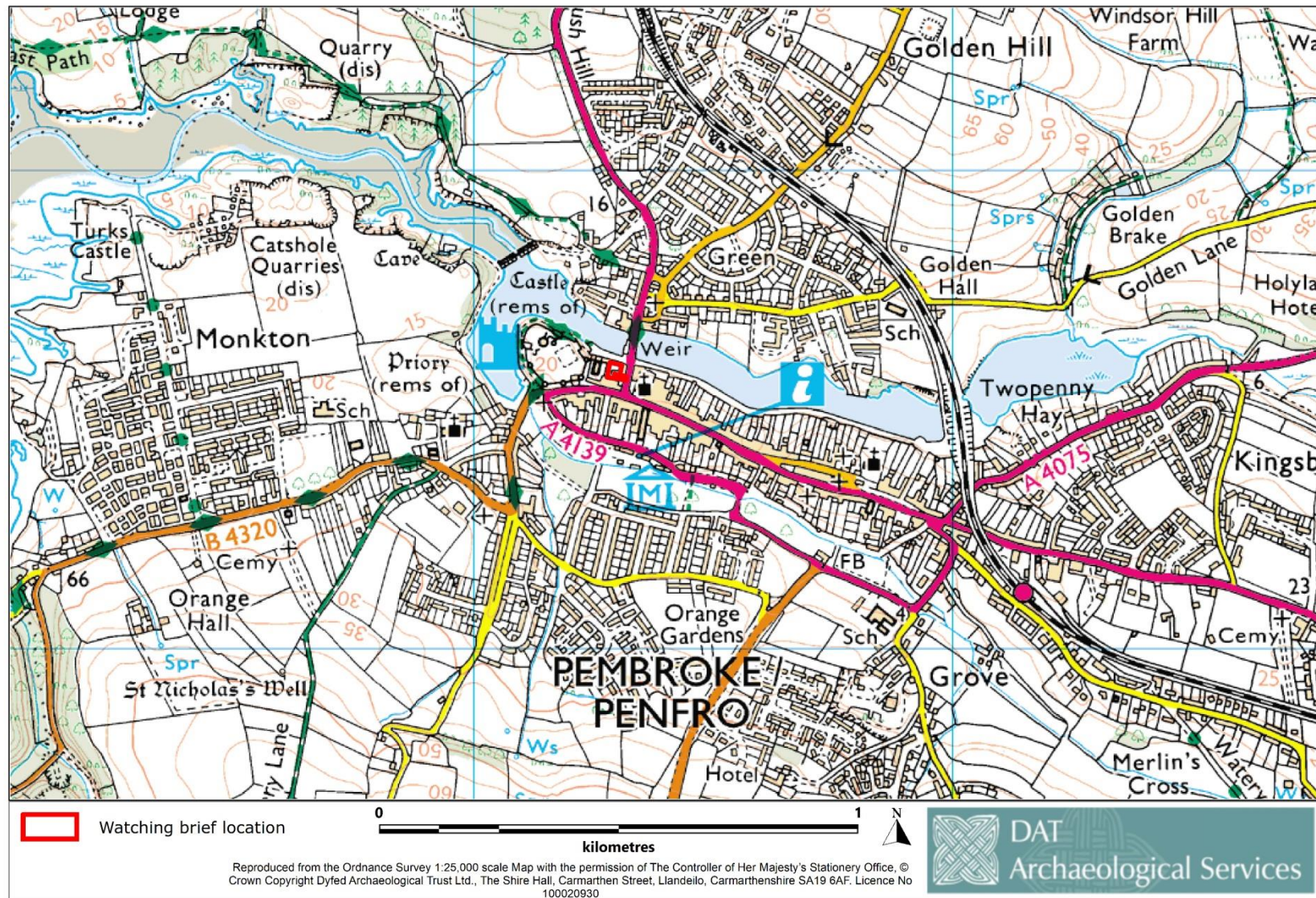


Figure 1: Location of watching brief.



Figure 2: Map detailing location of watching brief contained within red box.

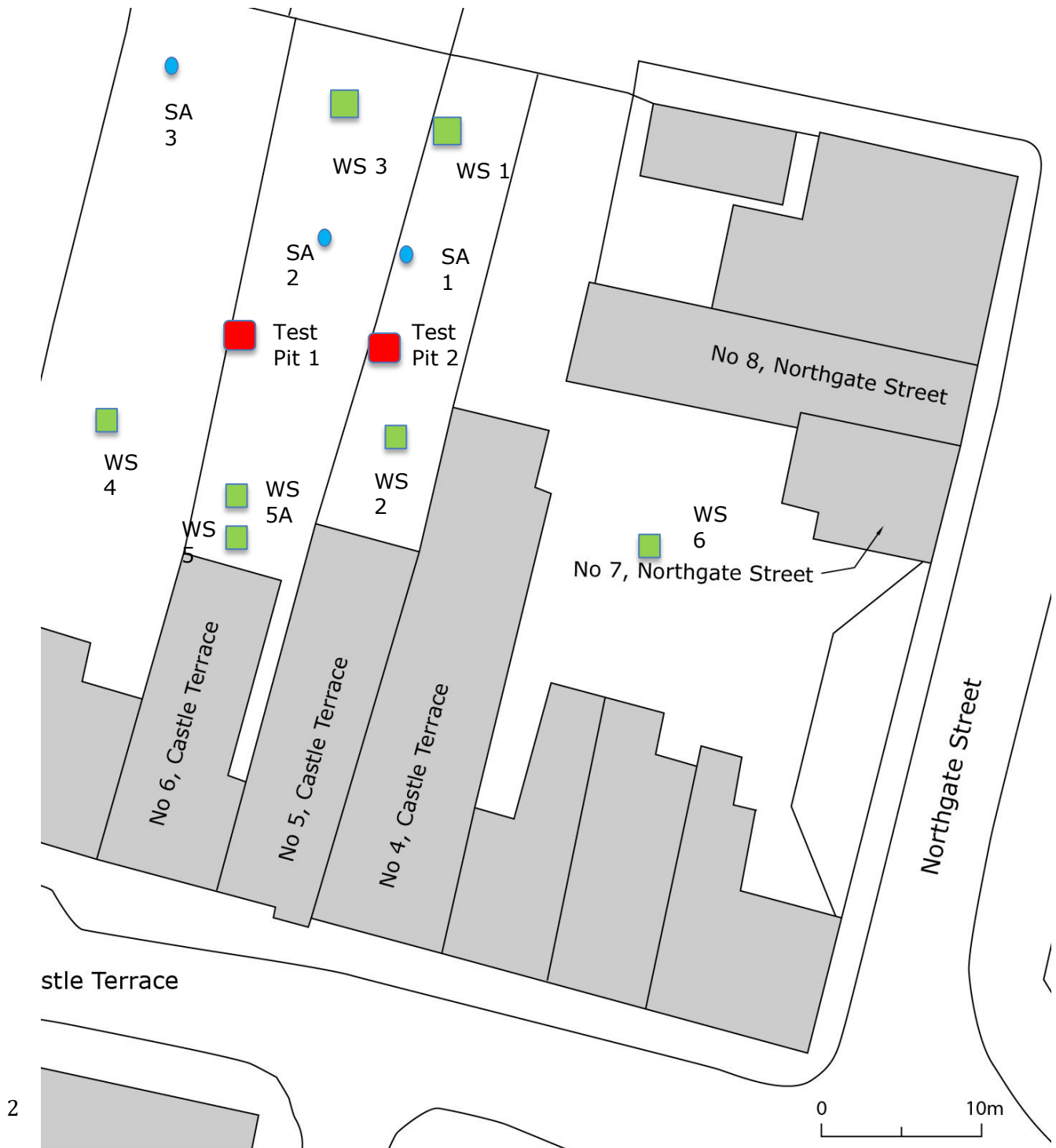


Figure 3: Locations of Window Spaces (in green), Soak Aways (in blue) and Test Pits (in red)

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location and Topography

- 2.1.1 The site is located within the western part of Pembroke, situated at a junction where North Gate Street meets West Gate Hill. The site overlooks the Pembroke River immediately to the north.
- 2.1.2 The watching brief area is located within former gardens located to the rear of the properties of Nos 4-7 Castle terrace and Nos 7-8 Northgate Street, Pembroke. (Figure 2). The gardens of each individual property are enclosed on either side by tall upstanding stone walls which are thought to represent the boundaries of the medieval burgrave plots.
- 2.1.3 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises the Pembroke Limestone Group – Sedimentary – Limestone (British Geological Survey 2020).

2.2 Previous archaeological investigations.

- 2.2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken within the watching brief area in 1994 by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, which revealed deeply stratified deposits dating from 13th century through until the 20th century. It was also revealed during this investigation that the present segment of town wall placed to the rear of the burgrave plots was constructed during the 17th century and on a different alignment to its medieval predecessor. Finds recovered during the evaluation included pottery fragments that ranged from the 13th to the 20th century. The finds also included a single sherd of Romano-British pottery, dated to the third century and considered to be black burnished ware. The locations of the current geotechnical pits were positioned to avoid these previous evaluation trenches.
- 2.2.2 Considerable survey work has also been undertaken on the medieval town walls of Pembroke. During 2000 DAT (formerly Cambria Archaeology) were commissioned by Pembrokeshire County Council to undertake an archaeological assessment of the town walls. This noted that much of the surviving medieval town walls were constructed during the 13th and 14th centuries, with stone plundered from the wall sometime after the Civil War.
- 2.2.3 A watching brief was undertaken at the Drill Hall in 2002, located to the immediate west of the current watching brief area. The watching brief at was recommended due to the close proximity to the castle and the potential of finding features relating to the medieval town. However, no features or deposits that can reliably date to the medieval period were encountered during the watching brief.
- 2.2.4 A previous building survey was undertaken (Ludlow et al 2019) prior to this series of geotechnical test pitting. The report detailed the history and development of the study area, and recorded the standing buildings and rear boundary walls of Nos. 4-6 Castle Terrace, and Nos. 7 and 8 Northgate Street (Figure 2). The buildings were derelict and, with the exception of No. 6 Castle Terrace, not fully accessible for safety reasons. In most cases, thick finishes obscure much of the walling, and these constraints hampered full structural analysis and interpretation. Of

the five buildings studied, Nos. 4 & 5 Castle Terrace (LB Ref No. 6313) and No. 7 Northgate Street (LB Ref No. 6425) are listed buildings; both Grade II. Nos. 4 and 6 Castle Terrace show medieval fabric at basement, and originally have represented masonry town houses of some quality, potentially late 15th to early 16th century in origin, with 17th century additions. The superstructure of Nos 4 and 5 are described as early 19th century residence, potentially originally a single merchants dwelling, subsequently subdivided into two units. Northgate Street properties may not have been developed until 17th or early 18th century. 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 burgrave plots laid out in the medieval period and potentially they may contain some medieval fabric. The walls themselves are significant historic assets.

2.3 Archaeological Potential

- 2.3.1 To the immediate west of the development are the remains of Pembroke Castle (PRN 4518). Pembroke Castle was first established as a timber ringwork castle in 1093 by Roger Montgomery as a power base for the Normans in south-west Wales. Pembroke castle during this period was also considered by the Normans as a strategic power base to launch their invasion of Ireland from. In the late 12th century the castle passed to William Marshall, who replaced the timber castle by a strong stone castle by the early 13th century. During this period the present keep and inner ward were constructed and the town would have been formed within the outer bailey of the castle. Further additions to the castle were added in the form of stone defences to the outer ward, also thought to have been started by William Marshall. During its later history the castle saw action during the Civil War, after which it was slighted and abandoned before being renovated in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Pembroke Castle is a Grade 1 listed building (after Rees, 1992, p140-143).
- 2.3.2 The existing garden areas located to the rear of the properties fronting castle terrace are considered to follow the same footprint of the former medieval burgrave plots (PRNS 115027 No.5 Castle Terrace & PRN 115028 No. 6 Castle Terrace). The presence of medieval artefacts, a section of medieval walling and possible ditch have already been confirmed through excavation by GGAT in 1994 (see 2.2.1).
- 2.3.2 Other important medieval features of note within the immediate area include the nearby bridge (PRN 29534) and the Golden or Market Cross of Pembroke (PRN 3291), which stood at the west end of Main Street, on Westgate Hill, near the gateway to Pembroke Castle. It is mentioned in a charter of 1154, which states: 'I will firmly enjoin that all persons who shall enter their ships into the Port of Milford Haven with merchandise to buy or sell on land, shall come to the Bridge of Pembroke and buy or sell there, or if they choose they may bargain at the Cross.'. The cross was still marked on a French plan of c.1650 (reproduced in RCAHM 1925), but no trace of the cross remains.
- 2.3.3 The site is likely to have seen continued activity throughout the post-medieval period. A number of 17th, 18th and 19th century buildings have been identified along Castle Terrace and Northgate Street (PRNs 6394, 9672, 20036, 60222, 60315, 60577, 60599, 115023, 115024 and

115025). The town walls that enclose the site are also thought to have been built, or rebuilt, during the 17th century (PRN 59674).

3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).
- 3.1.2 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services detailing the proposed archaeological works, this is included to the rear.
- 3.1.3 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual² used by DAT Archaeological Services. A written, drawn and photographic record was maintained throughout this watching brief. All contexts encountered during this watching brief were recorded.
- 3.1.4 All groundworks undertaken during the geotechnical test pitting were undertaken by hand with no mechanical excavation being employed.

3.2 Timetabling of Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 The watching brief took place on Friday the 6th of March 2020. The weather conditions were mixed throughout the day.

3.3 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 3.3.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with specifications in Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.3.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.
- 3.3.3 A report fully representative of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.

² DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.

4. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

4.1 Groundworks

- 4.1.1 The development area was accessed via a small passageway leading from South Quay car park into the rear garden of No 6 Castle Terrace. From this location, all the adjacent plots within the watching brief area could be accessed. The Geotechnical Pits were spread across four separate garden plots located to the rear of properties fronting Castle Terrace and Northgate Street, Pembroke.
- 4.1.2 All of the geotechnical pits were excavated by hand. Upon arrival several of the pits had already been opened the previous day, however, they had not been backfilled and it was, therefore, possible for the attending archaeologist to observe and record the deposits within these pits prior to backfilling. The remaining pits were excavated over the course of a single day, under the observation of the attending archaeologist.
- 4.1.3 In total 12 separate pits were excavated comprising three different types of geotechnical pit. These were categorised as Window Spaces (WS), Soak Aways (SA), and standard Test Pits (TP). The Window Spaces were excavated through the initial levels, to obtain an access point for the geotechnical drill to test the structural makeup of deeper deposits. The Soak Away pits were excavated to assess the permeability of the ground, with the excavated pits being submerged in water to test the speed at which the water permeated. Finally, the two Test Pits were the largest of the geotechnical pits to be excavated. Both were placed up against two of the large upstanding burgage plots walls and were designed to assess the structural stability of these two features.
- 4.1.4 Below are the results for all 12 geotechnical pits excavated over the course of the groundworks. For individual locations please see (Figure 3).

Window Space 1 (Dimensions 0.42m N/S x 0.40m E/W, by 0.8m deep)		
Context Number	Description	Depth/thickness
1005	Topsoil – Blackish brown silty clay.	0.10m thick.
1006	Mixture of light pink/grey lime-mortar & rubble layer. This layer contained some polythene sheeting and is therefore probably the remains of modern landscaping.	Varies between 0.20m and 0.30m thick.
1007	Lime mortar/rubble infill. Probable remains of landscaping	Varies between 0.40m and 0.50m thick.



Photo 1: View east of section in Window Space 1. 0.5m scale.

Window Space 2 (Dimensions 0.38m N/S x 0.40m E/W, by 0.88m deep)		
Context Number	Description	Depth/thickness
1011	Topsoil – Blackish brown silty clay.	0.06m thick.
1012	Mid greyish brown silty clay, which contained occasional small flecks of mortar.	0.10m thick
1013	Lens of white lime-mortar.	0.04m thick.
1014	Black ash deposit	Varies between 0.04m and 0.10m thick
1015	Blackish brown sandy silty clay. Very rich in organics.	0.28m thick
1016	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Contains occasional flecks of lime-mortar.	0.14m thick
1017	Reddish/pink clay, which contains small flecks of mortar.	0.26m thick but full extent/depth not revealed.



Photo 2: View west of section in Window Space 2. 1m scale.



Photo 3: View west of section of Window Space 2. No scale.

Window Space 3 (Dimensions 0.40m N/S x 0.40m E/W, by 1.0m deep)		
Context Number	Description	Depth/thickness
1024	Topsoil – Blackish brown silty clay.	0.10m thick.
1025	Dark grey waste mortar layer, which contained frequent flecks of white and grey mortar.	Varies between 0.26m and 0.30m thick.
1026	Dark brown silty clay, which appears rich in organics and is probably the remains of previous garden soil.	0.64m thick but full extent/depth not revealed.



Photo 4: View west of the section of Window Space 3. 1m scale.

Window Space 4 (Dimensions 0.40m N/S x 0.40m E/W, by 0.68m deep)		
Context Number	Description	Depth/thickness
1035	Topsoil – Blackish brown silty clay.	0.12m thick.
1036	Light to mid grey brown silty clay, which contained frequent flecks of lime mortar and charcoal.	0.36m thick.
1037	Light reddish brown clay, which is considered to be the start of the natural soil horizon.	First viewed at 0.48m below ground level.



Photo 5: View north west of the section of Window Space 4. 1m scale.

Window Space 5 (Dimensions 0.40m N/S x 0.38m E/W, by 1.08m deep)		
Context Number	Description	Depth/thickness
1020	Topsoil – Blackish brown silty clay.	0.22m thick.
1021	Light reddish brown silty clay.	0.18m thick.
1022	Waste slate layer, comprising of small sub angular slates.	0.12m thick.
1023	Dark brown silty sand.	First viewed at 0.52m below ground level.



Photo 6: View west of window space 5. 1m scale.

Window Space 5A (Dimensions 0.30m N/S x 0.30m E/W, by 0.54m deep)		
Context Number	Description	Depth/thickness
1024	Topsoil – Blackish brown silty clay.	0.06m thick.
1025	Dark greyish brown silty clay, which contained frequent inclusions of mortar and small sub angular stones.	0.08m thick.
1026	Mid/dark brown silty clay.	0.32m thick
1027	Rich grey mortar waste layer.	First viewed at 0.52m below ground level.



Photo 7: View west of Window Space 5A. 1m scale.

Window Space 6 (Dimensions 0.38m N/S x 0.40m E/W, by 0.92m deep)		
Context Number	Description	Depth/thickness
1018	Topsoil – Blackish brown silty clay.	0.12m thick.
1019	Mortar rubble layer, which contained some large inclusion of limestone blocks.	First viewed at 0.12m below ground level and full extent/depth not revealed.



Photo 8: View west of Window Space 6. 1m scale.

Soak Away 1 (Dimensions 0.38m N/S x 0.32m E/W, by 0.64m deep)		
Context Number	Description	Depth/thickness
1008	Topsoil – Blackish brown silty clay.	0.12m thick.
1009	Dark brown silty clay containing frequent inclusions of flecks of mortar.	0.21m thick
1010	Remains of building rubble, which contained some limestone blocks and fragments of 19 th century brick.	First viewed at 0.12m below ground level, full extent/depth not revealed.



Photo 9: View west of Soak Away 1. 0.5m scale.

Soak Away 2 (Dimensions 0.30m N/S x 0.30m E/W, by 0.94m deep)		
Context Number	Description	Depth/thickness
1027	Topsoil – Blackish brown silty clay.	0.12m thick.
1028	Light brown clay, which is considered to be modern due to a foil crisp packet being found amongst the deposit.	0.10m thick
1029	Dark brown silty clay, probable remains of garden soil.	First viewed at 0.22m below ground level, full extent/depth not revealed.



Photo 10: View southeast of Soak Away 2. 1m scale.

Soak Away 3 (Dimensions 0.38m N/S x 0.36m E/W, by 1.08m deep)		
Context Number	Description	Depth/thickness
1038	Topsoil – Blackish brown silty clay.	0.10m thick.
1039	Dark greyish brown silty clay. (Partially flooded due to testing during recording)	First viewed at 0.10m below ground level, full extent/depth not revealed.



Photo 11: View west of Soak Away 3. 0.5m scale.

Test Pit 1 (Dimensions 0.82m N/S x 0.43m E/W, by 0.80m deep)		
Context Number	Description	Depth/thickness
1004	Topsoil – light greyish black silty clay. Heavily rooted by vegetation	0.28m thick.
1003	Mid greyish black silty clay.	0.20m thick.
1002	Mortar rich deposit containing small fragments of slate.	0.12m thick
1001	Dark brown silty sand which contained frequent flecks of lime mortar.	0.34m thick
1000	Solid Geology comprising of light grey limestone bedrock.	First viewed at 0.94m below ground level.



Photo 12: View south of the section of Test Pit 1. 1m scale and 0.5m scale

Test Pit 2 (Dimensions 0.40m N/S x 0.36m E/W, by 1.32m deep)		
Context Number	Description	Depth/thickness
1030	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay.	0.10m thick.
1031	Light greyish brown silty clay sand.	0.18m thick
1032	Blackish brown silty clay.	0.34m
1033	Slate debitage layer.	0.06m thick
1034	Blackish brown silty clay.	First viewed at 0.62m below ground level, full extent/depth not revealed.



Photo 13: View south of Test Pit 2. 0.5m scale.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of 12 individual geotechnical pits situated within former gardens, located to the rear of Nos 4-7 Castle Terrace and Nos 7-8 Northgate Street, Pembroke.
- 5.2 The geotechnical test pitting area lies within the former medieval burgrave plots of properties fronting Castle Street and Northgate Street, and close to the medieval castle of Pembroke. Therefore it was considered highly likely that features or deposits relating to the medieval period may be present within the area that may potentially be damaged or destroyed by intrusive groundworks. As a result Pembrokeshire County Council requested that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during any groundworks.
- 5.3 Overall the watching brief has demonstrated that the underlying natural soil horizon is shallower to the southwest (subsoil in WS4 and possible subsoil in WS2, bedrock in TP1). This could suggest that the natural topography of the former pre medieval town would have been higher in this area, descending in height towards the east and north towards the Pembroke River. What would appear to be deeply stratified garden soil deposits were recorded throughout the site and may relate to the former medieval burgrave plots, and also later post-medieval and Victorian garden cultivation.
- 5.4 The later accumulations of made-up ground/building debris witnessed within the northern (WS1, WS3 and SA1) and eastern (WS6) portions of the site could be considered evidence for post-medieval and modern landscaping. Evidence for roofing renovations can also be found within several of the geotechnical pits (TP1, TP2 & WS5), recorded in the form of slate tip lines which are commonly found throughout towns with a period of long occupation.
- 5.5 Perhaps the most interesting sequence was observed within WS2, located just to the rear of No 5 Castle Terrace. This revealed several well-stratified deposits, some of which may potentially be medieval in date due to their high inclusion rate of charcoal and the lack of post-medieval artefacts.
- 5.6 No specific archaeological features or structural remains were uncovered during the works. However, due to the limited nature of the works it is still possible that significant archaeological remains lie within the development area, and any further works undertaken in this area may still require archaeological mitigation.

6. SOURCES

CIfA. 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Lawler, M. 1998. 'Investigation of the town wall and burgage plots at South Quay and Castle Terrace, Pembroke' in *Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.CXLVII*

Ludlow, N, Meek, J, Murphy, F, & Wilson, H. 2019 *South Quay, Pembroke. Nos 4, 5 & 6 Castle Terrace, Nos 7 & 8 Northgate Street: Level 3 Historic Building Recording*. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Unpublished Report 2019/45

Rees, S. 1992. *A Guide to Ancient and Historic Wales – Dyfed*. London-HMSO

APPENDIX I:

PLOTS 4, 5, 6 & 7 CASTLE TERRACE & PLOT 7 NORTHGATE STREET, PEMBROKE, PEMBROKESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

INTRODUCTION

This written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services in response to a request from Pembrokeshire County Council to provide an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with geotechnical investigations on the rear plots of Nos. 4, 5 6 & 7 Castle Terrace and No.7 Northgate Street, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire (centred on SM 9830 0157).

The proposed development is in the pre-planning stages, however, it lies in an area of known archaeological potential within the medieval town of Pembroke, and to the rear of a number of Listed Buildings. It was therefore considered that there was potential that archaeological deposits or features could survive within the development area and that these may be exposed, damaged or destroyed by any ground-breaking activity.

This written scheme of investigation outlines the methodology through which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works at the site, which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. The archaeological watching brief will enable any such remains to be archaeologically recorded prior to their potential loss during groundworks, or to signal to the appropriate authority when significant archaeology has been uncovered that may require further mitigation. This document has been prepared for the client and is specifically prepared for DAT Archaeological Services to undertake the required archaeological works. The WSI cannot be used by any third party.

The written scheme of investigation is in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014).

DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of this type of project and always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services is the contractual arm of Dyfed Archaeological Trust that has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Organisation and all permanent staff are CSCS registered.

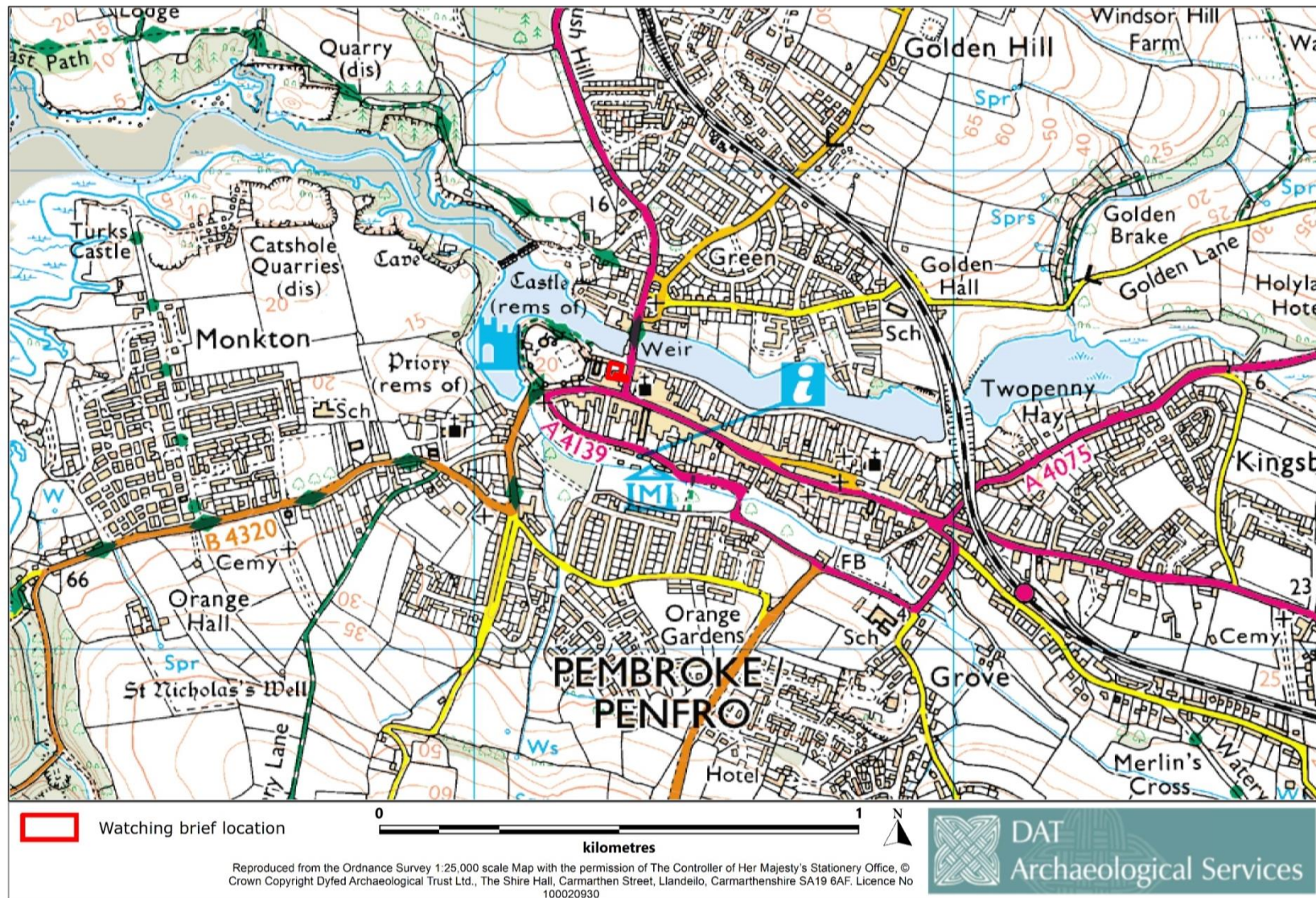


Figure 1: Map extract showing the location of development area (outlined in red)

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
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Plots 4, 5, 6 & 7 Castle Terrace & Plot 7 Northgate Street, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire
Archaeological Watching Brief

PRN	Name	Site Type	Date	Description	Grid Reference
3291	Market Cross; Golden Cross The	Market Cross	Medieval	The Golden or Market Cross of Pembroke stood at the west end of Main Street, on Westgate Hill, near the gateway to Pembroke Castle. It is mentioned in a charter of 1154, and is shown on an inset to Speed's map of 1610 and on a French plan of c.1650 (repr	SM98280154
6394	Castle Terrace	Dwelling	Post Medieval	Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001	SM98290155
9672	Royal George	Public House	Post Medieval	The "Royal George" was constructed by 1815 and a short section of town wall was removed to build it. JH	SM9832301584
13195	Northgate	Gate	Medieval		SM98330159
20035	Mill Bridge	Dam,Bridge	Post Medieval	A stone built bridge/dam on which the tidal mills PRN 29536 and PRN 4515 were built replacing PRN 29534 and PRN 12970. The bridge remained largely unaltered through the 18th and 19th centuries and still exists today. The parapet originally ran up to	SM983016
20036	Northgate Street No.7	Dwelling	Post Medieval	Dwelling in Pembroke. RPS July 2001	SM98320157
20043		Warehouse	Post Medieval	Stone built free standing warehouse with one full storey and a loft beneath a gabled roof. NL 1993 Restored and converted to Pembs County Council Watersports Centre. KM 1997	SM98260161
20044		Warehouse	Post Medieval	Only the south wall - part of the town wall - and stubs of wall up to 2m high projecting out at right angles survive of this warehouse. KM 1997	SM98280161
29534		Bridge	Post Medieval,M edieval	A five arched bridge shown on John Speeds plan of Pembroke in 1611 replaced before 1678 by PRN 20035. JH based on NL 1993.	SM983016
35246	North Dock	Quay	Post Medieval		SM983016
59674	Retaining Wall To S Of Town Quay	Town Walls	Post Medieval	Grade II listed town walls	SM9828301606
60222	4 Castle Terrace	House	Post Medieval	Grade II listed houses	SM9829201546
60315	Listed Building In Pembroke Community	House	Post Medieval	Grade II listed house	SM9832201570
60577	Listed Building In Pembroke Community	Shop	Post Medieval	Grade II listed shop	SM9830501543
60599	Former Drill Hall Front Buildings	Drill Hall	Post Medieval	Grade II listed drill hall. Drill Hall for Pembroke Yeomanry Cavalry, A Squadron. B company 4th Welsh. (Drill Hall project accessed 2015)	
115023	No. 5 Castle Terrace	Dwelling	Post Medieval	This is one of a pair of late Georgian houses which appear to have originally been built as a single town house. They were divided and their facades remodelled by the late 19th century. In the 20th century No.5 was used as an Ex-Servicemen's Club. In 2	SM9828401549
115024	No. 6 Castle Terrace	Dwelling	Post Medieval	A three-storey building built into a row of dwellings on the northern side of Westgate Hill. It appears to be of late Georgian date and a building is shown here on the 1861 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It was possibly originally built as a commercial	SM9826801553
115025	No. 8 Northgate Street	Building	Post Medieval	A building in a terraced row along the western side of Northgate Street (formerly Dark Lane), situated between the Royal George inn and No.7 - the rest of the row was demolished in the 20th century. It is a two-storey structure and its front facade indi	SM9831801576

Plots 4, 5, 6 & 7 Castle Terrace & Plot 7 Northgate Street, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire
Archaeological Watching Brief

115026	No. 7 Northgate St	Garden	Post Medieval	The garden to the rear of No.7, Northgate Street is rectilinear in shape and split into two levels. When viewed in 2012 by Trysor the whole garden was in a poor condition, with rubbish strewn around, and largely overgrown. JS from Trysor 2012	SM9831001571
115027	No. 5 Castle Terrace	Garden	Post Medieval	The garden to the rear of No.5, Castle Terrace is a long, narrow strip, possibly reflecting the form of a medieval burgage plot. Overall it measures 30 metres in length by 6 metres wide. It is defined by a substantial stone wall. JS from Trysor 2012	SM9829201575
115028	No. 6 Castle Terrace	Garden	Post Medieval	The garden to the rear of No.6, Castle Terrace is a long, narrow strip, possibly reflecting the form of a medieval burgage plot. It can be seen to have been a formal garden, with borders and shrubs on the 1861 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1861. Ove	SM9828301573
115029	Nos. 6 & 7 Castle Terrace	Wall	Post Medieval	This substantial boundary wall between the gardens of No.6 and 7, Castle Terrace is heavily obscured with vegetation. It is a stone wall and probably over 2 metres high, but was so overgrown that it could not be safely measured when visited by Trysor in	SM9828101579
115030	Nos. 5 & 6 Castle Terrace	Wall	Post Medieval	This substantial boundary wall between the gardens of No.5 and 6, Castle Terrace is heavily obscured with vegetation. It is a stone wall and was measured at up to 2.4 metres high when visited by Trysor in October 2012. JS from Trysor 2012	SM9828801575
115031	No. 6 Castle Terrace	Garden Steps	Post Medieval	There is a step down in ground level at this location in the garden of No.6, marked by a solid revetment wall, 0.7 metres high measured on its southern side and 1.7 metres high measured from below, on its northern side. A flight of five stone steps has b	SM9828301570

Table 1: Archaeological and historical sites recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record within or in the immediate surrounds of the proposed development site.

1. WATCHING BRIEF

- 1.1 The definition of archaeological watching brief, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB 2014) is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.
- 1.2 The purpose of a watching brief, as laid down in the CIfA S&G AWB is:
- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works;*
- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment.*
- 1.3 This document provides a scheme of works for: **Archaeological attendance during groundworks associated with the geotechnical test pitting at Plots 4, 5, 6 & 7 Castle Terrace & Plot 7 Northgate Street, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire, which could potentially expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains will be undertaken if revealed. The production of a report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared.**

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the archaeological watching brief.
- 2.2 To monitor ground works in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- 2.3 To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- 2.4 To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- 2.5 To produce an archive and report of any results.

3. FIELDWORK

- 3.1 The watching brief would entail an archaeologist being present during all ground works where there is a potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed. This will be carried out during the excavation of any geotechnical test pits.
- 3.2 It is essential coordination between the site contractor's and archaeologist is established at the outset to avoid any potential disturbance to archaeology without an archaeologist being present, or unnecessary visits to the site when works are being carried out that do not require the presence of an archaeologist.
- 3.3 Adequate time must be made available to the visiting archaeologist to ensure that appropriate recording can be undertaken of any archaeological features or deposits exposed during ground works.

- 3.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits will conform to best current professional practice and be carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual³ used by DAT Archaeological Services. Significant archaeological features or deposits will be drawn at a suitable scale (no less than 1:20) and photographed in an appropriate format.
- 3.5 All archaeologically significant finds will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Finds will be temporarily stored by DAT Archaeological Services in stable conditions. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure, will remain the property of the landowner.
- 3.6 Under the 1996 Treasure Act, "treasure" can be summarised as:
- Any object other than a coin containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old;
 - Any prehistoric assemblage of base metal;
 - Coins found together which contain 10% gold or silver (but no single coins) and groups of at least 10 coins of other metals, provided they are at least 300 years old;
 - Any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects; and
 - Any object which would have been Treasure Trove before the 1996 Act but not covered above.
- 3.7 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the development, or that archaeological remains of high significance are exposed, DAT Archaeological Services shall have the power to halt any ground works and shall inform the site agent/project manager and the curatorial officer, and prepare a written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the curatorial officer, DAT Archaeological Services shall, if required, implement on behalf of the Client a contingency scheme for salvage excavation of affected archaeological features. In these instances it would be necessary to employ extra resources to record such features to an appropriate standard.
- 3.8 In the event that human remains are encountered, the District Coroner's Office and the Police will be notified immediately. All human remains will, where possible, be left *in situ*. If preservation *in situ* is not possible all statutory permissions will be obtained in writing before removal begins.

4. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 4.1 An archive will be prepared if it meets the requirements of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust archive retention policy (2018). If it does, then data recovered during the evaluation will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the specifications in Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. The National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives produced by the Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales will also be adhered to. Digital archives will be collated using the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales systems (2015) and deposited with the RCAHMW. The Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) shall be followed.
- 4.2 The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 4.3 The results will be used to inform subsequent design considerations of the proposed development so that they can aim to avoid impacts upon any archaeological

³ DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.

remains or that further archaeological mitigation can be implemented before such remains are disturbed.

- 4.4 The project archive, including all significant artefacts and ecofacts (excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure) will be deposited with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner (if retained and containing more than just digital information).
- 4.5 DAT Archaeological Services will arrange for the deposition of finds, and ascertain the costs of storage and deposition, with an approved body before the project commences and inform the curator of the arrangement which has been made.
- 4.6 A summary of the project results, excluding any confidential information, may be prepared for wider dissemination (e.g. Archaeology in Wales and special interest and period-specific journals).
- 4.7 The report will be prepared to follow the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB 2014).
- 4.8 Digital copies of the report will be provided to the client, as well as the Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management.
- 4.9 Appropriate specialists to be used by DAT Archaeological Services include:
- **Industrial Archaeology** –Jennifer Protheroe-Jones, Principal Curator – Industry, National Waterfront Museum, Swansea
 - **Post-medieval / medieval pottery** – Dee Brennan (local independent specialist)
 - **Prehistoric Pottery** – Dr Alex Gibson (formerly of University of Bradford / now Independent pottery specialist)
 - **Prehistoric Flint** – Dr Andrew David (formerly of English Heritage, now independent lithics specialist)
 - **Radiocarbon dating** Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)
 - **Animal Bones** – Worcester Archaeology
 - **Fish bones** – Jennifer Browning (University of Leicester Archaeological Services)
 - **Environmental / Pollen analysis** – Worcester Archaeology

5. STAFF

- 5.1 The project will be managed by Fran Murphy.
- 5.2 The on-site works will be undertaken by experienced archaeologists, from DAT Archaeological Services.

6. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 6.1 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of undertaking all categories of archaeological fieldwork and always operates to best professional practice; adhering to CIfA guidelines where appropriate. The Trust is a Registered Organisation with CIfA and all staff abide by their code of conduct and adhere to their relevant standards and guidance.
- 6.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

7 MONITORING

- 7.1 The watching brief may require monitoring by the archaeological advisor to the planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management, who should be told of the commencement of the works. The fieldwork may also need to be monitored by the Head of DAT Archaeological Services.

- 7.2 All parties should be provided with free access to the site at any time during the watching brief works.

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1 All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS⁴ registered.
- 8.2 Service information should be obtained prior to the start of the works.
- 8.3 A health and safety risk assessment must be prepared prior to the works commencing to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 8.4 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.
- 8.5 All site inductions, H&S procedures, H&S constraints and site rules of the client or any on-site contractor will be made known to the archaeological contractor at the start of the works.
- 8.6 Safety helmets, safety boots and high visibility vests are to be used by all site personnel as necessary. The site contractors will make all archaeological staff aware of any other PPE that may be required and provide them. Archaeological staff must not enter any area where there is a considered to be a health and safety risk that has not or is not being appropriately mitigated against.
- 8.7 DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially machine operators.

9 ARBITRATION

- 9.1 Any dispute or disagreement arising out of a contract in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision to the Chartered Institute of Archaeologist's arbitration scheme.

⁴ *Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)*

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