

SOUTH QUAY, PEMBROKE, PEMBROKESHIRE (SM 9829 0157)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK- BASED ASSESSMENT



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Pembrokeshire County Council



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Gan / By

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SOUTH QUAY, PEMBROKE, PEMBROKESHIRE (SM 9829 0157) ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services were commissioned by Pembrokeshire County Council to carry out an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the proposed South Quay redevelopment site within the town of Pembroke (centred on National Grid Reference SM 9829 0157). This report provides an update of the previous desk-based assessment undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1993, supplemented with further information taken from previous archaeological investigations, geotechnical surveys and the Town Wall survey undertaken within or in the immediate vicinity of the site area.

The proposed development area is located immediately to the east of Pembroke Castle (a Scheduled Ancient Monument), and south of the South Quay, which forms part of its northern boundary. The site area is defined to the south by Castle Terrace and to the east by Northgate Street. The area also includes most of Mill Bridge. Being located in the heart of Pembroke adjacent to the Castle, and with the line of the town wall running through the proposed development area, it is an area with considerable archaeological potential. Medieval remains associated with former properties on the street frontages could be present along Castle Terrace and Northgate Street, with rear yard activities behind; archaeological remains of the former Northgate and earlier town walls may be present; there is a potential for evidence for earlier quays on the South Quay; and evidence for earlier bridge structures may be located on Mill Bridge.

The site area lies within the Pembroke Conservation Area. Eighteen archaeological sites are recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record located within the boundaries of the proposed development. Of these sites, nine are Grade II Listed Buildings, considered to be of moderate archaeological importance. Of these known archaeological sites all are considered to have moderate importance with fourteen considered to be of high importance, the remainder having moderate importance.

Documentary and cartographic research has revealed that a further six hitherto unknown archaeological sites lie within the boundaries of the proposed development area. These include five standing buildings which form the remainder of Castle Terrace, along with a possible outbuilding to the rear of No 7 Castle Terrace.

Previous archaeological and geotechnical works within the proposed development area have demonstrated deeply stratified deposits across much of the area which are considered to have the potential to seal (and possibly contain) surviving archaeological deposits. The quayside and mill site, given their close proximity to water, have the potential for waterlogged organic remains to be present.

The urban character of the proposed development area is one of piecemeal 18th and 19th century commercial and residential development. Whilst buildings along the west frontage of Northgate Street have been demolished and a number of the properties on Castle Terrace are unoccupied, the area retains much of its character. Whilst buildings have been demolished on the quayside the survival of the Royal George public house and the sympathetically restored former warehouse retains some of the character of the area, but it is considered that the presence of a brick and concrete modern public convenience block detracts from the character of the area.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 The former South Pembrokeshire District Council, and now Pembrokeshire County Council has, over the last 20 years, in partnership with the former Welsh Development Agency, acquired land and property to bring together a site suitable for re-development within the centre of Pembroke. The area is called 'South Quay' and lies between Castle Terrace to the south, Pembroke Castle to the west, Castle Pond to the north (but including Mill Bridge) and Northgate Street (formerly Dark Lane) to the east.
- 1.1.2 The site is ear-marked for re-development, although no definitive development scheme has as yet been agreed.
- 1.1.3 The Architects who will be taking the project forward are Pembroke Design Ltd., who have made a presentation to the Design Commission for Wales illustrating the development principles and aspirations, through a scoping exercise to identify potential density and massing. The Commission were not averse to the principle of building on the former Mill site on the bridge and also building along the quay wall.
- 1.1.4 This archaeological assessment has been commissioned from Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services by Pembrokeshire County Council Projects Quality Regeneration & Tourism Unit.
- 1.1.6 This assessment will update the study previously prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 1993 (DAT 1993) South Pembrokeshire District Council. The assessment will include archaeological information gathered from intrusive evaluations by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust within the South Quay area and at the Drill Hall (GGAT 1995a and 1995b) and a geotechnical ground investigation (Thyssen Geotechnical 1995).
- 1.1.7 As stated above, no fixed designs have as yet been completed and only the design principles can be commented upon within this report.

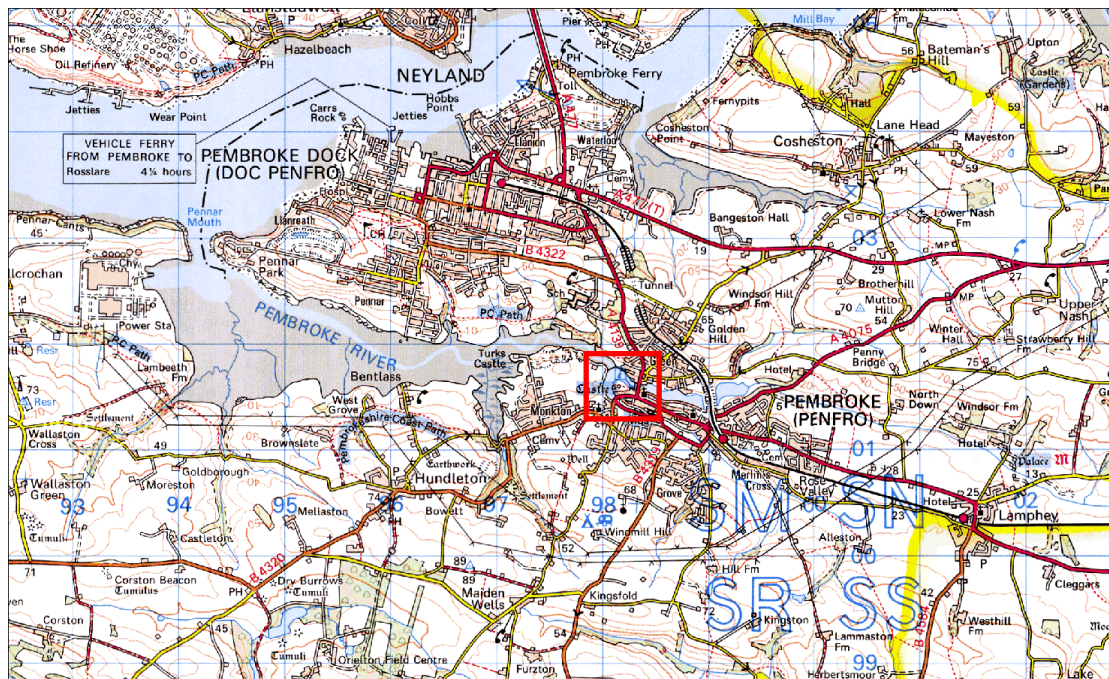
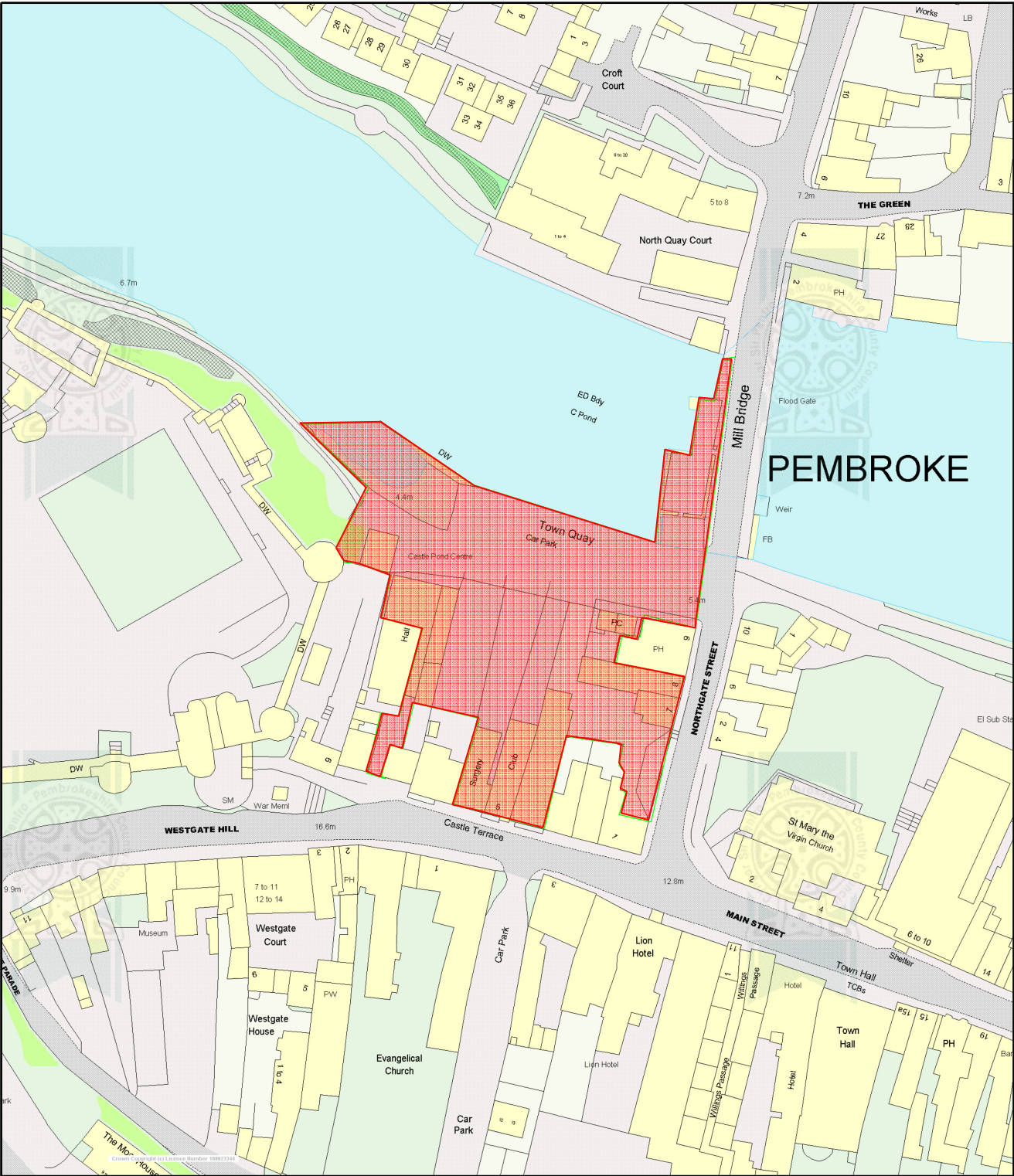



Figure 1: Location plan of South Quay Area of Pembroke

(Reproduced from the 1995 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd., The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No AL51842A



	Pembrokeshire County Council Cyngor Sir Penfro	Scale 1/1250
	Figure 2: South Quay Redevelopment Area (map supplied by Pembrokeshire County Council)	Date 12/11/2009
	Map Produced Using The Planning GIS. Development Directorate County Hall, Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire, SA61 1TP Tel 01437 764551	Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of HMSO © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings Pembrokeshire County Council. Licence No.100023344 "Yn seiliedig a'r Ordnance Survey chaniatad Rheolwr Llyfrfa Ei Mawrhydi © Hawffraint y Goron. Y mae atgynhyrchu heb awdurdod yn torri Hawffraint y Goron a gall arwain at erlyn iad neu achosion sifil." Cyngor Sir Penfro, Rhif Trwydded 100023344

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Method of Baseline Data Collation

2.1.1 The following sources have been consulted in the process of producing this report:

- Dyfed Archaeological Trust HER, RCAHMW online database (COFLEIN), including data, unpublished archaeological reports, aerial photographs, and Listed Building information;
- Information held at the RCAHMW National Monuments Record (NMR) in Aberystwyth including archaeological records, bibliographic sources, plans, photographs and draft documents;
- Cartographic, photographic and bibliographic information held by the Pembrokeshire Records Office;
- Scheduled Ancient Monument and Listed Building Information (obtained from CADW);
- Walkover surveys of the Site (undertaken on 11/11/09); and
- Other background material (various internet sources).

2.2 Consultation

2.2.1 Consultation has been undertaken with Charles Hill, Planning Archaeologist of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management (in his capacity as archaeological advisor to the council) and Melissa Howells, Team Leader of Pembrokeshire County Council Quality Regeneration & Tourism Unit.

2.3 Archaeological Timeline

2.3.1 The following timeline has been used to identify archaeological and historical periods within this report (Table 1).

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline

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 1066	
Medieval Period –	1066 – 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 Heritage Management.

2.4 Assessment Criteria

- 2.4.1 No standard criteria exist to identify the importance of archaeological sites or identify the potential for their survival. The identification of the importance of archaeological and cultural heritage features used in this report is outlined in Table 4. This has been established through professional judgement.
- 2.4.2 The scale used to determine archaeological potential is included in Table 5, which is again based on professional judgement.

Table 2: Criteria Used to Determine Archaeological Importance.

Archaeological Importance	Criteria
HIGH - National or International	Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their setting; World Heritage Sites; Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings and their setting; Non-designated sites of high significance (national / international)
MODERATE - Regional	Grade II Listed Buildings and their setting Non-designated archaeological sites of moderate significance (regional)
LOW - Local	Locally Listed structures; Non-designated archaeological sites of low significance (local); Archaeological sites and features that have been disturbed by previous site activities, development etc
NEGLIGIBLE	Sites or features with no significant value or interest; Sites or features that are known to have been present, but have since been completely removed through on-site activities, development etc.

Table 3: Criteria Used to Determine Archaeological Potential

Archaeological Potential	Criteria
UNKNOWN	Where there is no available archaeological information that can be used to indicate the presence or absence of archaeological remains
LOW	Areas where very few sites of certain dates or periods are known within the vicinity, indicating similar sites may possibly be present; Areas where numerous sites of certain dates or periods are known within the vicinity, but where the site area has been subject to extensive previous disturbance through modern development or industrial processes
NEGLIGIBLE	Areas where no known archaeological remains have been identified through previous archaeological investigation; Areas where previous disturbance through modern development or industrial activity has completely removed archaeological remains that were known or may have been present
MODERATE	Areas where a few sites of certain dates or periods are known within the vicinity, indicating similar sites may be present within a site area; Areas where numerous sites of certain dates or periods are known within the vicinity, but where the site area has been subject to some previous development or disturbance
HIGH	Existing sites that are readily visible as standing structures or earthworks that survive in a good state of preservation; Known sites comprising buried archaeological remains; Areas where numerous sites of certain dates or periods are known within the vicinity, indicating similar sites are likely to be present within a site area; Areas where an archaeological feature or findspot is known which is likely to be associated with further buried archaeological remains.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

3.1.1 A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER; as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Heritage Management) has revealed that a total of eighteen known sites of archaeological and historical importance lie within the boundaries of the proposed development area (**Table 4**). The sites predominantly date from the post medieval period, but two sites (PRNs 12970 & 13195) are considered to date from the medieval period. A total of nine listed buildings are located within the proposed development area, all of which have Grade II status. The entire site area lies within the Pembroke Conservation Area (PCC 2008).

3.1.2 In addition to the eighteen sites within the proposed development area boundary, a further thirty five known archaeological sites are located within a 200m radius of the centre of the area (**Appendix I**).

Table 4: Known HER sites within proposed development site boundary.

PRN	NGR	Site Name	Period	Listed Building
4515	SM 9833 0163	Old Corn Mill	Post-Medieval	
6394	SM 9829 0155	Castle Terrace, dwelling	Post-Medieval	Grade II
9672	SM 98323 01584	Royal George Public House	Post-Medieval	Grade II
12970	SM 9833 0163	Monkton; East Mill? – Corn mill	Medieval	
13195	SM 9833 0159	Northgate, Town Gate	Medieval	
20035	SM 983 016	Mill Bridge, Dan and bridge	Post-Medieval	Grade II
20036	SM 9832 0157	Northgate Street No.7, dwelling	Post-Medieval	Grade II
20043	SM 9826 0161	Former warehouse on South Quay	Post-Medieval	
20044	SM 9828 0161	Former warehouse on South Quay	Post-Medieval	Grade II
29534	SM 983 016	Bridge	Post-Medieval, Medieval	
29536	SM 9833 0163	Corn Mill	Post-Medieval	
34579	SM 9832 0161	Weighing Machine at Pembroke	Post-Medieval	
35246	SM 983 016	North Dock	Post-Medieval	
59674	SM 98283 01606	Retaining wall to south of Town Quay, part of Town Walls	Post-Medieval	Grade II
60222	SM 98292 01546	4 Castle Terrace, dwelling	Post-Medieval	Grade II
60315	SM 98322 01570	Grade II Listed building in Pembroke	Post-Medieval	Grade II
60345	SM 98300 01616	The Town Quay, quay wall	Post-Medieval	Grade II
60599	SM 98256 01558	Former Drill Hall front buildings	Post-Medieval	Grade II

3.2 Historical Background

Pembroke Castle (summary history from Ramsey (forthcoming))

3.2.1 Pembroke Castle is situated at the western end of a precipitous (c.20m above Ordnance Datum) Carboniferous Limestone ridge flanked by two, formerly tidal, creeks of the Milford Haven waterway. The castle occupies the most westerly part of the historic town of Pembroke whose medieval town walls projected from two of its southeastern towers.

3.2.2 The castle originated as an 'earth-and-timber' structure founded in 1093 by Roger of Montgomery during the Norman penetration into west Wales after the death of Rhys ap Tewdwr.

- 3.2.3 In the late 12th century it came into the ownership of William Marshal who from 1204 commenced the rebuilding of the fortification in stone and over the next thirty years or so the great round keep, the inner ward curtain wall, chapel, inner gate and turrets were constructed.
- 3.2.4 Throughout the Middle Ages, and later, the castle continued to be enlarged with the addition of a stone curtain wall for the outer ward and numerous other buildings including, such elements as the early 14th century St. Anne's Bastion.
- 3.2.5 Sporadic periods of neglect followed but additional defensive works were constructed during the Civil War years of the 17th century. In 1648 Oliver Cromwell slighted the castle by blowing up four towers of the outer ward and after the Civil War it was abandoned and allowed to fall into ruin.
- 3.2.6 At the time of the publication of the Tithe Map and Apportionment of the Parish of St. Mary in 1842 the outer ward of the castle was described as being under pasture, but there is no indication that any of the buildings were inhabited at this time.
- 3.2.7 In the late 1870s to the early 1880s, Joseph Richard Cobb, the antiquarian, leased the castle from its owners and undertook some clearance work which led to the discovery of the Horseshoe Gate in the inner ward. He also carried out restoration work around the castle gateway, on the wall enclosing the Barbican and on the Bygate Tower (Cobb 1883).
- 3.2.8 In 1915 the castle was Scheduled, one of the first privately-owned castles to be afforded such protection, and in 1928 it was acquired by Sir Ivor Phillips who commenced the first restoration, consolidation and rebuilding programme since that undertaken by Cobb, but on a much larger scale. The extant castle is a direct result of this extensive work, which was completed by May 1940. The stairs and roof of the Keep (Great Tower) were restored, as were the Northgate, Westgate and Henry VII towers; extensive consolidation of the outer curtain wall, restoration of the inner curtain, and restoration of the Western Hall was also undertaken.

The Town Wall

- 3.2.9 The town wall at South Quay was partially demolished during the early 19th century. It presently comprises a substantial stone wall averaging 3.5m in height in the east the western half rising to 7m before becoming a low wall atop the cliff top, terminating at the Northgate tower of the castle. The wall along the cliff top was the subject of extensive building work during the 1930s and the crenellations date from this period, however, archaeological works undertaken during 1994 have revealed that the wall is substantially of post medieval date with the medieval wall situated behind, set at a higher level and terraced into the slope (GGAT, 1994). It is considered that the core of much of the present wall dates from the 1640s and may represent strengthening of the towns defences prior to the Civil War and in readiness for a siege. The wall was Grade II listed in 1998 (Pembroke Town Walls Project, 2001).

The South Quay

- 3.2.10 Both maritime and commercial activity at Pembroke is well attested during the medieval period, however, Pembroke as a port is rarely mentioned in contemporary records, with most making reference only to Tenby. In 1332 tolls were collected from a single vessel whilst in 1532, no vessels are recorded to have called at the port. Soon after 1559 a Customs House was established at Pembroke (Ludlow, 1994, 6).

- 3.2.11 By the mid 16th century shipments had to be recorded by Act, under which Pembroke would have formed part of the port of Milford which originally covered the whole of West Wales, stretching from Barmouth to Worms Head. Later Tenby was recognised as a separate entity within the larger port (Price, 1993, 28). The inclusion of Pembroke as part of Milford along with the autonomy of Tenby may indicate a distorted view of the volume of shipping at Pembroke. However, it is known that vessels known as '*Le Partyk de Pembrok*' and '*La Trinitie de Pembrok*' carried salt and hides to Pembroke (Ludlow, 1994, 6).
- 3.2.12 Whilst it is known shipping occurred at Pembroke it is unclear whether a quay existed. Early maps and prints of the area show that the river flowed right up against the town wall at this location whilst the bridge parapet appears to join the west tower of Northgate, effectively cutting off the area of South Quay. However, it is known that two and a half burgage plots were located outside the gate near the mill in 1480-81, suggesting the ground level may have been raised by this time, to create an area of reclaimed waterfront. It is considered that vessels may have lain at anchor and were unloaded by smaller vessels or beached on the shore. Alternatively, a timber wharf may have been utilized (*ibid*).
- 3.2.13 In 1796 Pembroke became the centre of a new district port covering the eastern and southern shores of the Cleddau and Milford Haven along with Saundersfoot Bay. It is suggested by Ludlow that it was around this time that a quay was constructed, the bridge parapet removed, and buildings constructed along the line of the town wall (Ludlow, 1994, 7).
- 3.2.14 Between 1797 and 1799 the new port of Pembroke exported in the region of 250 tons of locally mined coal and culm. By the early 19th century the local coal industry had expanded and this impacted on the shipments from Pembroke. Between 1816 and 1818 a total of 78458 tons of coal and culm were shipped coastwise from Pembroke, with a further 1895 tons being shipped to Ireland and abroad (Price, 1994, 164-65). Developments in the area of the quay occurred during the early 19th century with the construction in 1815 of the Royal George public house and adjacent building (now demolished and replaced by public toilets). The present quay and slipway were constructed in 1818 (Ludlow, 1994, 7). It is considered that these developments may have been instigated to reflect Pembroke's newly found status of district port and to ease handling of increased cargoes.
- 3.2.15 Pembroke lost its district port status in 1823 when it reverted back to form part of the Milford Port (Price, 1994, 164-65), however, the quay continued to operate and in 1835 it is recorded that the '*Betsey*', '*The Commerce*' and '*The Union Packet*' offered '*conveyance by water coastwise*' to Bristol (Pigot, 1835). By 1850 the steamer '*The Osprey*' offered a weekly service to Haverfordwest and Bristol, whilst '*The Vixen*' made a monthly journey to London. In addition '*The Union Packet*' and '*The Martha*' traded coastwise to Bristol every fortnight. '*The William*' undertaking the same route every twenty eight days (Slaters, 1850). The mid 19th century also saw the construction of four warehouses along the quay (Ludlow, 1994, 7).
- 3.2.16 The opening of the Pembroke and Tenby Railway in 1863 began a decline in South Quay, as was the case in many such areas, however, early 20th century prints and photographic images show that vessels still used the quay². In 1926 John Ford, a haulage contractor, Richard Williams, a blacksmith and the Pembroke and District Agricultural Co-operative

² <http://www.pembrokestory.org.uk/SouthQuayinoldphotographs.html>

Society stores all operated from the quay suggesting a further decline in shipping (Kelly's, 1926). The '*Kathleen and May*' continued shipping at Pembroke until the 1960s when it became the final trading vessel to depart (Murphy & Ludlow, 2000). The majority of the warehouses along the town wall on South Quay were demolished in the latter years of the 20th century, and only a single warehouse remains at the western end.

Mill

- 3.2.17 A medieval mill is mentioned at Pembroke in 1199 when King John granted it to the Knights Templar, and this may have lain at the same location as the mill on the South Quay. The Knights Templar held very little property in Wales, although they owned the village of Templeton, Pembrokeshire, the church and manor of Llanmadoc in Gower along with further properties to the east in Glamorgan and Monmouthshire (Nicholson, 2001a, 172). Given the small amount of property held, no preceptory was established in Wales. The Welsh Templar estates and properties were administered from Garway Preceptory in Herefordshire (Lord, 2004, 147). It is considered that given the distance from Garway the Welsh estates and properties were sub-let to other religious orders and secular tenants (*ibid*, 149). No mention of the mill is made in any of the surviving Acta issued by the Bishops of St Davids between 1199 and 1280 (Barrow, 1998, 74-170).
- 3.2.18 Following the dissolution of the Knights Templar in 1312, a bull issued by Pope Clement V, transferred all former Templar properties and estates to the Knights Hospitallers of the Order of St John of Jerusalem (Nicholson, 2001a, 230). By 1338 Garway Preceptory had transferred to the Hospitallers (Tapper, 2005, 56), however, the Pembrokeshire properties of the Templars, along with the church and manor at Llandmadoc in Gower were transferred to the Hospitallers at Slebech Commandery, Pembrokeshire (Parry, 1996, 53). A surviving financial account produced in 1338 by Prior de Thame of England to the Grand Master of the Order, detailing the income and expenditure of Slebech Commandery makes no mention of the mill (*ibid*, 44-45). In many cases former Templar property failed to be transferred to the Hospitallers, much of it being taken back by the descendents of the original donors (Rees, 1947, 58) and possibly donated to different religious orders, or claimed by rulers and granted out to favourites (Nicholson, 2001b, 48).
- 3.2.19 The medieval mill had been replaced by another mill by 1678, possibly due to it being destroyed during the Civil War. By the 19th century the mill had developed into an L shaped four storey structure with slate roof and sash windows and remained in operation until World War II. Following closure it was used for storing chickens before being gutted by fire on the 7th September 1956. The structure was demolished to road level in 1968 (Ludlow, 1993, 5-6).

Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

- 3.2.20 The area of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace are considered to lie within the core of the 12th century town of Pembroke. Following the construction of the town wall in the later 13th to earlier 14th centuries it is considered that a pattern of between 200 and 220 burgage plots lay in the town, the boundaries of which remain largely unaltered to this day.
- 3.2.22 Outwardly the properties in the site area today appear to date from the 18th – 19th centuries, however, it is known that by the later medieval period the wealthier burgesses of the town would have lived in substantial stone built houses over vaulted undercrofts. In the 17th century it was

suggested by George Owen that '*most houses of any accompt were builded with vaults very stronglye wrought*' (Ludlow, 1993, 4). The houses of the less affluent burgesses are considered to have been constructed of clom (rammed earth) (*ibid*).

- 3.2.23 By the 16th century the town had declined with 100 householders in the town in 1566 and by 1588 this number was down to 89. Following the Civil War in the mid 17th century the population gradually began to increase. During the 18th century many fine town houses were constructed by country land owners, of which many remain unaltered with their façades intact to this day.
- 3.2.24 A search of readily available Trade Directories has revealed that a variety of businesses operated along Castle Terrace and Northgate Street (See Appendix III). Private residences occupied by professional people such as solicitors, military officers and surgeons were also identified. In addition to the commercial enterprises and residences identified it was possible to discover that Castle Terrace and Northgate Street were both renamed from Castle Place and Dark Lane at some point between 1871 and 1875 (Post Office 1871; Worrall's 1875).

3.3 Cartographic Information

- 3.3.1 The earliest cartographic source consulted for this assessment is John Speed's map of Pembrokeshire dated 1611, which includes an inset detail plan of Pembroke (**Figure 5**). Speed maps are generally fairly schematic, but the map does seem to depict a number of buildings clustered along the north side what is now Castle Terrace along with a single structure on the west side of Northgate Street. Boundary walls or banks also appear to run along both sides of Northgate Street. The Northgate is depicted on the map and is connected to the town wall circuit on its east side. No wall appears on the west side of North Gate, within the South Quay site area. East Mill is also depicted along with a possible tailrace. However, the mill appears to be constructed on land immediately to the west of the bridge, perhaps depicting the earlier medieval mill replaced in 1678. The bridge is shown as a four arched structure.
- 3.3.2 A map of 1787 produced by Lovedon shows that '*buildings*' occupied the frontage along what was then Pembroke Street and along both east and west sides of '*The Darklidg*' (**Figure 6**). North Gate is depicted with a wall projecting from its western side which terminates at the North Gate Tower of the castle.
- 3.3.3 The 1839 Tithe Map for the Parish of Pembroke St Mary (**Figure 7**) indicates that the frontage along the north side of Castle Terrace was unoccupied at this time. However, properties are marked on the west side of Northgate Street. No features are depicted on the site of the Town Quay. The East Mill does not appear on the map. The purpose of the map was one for Tithe purposes as opposed to an accurate topographic/geographic depiction, and thus as can be seen with the schematic nature of the regular layout of properties within Pembroke Town, it cannot be considered to be a true or accurate representation.
- 3.3.4 The Ordnance Survey 1:500 scale map of 1861 (**Figure 8**) shows that the frontage along Castle Terrace, which is recorded as Westgate Hill, had been developed with semi-formal gardens laid out with paths and trees to the rear. A flight of steps is marked leading from the northern property boundary of the Drill Hall to the quay below, along which have been constructed possible warehouses (dotted outlines are shown on the map projecting from the line of the wall). These steps were bounded on the

west side by a possible quarry. The wall marked on the 1787 map of the area as running from the North Gate to North Gate tower appears to survive as the north boundary of the properties on West Gate Hill. Dark Lane appears to have been relatively densely developed by this time with very little space behind or between the buildings. The corn mill is marked on the bridge as an 'L' shaped structure with a flight of steps adjacent to the south wall.

- 3.3.5 The 1866 edition of the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey depicts little change from 1861 (**Figure 9**). A weighing machine and boathouses are marked on the quay. The warehouses on the north side of the town wall are shown as shaded areas on this map confirming the presence of the buildings.
- 3.3.6 Little change in the area is visible on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map of 1908 (**Figure 10**) the only differences are the presence of an additional structure in one of the gardens of Westgate Hill located at NGR SM 9827 0159 and the possible removal of the weighing machine on the quay (as it is no longer marked).
- 3.3.7 No further changes are identifiable on the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey Map of 1938 (**Figure 11**).
- 3.3.8 Through cartographic research and Trade Directory information six new sites of perceived archaeological and historical significance have been identified and added to the Regional Historic Environment Record. These include the remaining structures along Castle Terrace, that although unlisted, are considered to be of historical importance. The remaining structure is a building shown in the yard of No 7 Castle Terrace on the earlier Ordnance Survey maps.

Table 5: Newly identified archaeological sites (from Cartographic and Trade Directory information).

PRN	NGR	Site Name	Type	Period
98869	SM 9831 0150	1 Castle Terrace	Wine & Spirit Merchant	Industrial
98870	SM 9829 0154	3 Castle Terrace	Light Industrial/ Dwelling	Industrial
98871	SM 9828 0155	5 Castle Terrace	Liberal Club	Industrial
98872	SM 9827 0150	6 Castle Terrace	Saddlers	Industrial
98873	SM 9826 0151	7 Castle Terrace	Saddlers	Industrial
98874	SM 9827 0159	Structure to rear of 7 Castle Terrace	Outbuilding	Industrial

3.4 Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.4.1 In 1993 an archaeological assessment was undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, on behalf of the South Pembrokeshire District Council, of the North and South Quay areas of Pembroke. The study was undertaken in advance of potential development of the areas. The assessment recommended that a programme of ground penetrating radar and trial excavation be undertaken ahead of any development within the area. In addition it was recommended that the length of walling to the rear of Castle Terrace should not be obscured by any new development and be surveyed and archaeologically recorded. The report also recommended that no new openings should be made in the wall (Ludlow, 1993).
- 3.4.2 Archaeological trial excavation at South Quay was undertaken in 1995 by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust as the next stage of the above works (GGAT 1995a). The evaluation identified a medieval wall c.1.5m to the south, but on a slightly different alignment to the present wall that runs across the site. Excavation in the gardens behind Castle Terrace identified a substantial build up of at least 1.5m of 13th- 17th century deposits. To the rear of No 6, and possibly continuing into the garden of No 7, a substantial rock cut ditch was identified that may represent the defensive ditch of the castle. A possible post medieval wall was identified on the west side of the path to the rear of No 4. Excavation on the quay failed to identify any evidence for a medieval quay on the site but did identify that the present car park lies over levelling deposits of between one and three metres. The evaluation trenches were mostly quite small and although they provided important archaeological information regarding the site area, the scale of the works could not be considered to be conclusive.
- 3.4.3 Further archaeological trial excavations in 1995 by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust to the rear of the Drill Hall, during a geotechnical survey, identified a substantial amount of made ground indicating the area had been raised, but did not identify any surviving medieval archaeological remains (GGAT, 1995b).
- 3.4.4 An archaeological watching brief undertaken in 2002 by Cambria Archaeology, to the rear of the Drill Hall failed to identify any archaeological features or deposits that could be securely dated to the medieval period. Whilst no archaeological features or deposits of medieval date were revealed, the report cites that given the limited nature of the excavations the potential for medieval archaeology to be present on the site is still considered to be high (Schlee, 2002).

3.5 Geotechnical Information

- 3.5.1 Geotechnical investigations carried out in the area in 1994 and 1995 have revealed that between 1.2m and 3.3m of made ground overlies beds of sand and gravel on the quayside (Thyssen, 1995).
- 3.5.2 Investigations on the site of the Drill Hall indicated that between 0.67m and 1.22m of deposits overlie the limestone bedrock (GGAT, 1995b).
- 3.5.3 An auger hole survey undertaken to the rear of No. 7 Castle Terrace revealed varying depths of made ground across the width of the plot, measuring between 0.2m to 1.2m depth (GGAT, 1995a).
- 3.5.4 Summaries of the depths of material revealed in the boreholes and auger logs are shown in **Figures 3** and **4**. The positions of the bore and auger holes are shown on **Figure 13**. The variations in depth do seem to be

quite varied over small distances, which is probably as a result of undulations in the underlying geology (possibly associated with the limestone outcrop on which the castle sits). The variations in the ground levels would appear to have been levelled out through deposition of material to raise the ground. The information still only provides a small snapshot of ground levels across the site area.

Bore Hole Data

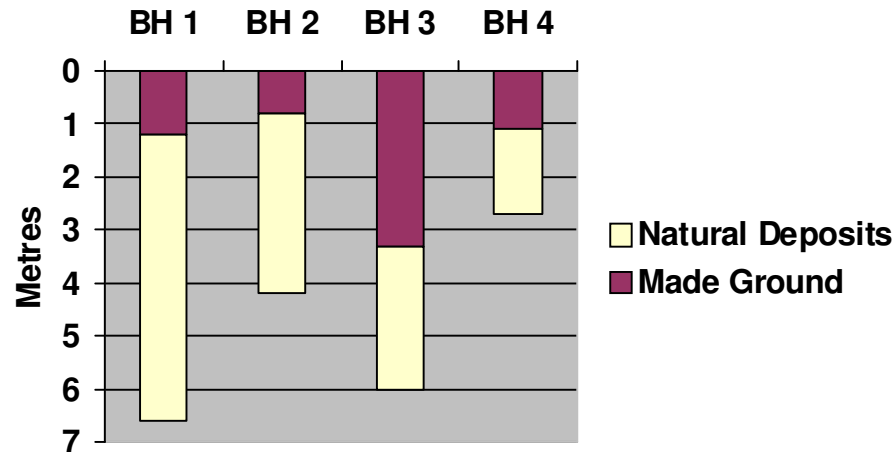


Figure 3: Borehole data indicating depths of made ground and natural deposits below ground surface.

Auger Hole Data

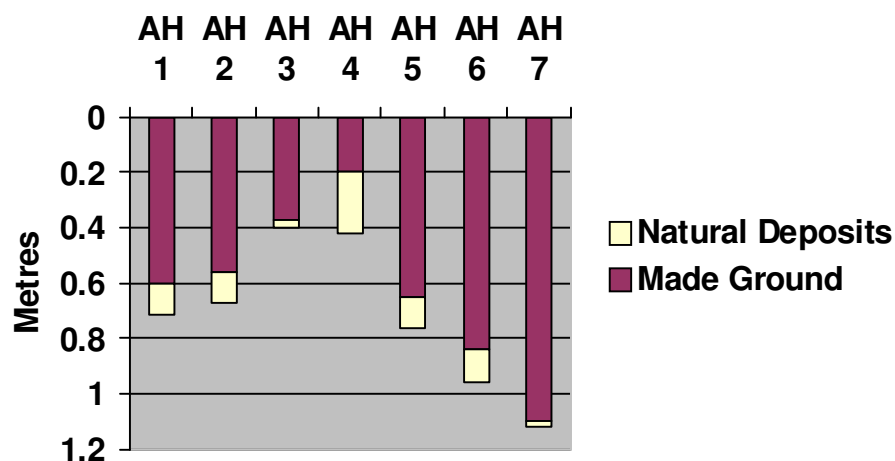


Figure 4: Auger hole data indicating depths of made ground and natural deposits below ground surface

4. URBAN CHARACTER

- 4.1 The proposed development area is characterised by a combination 18th and 19th residential and commercial development. The boundaries of each plot along Castle Terrace preserve the earlier medieval burgrave plots that were known to have occupied the area.
- 4.2 The quayside area is presently used as a car park with the Town Wall along its southern edge (**Photo 1 and 2**), with the Castle to the southwest. Three structures remain on the quayside including the fine late 18th century Royal George public house (**Photo 1 and 3**) which is in a good state of repair and retains its original windows and slate roof. A modern brick and concrete public convenience has been constructed on the western side of the Royal George (**Photo 3**), which detracts from the character of the quayside. A former warehouse, the only one surviving, on the western edge of the Quay has been sympathetically restored (**Photo 4**). Stubs of walls marking the former sites of other warehouses are still visible projecting from the Town Wall (**Photos 1 and 2**). The quay wall is a Grade II Listed structure retaining much of its original appearance, and is currently undergoing remediation works (**Photo 5**).
- 4.3 The road surface of Mill Bridge and the site of the former Mill have been altered significantly, comprising a modern tarmac surface and paving, with low walls marking the site of the former mill (**Photo 6**). The external appearance of the bridge has not been altered significantly (**Photo 5**).
- 4.4 The west side of Northgate Street contains two surviving buildings both of which are unoccupied and are currently boarded up (**Photo 7**). The buildings would appear to represent piecemeal development during the 18th and 19th centuries, with the buildings being of different styles and sizes. The facades of both buildings appear original and have been recently painted. The remainder of the west frontage of Northgate Street has been demolished and is now occupied by a concrete slabbed seating area and advertising hoardings (**Photo 7**), both of which detract from the character of the area (as is also concurred within the Conservation Area Appraisal draft, PCC 2008).
- 4.4 The present buildings occupying the Castle Terrace street frontage appear to be the result of piecemeal development, again given the variety of styles and sizes (**Photos 8 and 9**). Many of the buildings retain their original sash windows and slate roofs, the exceptions being Nos 1 and 7, which have had a modern metal shop front inserted (No 1; PRN98869; **Figure 11; Photo 8**) and concrete tile roof respectively (No 7; PRN98873; **Figure 11; Photo 9**). Nos 4, 5 and 7 (PRNs 60222, 98871 and 98873 respectively; **Figure 11; Photo 9**) appear to be unoccupied with Nos 4 and 5 currently boarded up after a fire, although have been recently painted externally to enhance the outward appearance. No 3 (PRN98870; **Figure 11; Photo 8**) retains much of its original character with a surviving 19th century shop front with bay windows above. The buildings were not accessed and so the presence of cellars or their dates cannot be confirmed. It was not possible to ascertain if any of the structures included 18th and 19th century facades hiding earlier building fabric.
- 4.5 The frontage of the former Drill Hall at the western end of Castle Terrace also retains much of its original character (**Photo 10**). Buildings are also present in the rear yard of the Drill Hall (**Photo 11**), with the remainder laid to lawn and car parking. The area has been significantly altered in recent years.

- 4.6 The rear yard areas of the properties fronting Castle Terrace are divided by large stone walls (**Photos 12 and 13**). There is a significant drop to the north, especially directly behind the existing properties. The garden areas appear to have been terraced, in order to utilise the sloping land. It was not possible to access the garden areas to get a better understanding of their layouts and topography.
- 4.7 The general layout of streets and plot boundaries retains much of its original medieval layout, with the main roads of Castle Terrace and Northgate Street dictating the perpendicular arrangement of properties and their boundaries. Access to the rear yards of the properties is mostly only possible through the frontage buildings. The Drill Hall has had a road way constructed to gain access to the rear yard area. One or two gates are present leading through the Town Wall from the quayside into the garden areas.
- 4.8 In all the urban character of the development area retains much of its 18th and 19th century character laid out to follow the original medieval layout..
- 4.9 The area lies within the Pembroke Conservation Area, the Conservation Area Appraisal is in preparation, although a draft is available (PCC 2008). Relevant information taken from the appraisal includes the following:
- 5.2 *The shape of the narrow spur has resulted in Pembroke walled town being predominantly being built around one east-west spine road - Main Street, which leads from the castle in the west to the previous location of the East Gate at East End Square. This urban form has remained since medieval times with the two other entrances - West Gate, near the castle; and North Gate, facing the crossing of the Pembroke River/ Mill Pond, still being used today as the main vehicular and pedestrian entrances into the town centre - although the actual gatehouses were demolished by the 18th Century.*
- 5.3 *This general setting of the walled town within the wedges of open space and water contributes to the overall townscape quality and provides the framework for the organisation of the buildings and related urban spaces which give the town its distinct and detailed townscape. The burgage plot layouts to the properties north and south of the Main Street remain distinct, although on the south side some disruption to these layouts has occurred due to the removal of some walling to create Public Car Parking.*
- 5.4 *The Castle is positioned on the highest ground and this key location together with the scale of the structure itself combine to ensure that it is prominent in many views within the Conservation Area and in most views from outside. It should not be forgotten that as a defensive structure the Castle was also a place to look out from and fine views of the surrounding area can be taken from numerous vantage points of the structure.*
(PCC 2008)

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 The Town Wall

- 5.1.1 The present wall that runs across the site is considered to be of post medieval date and is likely to have been constructed to strengthen the town defences during the Civil War in the latter part of the 17th century. Previous archaeological works in the vicinity of the South Quay area have identified the line of the former town wall running on a slightly different alignment c.1.5m to the south of the present wall, within the rear yard areas of the properties fronting Castle Terrace. Given the presence of two phases of town defences within the area the potential for archaeological remains of both medieval and later dates being present within the area is considered to be high.

5.2 The South Quay

- 5.2.1 The present structure of the South Quay is considered to be of early 19th century date, however, it is possible that the present Quay occupies the site of a possible medieval wharf. Given the riverside location of the Quay it is likely that waterlogged deposits in the form of timbers may be present at the site, as well as ecofacts and other organic material that may provide environmental information. Examples of earlier medieval timber wharfs tend to be constructed of reused timbers, including ships timbers, and in some cases associated warehouses, workshops and houses were also constructed upon the wharfs.
- 5.2.2 By the 13th century specially cut timbers tended to be used that were jointed with the vertical piles fixed into a baseplate (Stammers, 2007, 39). By the 15th century two burgage plots are known to have been located in the vicinity of the Mill Bridge which suggests that the area had been raised to create a wharf. The action of raising the wharf in the 15th century may have sealed earlier remains beneath, including evidence for a medieval quay and also any associated buildings or structures. The potential for such remains is difficult to ascertain as there is limited evidence to show that any such remains existed within the area. .
- 5.2.3 The construction of the existing Quay in the 19th century is far more likely to have sealed deposits associated with the 15th century burgage plots and possible wharf. The early 19th century construction of the wharf is thought to have been carried out using domestic rubbish to provide levelling material (again sealing any earlier deposits), and thus such material would provide an opportunity for artefact recovery that could shed light on the wider socio economic and environmental status of the town.
- 5.2.4 Towards the east end of the Quay the former bridge parapet is known to have run through the area and it is possible that the footings of this structure survive below ground. Evidence for warehousing that is known to have occupied the Quay during the 18th and 19th centuries may also be present.
- 5.2.5 There is also considered to be a potential for below ground evidence to be present associated with quay furniture such as the recorded weighing machine and possible cranes, dating to the Industrial Period (later part of the Post-medieval period as described on the Regional HER).

5.3 Mill

- 5.3.1 The rubble superstructure outline of the mill remains on Mill Bridge, along with the millrace, weir and floodgate which are believed to date from the 18th century. A 20 foot by 12 ft iron waterwheel was known to have powered the mill and it considered that the wheel pit may still survive

within the make-up of the bridge, along with evidence for earlier wheels. It is also considered that further evidence for mill machinery may also survive. In addition to evidence for the later mill on the site the possibility exists that the present superstructure may contain structural evidence for the medieval mill. Below ground evidence for the layout of the mill is also considered to survive on the site and the possibility that water logged deposits survive beneath the mill superstructure is high.

5.4 Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

- 5.4.1 Whilst the current properties located in the Northgate Street and Castle Terrace area appear to date from the 18th - 19th centuries it is considered that the walls cellars and facades could contain medieval masonry. In addition, below ground evidence for medieval and later periods may be contained on the property sites, although such remains may have been truncated by later cellaring.
- 5.4.2 Archaeological remains are considered to be present to the rear of the properties, within the garden areas, and are likely to contain deposits relating to the economy and environment of the medieval town. The rear yard areas are likely to have been the locations for much of the commercial life of the town where workshops and stores would be situated, and the area for rubbish pits. The line of the defensive ditch of the castle is also likely to lie within the area.
- 5.4.3 In addition to medieval deposits, post medieval and industrial period deposits are also considered to lie to the rears of the properties. Such evidence might include structures, such as the one identified during previous archaeological evaluation of the area. It is also considered that middens and rubbish pits may also lie in these areas where rubbish generated by households and businesses would have been deposited. Midden material is likely to have been used to raise the height of the gardens and to create terraces into the hill slope (forming the made ground noted during the borehole and auger surveys. Such remains are likely to contain valuable information regarding the socio economic situation of the occupiers and evidence for commercial activities being undertaken.

5.5 Assessment of Archaeological Importance

5.5.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has highlighted the following known and potential archaeological resources within the Site area, and an assessment of their archaeological importance is also made³. Pembroke Castle is considered to be of National/International Significance as evidenced by its Scheduled Status. The Pembroke Conservation Area is considered to be of high archaeological importance.

Table 6: Assessment of Archaeological Importance for Known Sites

PRN	NGR	Site Name	Archaeological Importance
4515	SM 9833 0163	Old Corn Mill	High
6394	SM 9829 0155	Castle Terrace, dwelling	High
9672	SM 98323 01584	Royal George Public House	High
12970	SM 9833 0163	Monkton; East Mill? – Corn mill	Moderate
13195	SM 9833 0159	Northgate, Town Gate	Moderate
20035	SM 983 016	Mill Bridge, Dan and bridge	High
20036	SM 9832 0157	Northgate Street No.7, dwelling	High
20043	SM 9826 0161	Former warehouse on South Quay	High
20044	SM 9828 0161	Former warehouse on South Quay	High
29534	SM 983 016	Bridge	High
29536	SM 9833 0163	Corn Mill	Moderate
34579	SM 9832 0161	Weighing Machine at Pembroke	Moderate
35246	SM 983 016	North Dock	High
59674	SM 98283 01606	Retaining wall to south of Town Quay, part of Town Walls	High
60222	SM 98292 01546	4 Castle Terrace, dwelling	High
60315	SM 98322 01570	Grade II Listed building in Pembroke	High
60345	SM 98300 01616	The Town Quay, quay wall	High
60599	SM 98256 01558	Former Drill Hall front buildings	High
98869	SM 9831 0150	1 Castle Terrace	High
98870	SM 9829 0154	3 Castle Terrace	High
98871	SM 9828 0155	5 Castle Terrace	High
98872	SM 9827 0150	6 Castle Terrace	High
98873	SM 9826 0151	7 Castle Terrace	High
98874	SM 9827 0159	Structure to rear of 7 Castle Terrace	Moderate

³ The potential for remains of higher or lower archaeological importance can not be discounted.

Table 7: Assessment of Archaeological Importance for Areas

Area	Site Name	Archaeological Importance
Quay Side Area	Evidence for earlier wharfs, quays, burgage plots, mills etc. from medieval period onwards	High
Mill Bridge	Evidence for former mill structures and features, earlier bridge fabric and foundations	High
Northgate Street	Evidence for earlier buildings, including the North Gate, cellars, building fabric both extant and buried	Moderate
Castle Terrace	Evidence for earlier buildings, including cellars, building fabric both extant and buried	High
Rear Gardens of Castle Terrace and Northgate Street	Evidence for former structures, rubbish pits and middens, evidence for commercial activities, evidence for the earlier Town Wall	High

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Previous Impacts to the Area

- 7.1.1 The proposed development area lies partially within the historic core of the medieval town of Pembroke and encompasses the area of Castle Terrace and it is considered likely that the area has been occupied at least since this time. Constant occupation of this area would lead to the development of stratified deposits, and with the presence of the steep slope to the north, these would be deep with many years of levelling and rubbish disposal. With constant occupation also comes redevelopment such as the reconstruction of properties and the excavation of cellars and installation of services. These will have destructive effects on earlier archaeological remains and potentially entirely remove small features and deposits.
- 6.1.2 The historic quayside, mill site and bridge also lie within the proposed development area. The quayside is known to have to the subject of ground raising operations in both the later medieval and industrial periods which are considered to have sealed any early archaeological remains beneath. The mill site is known to have been the subject of redevelopment between the medieval period and into the modern period which is likely to have diminished much of the medieval archaeological remains that once lay on the site. Post medieval and industrial period remains are likely to remain on the site.

6.2 Potential Impacts from Proposed development of the site

- 6.2.1 Although no fixed development proposals have been put forward at this stage, it is possible to determine a number of construction processes that will most likely be undertaken. These include the following:
- Site clearance;
 - Enabling works such as the installation of contractor's compound and construction of access roads;
 - Topsoil stripping;
 - Strip foundation excavation or insertion of pile foundations;
 - Service installation;
 - Heavy plant and machinery moving across the site; and
 - Landscaping works.
- 6.2.2 All of these processes have the potential to expose, damage, remove or destroy archaeological features and deposits.
- 6.2.3 Other impacts that must be considered in any future development plans for the site area are visual and setting impacts to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Pembroke Castle and also to the Pembroke Conservation Area. Any architectural designs and site layout should consider these impacts and include mitigation to prevent or minimise any negative effects upon them. Development plans should consider impacts upon the medieval street and burgage plot layout that remains fossilised in the present layout of the town.

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The archaeological desk based assessment has revealed that the proposed development contains eighteen archaeological sites recorded on the regional HER within its boundaries including nine Grade II listed buildings. A further six archaeological sites were identified through documentary and cartographic research. It is also known that a further thirty five archaeological sites recorded on the HER are located within a 200m radius of the centre of the proposed development. The site lies directly adjacent to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Pembroke Castle, within the Pembroke Conservation Area (PCC 2008).
- 7.2 The assessment has demonstrated that Castle Terrace and Northgate Street follow the original medieval street grid of the town, and lie on the site of a number of medieval burgages, the layout of which survive in the present property boundaries. There is considered to be a high potential for buried archaeological remains of medieval date to be present along the street fronts, and surviving below existing buildings or on the sites where buildings have previously been demolished on Northgate Street. Potentially earlier medieval structures, such as cellars or building fabric may survive within the extant properties, although this has not been confirmed. The existing properties have an outward appearance of being of 18th and 19th century date.
- 7.3 During the latter part of the 19th century into the early 20th century the area of Castle Terrace and onto Northgate Street was occupied by a combination of retail premises, light industrial and residential properties. It is considered that the area to the rear of these properties has a high potential to contain surviving archaeological remains relating to rear yard activities and commercial activities associated with frontage properties.
- 7.4 The proposed South Quay redevelopment area lies directly to the east of Pembroke Castle, and previous archaeological investigations within the area suggest that a rock cut ditch marking the eastern defences of the Castle lie partially within the western side of the site area. The medieval north Town Wall also extended across the site area, and would have passed south of the existing town wall which runs along the northern edge of the existing property boundaries.
- 7.5 Previous archaeological works in the area have indicated the presence of deeply stratified deposits being present throughout much of the rear yard areas of the properties fronting Castle Terrace and Northgate Street. This has also been confirmed by geotechnical investigations carried out in the area during the 1990s which indicate as much as 4m depth of made ground in one area (but mostly between 0.75 and 1.2m depth). Geotechnical surveys do not differentiate between dates of made-ground, so it is not known if it dates from the modern period, or more likely an accumulation of deposits from the medieval period onwards, being used to level the steeply sloping ground.
- 7.6 The quay area appears to have been the subject of ground levelling works since the later medieval period and into the early 19th century (reclaiming the land from the Mill Pond). It is considered that these levelling works may have sealed any early archaeological remains associated with earlier wharfs or quays. Waterlogged conditions on the waterfront may have the potential to preserve organic archaeological remains, such as wooden artefacts, leather timbers or environmental evidence. In addition, it is known that an earlier bridge parapet formerly continued through the eastern end of the quay area and it is possible that some evidence for this survives below ground. The medieval north gate of the town of Pembroke was also located to the east of the quay and it is possible that below ground evidence for the structure also remains.

- 7.7 The site of the former mill on the town bridge also has the potential to contain archaeological remains relating to the medieval mill that once stood on the site and the earlier bridge structures. In addition to the potential for medieval archaeological remains it is considered that remains relating to the later mills that occupied the site are likely to be present within the surviving mill superstructure. The last mill on the site was of 18th century date.
- 7.8 The urban character of the proposed South Quay development area can be summarised as one of piecemeal 18th and 19th century development, located upon a medieval street and burgage plot layout. The majority of the surviving buildings present 18th or 19th century facades, many complete with sash windows and slate roofs.
- 7.9 Further information regarding the buried archaeological resource would be needed to better inform any development plans for the site area. Such works would need to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, its date, character, state of preservation, extent and significance. It is not considered that a ground penetrating radar survey would provide satisfactory results on a site such as this, and further trial trenching is considered the most appropriate form of investigation. Such work would be best targeted to potential areas under threat from the development proposals as opposed to a random trenching programme.

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The Regional Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management in Llandeilo.

Map

Speed Map of Pembrokeshire, 1611

Lovedon Map 1787 (reproduced from Schlee, 2002).

Tithe Map and Apportionment (1839) St Mary's Parish Pembroke.

Ordnance Survey (1861) 1:500 Town Map of Pembroke

Ordnance Survey (1866) 1:2500 Pembrokeshire Sheet XL.5

Ordnance Survey (1869) 1:10560 Pembrokeshire Sheet XL

Ordnance Survey (1908) 1:2500 Pembrokeshire Sheet XL.5

Ordnance Survey (1908) 1:10560 Pembrokeshire Sheet XL

Ordnance Survey (1938) 1:10560 Pembrokeshire Sheet XL

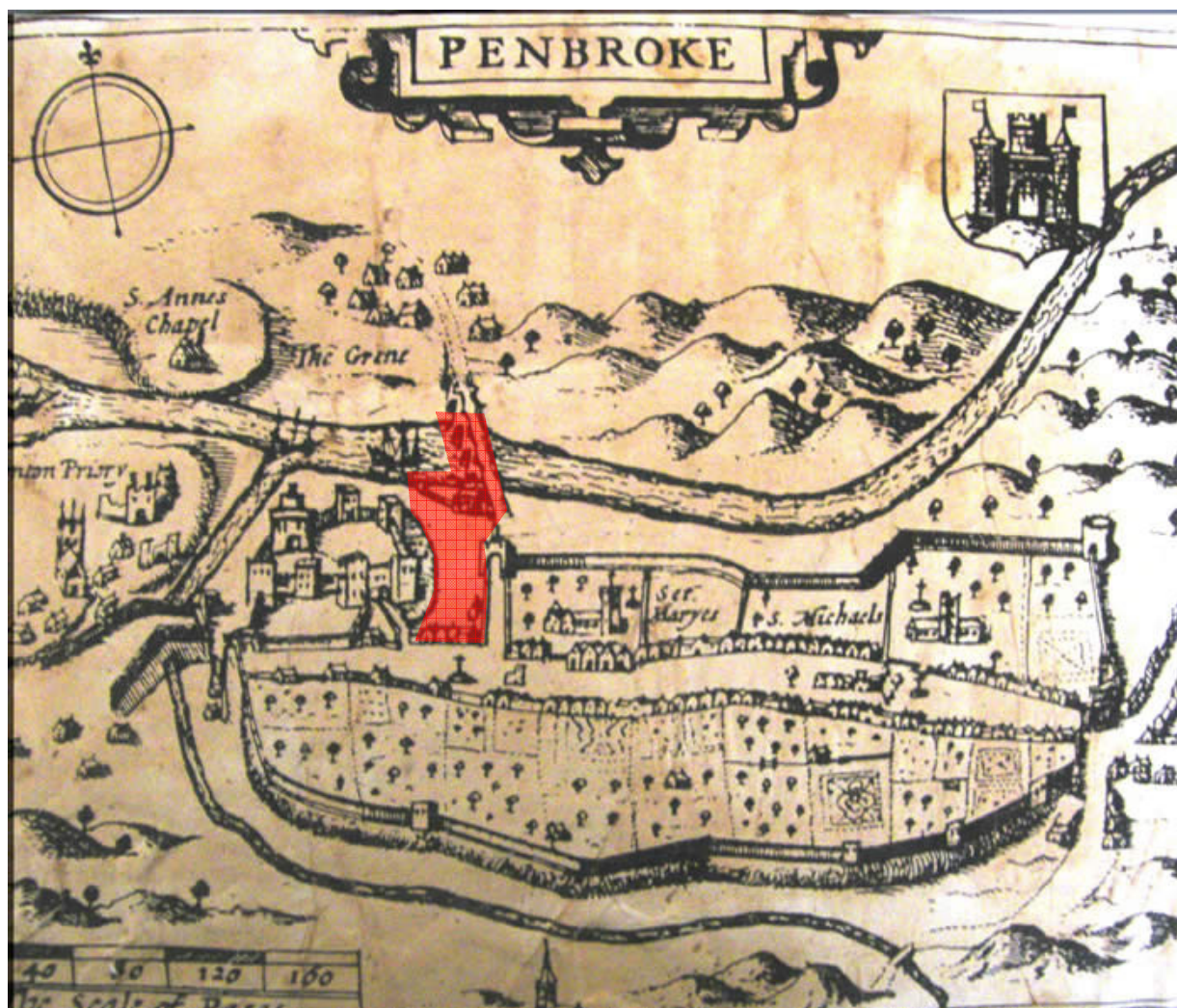


Figure 5: Detail of 1611 Speed map of Pembrokeshire, depicting Pembroke with approximation of site area shaded in red.

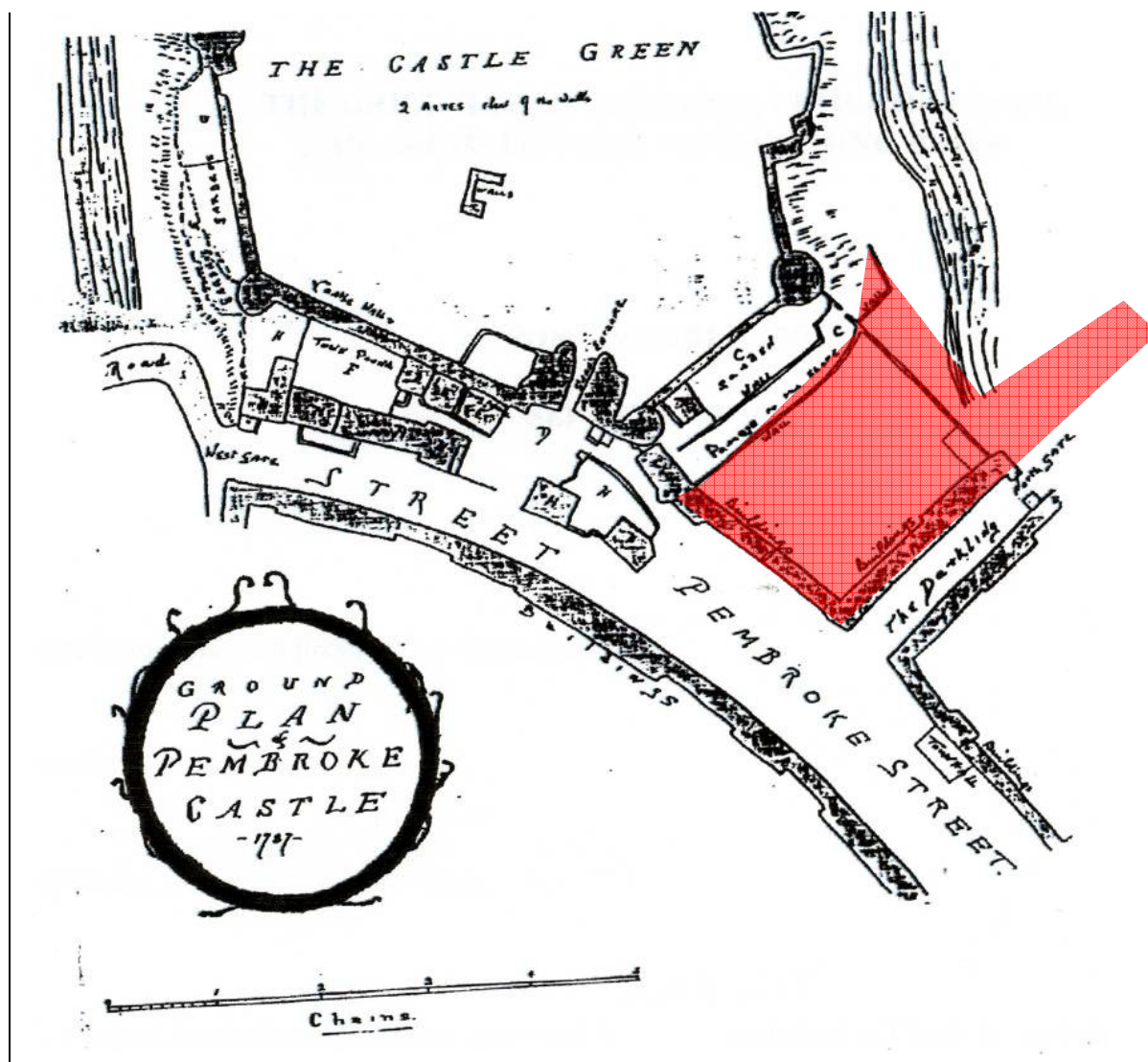


Figure 6: Detail of 1787 map of Pembroke (reproduced from Schlee 2002) with approximation of site area shaded in red.

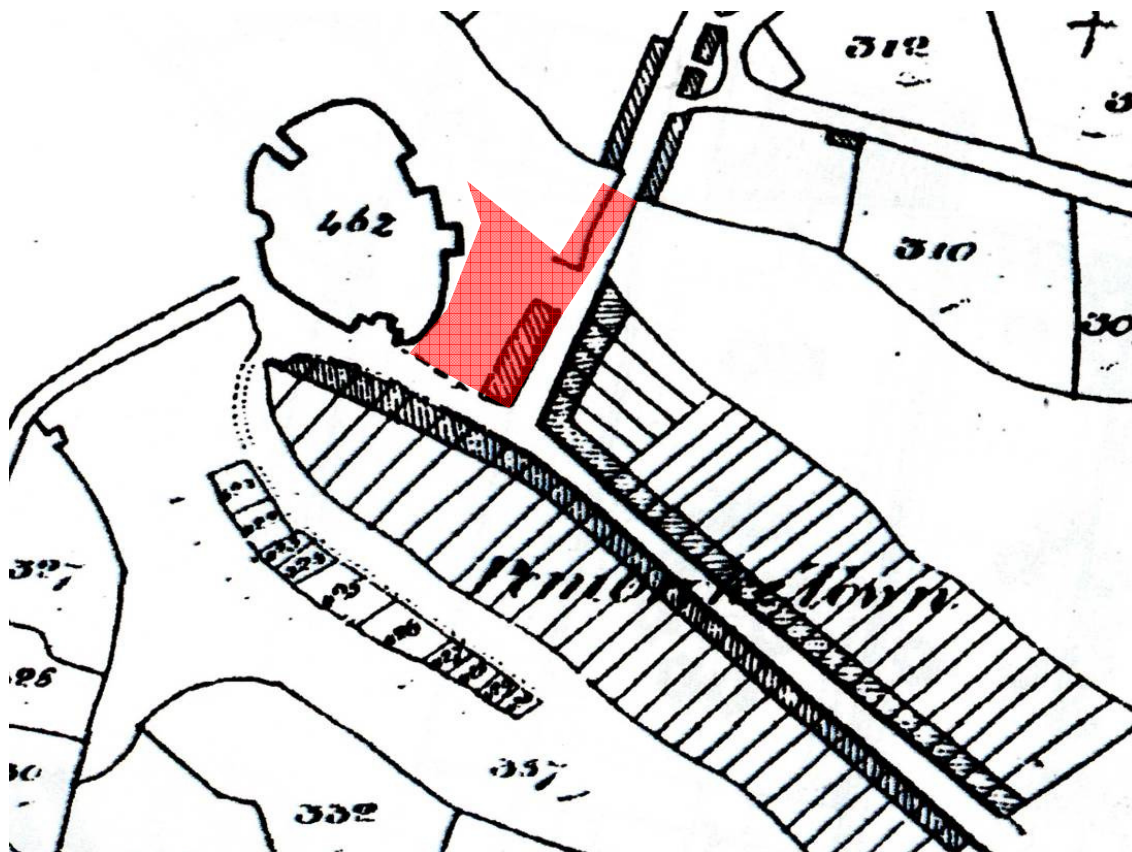


Figure 7: Detail of Tithe Map of 1839, showing approximation of site area shaded in red.

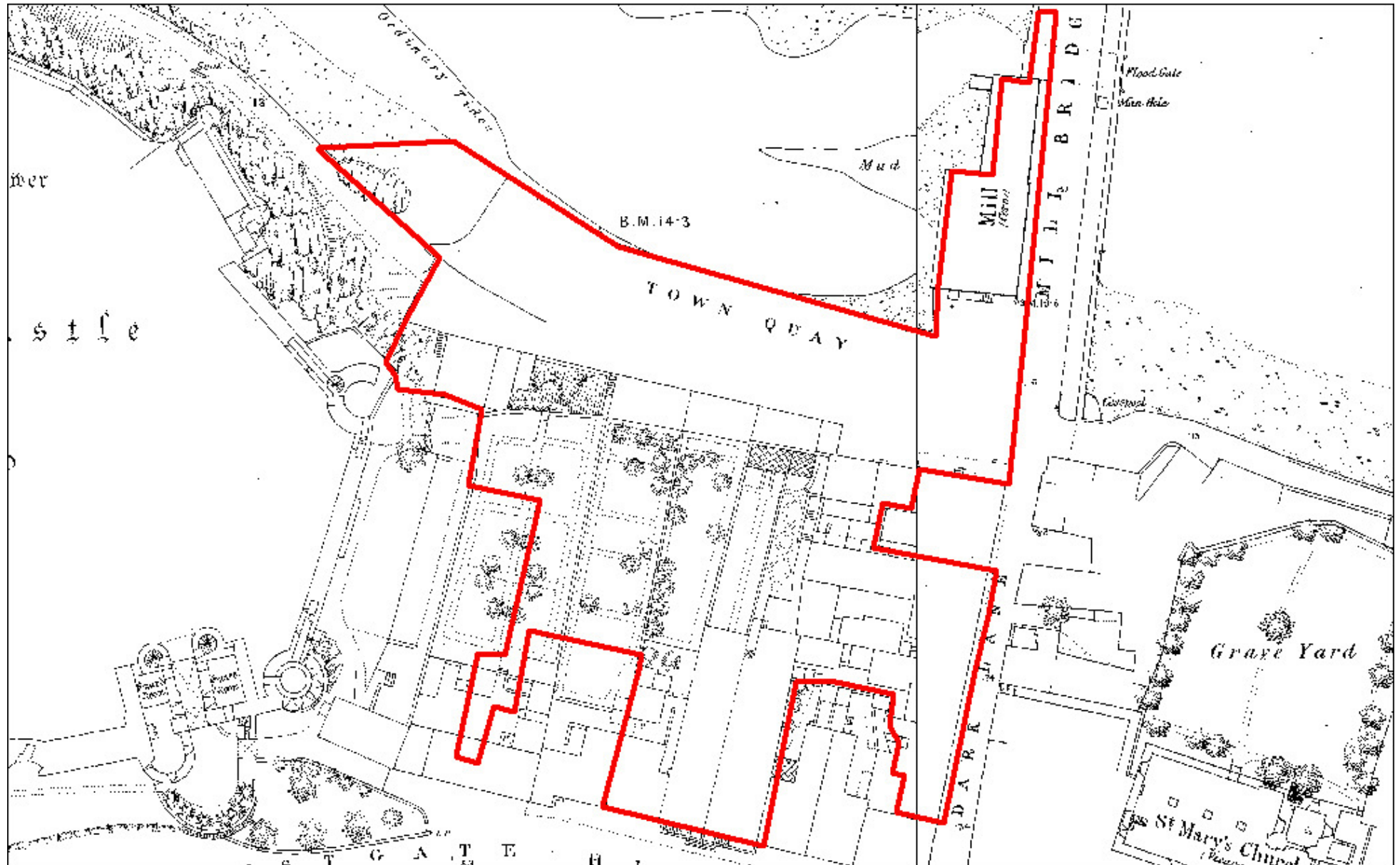


Figure 8: Detail of 1st edition 1:500 scale Ordnance survey Map 1861.

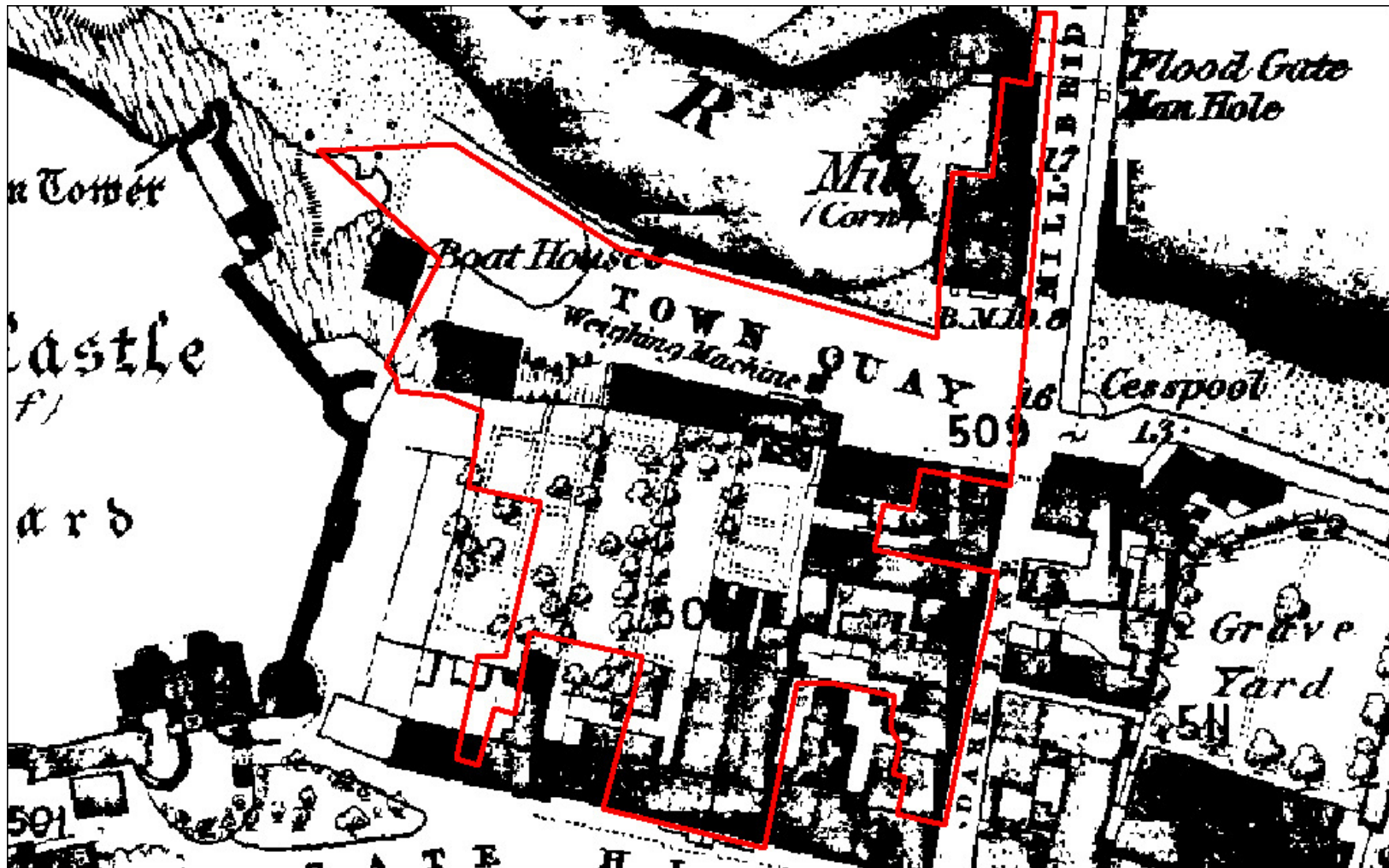


Figure 9: Detail of 1st edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map 1868.

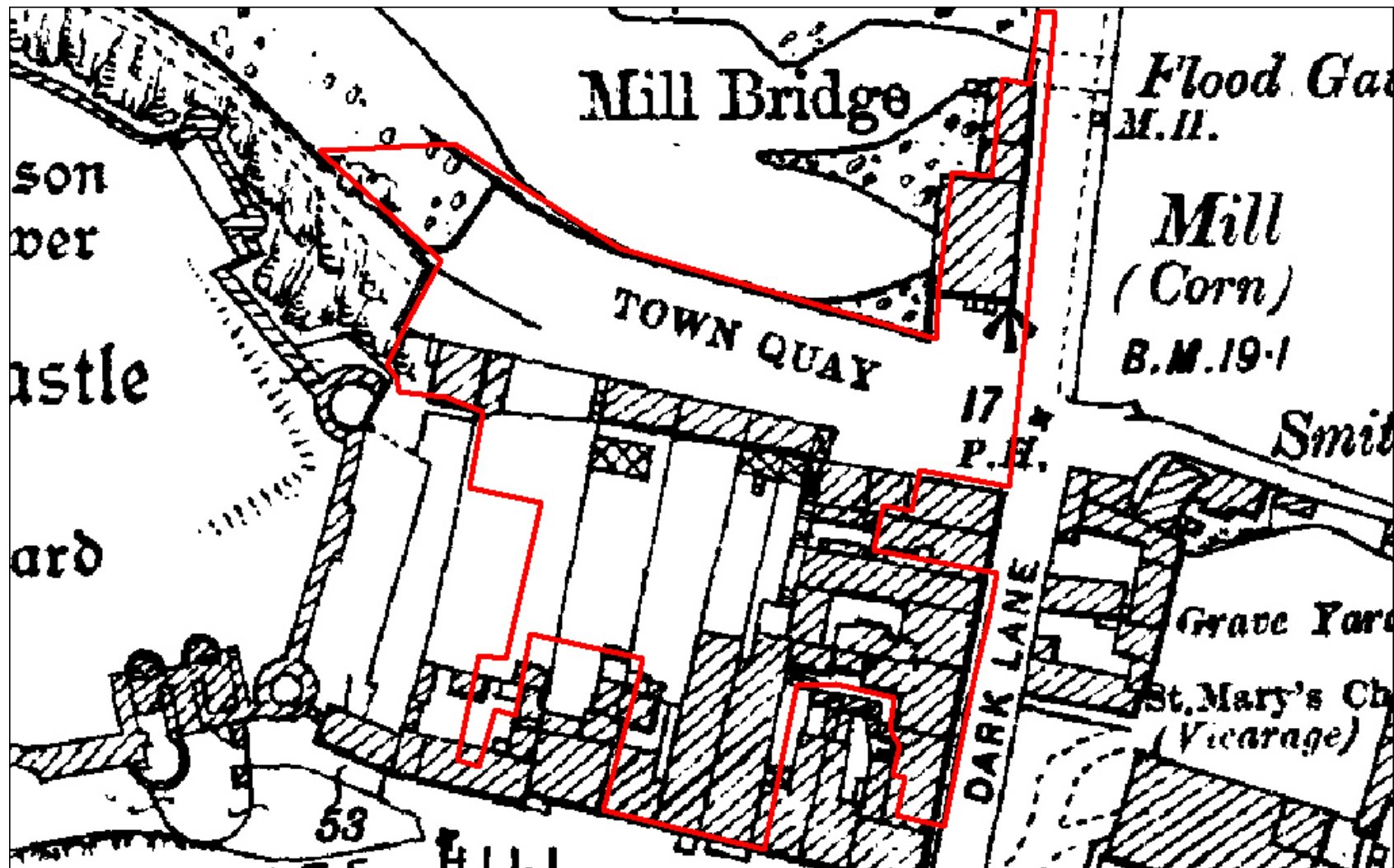


Figure 10: Detail of 1908 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map.

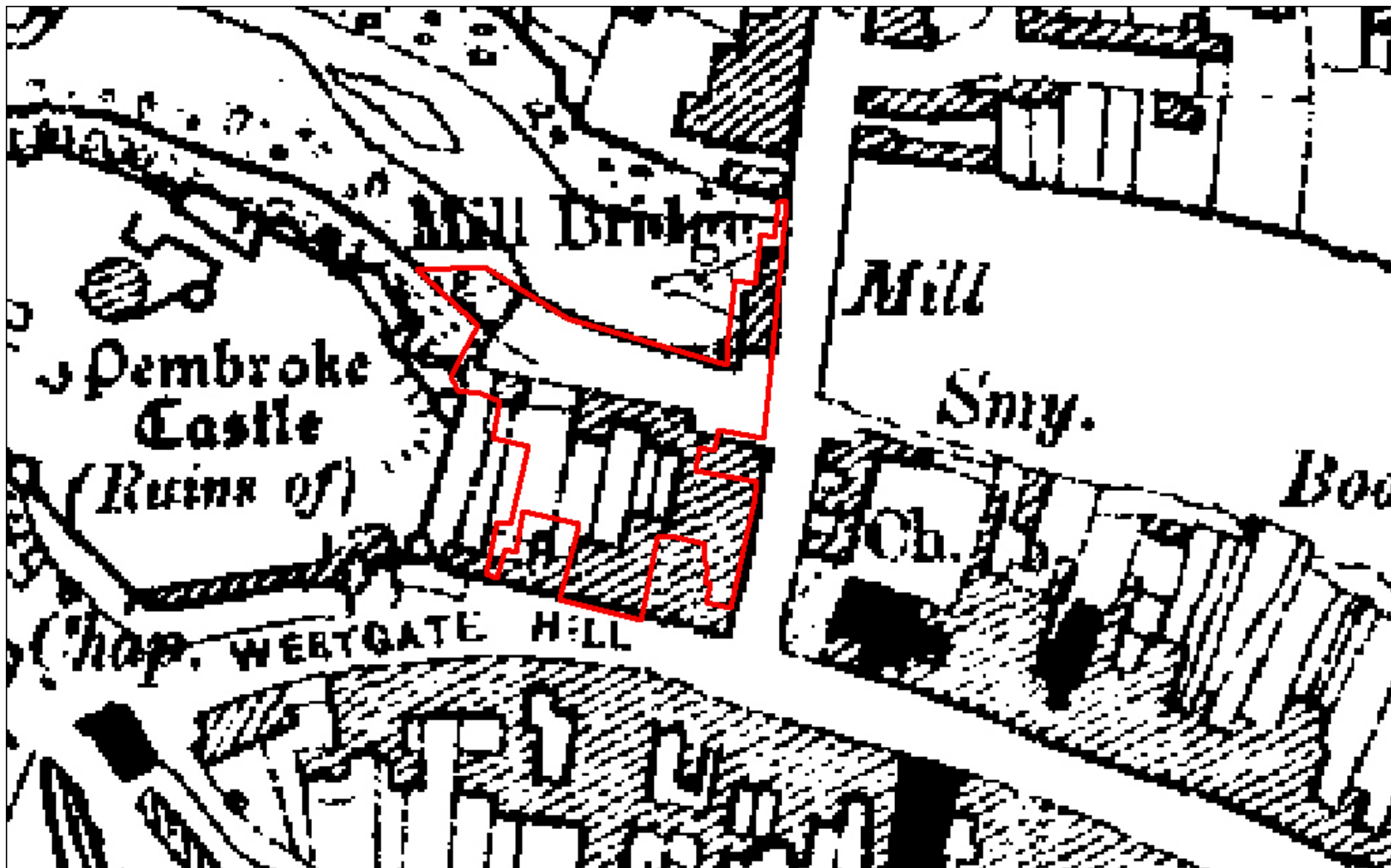


Figure 11: Detail of 4th edition 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey Map.

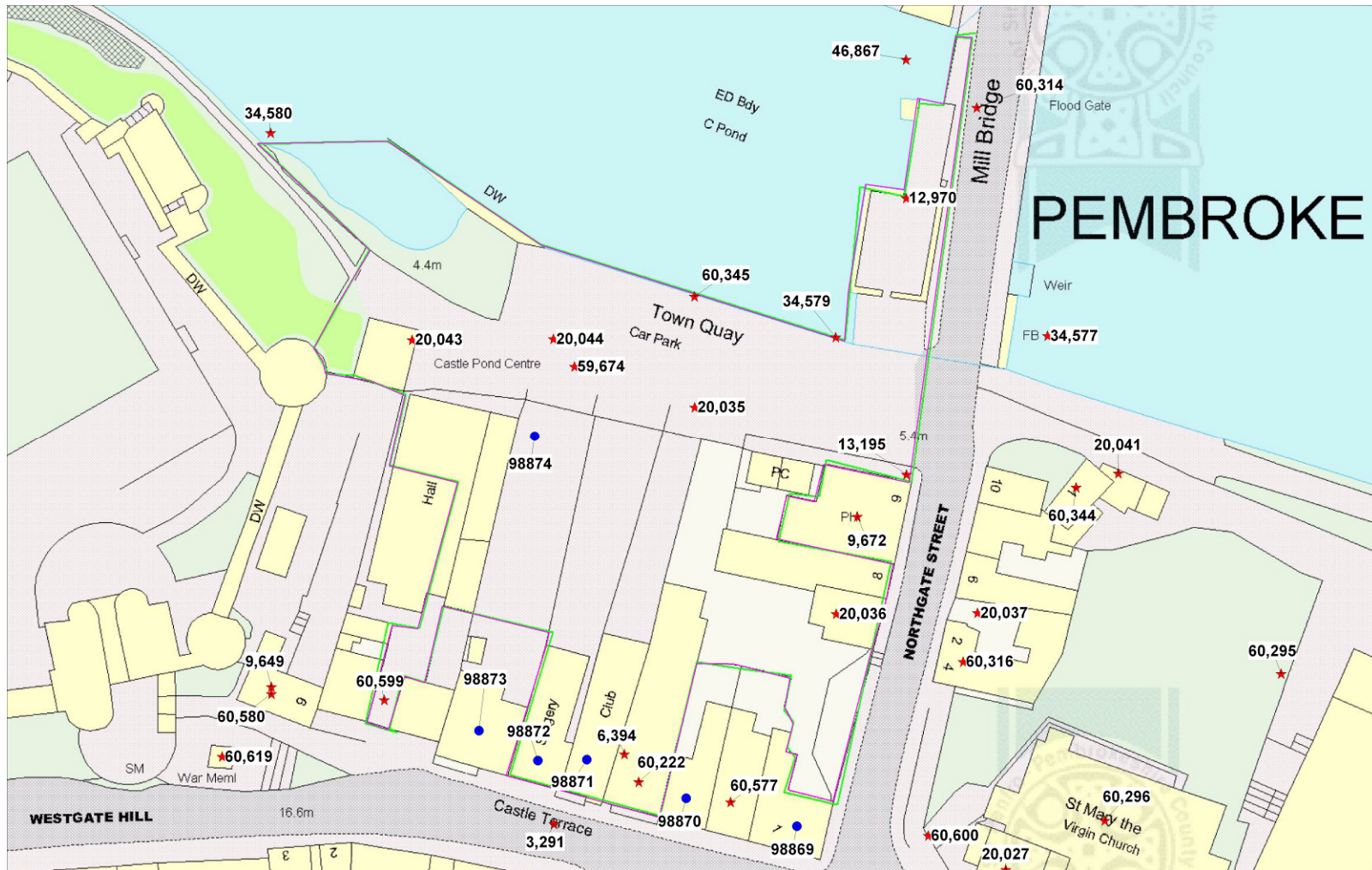


Figure 12: Map showing locations of recorded and newly identified archaeological sites within and in close proximity to the area, each site labelled with its Primary Record Number (PRN). Red stars indicate existing records and blue circles, new records.

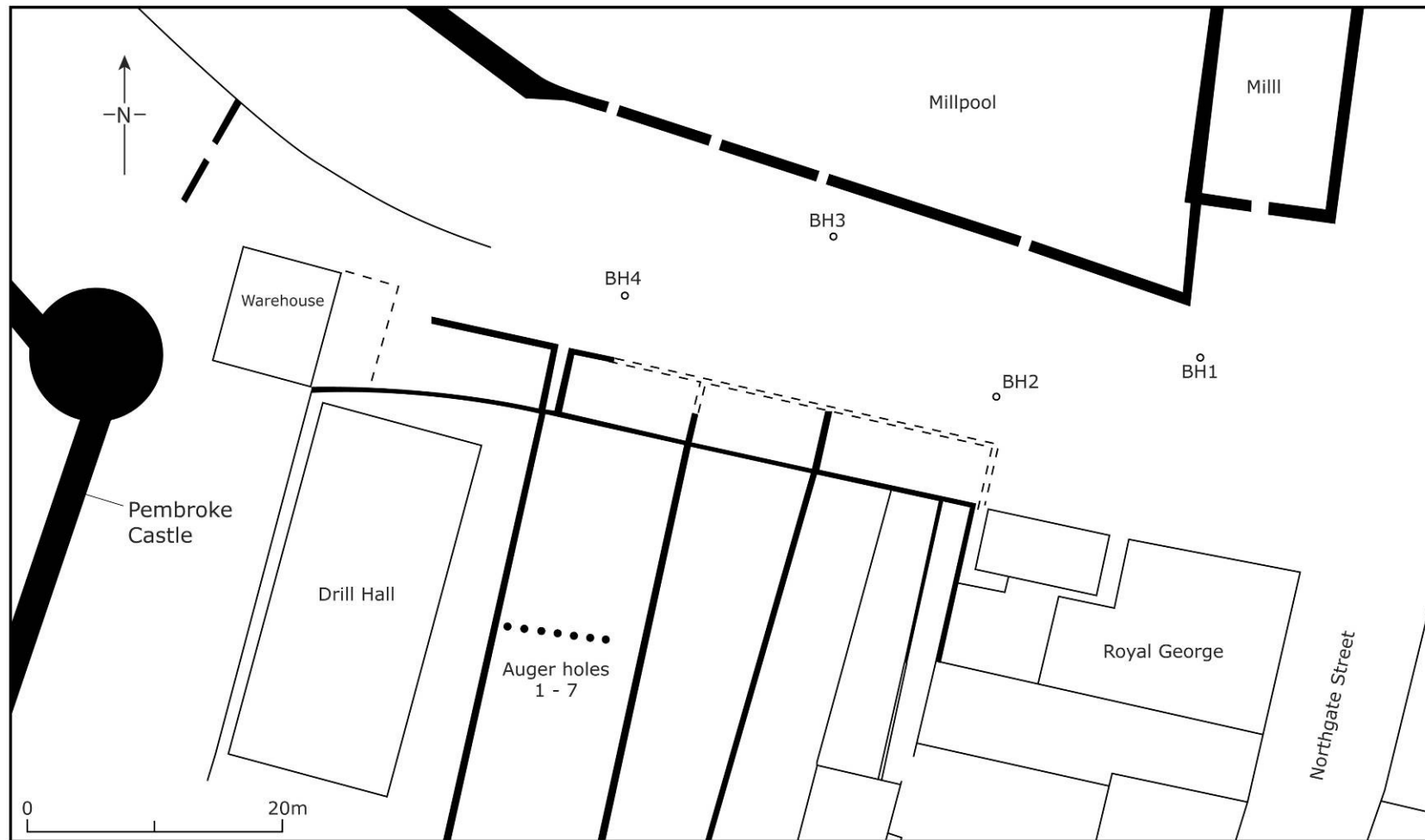


Figure 13: Location plan showing position of auger and bore holes.

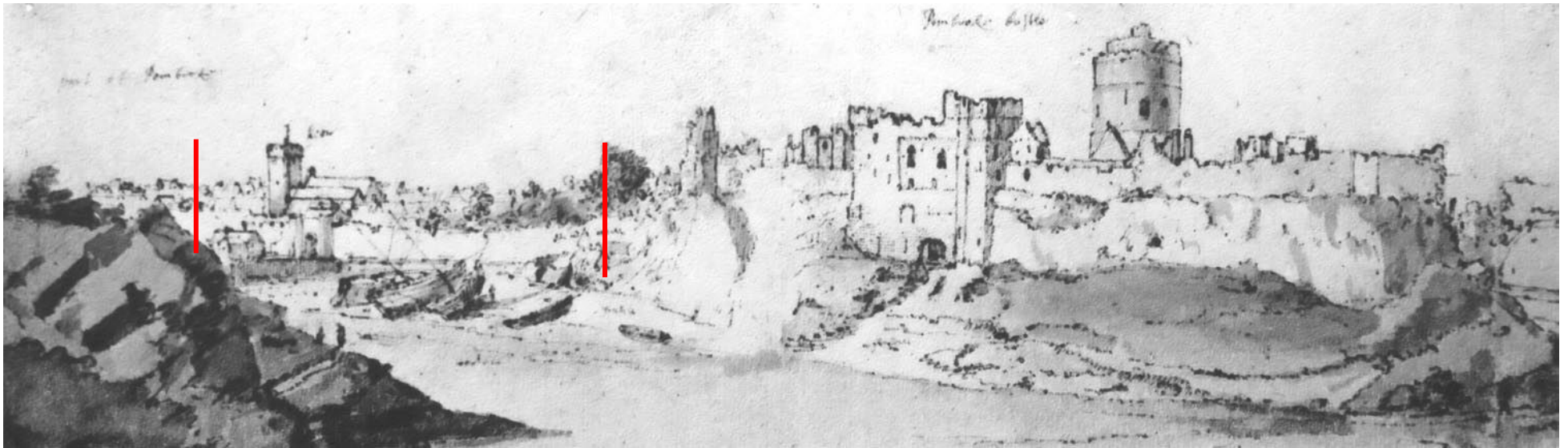


Illustration 1: View of Pembroke by Francis Place 1678. Development area to left of image marked in red.



Photo 1: South east view of South Quay showing possible Civil War wall.



Photo 2: West facing view of South Quay, restored former warehouse in rear.



Photo 3: Royal George public house. Site of North Gate beyond.



Photo 4: Restored former warehouse on quayside.

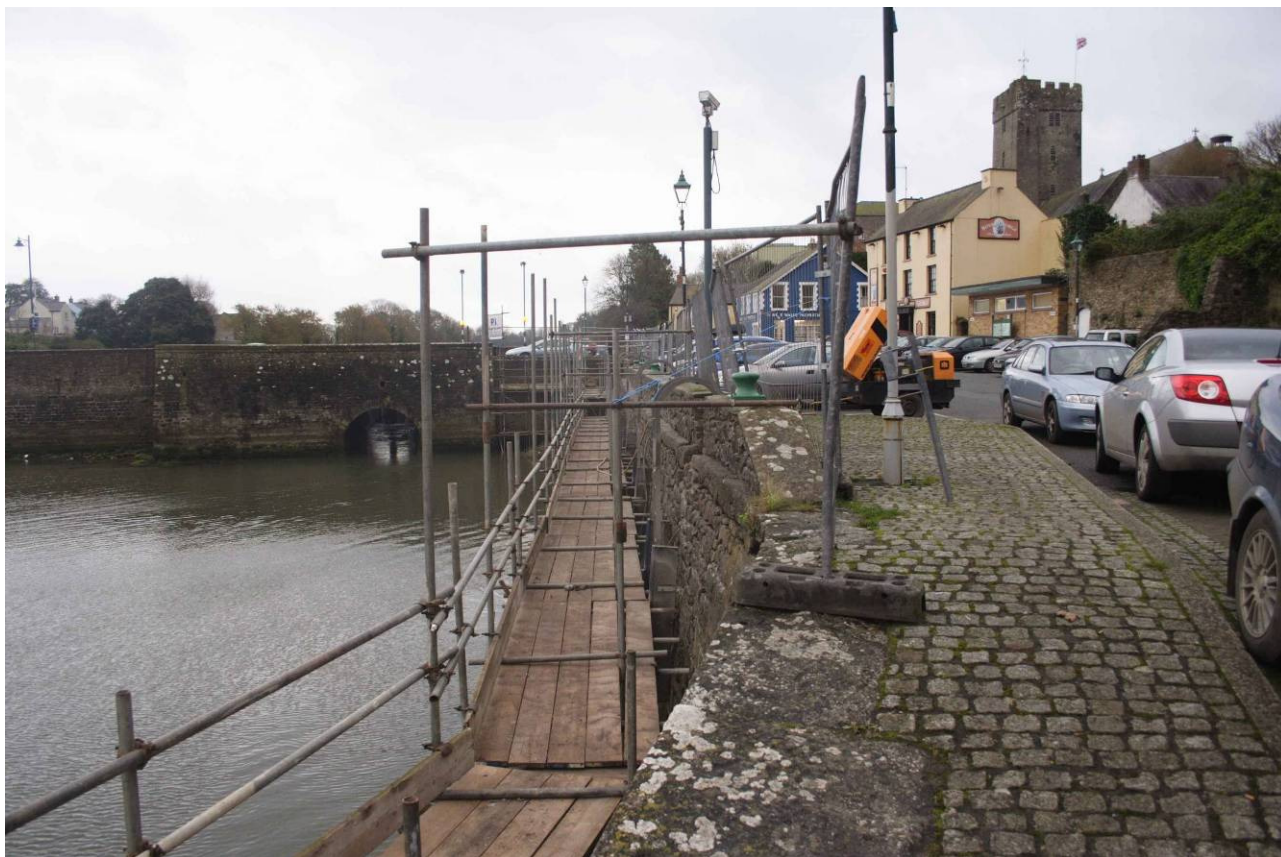


Photo 5: Grade II listed quay wall. Site of mill beyond.



Photo 6: Site of mill on Pembroke bridge.



Photo 7: West side of Northgate Street.
Vacant plot occupied by seating and advertising hoardings.



Photo 8: West facing view of Castle Terrace.



Photo 9: North east facing view of Castle Terrace.



Photo 10: North facing view of Drill Hall, Castle Terrace.



Photo 11: Former Drill Hall site looking southwest.



Photo 12: West facing view of gardens to rear of Castle Terrace.



Photo 13: Castle Terrace gardens facing west.



Photo 14: North west facing view of 1995 evaluation trench town wall visible (image copyright held by R.Ramsey).

APPENDIX I:

KNOWN HER SITES WITHIN A 0.2KM RADIUS OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE.

Table 8: Known HER Sites within a 0.2km radius of proposed development site

PRN	NGR	Site Name	Type	Period	Distance from centre of site
3278	SM 9836 0153	Pembroke St Mary's Parish Church	Church	Post-Medieval, Medieval	80m ESE
3284	SM 9817 0160	St Mary	Finds	Roman	125m W
3291	SM 9828 0154	Market Cross;Golden Cross The	Market cross	Medieval	30m S
4510	SM 9836 0145	Town Hall	Town hall	Post-Medieval	140m SSE
4518	SM 9815 0165	Pembroke Castle	Castle	Medieval	160m WNW
6395	SM 9833 0151	Castle Pharmacy; Main Street No.9	Shop	Post-Medieval	70m SSE
7216	SM 9819 0152	Westgate No.9	Dwelling	Medieval	110m WSW
7217	SM 9825 0153	Westgate No.3	Dwelling	Medieval	55m SW
7233	SM 9832 0152	Main Street No.7	Vault	Medieval	60m SSE
7935	SM 9817 0166	Wogan Cave	Cave	Palaeolithic	150m WNW
8780	SM 9832 0150	Old Kings Arms	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	75m S
8782	SM 9830 0150	Lion Hotel Outbuilding	Dwelling	Medieval	70m S
9649	SM 9824 0156	Castle Cottage	Cottage	Post-Medieval, Medieval	50m W
9654	SM 9820 0153	Westgate Street No.8;Old John Dunn's House	Dwelling	Medieval	100m WSW
9656	SM 9812 0151	Monkton Bridge	Bridge	Post-Medieval	180m W
9658	SM 9826 0153	Cromwell House;Westgate Street No.1	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	50m SSW
9670	SM 9836 0147	Market Hall	Market hall	Post-Medieval	120m SSE
9671	SM 9824 0152	Cromwell's Kitchen;Westgate Hill No.2	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	70m SW
11199	SM 9819 0152	Westgate Hill No.10	Dwelling	Medieval	110m WSW

11203	SM 9818 0152	Westgate Hill No.11	Dwelling	Medieval	120m WSW
12229	SM 981 016	Wogan Cave	Cave	Mesolithic	190m W
13205	SM 982 014	Mural Tower	Mural tower	Medieval	190m SSW
13206	SM 9816 0152	Westgate	Gate	Medieval	140m W
16968	SM 98305 01668	North Quay	Warehouse	Post-Medieval	100m N
17891	SM 98318 01513	Lion Hotel	Building	Post-Medieval	65m SSE
19997	SM 9814 0152	Westgate	Church	Post-Medieval	160m W
20016	SM 9834 0150	Main Street Nos.11 & 11a;Willing House	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	85m SSE
20017	SM 9836 0150	King's Arms	Public house	Post-Medieval	100m SE
20018	SM 9844 0147	Main Street No.29	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	180m ESE
20027	SM 98344 01533	Brick House;Main Street No.2	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	65m ESE
20028	SM 9841 0151	Main Street No.16	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	135m ESE
20037	SM 9834 0157	Northgate Street Nos.2 & 4	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	50m
20041	SM 9836 0159	Town Quay No.1	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	70m E
20042	SM 982 016	The Town Quay;South Quay	Quay	Post-Medieval	95m W
21726	SM 9822 0153	Westgate Hill No.6 (The Vicarage)	Dwelling	Post-Medieval	80m WSW
21758	SM 9827 0153	Cromwell Brewery	Brewery	Post-Medieval	45m SSW
29533	SM 9833 0169	Farmhouse	Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	125m N
34577	SM 9835 0161	Pembroke	Cess pit	Post-Medieval	70m ENE
34580	SM 9824 0164	Pembroke	Boat house	Post-Medieval	85m NNW
34581	SM 9811 0156	Pembroke	Quay	Post-Medieval	180m W
34582	SM 9812 0155	Pembroke	Crane	Post-Medieval	170m W
34583	SM 9810 0163	Pembroke	Lime kiln	Post-Medieval	200m W
34584	SM 9810 0160	Pembroke	Boat house	Post-Medieval	190m W
43998	SM 98350 01660	Mill Bridge Flood Gate	Flood lock	Post-Medieval	110m NNE

46867	SM 9833 0165	Custom House	Custom house	Post-Medieval	90m NNE
59726	SM 98149 01516	Westgate Presbyterian Church And Railings	Chapel	Post-Medieval	150m W
60256	SM 98323 01675	The Cornstore	Warehouse	Post-Medieval	110m N
60273	SM 98330 01509	Listed Building In Pembroke Community	Shop	Post-Medieval	75m SSE
60274	SM 98342 01507	Nos. 11 & 11a Main Street (Willing House)	Shops	Post-Medieval	80m SE
60275	SM 98352 01501	The Old King's Arms	Public house	Post-Medieval	95m SE
60276	SM 98366 01492	The Town Hall	Town hall	Post-Medieval	110m SE
60277	SM 98439 01469	Listed Building In Pembroke Community	Shop	Post-Medieval	180m ESE
60295	SM 98383 01561	N, E And W Walls To The Churchyard Of The Church Of Saint Mary	Churchyard walls	Post-Medieval	95m E
60296	SM 98358 01540	Parish Church Of Saint Mary	Church	Post-Medieval	75m ESE
60308	SM 98436 01564	Walls From N Of Churchyard Of Church Of Saint Mary To Barnard's Tower	Garden walls	Post-Medieval	145m E
60314	SM 98340 01643	The Mill Bridge	Bridge	Post-Medieval	90m NNE
60315	SM 98322 01570	Listed Building In Pembroke Community	House	Post-Medieval	30m
60316	SM 98338 01563	Listed Building In Pembroke Community	Shop	Post-Medieval	50m E
60318	SM 98198 01478	Garden Walls To Rear Of Nos 6-11 Westgate Hill	Garden and town walls	Post-Medieval	130m SW
60319	SM 98370 01409	South Retaining Walls To The Parade	Retaining walls	Post-Medieval	180m SSE
60344	SM 98354 01588	No 1 Town Quay Including One-Story Range Attached To Rear	Cottage	Post-Medieval	65m E
60348	SM 98277 01527	Former Cromwell Brewery	House	Post-Medieval	45m S
60349	SM 98242 01532	Listed Building In Pembroke Community	House	Post-Medieval	60m WSW
60350	SM 98213 01531	Castle Chambers Including Area Railings	Vicarage	Post-Medieval	85m WSW
60351	SM 98196 01529	Listed Building In Pembroke Community	House	Post-Medieval	100m W
60352	SM 98187 01527	Flemish Cottage	House	Post-Medieval	110m W
60353	SM 98181 01523	Listed Building In Pembroke Community	House	Post-Medieval	120m W
60354	SM 98175 01519	No 11 Westgate Hill Including Attached Portion Of West Gate To Right	House	Post-Medieval	125m WSW

60395	SM 98364 01503	Telephone Call-Box Outside Town Hall	Telephone call-box	Post-Medieval	100m SE
60397	SM 98360 01522	Clock House	Clock tower building	Post-Medieval	85m ESE
60576	SM 98421 01500	Listed Building In Pembroke Community	Shop	Post-Medieval	150m ESE
60577	SM 98305 01543	Listed Building In Pembroke Community	Shop	Post-Medieval	30m SSE
60578	SM 98446 01489	Listed Building In Pembroke Community	Shop	Post-Medieval	175m ESE
60579	SM 98298 01523	Westgate House	Shop	Post-Medieval	50m S
60580	SM 98240 01559	Pembroke Castle Shop	Shop	Post-Medieval	50m W
60581	SM 98309 01516	Henry's Gift Shop With House Over	Shop	Post-Medieval	60m S
60582	SM 98221 01531	Listed Building In Pembroke Community	House	Post-Medieval	80m WSW
60585	SM 98204 01530	Clifton House	House	Post-Medieval	95m WSW
60595	SM 98390 01492	Castle Inn	Public house	Post-Medieval	125m ESE
60597	SM 98256 01530	Cromwell House	House	Post-Medieval	50m SW
60600	SM 98333 01538	Gates At SW, And Railings To S And W Sides Of Churchyard Of St Mary	Gates and railings	Post-Medieval	55m ESE
60615	SM 98381 01494	Pembroke House	Shop	Post-Medieval	120m SE
60619	SM 98233 01550	War Memorial	War Memorial	Post-Medieval	60m W

APPENDIX II

PREMISES USAGE FOR CASTLE TERRACE, NORTHGATE STREET AND THE QUAY

Table 9: No 1 Castle Terrace Trade Directory Entries.

YEAR	Directory	Owner/Occupier	Description
1926	Kelly's	Rapacioli Bros	Shopkeepers
1914 (?)	Kelly's	Elizabeth Price (Miss)	Wine And Spirit Merchant
1906	Kelly's	Caroline Buttress Gover (Miss)	Wine And Spirit Merchant
1891	Kelly's	Caroline Gover (Mrs)	Wine And Spirit Merchant
1871 (?)	Post Office	Henry Stratton	Wine And Spirit Merchant

Table 10: No 2 Castle Terrace Trade Directory Entries.

YEAR	Directory	Owner/Occupier	Description
1926	Kelly's	Elizabeth Fanny Evans (Mrs)	Grocer

Table 11: No 3 Castle Terrace Trade Directory Entries.

YEAR	Directory	Owner/Occupier	Description
1926	Kelly's	Charles Mathies	Bootmaker
1906	Kelly's	Norman Dosson Lowless	Private Resident
1906	Kelly's	Mrs Lowless	Private Resident
1891	Kelly's	Thomas Jones	Private Resident
1891	Kelly's	John Lowless	Tailor
1875	Worrall's	D Protheroe Saer	Surgeon

Table 12: No 4 Castle Terrace Trade Directory Entries.

YEAR	Directory	Owner/Occupier	Description
1926	Kelly's	George Hook	Private Residence
1914	Kelly's	John Charles Freyne JP	Magistrate for Castlemartin Petty Sessional Division
1906	Kelly's	John Charles Freyne	Private Resident
1891	Kelly's	Major F J Kernaghan	Private Resident

Table 13: No 5 Castle Terrace Trade Directory Entries.

YEAR	Directory	Owner/Occupier	Description
1914	Kelly's		Liberal Club (Henry John Morgan- Secretary)

Table 14: No 6 Castle Terrace Trade Directory Entries.

YEAR	Directory	Owner/Occupier	Description
1926	Kelly's	Richards & Son	Saddlers
1914	Kelly's	Richards & Son	Saddlers

Table 15: No 7 Castle Terrace Trade Directory Entries.

YEAR	Directory	Owner/Occupier	Description
1906	Kelly's	Richards & Son	Saddlers
1891	Kelly's	Alfred Richards	Saddler
1875 (?)	Worrall's	Thomas Richards	Saddler and Harness Maker
1875 (?)	Post Office	Thomas Richards	Saddler

Table 16: No 8 Castle Terrace Trade Directory Entries.

YEAR	Directory	Owner/Occupier	Description
1891	Kelly's	David Belt	Shopkeeper

Table 17: Castle Terrace Drill Hall Trade Directory Entries.

YEAR	Directory	Description
1926	Kelly's	Pembrokeshire Heavy Brigade (85 th Battery) Royal Artillery. Capt J F Vickerman Commander; Sgt J R Monckton Drill Instructor
1914	Kelly's	4 th Battalion Welsh Regiment (B Company). Capt John L Adams. Drill Instructor; Col Sgt George W Paish.

Table 18: Castle Terrace Additional Trade Directory Entries.

YEAR	Directory	Owner/Occupier	Description
1926	Kelly's	Richard Deane Gilbertson MA	Solicitor and Clerk to the Magistrates
1914	Kelly's	George Griffiths	Cycle Agent
1914	Kelly's		Pembrokeshire Times (Joseph Watkins; Proprietor) Published Thursday.
1914	Kelly's	Joseph Watkins	Printer
1906	Kelly's	George Griffiths	Cycle Dealer and Maker
1906	Kelly's		Pembrokeshire Times (Joseph Watkins; Proprietor) Published Thursday
1906	Kelly's	Joseph Watkins	Printer
1875	Worrall's	Annie Maria Higgon	Castle Terrace Board School
1871	Post Office	Miss Higgon	Private Resident (Castle Place)
1871	Post Office	James Hird	Private Resident (Castle Place)
1871	Post Office	William O Hulm (Commanding Officer 1 st Pembroke Artillery Volunteers)	Private Resident (Castle Place)
1871	Post Office	Anne Higgon (Miss)	Ladies Boarding School (Castle Place)
1871	Post Office	James Hird	Solicitor (Castle Place)

Table 19: Northgate Street Trade Directory Entries.

YEAR	Directory	Owner/Occupier	Description
1926	Kelly's	Thomas Davies	Royal George Public House
1926	Kelly's	Ann Margrie (Mrs)	Confectioner
1926	Kelly's	Alfred George Pannell	Haulage Contractor
1926	Kelly's	William Price	Confectioner
1926	Kelly's	Robert Orlando Thomas	Draper
1926	Kelly's	Ellen Williams (Mrs)	Butcher
1914	Kelly's	Thomas Griffiths	Royal George Public House
1914	Kelly's	Ann Margrie (Mrs)	Confectioner
1914	Kelly's	Charles Mathias	Shoe Maker
1914	Kelly's		Pembroke Dock Co-operative Society (W.E Davies Branch Manager).
1914	Kelly's	William Price	Confectioner
1914	Kelly's	Robert Orlando Thomas	Draper
1914	Kelly's	William Williams	Butcher
1906	Kelly's	James George	Mariners Arms Public House
1906	Kelly's	David Owen	Globe Inn
1906	Kelly's		Pembroke Dock Co-operative Society Ltd (W Jones Branch Manager).
1906	Kelly's	Elizabeth Vittle (Mrs)	Royal George Public House
1906	Kelly's	William Williams	Butcher
1891	Kelly's	James George	Mariners Arms Public House
1891	Kelly's	Margaret Hazard (Miss)	Shopkeeper
1891	Kelly's	Elizabeth Phillips (Mrs)	Confectioner
1875	Worrall's	George Price	Builder and Carpenter
1875	Worrall's	James George	China and Glass Dealer
1875	Worrall's	James Truscotte	Confectioner
1875	Worrall's	Elizabeth Sayze	Mariners Public House
1871	Post Office	James George	Mariners Public House (Dark Lane)
1871	Post Office	Eliza A Hazard (Mrs)	Confectioner (Dark Lane)
1871	Post Office	Edward Rook	Grocer (Dark Lane)

Table 20: The Quay Trade Directory Entries.

YEAR	Directory	Owner/Occupier	Description
1926	Kelly's	John Ford	Haulage Contractor
1926	Kelly's	Pembroke & District Agricultural Co-operative Society Ltd	Stores
1926	Kelly's	Richard Williams	Blacksmith
1914	Kelly's	Joseph Davies	Wheelwright
1914	Kelly's	Thomas Ford	Miller (water)
1914	Kelly's	Richard Williams	Blacksmith
1906	Kelly's	Isaac Cadogen	Blacksmith
1906	Kelly's	Joseph Davies	Wheelwright
1906	Kelly's	Thomas Ford	Miller (water)
1906	Kelly's	Robert Wrench	Goods Agent to the Great Western Railway and Manure Agent
1891	Kelly's	Charles Henry Barker & Co	Timber Merchants
1891	Kelly's		
1891	Kelly's		
1875	Worrall's	Thomas Jones	Miller and Farmer (also at The Green)
1871	Post Office	B & T Jones	Millers
1871	Post Office		Pembroke Steam Saw Mills (William Williams prop.)

APPENDIX III

PEMBROKE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CATEGORISATION AREA

Historic Background

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

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

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

Description and Essential Historic Landscape Components

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

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

(Murphy & Ludlow, 2000)

**SOUTH QUAY, PEMBROKE, PEMBROKESHIRE
(SM 9829 0157)
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2010/01
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 98574**

**Mawrth 2010
March 2010**

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

Simon Ratty

Swydd / Position: Archaeologist

Llofnod / Signature

Dyddiad / Date

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith

This report has been checked and approved by

James Meek

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.

on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Head of Field Services

Llofnod / Signature

Dyddiad / Date



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

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report