

**Bridge House,
Bridge Street,
Tenby, Pembrokeshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief



By

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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Non Technical Summary

The following report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken at the Grade II Listed house of Bridge House, Bridge Street, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, during proposed ground works at the rear of the property. These works entailed the reduction of the ground level of the lower garden terrace for the construction of a new garden patio and the extension of the existing kitchen.

The watching brief during the groundwork exposed several significant medieval features, finds and deposits associated with the 12th – 14th century old town of Tenby. These included the partial remains of a medieval irregular stone flagged floor in conjunction with the remains of a stump of a medieval wall and most significantly, a water well, which had been extended and covered over in either the late 18th century or the early 19th century when the ground level had been substantially raised by about 1.3 meters in the garden area as part of the construction of Bridge House. Excavation from around the base of the well has suggested that the original well is in fact medieval in date.

The excavation also managed to recover a substantial amount of 12th-14th century pottery fragments from a sealed medieval deposit filled with charcoal fragments in context with these features. This pottery included several fragments of medieval green glazed roof ridge tile along with a small number of perforated grey roofing slates. The presence of these tiles and the numerous pottery types recovered suggest the former presence of an elite building, possibly a former merchant's house, either once positioned in the area of the upper garden terrace of Bridge House, or else in close vicinity. The charcoal filled medieval deposit has been interpreted as being a probable clearance deposit following the sacking of Tenby by Welsh forces under Llewelyn the Last in 1260. The recovered pottery would seem to support this interpretation.

Once all of the excavation and recording work was completed, a protective terram sheet was spread out over the entire excavated floor area and the base of the well, thus preserving the archaeology in situ for future generations. With regards to the stone built 19th century section of the water well, it has been proposed to consolidate this, re-point the stonework and give it a new roof with a viewing window to see into the well and have it preserved as a garden feature.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The following report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken at the Grade II Listed house of Bridge House, Bridge Street, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, during proposed ground works at the rear of the property. These works entailed the reduction of the ground level of the lower garden terrace for the construction of a new garden patio and the extension of the existing kitchen.

Site Location and Description

- 1.2 Bridge House is positioned at the south side Bridge Street, in the old walled part of Tenby town (NGR: SN 1355 0040). The house faces north and overlooks Tenby Harbour. Access to the rear of the property is via a flight of steps up from the road and along a narrow corridor between the neighbouring property on the west side. The rear garden area is characterised by a lower garden terrace and an upper garden terrace, each divided from the other by a stone garden wall running east to west. Also at the western end is a narrow concrete pathway that is an extension of the garden access corridor that allows access to the rear of the house and both the lower and upper garden terraces.

Planning Background & Development Proposals

- 1.3 Following submission of a planning application (Ref: NP/14/0247) detailing the planning proposals at Bridge House, to Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (henceforth PCNPA), on the 6th May 2014 Listed Building consent was granted by PCNPA, with the following condition:

“The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute For Archaeologists. The Local Planning Authority will be informed, in writing, of the name of the said archaeologist at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development.

Reason – To assess the archaeological value of the site. Local Development Plan – Policy 8 – Special Qualities and PPW3 Chapter 6”.

- 1.4 HRS Wales were commissioned to undertake the watching brief and a Written Scheme of Investigation was written, submitted and approved by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust on 10th June 2014.
- 1.5 Development proposals at the house aimed to:
- alter and extend the existing kitchen at the rear of the property
 - reduce the ground level outside kitchen to create a new lower terrace area.

Brief Historical & Archaeological Background

- 1.6 Tenby, or in Welsh ‘Dinbych-y-pisgod’, meaning the ‘little town of the fishes’, or the ‘little fortress of the fish’ is a medieval walled seaside town in Pembrokeshire, southwest Wales. The town is situated in a strategic position with a sheltered harbour on the western side of Carmarthen Bay.

- 1.7 The earliest documentary evidence for Tenby is a reference in a 9th century poem called *Etmic Dinbych*, which is preserved in the 14th century Book of Taliesin. It is believed that at this time Tenby would have most probably been a small hillfort and had a mercantile nature to its settlement. However, it is very likely that there may well have also been a small hillfort here in the Iron Age as well.
- 1.8 However, in the 11th century, after the Norman Conquest, the lands came under the control of the Earls of Pembroke who strengthened the existing hillfort on Castle Hill by building the first stone walled castle. Although this enabled the settlement to grow as a mercantile seaport, it was soon attacked by Welsh forces in 1187, which prompted additional defences to be constructed. However, the town was soon sacked and burnt again in 1260 by Llewelyn the Last. Following this sacking the town was further defended by the construction of further stone defences by William de Valance, the 1st Earl of Pembroke, in the late 13th century. The construction of these new defences also prompted landowners to further develop extensive town walls, eventually enclosing a large part of the settlement into what is now called the 'Old Town'.
- 1.9 During the Wars of the Roses Henry Tudor, the future King Henry VII of England, sheltered within Tenby before sailing into exile in 1471. Consequently, in the late Middle Ages, Tenby was awarded various royal grants which financed the maintenance and improvement of the town walls and the enclosure of the harbour. The harbour during this period became a busy and important national port. Originally based on fish trading, traders sailing along the coast to Bristol and Ireland, and further afield to France, Spain and Portugal. Exports from Tenby included wool, skins, canvas, coal, iron and oil; while in 1566 Portuguese seamen landed the first oranges to be brought to Wales.
- 1.10 Two key events caused the town to quickly and permanently decline in importance. Firstly, in the English Civil War, the town declared for Parliament and resisted two attempts by Charles Gerard, 1st Earl of Macclesfield to capture it for the King, Charles I. In 1648, the Royalists captured the castle for ten weeks before surrendering to Colonel Thomas Horton, who welcomed Oliver Cromwell to the town shortly afterwards. In 1650, a plague epidemic killed half its population.
- 1.11 Resultantly bereft of trade, the town was abandoned by the merchants, and slid inexorably into decay and ruin. By the end of the 18th century, the visiting John Wesley noted how: "Two-thirds of the old town is in ruins or has entirely vanished. Pigs roam among the abandoned houses and Tenby presents a dismal spectacle".
- 1.12 With the Napoleonic wars restricting rich tourists from visiting the spa resorts in Europe, the need for home-based sea bathing grew. In 1802 locally resident merchant banker and politician Sir William Paxton bought his first property in the old town. From this point onwards he invested heavily in the town, with the full approval of the town council. Engaging the team who had built his home at Middleton Hall, engineer James Grier and architect Samuel Pepys Cockerell were briefed to create a "fashionable bathing establishment suitable for the highest society." His baths came into operation in July 1806 and, after acquiring the Globe Inn, transformed it into "a most lofty, elegant and convenient style" to lodge the more elegant visitors to his baths. Cottages were erected adjoining the baths, and livery stables with an adjoining coach house.
- 1.13 In 1814 a road built was built on arches overlooking the harbour was at Paxton's full expense. This road sits directly in front of Bridge House and essentially is Bridge Street. Paxton also later had a Bill passed in Parliament to enable fresh water to be piped

through the town. He also had a theatre built in 1809 but it was closed in 1818 due to lack of patronage.

- 1.14 Paxton also took in "tour" developments in the area, as required by rich Victorian tourists. This included the discovery of a chalybeate spring in his own park at Middleton Hall, and coaching inns from Swansea to Narberth. He also built Paxton's Tower, in memorial to Lord Nelson whom he had met in 1802 when mayor of Carmarthen. Paxton's efforts to revive the town succeeded, and even when victory at the Battle of Trafalgar reopened Europe, the growth of Victorian Tenby was inevitable. Through both the Georgian and Victorian eras Tenby was renowned as a health resort and centre for botanical and geological study. With many features of the town being constructed to provide areas for healthy seaside walks, due to the walkways being built to accommodate Victorian nannies pushing prams, many of the beaches today still retain good disabled access. In 1856 writer Mary Ann Evans (pen-name George Eliot) accompanied George Henry Lewes to Tenby to gather materials for his work *Seaside Studies* published in 1858.
- 1.15 In 1852, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society deployed a lifeboat to the town, taken over in 1854 by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. This led in 1905 to the building of the first slip-way equipped lifeboat station, which was replaced in 2008.
- 1.16 Tenby railway station was opened by the Pembroke and Tenby Railway as the terminus of the branch from the Pembroke direction in 1863, with the section eastwards to join the main line at Whitland following three years later.
- 1.17 In 1867, the construction of the Palmerston Fort on St Catherine's Island began. It was built to protect the coastline from a potential landing force

Tenby Town Walls and Fortifications

- 1.18 Tenby Castle and the Town defences essentially fall into five periods:
 - 1). Architectural remains that were already in existence in the 12th century on Castle Hill.
 - 2). Various towers or bastions, gates and curtain walls encircling the town, most probably built by Earl Will de Valence in the last quarter of the 13th century, after the sacking of the town by Welsh forces in 1260.
 - 3). Additions to and alterations of the 13th century work by Earl Jasper Tudor, 1457.
 - 4). Elizabethan alterations and restorations.
 - 5). Alterations made to a number of towers or bastions and parts of the curtain walls in the 17th century during the Civil War period.
- 1.19 The medieval defences of Tenby town have suffered inexorably over the centuries, so much so that only about half of the town walls are still standing, those on the landward side. Unfortunately the seaward walls have since disappeared but an interpretative plan of the original complete town walls has been undertaken by a number of historians over the years based on surviving accounts and artists representations of the town in the 18th and 19th centuries. One of these interpretive plans has been adapted and shown in Figure 9,

which is a copy of the Royal Commissions plan in the Pembrokeshire Inventory, which depicts not only the existing line of the town walls on the landward side, but also the most likely line of the town walls and towers on the seaward side.

- 1.20 The landward defences along what is now South Parade and St Florence Parade and the shorter northern stretch along White Lion Street are almost complete, save for the North Gate which was demolished. A hotel now stands on the site, at the northern corner of the medieval town. From here, a probably rather flimsier line of wall ran east along the sea cliff to a gate outside the approach to the castle. Another sea wall ran along the east side of the town, but, save for one round tower on the middle of the east line, both sea walls and the gate have now disappeared, or have suffered drastic rebuilding. Of the three gates and twelve towers that originally defended the town, one gate and seven towers survive (REES 1992).
- 1.21 However, a detailed Victorian study of the town walls by Edward Laws, for which an article was published in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis* in July 1896, suggested that there were probably 24 towers originally around the entire enclosed town (LAWS 1896).
- 1.22 It is generally believed that after the sacking of the town in 1187 and again in 1260, the town walls were built. The landward walls have been altered by successive re-buildings, and strengthened by a series of towers and by a barbican built around the South Gate. Originally, the walls were lower and had a low series of arrow-slits which could be defended from the banked-up ground inside the town. There was then only one tower, that on the north-west corner, and the South Gate was a simple opening. At a later stage, perhaps associated with a royal grant of tolls for murage in 1328, the famous D-shaped barbican was added to defend the gate. Four of its 'Five Arches' are post-medieval rough breaks, and the one original door can be distinguished as the only one with dressed stonework and a portcullis groove. The D-shaped towers north and south of the gate were also added at this time. In the mid-15th century, the barbican was heightened so that, now, two tiers of arrow-slits run around the front of the barbican. These are higher than those on the town wall and were reached by open stairs. They allowed defenders to fire both outwards from the wall, and into the interior of the barbican - an important asset if invaders had already broken through the barbican gate but not through the town gate itself. At this stage, the round 'Imperial Hotel' tower was the southern termination to the defences (REES 1992).
- 1.23 In 1457, a rather unusual arrangement was agreed upon between Jasper Tewdwr and the townspeople, whereby each agreed to pay half of the sum required for refortifying the defences. The moat, which ran outside the walls where St Florence Parade is now, was widened to 30ft, the walls were heightened and a second, higher series of arrow-slits was built, reached by a new parapet walk. This wall-walk was supported on arches, so that the original lower arrow-slits could still be used from below. The lower embrasures were blocked by the heightening and the scar left by their blocking can be seen in the masonry, while the two levels of arrow-slits remain open. Some sections of the arched wall-walk survive, too, but are hidden in the gardens within the town. It was at this later stage that the square tower was added to the cliff-top on the south of the town, and the large rectangular bastion two towers further north was built with its key-hole gun-ports, fireplace and latrine. A later feature of interest is a date stone near the 'Five Arches' which refers to a rebuilding during the Spanish Armada scare (REES 1992).
- 1.24 In the 17th-19th centuries numerous artists drew, sketched and painted pictures of Tenby and a great many of these artworks have survived. These works offer us an invaluable record of early Tenby. Most notable artists include sketches by Francis Place in the late

17th century (see example Figure 6), a drawing by the Buck brothers of Tenby Harbour in 1726 (see Figure 7) and undoubtedly the most notable antiquarian artist was Charles Norris, a resident of Tenby from 1805-1841, who made a very valuable and comprehensive record of the town including its ruins in the early 19th century (see Figure 8 of view of Tenby Harbour). Each of these figures show Tenby Harbour with the seaward side of the ruins of the town walls in view.

- 1.25 The listed building text of Bridge House states that the house is a late 18th to early 19th century town house with added late 19th century 2-storey oriel windows. The house has been much restored since its 1977 listing, and the gate to the side with contemporary ironwork mentioned in the listing text has since gone. The house was once occupied by William Rees, a retired sea-captain in 1881 census.
- 1.26 The exterior of the house is of painted stucco, lined as ashlar work, with slate roof behind a parapet and a red brick right end stack. Three storeys, 2-window range, the ground floor very low with raised band at door-head level. Two 2-storey canted bay windows on upper floors, 2-4-2-pane horned sash windows. Ground floor sash window with 8 long panes to left, half-glazed door to right. Rendered right side wall with first floor band, and original arched main door to right. The stucco door-case with Ionic pilasters and triangular pediment mentioned in 1977 has been replaced by a timber door-case with thin columns, Ionic-type capitals and open pediment. Panelled reveals, 6-panel C20 door and fanlight with applied lead tracery.
- 1.27 Reason for Listing: Included as a prominent late Georgian house overlooking the harbour.
- 1.28 Access to the rear of the property is via a flight of steps up from the road and along a narrow corridor with the neighbouring property on the west side that fronts onto Sergeants Lane. The height difference between the road and the top of these steps is approximately 2 meters. The rear garden area is characterised by a lower garden terrace and an upper garden terrace, each divided from the other by a stone garden wall running east to west. Also at the western end is a narrow concrete pathway that is an extension of the garden access corridor that allows access to the rear of the house and both the lower and upper garden terraces. At the far western end of the lower garden terrace, its upper section covered and forming part of the concrete path, is the remains of a former water well.
- 1.29 The Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1883 of the Tenby Town, clearly shows Bridge House and its rear garden area, complete with apparent rear access from Sergeants Lane (see Figure 4). This access point has since been removed by the construction of a tall residential building to the west. Although no water well is marked on this map series in the garden, the map does clearly show the outline of the well being encircled by the existing pathway.

2 Aims & Objectives

2.1 The aims of the watching brief, as defined by the IfA (2001) are:

- To allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundwork.
- To provide the 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 are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by HRS Wales staff using current best practice from January 2012.
- 3.2 All work was carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and followed the IfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (IfA 2001).
- 3.3 All proposed groundwork was undertaken under close and constant archaeological supervision. All groundwork by the contractors was undertaken by a mechanical micro-digger with a toothless grading bucket and by hand using shovels.
- 3.4 All archaeological deposits or features encountered were cleaned, recorded and excavated. When external render and internal plasterwork was removed from elevations, then the exposed fabric was inspected and any exposed features were photographically recorded.
- 3.5 Recording was carried out using HRS Wales recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.
- 3.6 Plans and sections were drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.
- 3.7 All features identified were tied in to the both the OS National Grid and all local site and ground plans.
- 3.8 Photographs were appropriated in digital format, using both a 10 mega-pixel Olympus DSLR camera and a 14 mega-pixel Canon Powershot G10, with photographs stored in both RAW and JPEG formats.

4 Results of Watching Brief (see Figures 10-14)

- 4.1 All numbers in brackets (), refer to archaeological contexts encountered during the watching brief.

General Description

- 4.2 Archaeological work included a watching brief during the ground work to reduce the ground level outside the existing kitchen at the rear of the house to create a new lower terrace garden area, and also during the ground work to alter and extend the existing kitchen (see Figures 3 and 10).
- 4.3 Prior to the commencement of the ground work the lower garden terrace area had already had its modern concrete slab floor surface already removed. As a result this had exposed the underlying earth deposit (100). These underlying deposits were retained by a modern concrete block retaining wall (118). The proposal was to reduce this overburden deposit

(100) down to the level of the existing access level of the kitchen. This entailed the reduction of the existing raised ground surface by approximately 1.5 meters.

- 4.4 Following the removal of two large bushes from the eastern side of the garden area, work proceeded to reduce the ground level across the whole area. Across the entire lower garden area, the removal of the overburdening garden soil deposit (100) revealed that the depth of the overburden at the east end of the garden was only approximately 0.90m, approximately 1.3m in the central area and only approximately 1.0m at the far western end alongside the projecting water well. Dateable material recovered from garden soil deposit was all early to late Victorian pottery and glass fragments with large numbers of oyster shells and animal bones (*not retained*).
- 4.5 Directly below this deposit was a very thin deposit (101) of dark orange clay/sand containing occasional fragments of pottery and lumps of coal. This thin deposit measured only approximately 0.01m in depth. Dateable finds recovered from this deposit included occasional pottery fragments of the late medieval (Tudor Green) too early post medieval periods. At the far eastern end of the garden area this thin deposit lay directly over an apparent bank of natural orange/yellow clay and yellow sedimentary sandstone (105). This natural clay and sandstone bank had been cut through at its northern end with a long straight cut (107) running east to west, measuring approximately 2m in length. This cut suggested the remains of a former much earlier cut trench. Complete remove of the overlying garden soil from this cut trench revealed that the base of this cut was filled with broken limestone and yellow sandstone pieces intermixed with mortar and at the far west end of the cut was the stump remains of an early mortared stone wall (106).
- 4.6 This wall stump measured approximately 0.75m x 0.50m and stood only approximately 0.20m above the natural clay and sandstone. It appeared to be the remnant of a much larger structure, which had once stood within the cut (107), but had since been robbed out prior to the construction of Bridge House in the early 19th century and the construction of the party wall. This former wall may well have been either the remains of a former medieval tower associated with the position of the former 13th century seaward town wall, or else the remains of steps leading to a parapet walk or a former tower, or again perhaps some other unknown structure.
- 4.7 Interestingly, close inspection of the area of Bridge House in the drawing of Tenby harbour by the Buck brothers in 1726 (see Figure 7) appears to show part of the town wall in this position along with a gated entrance in this position, where the topography of the land in this position appears to drop downwards. However, we must consider that the drawing of Tenby Harbour by the Buck brothers was almost certainly drawn with a certain artistic licence, so perspective and certain structures in the town have been deliberately drawn in the wrong positions in order to bring the core elements of Tenby into the frame. So, this being the case, the Buck brothers drawing of Tenby is not really a very reliable source of information for positioning structures, but nevertheless still a valuable source to aid interpretation.
- 4.8 Full excavation of this trench cut (107) gave further support to the suggestion that this trench was indeed a robbed out wall trench and was very probably medieval in date, although no datable finds were found directly within the lower parts of the fill of the trench itself.
- 4.9 Once all of the 19th century garden soil had been removed and the robbed out wall trench investigated, and the thin medieval deposit (101) remained across much of the garden area, including around the edge of the well, the contractors were put on hold from further

excavation work, whilst this deposit was excavated by hand and all pottery and other medieval finds were recovered and retained.

- 4.10 In the central area this thin deposit (101) lay directly over another deposit of dark orange/pink clay/sand intermixed with soot and charcoal fragments (20%). This subsequent deposit (102) measured approximately 0.12m in depth and covered only approximately two-thirds of the central southern part of lower terrace and did not extend to the east end and was only very shallow at the west end alongside the water well (111). Dateable finds recovered from this deposit included a substantial amount of 12th-14th century green glaze pottery fragments, including fragments of jug bases (*baluster*), rims, handles, cooking pots, green glazed roofing ridge tiles, including fragments of spurred ridge pieces, and several pieces of perforated grey roofing slates (see *Finds Register in Appendix III*). A great amount of this 12th-14th century pottery was also unglazed. Within the unglazed fragments were several fragments of shelly ware in the form of bowl rims. These fragments appear to be 10th-11th century in date and as such are Saxo-Norman and as such pre-date and also represent the establishment of the Norman castle and settlement at Tenby. As a whole however, the recovered pottery from this deposit (102) very likely represents a clearance deposit originally from the upper terrace area following the sacking and burning of Tenby in 1260 by the Welsh under Llewellyn the Last. The fact that there is also a significant amount of charcoal in this deposit would seem to offer further support for this interpretation.
- 4.11 The fact that several large fragments of medieval green glaze roof ridge tile were recovered from this deposit would suggest that they once belonged to an elite building in the immediate area, possibly from the terrace above, perhaps a former merchant's house. Also rather surprising was the fact that there was so much pottery of many different types and forms. This included fragments of a Mill Green Type Ware, Saintogne Type Ware, Cheam Ware and fragments of Grimston Type Ware. These included fragments of both domestic glazed and unglazed cooking pots, storage Jars, pitchers and fragments of higher quality glazed serving ware jugs (*baluster*), all recovered from a relatively small area.
- 4.12 Included at the boundary between context 101 and 102 a small pottery fragment of Sgraffito ware (plate fragment) was also recovered, characterised by a white ware fabric with alternating lead and copper glaze with a six pronged comb decoration.
- 4.13 In the central area of the garden, alongside the remains of the stone wall stump (107), the removal of this *rich* in medieval pottery deposit exposed the remains of a significant irregular stone flagged floor (103). This floor surface abutted the western edge of the wall remains and extended over an area of approximately 4m x 3m. The irregular stone flags were each between approximately 0.08 – 0.12m in thickness and had been bedded into a thin deposit of sand and lime mortar (104), which had been laid directly onto the natural clay/sandstone. A similar mortar deposit was found later beneath a small stone slab next to the well, from which a large base fragment of a medieval green glazed baluster jug was recovered. The overlying 12th – 14th century medieval deposit (102) had been covering only the central and southern area of this stone floor surface and had been well compacted into the cracks and crevices of the floor surface. Given that this medieval deposit was covering the greater part of this floor surface, would logically suggest that this stone floor pre-dates the clearance of this deposit, but it is most likely contemporary in date, being 12th-14th century, but possibly pre 1260, if the charcoal filled deposit is indeed representative of the sacking of Tenby on this date.
- 4.14 The fact that part of the northern part of this stone floor surface (103) was not covered in

the medieval deposit (102), but was in fact only covered in early 19th century deposits would suggest that part of this medieval stone floor had been exposed at some time in the early 19th century, perhaps when Bridge House was built or perhaps it was still partly exposed and indeed partly used in the 18th century. However, unfortunately the former full extent of this stone floor to the north and the medieval stone wall will never be known, as it has been completely destroyed, not only from the construction of Bridge House in the early 19th century but also from subsequent construction work from foundation cuts for the garden retaining wall (118) and the existing 20th century kitchen extension.

- 4.15 Although this stone floor only extended approximately 4m west from the stone wall remains (107), and the remains are fairly well preserved, it would appear from the excavation that this floor once occupied a platform area and appears to have once extended further west and slightly further south, at least up to the edge of a former clay bank that is now topped by the east to west garden wall and up to the clay bank supporting the water well at the west end of the area.
- 4.16 Groundwork on the northern side of the well towards the rear of the house, entailed the removal of a series of modern concrete block steps, a modern flower bed and its retaining wall and the partial removal of part of the upper concrete access path in order to construct a new series of steps and extend the kitchen to the west. This work revealed no significant features or finds. However, it did expose the position and level of the original natural clay alongside the well head and as such gave an indication as to the extent of ground work that had been carried out in the early 19th century during the construction of Bridge House (see *Figure 13 - West facing section E-F*).

Water Well (see Figures 10, 13 and 14)

- 4.14 Prior to the proposed ground work at Bridge House, a small hole had already been punctured through the east facing section of the stone walling of the well at some time in recent years. This hole had confirmed that the apparent circular walling was indeed forming part of the head of a water well, which had been covered over at some time in the 19th century when the ground level of the lower garden terrace had been raised to its present height. Given that Bridge House had been built in the early 19th century and the water well is shown as having been covered over and formed part of the garden path on the OS map of 1883, it seems likely that the original well head was extended upwards as a result of subsequent ground raising and covered over and made safe at sometime between these years, and as the word 'Well' or a 'W' wasn't annotated onto this map series, then it seems very possible that the well was covered over in the early - mid 19th century and as a result its presence became forgotten over time.
- 4.17 Complete removal of the deep overlying garden deposit (100) and the excavation and removal of the other overlying medieval deposits (101 and 102) from around the edge of the well at the western end of the lower terrace area, revealed that the exposed approximately 1m high section of projecting stone walling of the well had been crudely constructed directly over an already existing stone built well, which had been dug through a natural clay and sandstone bank, which sat approximately 0.40m above the platform area to the east, where the stone flagged floor was positioned (103). Further still, excavation of this clay and sandstone bank (105) revealed that its east facing side had once been partly faced with a course of stonework, thus having created a low retaining enclosure wall (108). The most significant and interesting feature exposed around the base of the well from the excavation however, was the exposing of two diagonal slots each measuring approximately 0.40m in length and approximately 0.20m in depth. These had been created by cutting through and shaping the natural sandstone to give it a

straight angled edge and then mirroring this angle by mortaring in place a pair of limestone blocks (112), thus creating a tipped 90 degree angled slot (*see Figure 14 – Section E-F*). These two slots had been positioned only approximately 0.40m apart and each positioned at the outer edges of the inner well wall. The positioning of these two cut slots and their character suggests that these slots were very likely once used as '*locking slots*' to hold a pair of upright timbers for holding winding gear. It is very likely that two further slots exist on the other side of the well, but unfortunately this side of the well was not excavated and still remains preserved in situ beneath the remains of the modern concrete path.

- 4.18 In an attempt to recover some datable material from around the base of the well, a large fragment of a 12th – 13th century base of a glazed jug or *baluster* was recovered. Luckily this fragment was found sealed within some bedding mortar that was holding down a small stone slab that was partly sealed or *pinned down* beneath the stonework of the 19th century well wall extension. This fragment offered further supporting evidence that the original water well is indeed medieval in date and probably is also 12th-14th century.
- 4.19 Once the area around the well had been investigated and recorded and all other required groundwork had been completed around the well head, the contractors attempted to break the concrete capping off the top of the well using a concrete breaker. However, this concrete had been put directly over the remains of a Victorian iron gate (probably part of the original Bridge House entrance gate!) and so the heavy concrete capping had to be removed using the mechanical excavator for leverage.
- 4.20 Once the concrete capping was removed from the well head, the interior of the well was inspected. Looking into the well, it was apparent that it was still active and was filled with water approximately 3m from the top. The depth of the well was measured using a wooden baton and the resulting water mark measured. This gave the depth of the well from top to bottom as being approximately 6.7 meters.
- 4.21 In order to see how fast water was entering the well, a water pump was inserted to pump out the water. However, after a while it became apparent that the water was entering the well at a faster rate than it could be pumped out, the water seeming to percolate through the lower walls of the well from the southern side. As such pumping of the well was abandoned.
- 4.22 Inspection of the internal walls of the well showed that the 19th century projected extension was only about 1m in height. Below this level the internal stone walls of the well appeared to be constructed from dry stone, using a mixture of limestone and sandstone blocks. At about 4m down, on the western side of the internal wall of the well, was part of an iron rod poking approximately 0.15m through the stone walling. This iron rod appeared to be the end of a modern engineering tie-rod and is probably associated with the building on the west side of Bridge House.
- 4.23 Inspection of the upper 19th century section of the well, the projected part, revealed the position of a series of 8 small timber slots, each only approximately 0.20m x 0.10m in size. Each of these slots was positioned directly opposite each other and was positioned approximately 0.40m from the top of this well section. These slots are very likely the remains of former timber slots which once offered support for a timber *lid* or cover in the early 19th century when the well was initially extended and the ground level raised.
- 4.24 Lastly, excavation at the base of the clay bank on the north-eastern side of the well, exposed the position of a narrow channel (109) filled with earth and stone (110). No

dateable finds were recovered from this fill. This channel measured approximately 0.40m in width and was approximately 0.29m in depth, running in a north-easterly direction from the base of the clay bank alongside the well. Given its position and its character, this channel appeared to be some kind of drainage channel and may well be contemporary with the well and may have once been an overflow channel in case the well flooded at any time, or else it was used to channel fresh water down-slope for some purpose.

Garden Walls (see Figures 11 and 12)

- 4.25 Inevitably, the ground work for the reduction of the ground level in the lower garden terrace also exposed the footings of the east to west garden wall, the low walling which divides the upper terrace area from the lower terrace area (*see Figure 12 – Section C-D*). Investigation and recording of the exposed stratigraphic section beneath this wall revealed that the stone wall appeared to have been constructed in two phases, the earliest phase being characterised by a projected ledge of stonework (113) that was built at a slight slant to the later phase and the fabric was completely different, the stones used being much larger than those in the upper section of walling. This lower section of walling continued westward and appeared to have once been more substantial at the western end alongside the well. This section of wall foundation had been constructed, in the central area, directly onto the same medieval 12th – 14th century deposit (102) already exposed during the excavation work, which implies that the walling post dates this period. This deposit was also sitting on the crest of an apparent natural clay bank. However, given that this wall had been built directly over this medieval deposit, with no other later deposits above it, may suggest that this lower section of walling is probably Tudor in date and as such it may represent Jasper Tudors and the towns-peoples refortifying of the town in 1457.
- 4.26 This earlier section of walling however would appear to have fallen into ruin at some stage later, and it is likely that the walling above this lower section is either a late 18th century or early 19th century rebuild.
- 4.27 With regards to the west facing garden party wall (*see Figure 11 – Section A-B*), the ground work for the reduction in ground level revealed that the greater part of this wall, the central part had been built onto the natural clay (105). However, the northern end of the wall had been built within the robbed out wall trench (107). At the southern end of this party wall, excavation revealed that this part of the wall was sitting on top of a late 18th century – early 19th century rubbish tip (115), filled with oysters and pottery and glass fragments (116). This would suggest that this party wall is 19th century in date and was probably built when the neighbouring property on the east side of Bridge House was built.
- 4.28 Lastly, the short length of walling that runs north to south, which links the east to west garden terrace wall to the water well, is in fact a later 19th century addition, that was constructed when the ground level was raised and the new access path alongside the well was originally constructed prior to it being covered in modern concrete (*see Figure 13 – Section E-F*).

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 5.1 The watching brief during the groundwork at the rear of Bridge House, Bridge Street, Tenby, for the reduction of the ground level of the lower garden terrace and the kitchen extension, exposed several significant medieval features and deposits

associated with the 12th – 14th century old town of Tenby. These included the partial remains of a medieval irregular stone flagged floor in conjunction with the remains of a stump of a medieval wall and most significantly, a water well, which had been covered over in either the late 18th century or the early 19th century when the ground level had been substantially raised in the garden area as part of the construction of Bridge House.

- 5.2 The excavation also managed to recover a substantial amount of 12th-14th century pottery fragments from a sealed medieval deposit filled with charcoal fragments in context with these features. This deposit has been interpreted as being a probable clearance deposit following the sacking of Tenby by Welsh forces under Llewelyn the Last in 1260.
- 5.3 The excavation of the remains of the medieval wall stump (106) and its associated robber cut (107) would suggest that whatever this structure was originally, the dimensions of the robbed out trench would suggest that the structure was very substantial in size. Unfortunately, due to the fact that the construction of Bridge House in the early 19th century has destroyed the northern end of this feature, it is impossible to ever know the features original full extent and dimensions. However, given that the location of Bridge House was probably very close to the seaward line of the towns wall defences, it is very possible that this wall stump and its robbed out trench may represent the remains of a line of steps that may have led up to a parapet walk or else a former tower or bastion in this position.
- 5.4 Regarding the irregular stone flagged floor (103) alongside this wall stump (106), excavation and recording suggests that this floor is very probably contemporary in date to the wall stump and as such, given that this flagged floor was partly sealed beneath a confirmed medieval deposit dated to between the 12th -14th centuries, then this floor is most probably also 12th – 14th century in date. Given that this medieval deposit was covering this feature, it would suggest that this flagged floor surface is probably a remnant of the pre 1260 sacking of the town.
- 5.5 With regards to the water well (111) exposed from the ground work, this discovery is a very significant and exciting find, given that nothing like this had been found in the town before. At the beginning of the ground work, the presence of this well was known to a number of Tenby residents (*pers comm*). However, it had always been assumed that the well was either 18th or early 19th century in date, given the character of the mortared walling that projected above the ground. However, the reduction of the ground level has revealed a rather astounding discovery, that is, that the upper section of well, the stone head of the well, may have been built onto an opening of a much earlier water well. Excavation around the base of the well on its eastern side exposed the positions of two cut timber locking slots, which were probably constructed to lock a crossed pair of upright timbers into place, so as to hold a cross timber that would have acted as an axle to hold a winding gear frame. As well as probably having been used to also dig the natural clay from the well, this frame would also have been used eventually to draw the water from the well.
- 5.6 Luckily, further careful excavation around the edge of the base of the well, managed to recover a fragment of a jug or baluster base with a date range of between the 12th-14th century, an identical date to finds recovered from within the medieval deposit that was covering the flagstone floor and parts of the outer edges of the well. This pottery fragment happened to be sealed within a bedding deposit of sand and lime mortar (121), which was found beneath a stone slab that lay directly beneath the later well

extension. This discovery of this pottery fragment in this position further suggests that the water well is probably of the same date.

- 5.7 Unfortunately, due to the fact that the well is still active and due to health and safety concerns, access to the base of the well for dredging was not possible. As a recommendation, to further elucidate the date of the well, as well as offering the possibility of recovering further possibly intact medieval pottery, this dredging work is a desirable piece of work that ideally needs to be undertaken at some other suitable time.
- 5.8 Once all of the excavation and recording work was completed, a protective *terram* sheet was spread out over the entire excavated floor area and the base of the well, thus preserving the archaeology in situ for future generations. With regards to the stone built 19th century well, it has been proposed to consolidate this, re-point the stonework and give it a new roof with a viewing window and have it preserved as a garden feature.
- 5.9 Due to the fact that the footings of the east to west running stone built garden wall had become exposed, following consultation with the architect and the site engineer, it was recommended that a narrow ring retaining wall be built up against the exposed footings and natural clay.
- 5.10 All in all however, the archaeological work at the rear of Bridge House has been very rewarding in terms of the discovery of several new and unknown medieval features associated with old Tenby town. The work has also offered up a substantial amount of medieval pottery of the 12th – 14th century. However, more than anything, the work at Bridge House has shown the high level of potential for the survival of medieval remains in this part of the old town in such a very small area, which further highlights the importance to have an archaeologist present in any future proposed ground work within the area of the old town.

6 Acknowledgements

Thanks to; David Morgan Architect and Phil and Caroline Williams for allowing access to the house for investigation and recording works.

7 Bibliography and References

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Sketch by Francis Place dated 1678 of Tenby Harbour. From National Library of Wales (NLW)

Drawing of Tenby Harbour by the Buck Brothers dated 1726. Copy held in National Library of Wales (NLW).

APPENDIX I:

Figures



Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Date: 10th July 2014

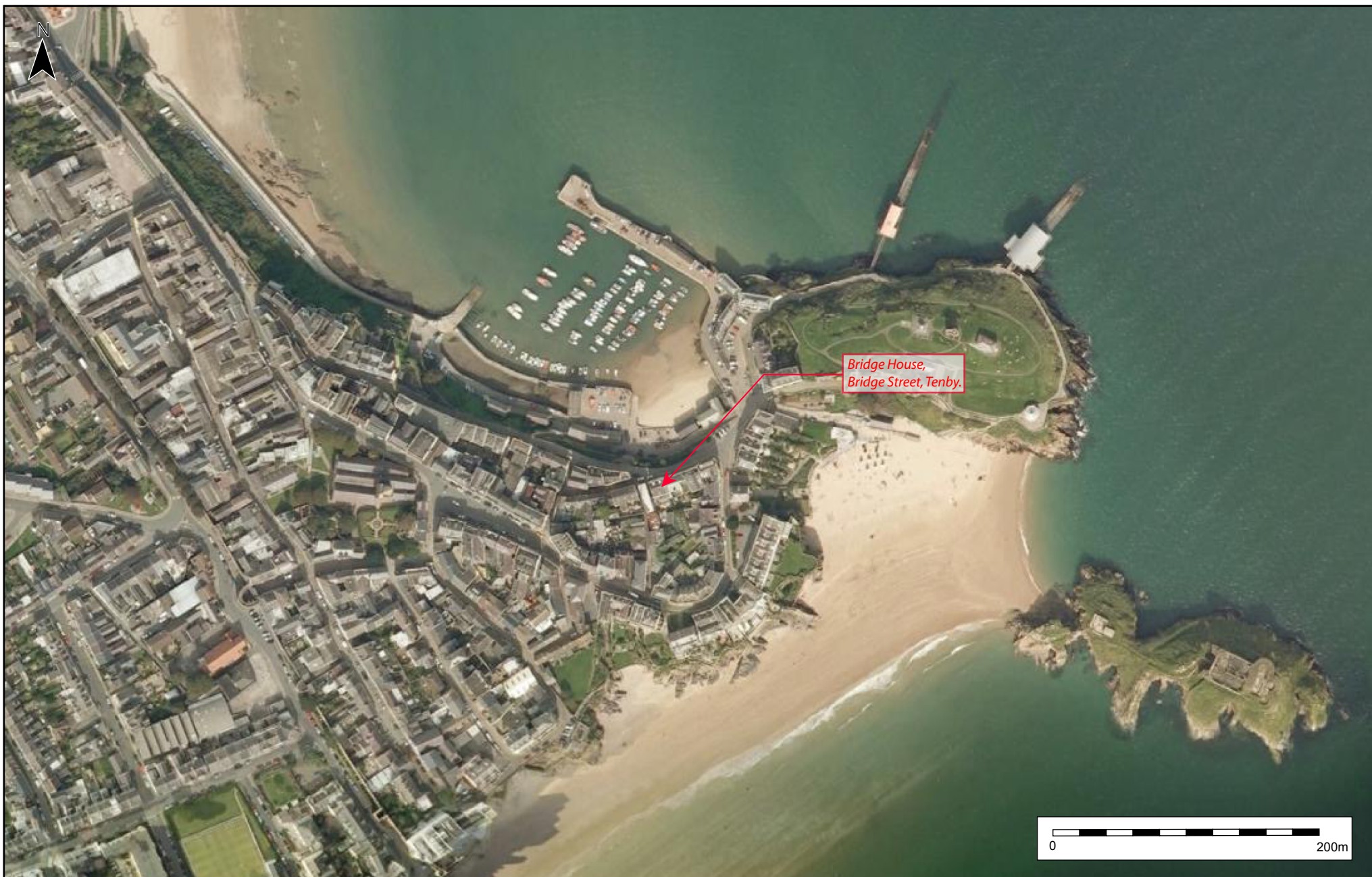
Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones

Scale:

Drawing No.

Figure 1

Site Location



Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Date: 10th July 2014

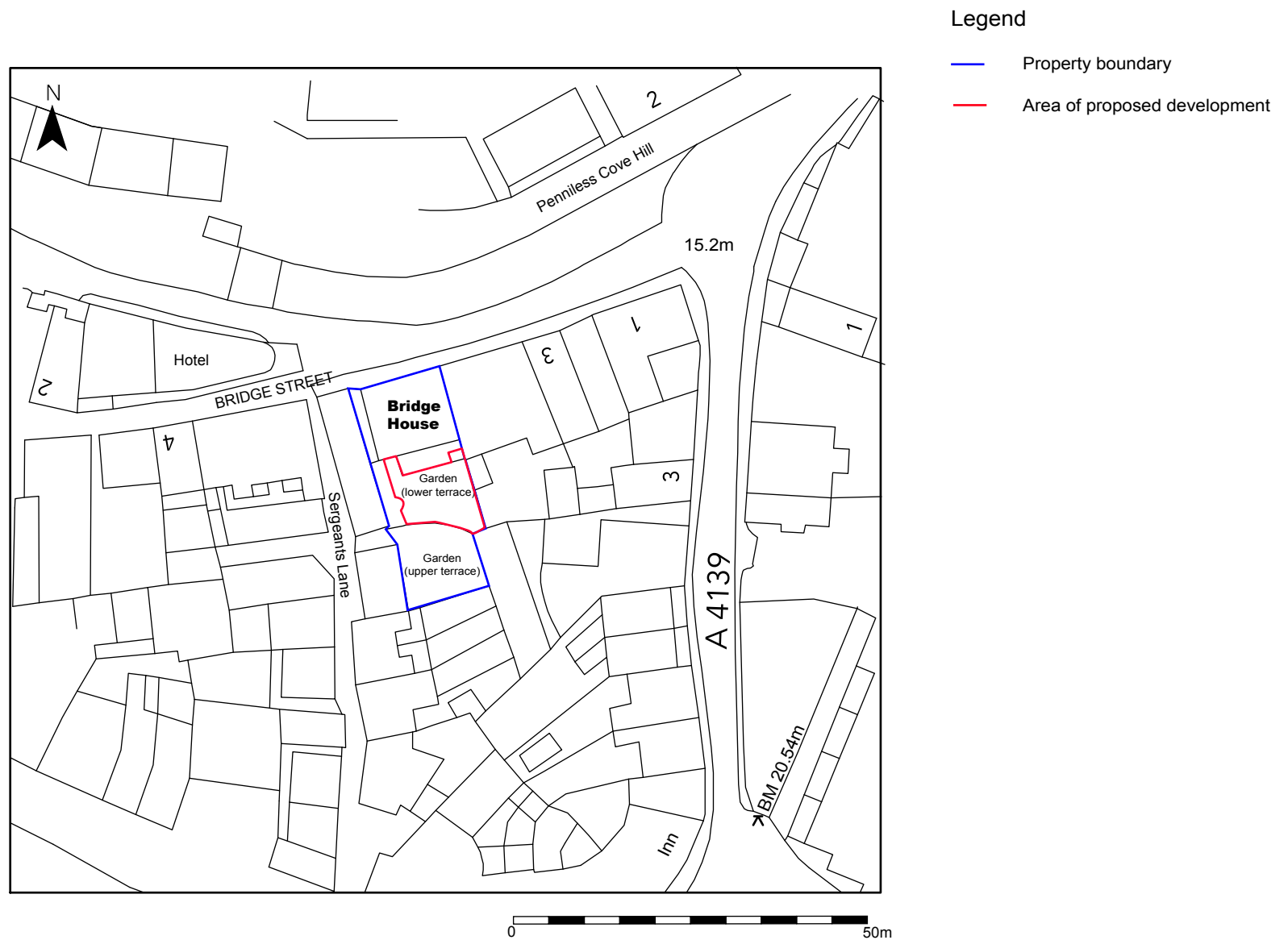
Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones

Scale:

Drawing No.

Figure 2

Aerial photo (Google 2013) of Tenby 'Old Town' showing position of Bridge House



Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Date: 10th July 2014

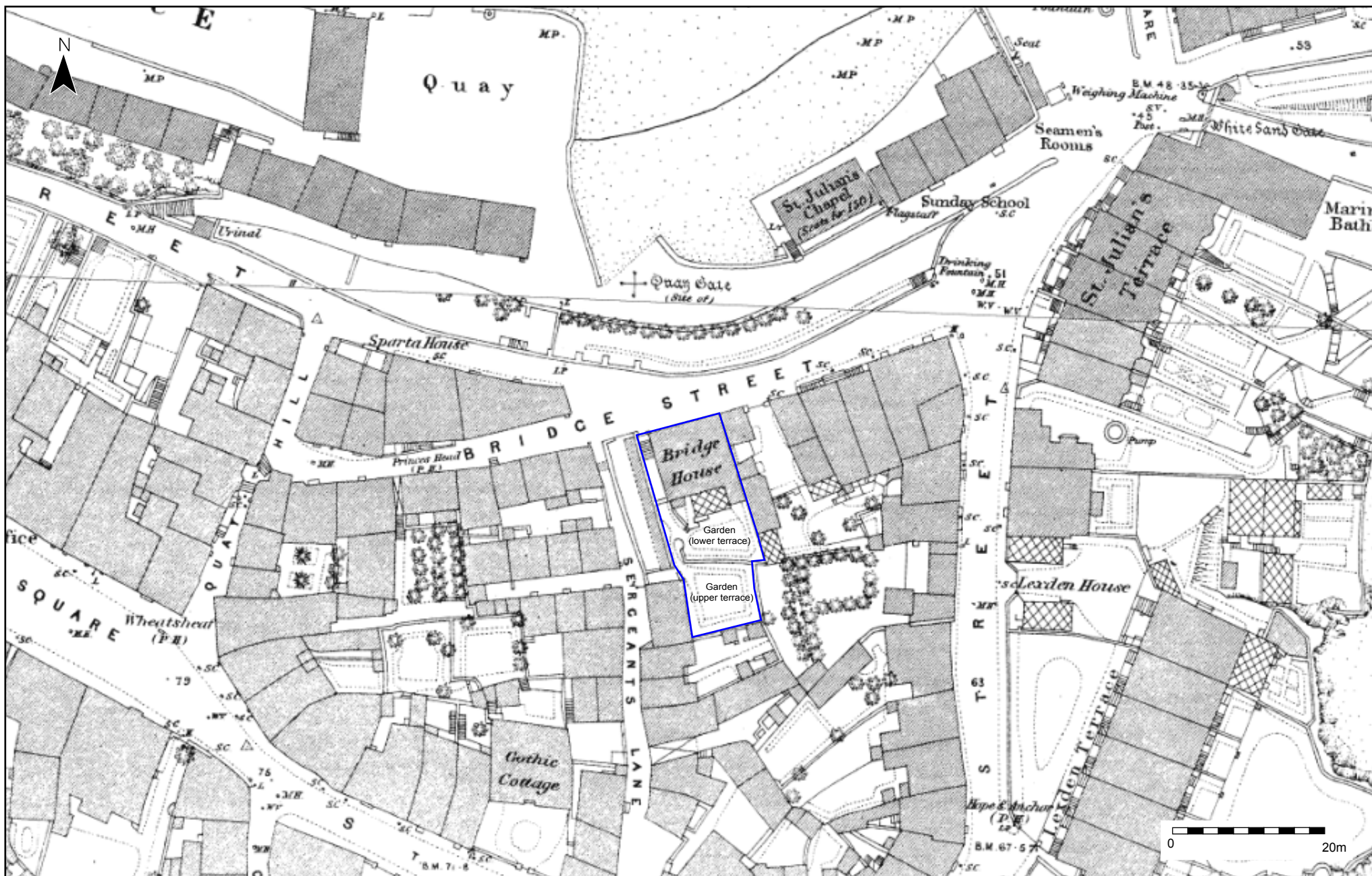
Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones

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Drawing No.

Figure 3

Site Plan showing Bridge House property boundary and proposed development area



Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Date: 10th July 2014

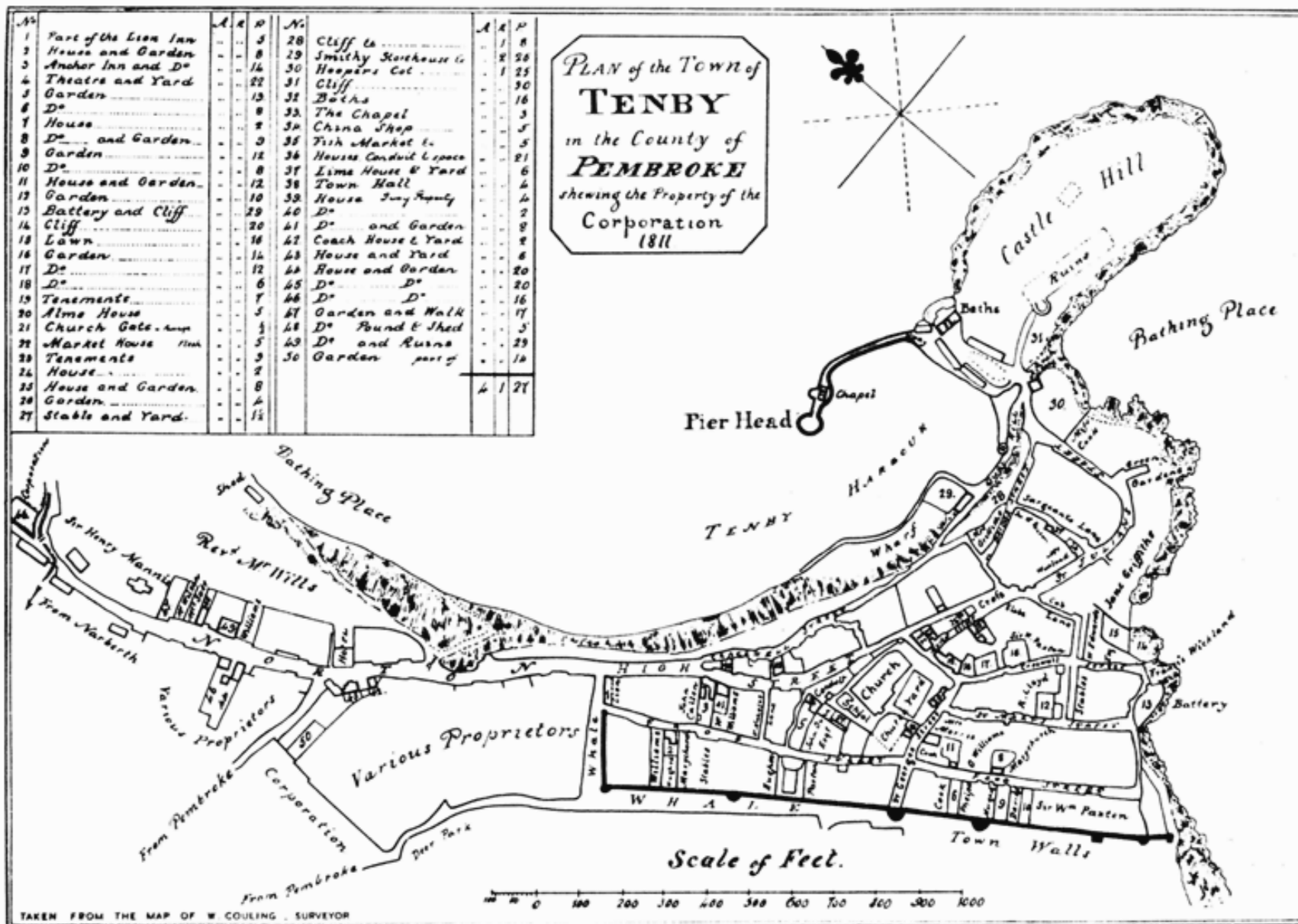
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Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones

Drawing No.

Figure 4

Ordnance First Edition map of Tenby Town dated 1883. Bridge House property boundary in blue.



Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Date: 10th July 2014

Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones

Scale:

Drawing No.

Figure 5.

Plan of Tenby Town showing the property of the Corporation in 1811



A) Sketch by Francis Place dated 1678. Shows Tenby Harbour looking east from beach.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Date: 10th July 2014

Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones

Scale:

Drawing No.

Figure 6.

Sketch by Francis Place of Tenby Harbour from the beach looking east. Dated 1678.

THE EAST VIEW OF TENBY-CASTLE, IN THE COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.



To John Philipps Esq:
This Prospect is humbly Inscribed by
his most Oblig'd Servants
Sam: & Nath: Buck.



THIS Castle stands on a dry Rock, on the Southern Coast of the County of Pembroke, having in its View the Islands of Caddy and Lundy, and is well seated for the Defence of the Town of Tenby and the Bay. It was built by the Normans, and was taken by Rhys ap Idris Prince of South Wales 1172, after which it was often the Scene of Action of the Princes of Wales. It is now the Property of John Philipps Esq: of Killgetty. Eg:
Sam: & Nath: Buck del: & sculp: Published according to Act of Parliament. April 5. 1770.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Date: 10th July 2014

Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones

Scale:

Drawing No.

Figure 7.

Engraving by Buck brothers dated 1726. East view of Tenby Castle and harbour.



Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Date: 10th July 2014

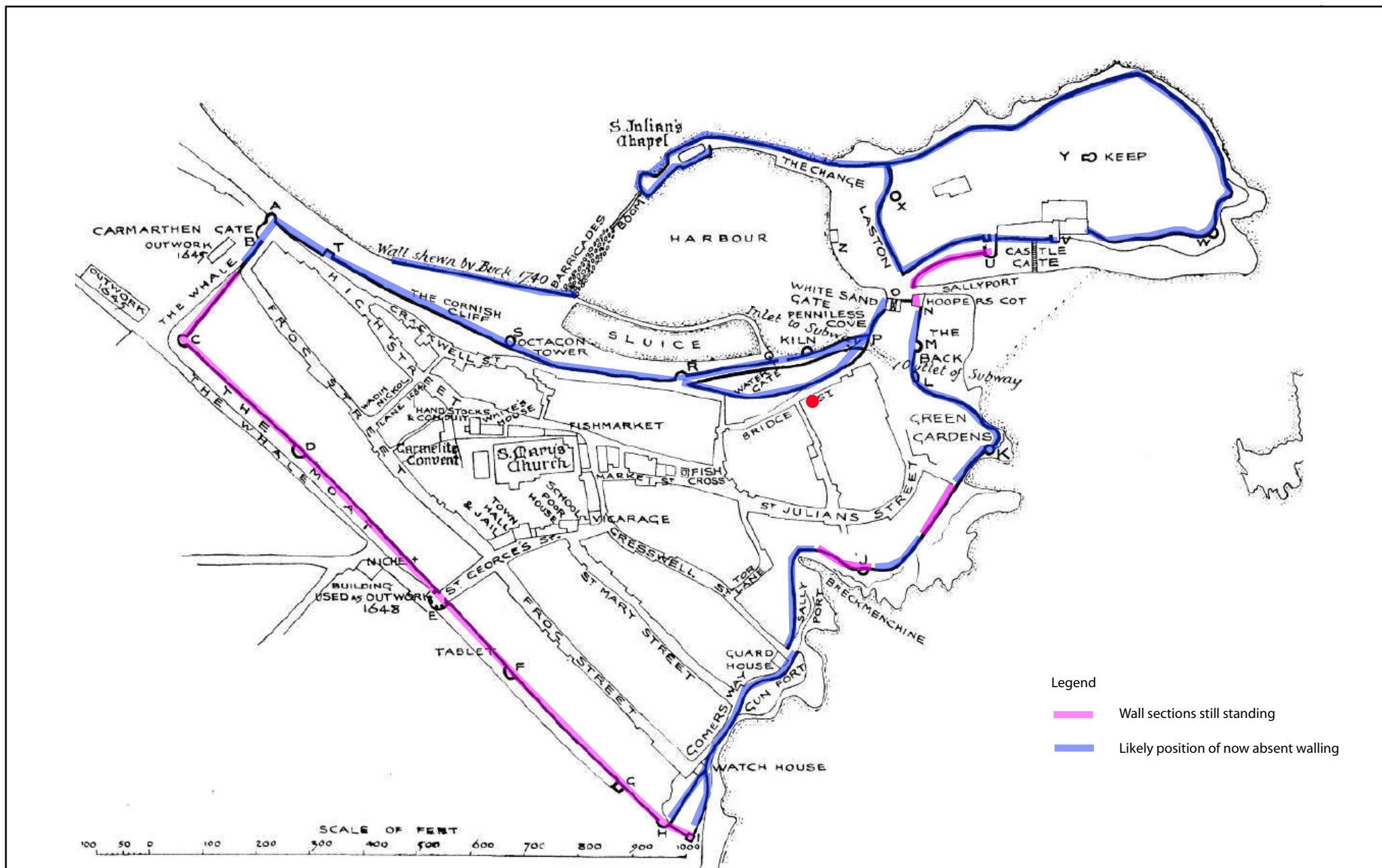
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Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones

Drawing No.

Figure 8.

Coloured engraving of drawing by Charles Norris of Tenby Harbour looking east. Original drawing dated c.1820.



Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Date: 10th July 2014

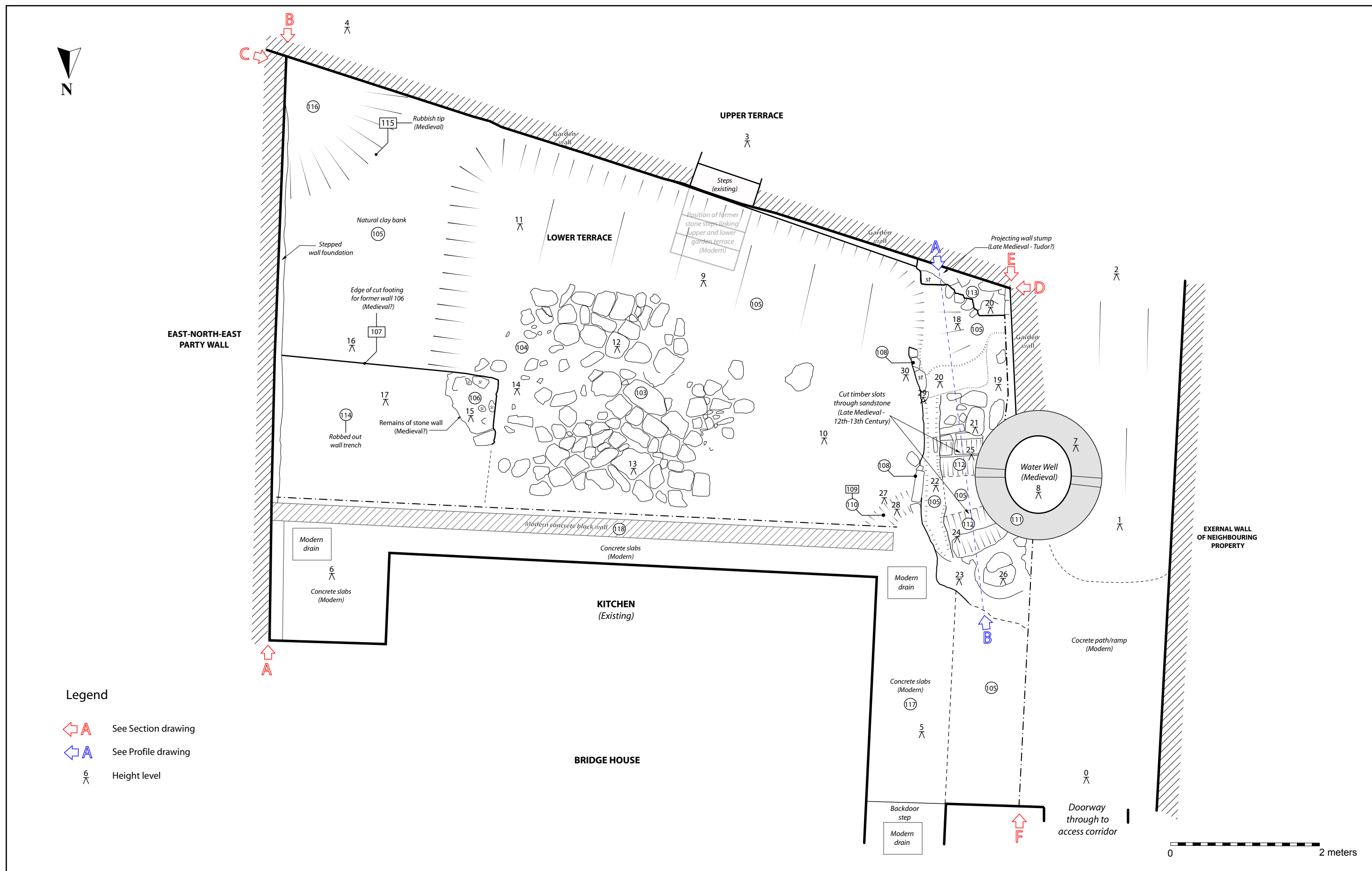
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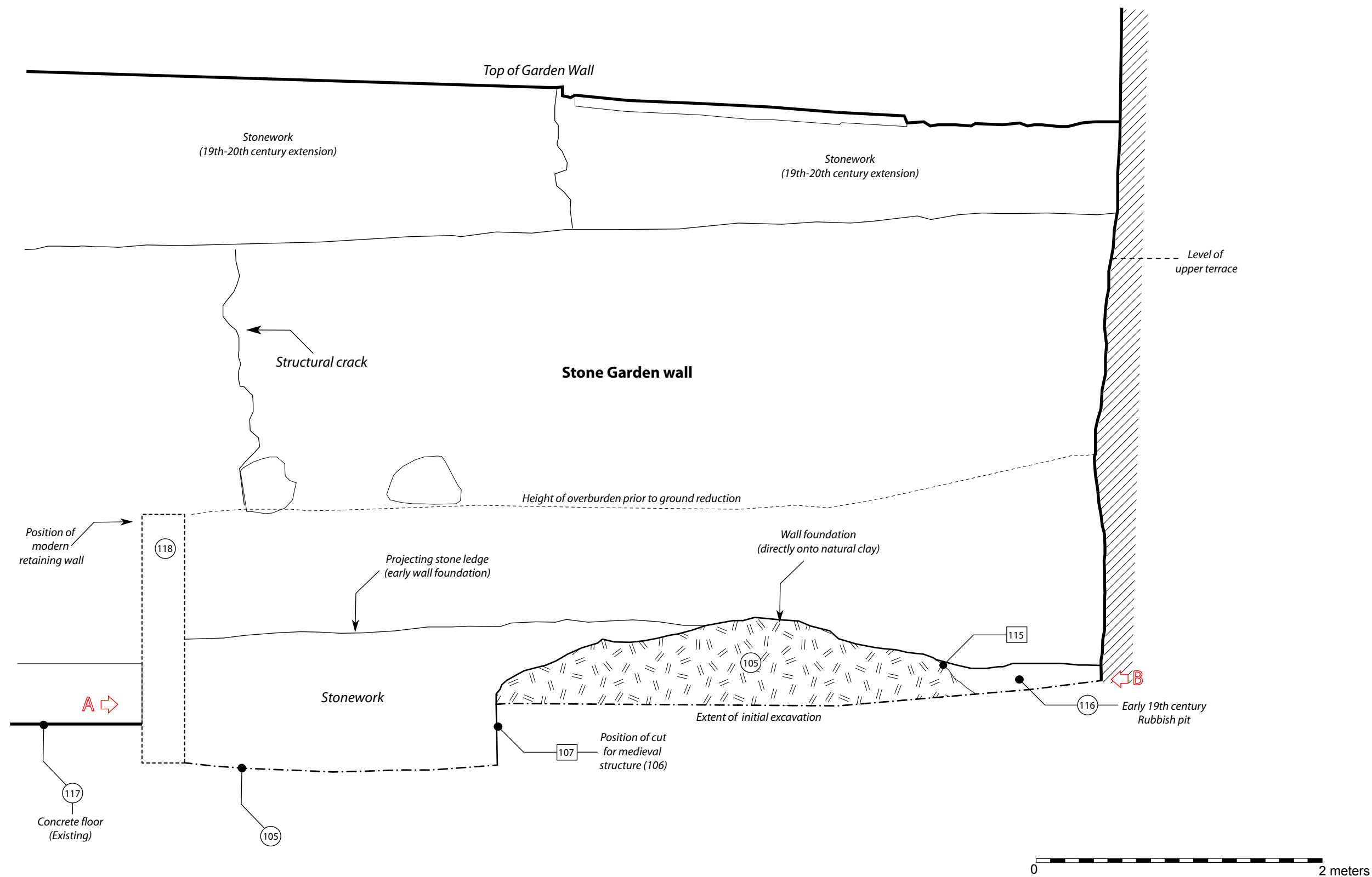
Drawing No.

Figure 9.

Plan of Tenby town with interpretive position of medieval town walls. Adapted from RCAHMW Pembrokeshire Inventory 1925. Red dot marks position of Bridge House.



Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby, Pembrokeshire		Figure 10. Bridge House, Tenby - Ground Plan following ground reduction for patio and kitchen extension.	
Date: 15th July 2014	Scale:		
Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones	Drawing No.		



Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Date: 10th July 2014

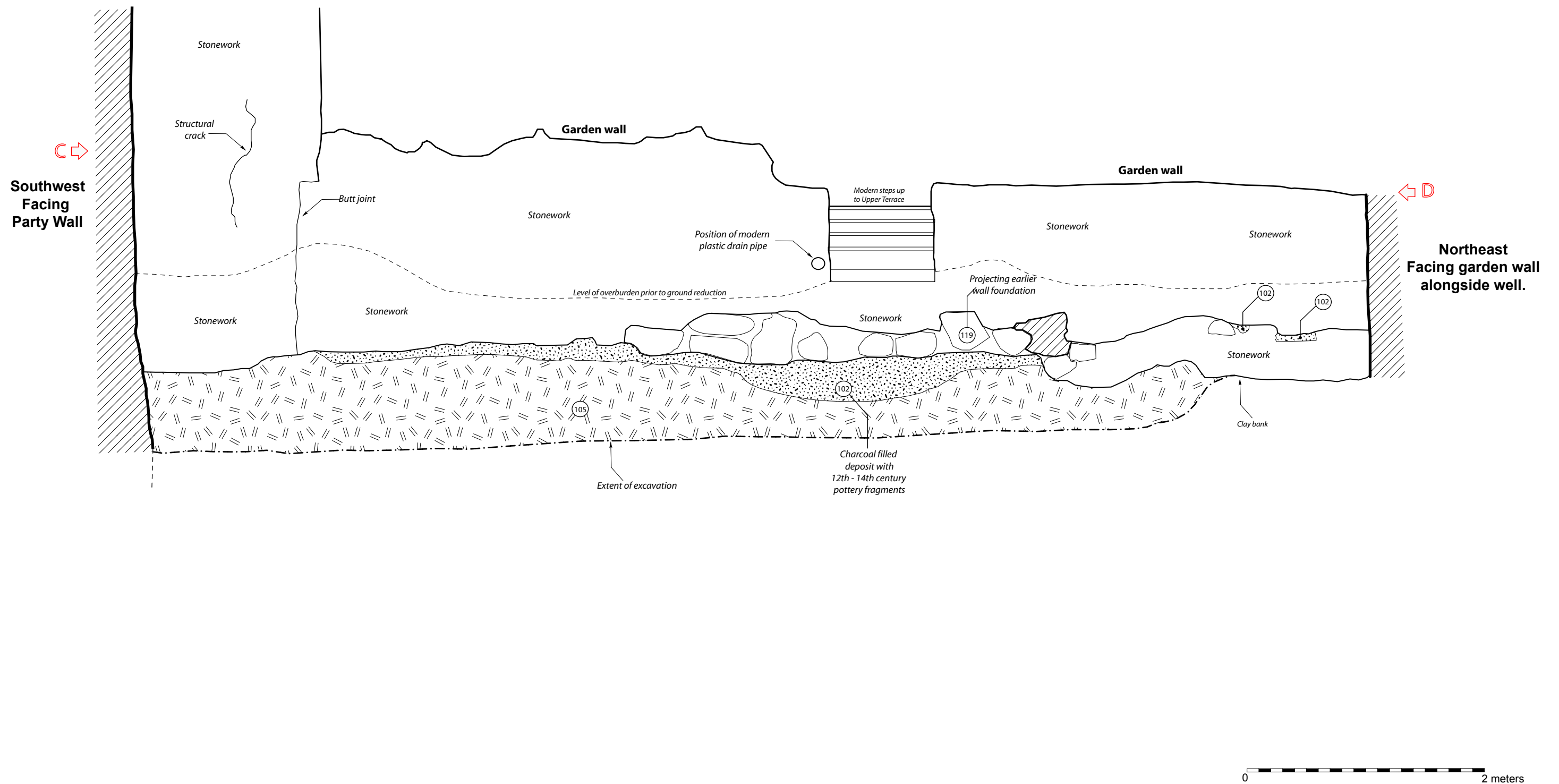
Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones

Scale:

Drawing No.

Figure 11.

Bridge House, Tenby - West Facing Section A-B



Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Date: 10th July 2014

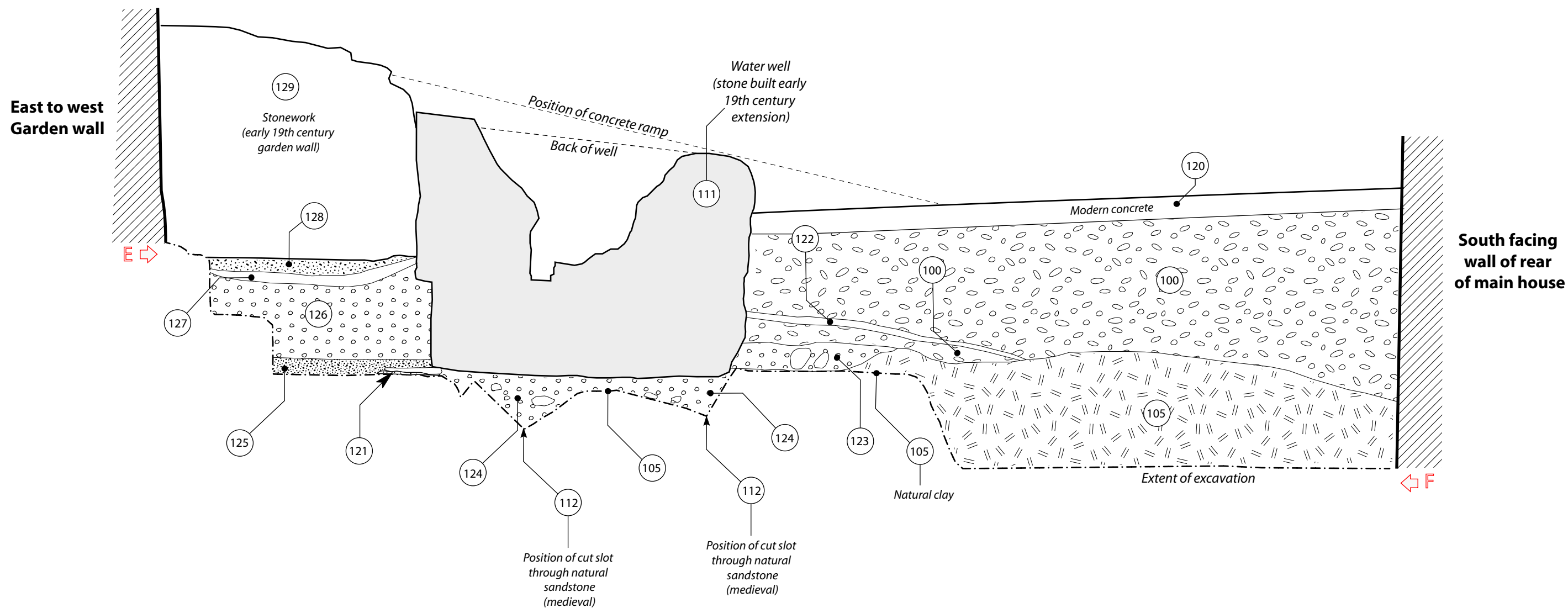
Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones

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Drawing No.

Figure 12.

Bridge House, Tenby - North-north-west facing section (C-D) following ground reduction.



Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Date: 10th July 2014

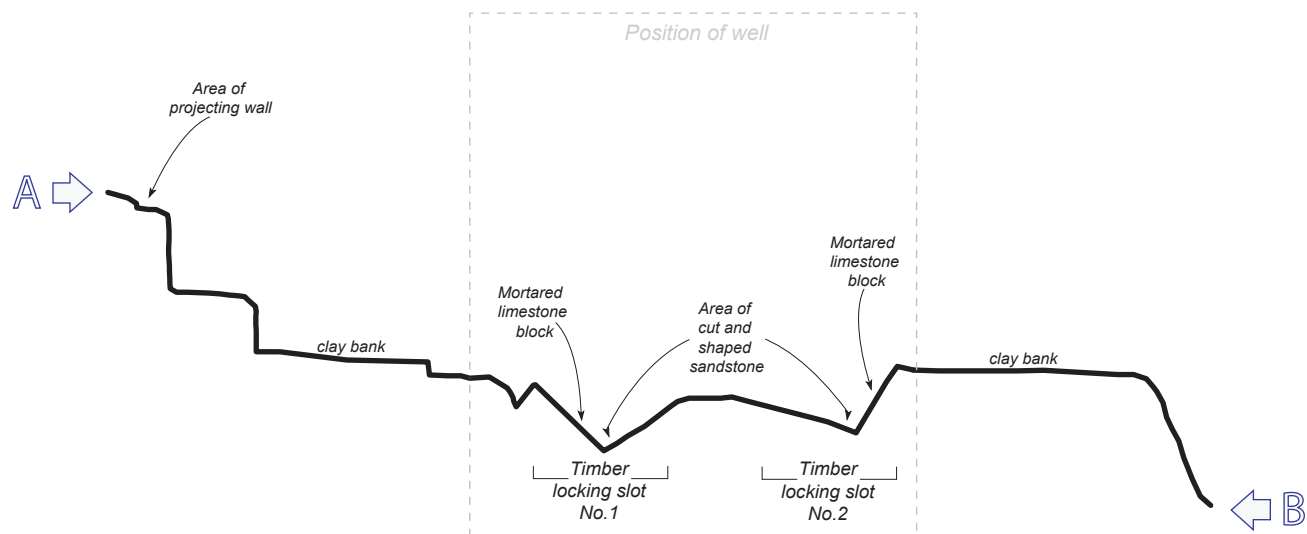
Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones

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Drawing No.

Figure 13.

Bridge House, Tenby - South Facing Section E-F



Profile A-B

0 2 meters

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Date: 15th July 2014

Drawn by: Richard Scott Jones

Scale:

Drawing No.

Figure 14

Annotated profile A-B alongside water well. Shows angle and position of cut and shaped slots through natural sandstone used as timber locking slots.

APPENDIX II:

Photo plates



Plate 1. View of Tenby Harbour waterfront. Looking northwest toward Bridge Street. Bridge House on left.



Plate 2. Bridge House, Bridge Street, Tenby. Looking northwest.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 1 and 2

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 3. View of front facade of Bridge House, Tenby. Looking southeast (photo from Google Streetview 2013).



Plate 4. Rear of Bridge House. Looking north toward side entrance to rear garden from Bridge Street.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 3 and 4

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 5. Spliced photo-montage view of rear of Bridge House and lower garden area prior to ground work for proposed extension and patio. Looking north to east.


Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby	Photo Plate No. 5	
Date taken: July 2014		
Photographer: Richard Scott Jones		



Plate 6. View of rear lower garden area at Bridge House, prior to any proposed groundwork by contractors. Looking northeast.



Plate 7. View of rear lower garden area at Bridge House, prior to any proposed groundwork by contractors. Looking north.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 6 and 7

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 8. View of southwest end of rear lower garden area at Bridge House, prior to any proposed groundwork by contractors. Looking southwest.



Plate 9. View of northeast end of rear lower garden area at Bridge House, prior to any proposed groundwork by contractors. Looking east.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 8 and 9

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 10. Working shot using mechanical excavator during ground-work for ground reduction, in lower garden area. Looking east.



Plate 11. Working shot showing mechanical excavator removing tree stump during groundwork for ground reduction in lower garden area. Looking east.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 10 and 11

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 12. Working shot using mechanical excavator during ground reduction work in lower garden area, following removal of tree stumps. Looking east.



Plate 13. View of concrete ramp covering water well at far southwest end of lower garden area. Looking south west.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 12 and 13

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 14. Spliced photo-montage view of lower garden area following partial ground reduction. Note partly exposed stone flagged floor right of centre of photo.


Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby	Photo Plate No. 14	
Date taken: July 2014		
Photographer: Richard Scott Jones		



Plate 15. View of cut (107) through natural clay (105) and stump remains of apparent medieval wall (106) at right of photo. Looking south-east-south.



Plate 16. View of cut (107) through natural clay (105) and stump remains of apparent medieval wall (107) at right of photo. Looking east.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 15 and 16

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 17. View of cut (107) through natural clay (105) and stump remains of apparent medieval wall (106) at right of photo. Looking southwest.



Plate 18. Detailed view of exposed cut (107) through natural clay showing stratigraphic profile. Looking south-south-east.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 17 and 18

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 19. View of stump remains of apparent medieval wall (106) and partial clearance of medieval stone floor (103). Looking southwest.



Plate 20. View of apparent medieval irregular stone flagged floor and stump remains of medieval stone wall. Looking east.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 19 and 20

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 21. View of stump remains of apparent medieval wall (106) and partial clearance of medieval stone floor (103). Looking southwest.

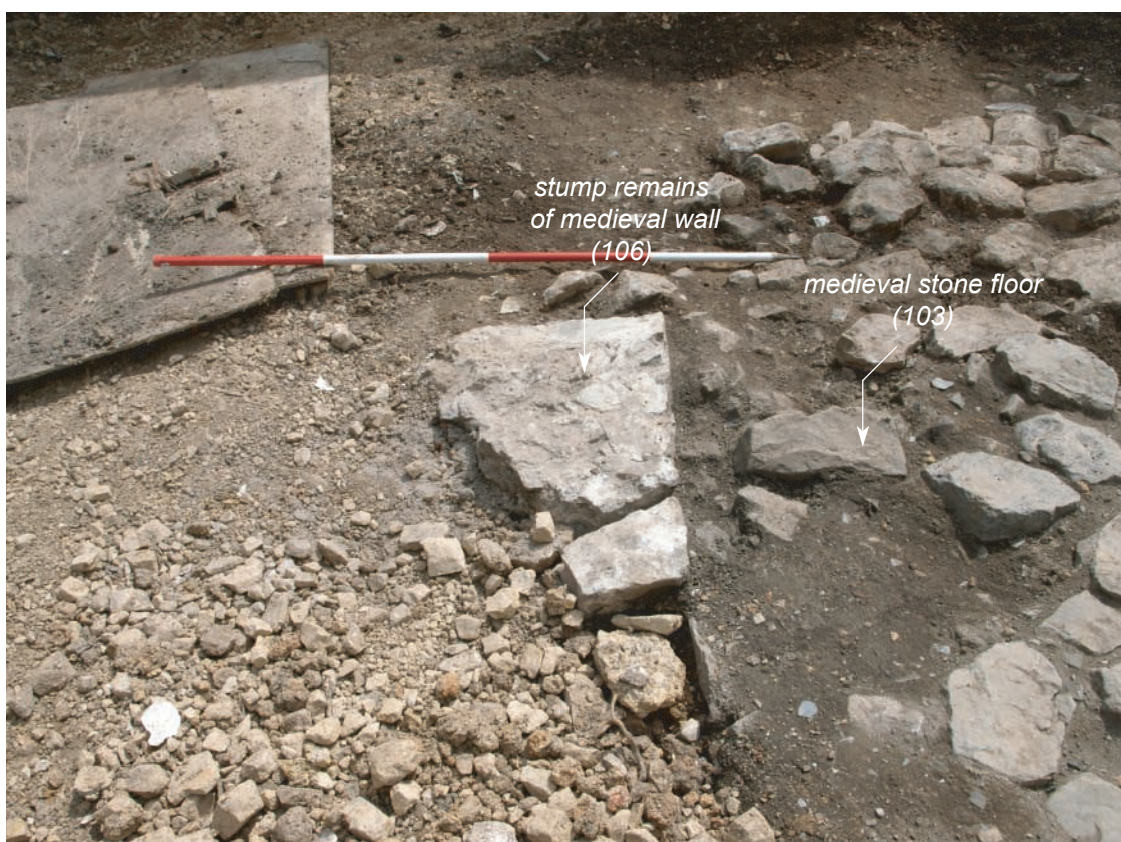


Plate 22. View of stump remains of apparent medieval wall (106) and partial clearance of medieval stone floor (103). Looking south-south-east.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 21 and 22

Heritage
Recording Services Wales

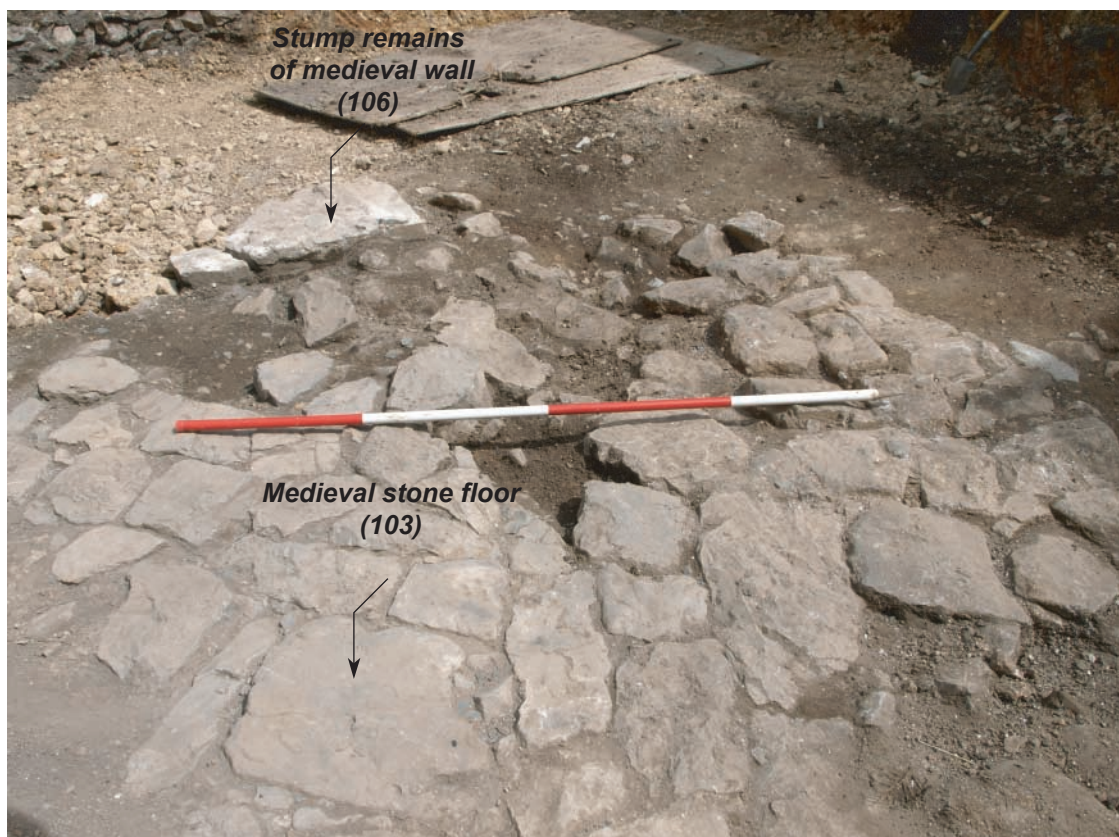


Plate 23. View of stump remains of apparent medieval wall (106) and partial clearance of medieval stone floor (103). Looking eastwards.



Plate 24. General view of working area following partial clearance of overburden covering medieval stone wall and irregular stone floor. Looking north.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 23 and 24

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 25. Working shot showing removal of concrete slab covering water well. Looking northwest.



Plate 26. Working shot showing removal of concrete slab covering water well. Looking northwest.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 25 and 26

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 27. Working shot showing removal of concrete slab on northern side of water well. Looking northwest.



Plate 28. Working shot showing removal of concrete slab and walling on northern side of water well. Looking northwest.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 27 and 28

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 29. Spliced view of north-north-west facing section C-D following ground reduction work.


Project Title: Gilfach-y-berthog	Photo Plate No. 29	
Date taken: July 2014		
Photographer: Richard Scott Jones		



Plate 30. View of southwest facing section (A-B) and garden party wall. Looking northeast.



Plate 31. View of exposed south-south-east facing section alongside water well during ground reduction work. Shows build up of deposits from 15th century through to imported early 19th century overburden.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 30 and 31

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 32. View of remains of medieval wall stump and irregular flagstone floor. Looking southwest towards water well.



Plate 33. View of remains of medieval wall stump and irregular flagstone floor. Looking west towards water well.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 32 and 33

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 34. View of remains of medieval wall stump and irregular flagstone floor. Looking northwest.



Plate 35. View of remains of medieval wall stump and irregular flagstone floor. Looking northeast.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 34 and 35

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 36. View of remains of medieval wall stump and irregular flagstone floor. Looking southwest.



Plate 37. View of remains of medieval wall stump and irregular flagstone floor. Looking north-north-west.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 36 and 37

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 38. View of remains of stone built water well following ground reduction. Looking southwest.



Plate 39. View of remains of stone built water well and natural clay base following ground reduction. Looking southwest.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 38 and 39

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 40. View of remains of stone built water well following ground reduction. Note cut slots at base of well through natural sandstone, which likely acted as locking slots to support a timber 'A' frame. Looking southwest.



Plate 41. View of remains of stone built water well following ground reduction. Note cut slots at base of well through natural sandstone, which likely acted as locking slots to support a timber 'A' frame. Looking southwest.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 40 and 41

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 42. View of remains of stone built water well following ground reduction. Note cut slots at base of well through natural sandstone, which likely acted as locking slots to support a timber 'A' frame. Looking west.



Plate 43. View of southern end of clay bank alongside stone water well. Looking west.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 42 and 43

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 44. View of clay bank and cut slots alongside stone built water well. Looking south-south-east.



Plate 45. View of clay bank and cut slots alongside stone built water well. Looking south-south-east.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plates No's. 44 and 45



Plate 46. View of top of water well following the removal of concrete cover that acted as a walkway ramp. Looking north east.



Plate 47. View of top of water well following the removal of concrete cover that acted as a walkway ramp. Looking northeast.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 46 and 47

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 48. View down stone built well. Approximately 6.7 meters deep.



Plate 49. Detail view of cut slot No.1 through natural sandstone with stone blocks. Looking westwards.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 48 and 49

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 50. Detail view of cut slot No.2 through natural sandstone with stone blocks. Looking westwards.



Plate 51. Northern end of northeast facing section (E-F) alongside water well. Looking southwest.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 50 and 51

Heritage
Recording Services Wales



Plate 52. Detail view of cut slots through natural sandstone with associated angled stone blocks, likely intended to act as locking slots for a timber 'A' frame for drawing water from the well.



Plate 53. View of southern end of clay bank alongside water well.

Project Title: Bridge House, Tenby

Date taken: July 2014

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Photo Plate No's. 52 and 53

Heritage
Recording Services Wales

APPENDIX III:

Contexts Register

Bridge House, Bridge Street, Tenby

CONTEXTS REGISTER

All contexts start at 100

CONTEXTS

100. Deposit - Modern overburden. Varies in depth from between 1m and 1.4m. Consists of dry, loose mid brown garden soil. Datable finds include 18th – 20th century pottery fragments, glass, animal bones and oyster shells. Covered the entire floor surface of the lower garden terrace.
101. Deposit – Thin soil deposit of dark orange clay/sand directly below 18th – 19th century deposit 100. Contains occasional fragments of pottery and lumps of coal. Approximately 0.02m in depth. Datable material recovered includes late medieval pottery fragments. Interpreted as Tudor deposit.
102. Deposit – Thin deposit of orange/pink clay/sand intermixed with soot and charcoal fragments (20%). Measured approximately 0.12m in depth. Covered approximately two-thirds of southern part of lower terrace and irregular stone flagged floor. Datable finds include a substantial amount of 12th-14th century pottery fragments, including fragments of jug bases and lips, handles, cooking pots, glazed roofing ridge tiles and perforated grey roofing slates. Deposit overlies irregular stone floor (103). Interpreted as possible clearance deposit following sacking and burning of Tenby in 1260 by the Welsh under Llewellyn the Last.
103. Deposit – Irregular flagstone floor lying directly below 102 and on top of bedding mortar (104) and natural clay. Overlying deposit suggests that this floor surface is 12th-14th century in date. Flagstones generally measure between approximately 0.08 – 0.12m in thickness. Many of the flagstones have been removed, probably robbed out prior to their covering over with the above late medieval deposit. Floor surface has been cut through and destroyed at its northern end following the construction of the modern concrete block wall (106).
104. Deposit – Bedding deposit of sand and lime mortar underlying irregular flagstone floor. Approximately 0.02m in depth.
105. Deposit – Natural yellow/orange clay and sandstone.
106. Structure – Remains of former mortared stone structure at east end of lower garden terrace area. Measures approximately 0.75m x 0.50m and stands only 0.20m above the natural clay and sandstone. Appears to be a remnant of a much larger structure which once stood within a cut (107) through the natural clay/sandstone. Possibly the remains of a former 12th-14th century tower attached to the early town wall, or else the remains of steps that led to a tower or parapet walk along former town wall.
107. Cut – Cut through natural clay/sandstone (105). Associated with stone structure (106). Contains fragments of limestone and sandstone pieces intermixed with mortar and remains of a mortared stone structure measuring only approximately 0.75m x 0.50m in extent and only 0.20m in depth from the natural clay/sandstone.
108. Structure – Remains of small enclosure wall encircling east side of water well. Only one course thick and stands approximately 0.35m high from natural clay/sandstone.

109. Cut – Narrow and shallow cut channel on east side of clay and sandstone bank that encircles water well (111). Filled with soil and charcoal fragments. Appears to curve northwards away from water well. Purpose or function unknown. No datable material recovered. Northern end cut and destroyed by modern and early 19th century foundations.
110. Fill – Fill of cut for narrow channel. Filled with soil and charcoal fragments. No datable material recovered.
111. Structure – Remains of stone built roughly circular water well. External diameter measures approximately 1.7m x 1.8m. Walls measure approximately 0.40m in thickness. Prior to groundwork, the well top was covered by an iron gate encapsulated within modern concrete, probably undertaken in the 1970s. Following groundwork, it was apparent that the upper approximately 1m of stone walling had been built directly on top of an earlier well opening that appears to have originally been flush with the ground. The well depth was measured at approximately 6.7m in depth, with the water level at approximately 3m from the present top of the well. The upper roughly mortared section of the well was interpreted as being early 20th century in date. This section appeared to have been constructed onto an earlier late medieval well. 12th – 14th century pottery fragments were recovered from beneath one mortared stone slab next to the well that was also partly beneath the 19th century section, suggesting that the well is 12th -14th century in date. The remains of two cut slots (112) were exposed on the east side of the well.
112. Feature – Two cut slots through the natural sandstone on east side of well (111) at base of early 19th century well extension. These two slots are very likely mirrored on the other side of the well beneath the modern concrete path and most probably represent timber ‘locking’ slots used to hold two pairs of upright timbers, which would once have held an upper cross timber for holding a winding rope for raising a bucket.
113. Wall – (same as 119) Remains of earlier stone wall below existing southern stone garden wall that divides lower garden terrace from upper garden terrace. Possibly represents the remains of a former Tudor wall. Appears to lie directly over 12th – 14th century deposit (102) and sits directly on top of an earlier natural clay bank that runs east to west.
114. Fill – Fill of apparent medieval wall trench (106). Consists of limestone rubble, grit and the remains of a small wall stump at far west end of cut.
115. Cut - Cut for Victorian rubbish pit. Cut extends partly beneath party garden wall.
116. Fill - Fill of Victorian rubbish pit. Contains fragments of Victorian glass, pottery and oyster shell.
117. Deposit – Modern concrete floor.
118. Wall – Modern concrete block garden retaining wall running east to west at northern end of lower garden terrace.
119. Wall – Early garden wall foundation beneath north facing lower garden terrace wall. Possible footings of remains of Tudor wall. Overlies deposit 102. Only occupies the lower western end of garden wall.
120. Deposit - Modern concrete path. Approximately 0.14m in thickness.
121. Deposit - Fine bedding mortar deposit of sand and lime beneath irregular stone positioned partly beneath upper section of early 19th century mortared stone well. A broken fragment of a 12th – 14th century glazed jug base was recovered from this sealed deposit, suggesting that the stone well beneath this stone is either contemporary in medieval date, or else slightly earlier.

122. Deposit – Lens of fine grit within context 100.
123. Deposit – Deposit of mid brown soil intermixed with small lumps of clay and sandstone. Dateable finds recovered include broken fragment of Tudor Green from a jug or beaker handle. This suggests that this deposit may be the same as 101.
124. Deposit - Deposit of mid brown soil intermixed with small lumps of stone located partly beneath mortared section of stone well. Very similar to context 123 and probably contemporary, suggesting that the upper section of the well post dates this deposit.
125. Deposit – Mid brown clayey soil intermixed with mortar fragments on southern side of water well. Dateable find recovered included occasional 18th pottery fragments. Approximately 0.03m in depth.
126. Deposit – Re-deposited material consisting of small lumps of clay, sand, mortar, coal fragments. Dateable material recovered included occasional early 19th century pottery fragments. Approximately 0.24m in depth.
127. Deposit – Deposit of compacted clay overlying context 126. Approximately 0.03m in depth.
128. Deposit – Deposit of mid brown clayey soil lying directly beneath 19th century stone built garden wall. Approximately 0.08m in depth.
129. Wall – Short length of 19th century stone built garden wall.

APPENDIX IV:

Finds Register

Bridge House, Bridge Street, Tenby

FINDS REGISTER

Inventory (Part 1) & Photo Inventory (Part 2)

The finds register lists all finds recovered and retained during the watching brief of the ground reduction work and the kitchen extension and alteration work.

The finds recovered from each of these rooms have been split into five categories:

- A** – Pottery
- B** - Small finds
- C** – Bone, Shell etc.
- D** - Other

To accompany each of the finds tables, a further Finds Photo Inventory has also been included at the rear of this appendix, which illustrates a number of selected finds listed below.

Inventory (Part 1)

A) Pottery

- Glazed Ware -

Context	Find No. #	Quantity	Description	Fabric and Inclusions	Manufacture Technique	Date Range	Quantity Weight	Photo
102	1	32x	Fragments of medieval green glazed roofing ridge tiles. 27 fragments of edges and body fragments (some bowed or warped from firing process), 5 broken pieces of spurred ridge pieces (2 x pointed spur and 3 flat spur). All the ridge tiles are splattered in a green/yellow glaze, with a prominence of glaze on the top ridges rather than the main body. Decoration: A large wavy line has been scored into the many of the main body pieces. Also slashed knife decoration on glazed ridge pieces.	Coarse grey clay with gravel/grit inclusions, quartz/sand/shell mix, with a pink/buff coloured slip on underside.	Hand-shaped slabs	12 th – 14 th century	2.30kg	Yes (select)

102	2	1x	Strap handle fragment of medieval mottled green glaze	Cream coloured fabric with splash of green glaze. Saintogne Type Ware	Slow wheel	13 th – 15 th century	11.5gm	No
102	3	8x	Fragments of green mottled white ware. 1x fragment of jug rim. The other fragments are body fragments.	Cheam Ware	Slow wheel	13 th – 15 th century	60gm	No
102	4	9x	Fragments of mottled green glaze grey ware with a buff/cream coloured overall slip. 1 x base; 8 x body fragments. Possibly fragments of a bowl.	Sand and quartz	Coiled and Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	305gm	No
102	5	1x	Fragment of mottled green glaze grey ware with a buff/cream coloured slip. Part of jug body.	Mid Grey fabric core with sand and quartz inclusions. A buff/cream coloured overall internal slip.	Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	31.8gm	No
102	6	1x	Body fragment of medieval mottled green glaze Part of jug.	Grey fabric core with a cream/buff coloured internal wall.	Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	30gm	No
102	7	3x	Fragments of green/olive coloured glazed grey ware, with a pink clay slip. 2 x main body fragments, one piece with ridged shoulder. 1 x fragment of base of large storage jar or pitcher, approx. 20cm in diameter. Has decorative thumb impressions around rim of base.	Dark to mid grey fabric core with fine shell inclusions. A pink overall slip with an olive green glaze on exterior.	Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	128gm	No
102	8	1x	Fragment of highly fired thick grey ware with splatters of a yellow glaze, with a buff/light pink slip on internal wall. Base of large jar or pitcher. Finger impressions around edge of base.	Dark to mid grey fabric core with fine shell or chalk inclusions. A pink/buff coloured overall internal slip with an yellow lead glaze on exterior. Grimston Type Ware.	Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	38gm	No

102	9	7x	Fragments of thick grey ware with a yellow/green glaze with a pink coloured clay slip on the inside and a pink slip on the upper parts of the body. glazed only on outside. All body parts from a large jug or bowl? No incised or impressed decoration.	Dark grey fabric core with pink/brown internal slip. Olive green glaze very perished.	Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	155gm	
102	10	1x	Fragment of a baluster jug with an olive green coloured glaze. grey ware with a pink slip around the base. Glazed inside and outside. Quality glaze. No incised or impressed decoration. Has complete smooth round base. Diameter if complete approx. 10cm. Part of a jug or baluster.	Light Grey fabric core with yellow/buff coloured external wall covered in a green glaze. Grimston type ware.	Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	43.9 gm	Yes
102	11	1x	Body fragment of olive green coloured glazed grey ware with pink slip inside. Possible bowl fragment.	Mid grey core with fine shell and large quartz inclusions. Pink slip on internal wall	Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	53.2gm	No
102	12	3x	Body fragments of medieval glaze. 2 x fragments of base and one main body part. Finger impression around edge of base fragments. Slight evidence of splatters of yellow glaze on all three fragments, suggesting that the whole piece, possibly a bowl had an exterior thinly splattered yellow glaze.	Grey fabric core with fine shell inclusions with pink interior slip.	Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	38gm	No
102	13	1x	Body fragment of medieval glaze ware. Fragment of strap handle. Splatters of olive green glaze on outer part of strap handle. Probably from a jug.	Coarse gravel/grit tempered grey ware with pink slip. Mill Green Type Ware.	Hand shaped	12 th – 14 th century	29.3gm	Yes

	14	2x	Body fragments of coarse tempered pink ware with splatters of yellow glaze on exterior. No glaze on interior. Fragments of part of body of probable jar or bowl? Both fragments fit together. No incised decoration.	Pink fabric with fine shell and quartz inclusions. Probably a locally produced ware.	Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	28gm	No
102	15	2x	Body fragments of medieval glazed ware. Slight remains of olive green/yellow glaze on exterior. One fragment has ridge suggestive of shoulder fragment. Possible bowl fragments.	Mid grey fabric core with pink interior and exterior walls. Coarse grit inclusions. Probably a locally produced ware.	Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	25gm	No
102	16	1x	Fragment of medieval mottled green glaze Part of jug spout.	Grey fabric core ware a pink/buff coloured internal and external walls. Mill Green Type Ware.	Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	28.9gm	No
102	17	1x	Spout fragment of partially glazed ware. Fragment of small jug spout with diagonal finger impressions along base of rim. Yellow/olive green glaze on exterior. No glaze on interior.	Mid grey core with buff coloured internal and external walls.	Slow wheel and hand shaped	Late 12 th – 14 th century	24gm	No
102	18	1x	Handle and body fragment with partial olive green/yellow glaze on upper part of handle	Light grey core with fine grit and fine shell temper. Light pink/buff coloured walls.	Slow wheel and hand shaped	Late 12 th – 14 th century	26gm	No
102	19	1x	Complete jug or baluster base of grey ware with olive/yellow/brown glaze. Decorated with pinched finger impressions along and underneath base. Diameter: 10cm	Mid grey core with fine grit inclusions. Glaze on internal and external walls. Grimston Type Ware	Slow wheel and hand shaped	Late 12 th – 13 th century	161gm	Yes
101	20	1x	Plate fragment with alternating lead (yellow) and green (copper) glaze, with 6 pronged combed decoration.	White fabric with red stone or grog inclusions. Sgraffito Ware. Probable import.	Hand thrown	14 th – 16 th century	21gm	Yes

	21	1x	Body fragment of medieval brown/yellow glazed coarse gravel/grit tempered ware. Possible bowl fragment.	Light grey/brown fabric with light brown internal wall. Coarse grit inclusions.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	22.7gm	No
102	22	4x	Body fragments of medieval yellow glazed pink ware. Yellow glaze on exterior. Possible storage jar fragments. One piece is a shoulder fragment with ridge lines.	Pink fabric with few inclusions. London Type Ware.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	42gm	No
102	23	1x	Base fragment of fine shell or limestone tempered dark grey ware with buff coloured slip on interior. Olive green glaze exterior. Fragment of base (bowl or jar?).	Dark grey hard core with fine shell or limestone tempering and a buff coloured internal slip. Grimston Type Ware.	Coiled and slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	32gm	No
102	24	1x	Shoulder body fragment of fine shell tempered light grey ware with buff coloured slip on interior. Mottled yellow/light green glaze exterior. Fragment of large storage jar or pitcher	Light grey hard core with fine shell tempering and a buff coloured internal slip	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	14.6gm	No
102	25	1x	Plate or bowl fragment of medieval green glaze. Fork decoration, combed and pronged.	Grey fabric with pink exterior. Few inclusions. Quality glaze. Scarborough Type Ware.	Hand shaped	Late 12 th – 14 th century	11.7gm	No
102	26	1x	Body fragment of medieval glazed earthenware. Probably fragment of a shoulder of a storage jar. Splashes of yellow lead glaze. bits of grit within glaze.	Grey to pink core with a pink walls. Coarse grit inclusions with occasional quartz. London Type Ware.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	29gm	No

102	27	1x	Body fragment of medieval glazed coarse grit ware, with a light grey / buff coloured fabric. Light transparent green glaze interior over a buff coloured slip. Dark residue on outside suggest fragment of cooking pot.	Light grey/buff coloured core. Coarse grit inclusions including fragments of iron.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	10.8gm	No
102	28	1x	Fragment of medieval mottled green/dark brown glaze. Coarse grit grey ware. Measurements: 4 side fragment. approx. 5cm x 3cm x 1cm x 4cm. Approx. 0.8cm thick to 0.5cm.	Highly fired hard fabric. Dark grey core with lighter grey exterior. Exterior face glazed. Coarse grit inclusions. Possible Grimston Type Ware, but the glaze may be dark and mottled because the fabric has been over fired.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	15gm	No
102	29	1x	Base fragment of shell tempered ware. Slight splash of transparent yellow lead glaze. Probably fragment of a base.	Grey core with orange/pink internal and external face. Fine shell inclusions.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	12.2gm	No
102	30	1x	Small body fragments of coarse grit earthenware with good quality yellow glaze(crazed). Pink core with pink walls.	Pink earthenware with coarse grit inclusions. London Type Ware.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	5.6gm	No
102	31	1x	Body fragment of shelly grey ware. Four sided fragment. Measures approx. 4cm x 4cm x 5cm x 1cm. Approx. 0.04cm thick.	Light grey core with buff coloured interior and olive green glaze exterior.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	7.1gm	No
101	32	1x	Body fragment of coarse grit earthenware. Light pink core with buff/grey coloured walls. Heavily lead glazed on internal face with black soot on external face.	Regionally produced glazed Dyfed Gravel tempered ware.	Fast wheel	15 th – 16 th century	21.9gm	No

102	33	1x	Body fragment of medieval glazed ware. Light pink core with grey slip on interior wall and mottled yellow and green glaze on external wall. Thin fragment (approx. 0.3cm) suggesting upper part of vessel.	Light pink core with grey slip on interior wall and mottled yellow and green glaze on external wall. London Type Ware	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	6gm	No
102	34	1x	Rim fragment of sandy earthenware. Slight splash of yellow lead glaze on external wall.	Pink core and pinks walls. Either a London type Ware or else a locally fired ware.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	7.8gm	No
102	35	1x	Small body fragment of medieval fine sandy ware. Mottled yellow/brown and olive green glaze exterior.	Grey core with light pink/orange interior.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	10.6gm	No
102	36	1x	Body fragment of medieval shell tempered ware. Internal wall slightly ridged.	Mid grey core with light pink internal wall. Fine shell inclusions.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	6.2gm	No
102	37	1x	Body fragment of medieval glazed ware.	Very light pink/buff coloured ware. Faint splash of transparent glaze with a green hue. Possibly Stamford-type ware	Slow wheel	12 th century	6.5gm	No
102	38	1x	Rim fragment of locally produced earthenware. Faint traces of yellow and green glaze. Storage jar fragment.	Grey core with light orange internal and external walls. A lot of voids, suggestive of former shell since dispersed during firing process.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	15gm	No
102	39	2x	Body fragments of locally produced earthen ware. Faint traces of lead/yellow glaze.	Pink core with few inclusions.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	11.8gm	No

102	40	1x	Body fragment of medieval glazed. Glaze has completely perished, leaving a cream/light grey coloured interior and exterior walls. Dark residue on outer face suggests fragment of cooking pot.	Grey core with buff coloured walls. Fine grit inclusions.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	21.3	No
102	41	1x	large rounded rim fragment of locally produced coarse grit ware. Exterior has dark soot on its face. Internal face has faint splash of yellow lead glaze. Possibly part of cooking pot.	Light grey coloured core with light pink/buff exterior and interior walls. Coarse grit inclusions. Probably locally produced.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	68gm	No
101	42	1x	Jug handle of Tudor green glaze. Dark green quality glaze. Handle fragment has been created by twisting three coils of white clay.	Off white fabric core with dark green glaze. Surrey Type Ware.	Slow wheel	Late 14 th – 15 th century	17.3gm	Yes
101	43	3x	body fragments of red earthenware with transparent lead glaze and yellow trail slip decoration. Body fragments, including part of neck. Probable part of jug.	Orange coloured core with orange coloured exterior and interior walls. London Type Ware.	Slow wheel	Late 14 th – 15 th century	26.3gm	Yes
102	44	1x	body fragment of Mill Green ware. Mottled green and yellow glaze. Possibly part of jar	Grey core with pink interior. Coarse grit. Mill Green Type Ware.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	4gm	No
102	45	1x	body fragment of Mill Green Type Ware. Yellow and green mottled external glaze. Part of storage jar?	Light grey coloured core with pink exterior and interior walls.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	4.3gm	No

- Unglazed Ware -

Context	Find No. #	Quantity	Description	Fabric and Inclusions	Manufacture Technique	Date Range	Quantity Weight	Photo
102	46	2x	Body fragments of medieval unglazed shelly ware.	Light grey/buff coloured core with cream interior and pink exterior. Inclusions of fine fragments of crushed shell with occasional fragments of mica.	Coiled and slow wheel	Late 12 th – 14 th century	4.3gm	No
102	47	1x	Rim fragment of coarse grit white ware. Imported. Ochre coloured painted slip on top of rim and a small remnant of same slip on exterior wall. Part of rim of large jar. Approx. 25cm in diameter when complete.	Cream coloured core with cream coloured walls.	Coiled and slow wheel	Late 12 th – 15 th century	15gm	Yes
102	48	1x	Jug handle fragment of red earthenware.	Grey core with pink interior and pink/light brown exterior walls. Grit and occasional grog and mica inclusions. London Type Ware, but possibly regionally produced.	slow wheel	13 th – 15 th century	80gm	Yes
101	49	7x	7 x fragments of unglazed white ware. 6 x body fragments and 1 x fragment of jug handle. Possible makers mark on handle fragment (Scored circle with line running through it) Possibly remains of large pitcher. Possible import	White ware with occasional grit and iron inclusions. Siegburg Stoneware Type Ware.	Slow wheel	13 th – 15 th century	90gm	Yes (handle only)
102	50	1x	Rim fragment of coarse grit unglazed earthenware.	Hard grey core with pink/brown walls. Grit, shell and occasional inclusions of mica.	Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	30gm	Yes

102	51	1x	Body fragment of mica ware. Burnt soot residue on exterior wall. Outer face has been scraped with tool leaving scrape trails. Part of large jug or storage jar	Dark brown/black core with brown walls. Mica fragments.	Coiled and slow wheel	11 th – 12 th century	41.5gm	Yes
102	52	1x	large collared rim fragment of unglazed grit ware. Storage jar?	Grey core with buff coloured interior and exterior walls. Crushed stone and occasional grey grog fragments.	Hand thrown	12 th – 14 th century	17gm	No
102	53	1x	Rim and collar fragment of unglazed earthenware. Storage jar.	Grey core with pink/light orange walls. Crushed stone inclusions. A lot of voids in matrix, suggestive of former shell since dispersed during firing process.	Slow wheel	11 th – 12 th century	41.5gm	No
102	54	1x	Large collared rim fragment of unglazed coarse grit tempered grey ware. Possible remains of transparent lead glaze on inner surface with grit residue.	Hard dark grey core with buff coloured exterior and olive/light grey coloured interior.	Slow wheel	12 th century	30.6gm	No
102	55	1x	Lid base fragment of unglazed earthenware. Fragment of intumed lid or else part of lamp.	Buff coloured core with light pink/orange exterior and interior walls. Occasional crushed stone and mica inclusions.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 15 th century	38.6gm	Yes
102	56	7x	Body fragments of locally produced coarse gravel/grit ware.	Light grey coloured core with light pink/orange exterior and interior walls. Coarse grit and occasional mica inclusions.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 15 th century	66gm	No
102	57	1x	Rim fragment of locally produced earthenware	Pink/earthenware core with occasional crushed stone and mica.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 15 th century	17gm	No

102	58	1x	Bowl rim fragment of locally produced grit tempered earthenware. Bowl fragment. Incised or scored lines below rim	Pink/earthenware core with occasional crushed stone and mica.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 15 th century	17gm	No
102	59	6x	Body fragments of local coarse gravel/grit tempered earthenware. Sandy ware.	Grey core with mid brown/pink walls.	Slow wheel	Late 12 th – 15 th century	100gm	No
102	60	1x	Body fragment of a coarse grit tempered grey ware. Approx. 5mm thick. Burnt deposit on external wall and a dark beige on internal wall. Cooking pot?	Grey core with beige coloured internal wall. Coarse fabric with crushed stone and grit	Slow wheel	11 th – 12 th century	5gm	No
102	61	4x	body fragments of locally produced unglazed fine grit tempered earthenware. 2 x fragments from same vessel. Other two separate vessels.	Pink fabric with occasional fine grit and fragments of mica.	Slow wheel	12 th – 15 th century	20gm	No
102	62	2x	Fragments (1 x rim fragment and 1 x body fragment) of locally produced coarse grit earthenware. Rim of large pitcher? Other piece unknown. Not from same vessel.	Slight grey/brown core with coarse grit inclusions.	Slow wheel	13 th – 15 th century	18gm	No
102	63	1x	Rim fragment of fine shell tempered earthenware.	Reddish brown fabric with very fine crushed shell inclusions.	Slow wheel	11 th – 12 th century	4gm	No
102	64	1x	Body fragment of locally produced earthenware.	Orange fabric. Inclusions: Fine mixture of fine grit with occasional mica	Slow wheel	13 th – 15 th century	14gm	No
102	65	3x	Body fragments of locally produced coarse grit tempered earthenware.	Grey coloured core with light pink to buff coloured exterior and interior walls. Inclusions: Coarse grit with silica inclusions.	Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	13gm	No
102	66	1x	Body fragment of locally produced coarse grit earthenware. Interior has dark residue, possibly from cooking.	Light grey coloured core with light pink/buff exterior and interior walls. Coarse grit tempered.	Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	4gm	No

102	67	1x	Base fragment of sandy earthenware. Dark black residue on interior wall. Part of cooking pot?	Buff coloured core turning to dark grey. Pink/brown exterior with dark grey interior. Inclusions: Coarse grit with occasional fragments of mica.	Slow wheel	12 th – 14 th century	17.1gm	No
<i>Total No. of pottery fragments</i>		153	<i>Total weight of pottery fragments (glazed and unglazed) recovered.</i>				4.65kg	

B) Small Finds *(metal objects etc.)*

Context	Find No. #	Quantity	Description	Period	Condition	Photo
101	68	1	Wrought iron (Fe) nail measuring approx. 20cm in length. Appears to have screw end	Medieval	Poor	No
102	69	4	Wrought iron (Fe) nails, measuring between 40mm – 50mm	Medieval	Poor	No

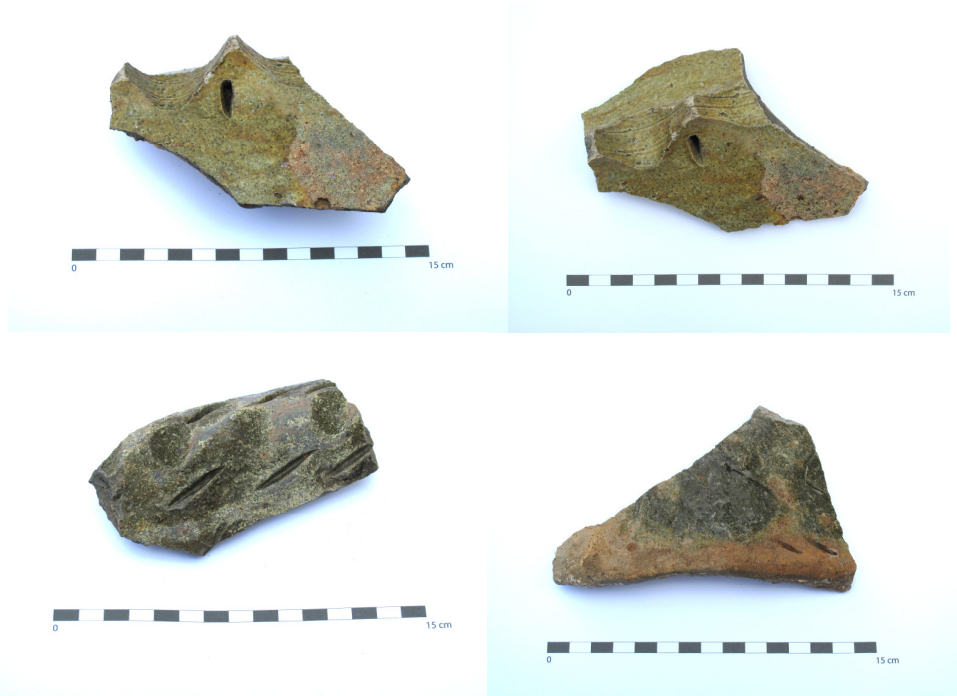
C) Bone, Shell etc.


Context	Find No. #	Quantity	Description	Period	Condition	Photo
102	70	1	Animal tooth (Horse)	Medieval	Good	No
102	71	1	Animal tooth (Sheep)	Medieval	Good	No

D) Other


Context	Find No. #	Quantity	Description	Period	Condition	Photo
102	73	1	Grey roofing slate (perforated). Approx. 25cm x 15cm	Medieval	Good	No
102	74	1	Grey roofing slate (perforated) Approx. 15cm x 15cm – Broken in half	Medieval	Good	No

Photo Inventory (Part 2)


Find No. #	Context No. #	Find Type	Date Range
1	102	Medieval roof Ridge Tiles	Late 12 th – 14 th century
			


Find No. #	Context No. #	Find Type	Date Range
10	102	Medieval Green Glaze jug base – Grimston Type Ware	Late 12 th – 14 th century
			

Find No. #	Context No. #	Find Type	Date Range
13	102	Medieval Green Glaze – Strap Handle	Late 12 th – 14 th century

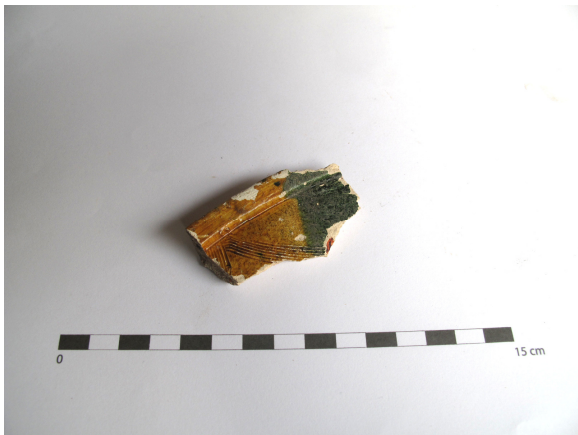


Find No. #	Context No. #	Find Type	Date Range
19	102	Medieval Green Glaze - Jug (<i>Baluster</i>)	Late 12 th – 14 th century

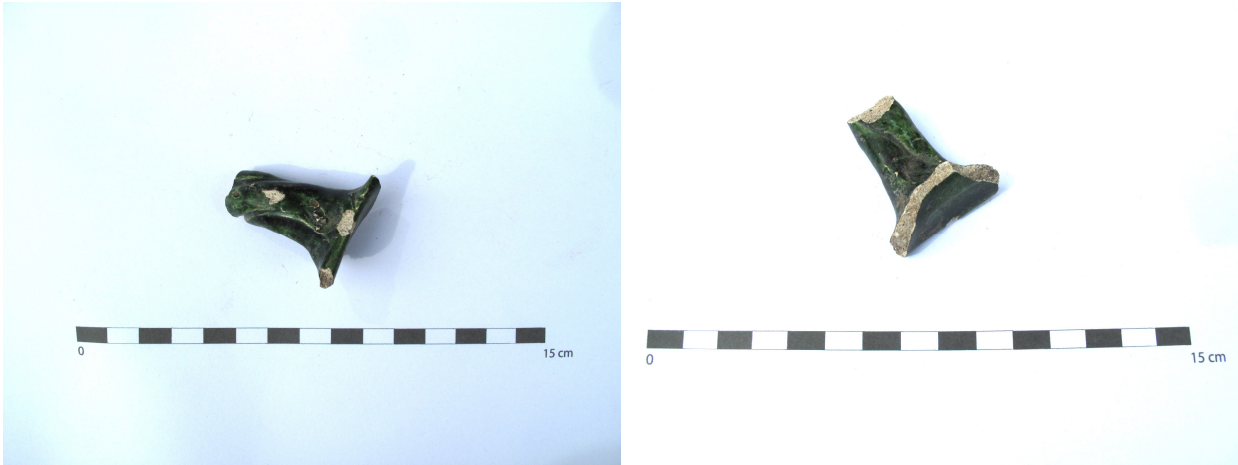





Find No. #	Context No. #	Find Type	Date Range
20	101	Medieval Sgraffito Type Ware – Plate fragment	Late 14 th – 16 th century




Find No. #	Context No. #	Find Type	Date Range
42	101	Medieval Tudor Green – Jug or Mug handle - Surrey Type Ware	Late 14 th – 16 th century




Find No. #	Context No. #	Find Type	Date Range
43	102	London Type Ware	Late 12 th – 14 th century





Find No. #	Context No. #	Find Type	Date Range
47	102	Rim fragment with painted ochre coloured slip decoration	Late 12 th – 15 th century





Find No. #	Context No. #	Find Type	Date Range
48	102	London Type Ware – Pitcher handle	Late 12 th – 15 th century






Find No. #	Context No. #	Find Type	Date Range
49	102	Siegburg Stoneware Type Ware – Handle fragment with makers mark	Late 12 th – 15 th century



Find No. #	Context No. #	Find Type	Date Range
50	102	Rim fragment of coarse grit unglazed earthenware	Late 12 th – 14 th century


Find No. #	Context No. #	Find Type	Date Range
51	102	Rim fragment of coarse grit unglazed earthenware	11 th – 12 th century

Find No. #	Context No. #	Find Type	Date Range
55	102	Lid base fragment of unglazed earthenware.	Late 12 th – 15 th century

Find No. #	Context No. #	Find Type	Date Range
73	102	Perforated grey roofing slate	Late 12 th – 16 th century



APPENDIX IV:

Levels Register

Bridge House, Bridge Street, Tenby

LEVELS REGISTER

Levels (in meters)

0. 0.00 (*Marks approximately 2 meters above the road alongside the street frontage of the house*)
1. 0.22.
2. 0.64
3. 0.74
4. 0.74
5. -1.35
6. -1.32
7. 0.55
8. -6.60
9. -1.30
10. -1.34
11. -1.30
12. -1.26
13. -1.29
14. -1.34
15. -1.20
16. -0.74
17. -1.35
18. -1.03
19. -1.25
20. -1.10
21. -1.24
22. -1.16
23. -1.11
24. -1.30
25. -1.31
26. -1.18
27. -1.34
28. -1.41
29. -1.12
30. -1.31

APPENDIX VI:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Bridge House, Bridge Street, Tenby
Pembrokeshire

Site Name:	Bridge House, Bridge Street, Tenby, Pembrokeshire
Site Code:	BH/14/WB
PRN:	
NPRN :	
SAM:	N/A
Other Ref No:	HRSW Report No. 142
NGR:	SN 1355 0040
Site Type:	Early 19th century house, Medieval Well and floor
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Richard Scott Jones
Project Dates:	June - July 2014
Categories Present:	N/A
Location of Original Archive:	HRS Wales
Location of duplicate Archives:	Dyfed Archaeological Trust
Number of Finds Boxes:	1
Location of Finds:	Tenby Museum & Art Gallery
Museum Reference:	TME 2014:023
Copyright:	HRS Wales
Restrictions to access:	None



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