

The Village Shop, No.9 Angle Village, Angle, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire SA71 5AT.

Archaeological Watching Brief



By

Richard Scott Jones (BA, MA, MCIfA)

January 2024

HRS Wales Report No: 267

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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By

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Prepared for:

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On behalf of:

Ms L Middleton 9 Angle Village Angle Pembroke Pembrokeshire SA71 5AT

Date: January 2024

DAT Event No:

HRSW Report No: 267



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Non Technical Summary

The following report presents the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief during ground work for a proposed two-storey rear extension to replace existing single storey extension at the former Village Store, 9 Angle Village, Angle, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire SA71 5AT (centered on OS grid reference SM 8655/0290).

The specific objective of this work was to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground work for the cutting of foundation trenches and any required service trenches and report on the results.

In summary, the archaeological watching brief during groundwork for the proposed two storey extension at the former Village Store, No.9 Angle Village, exposed no significant finds, features or deposits earlier then the mid 19th Century. The groundwork did reveal however that there was a fairly significant depth to the silty sandy deposits in the rear of the Village Store before reaching the natural sandy grit at approximately 0.80m below the current ground level. Given the depth of this sandy silty deposit suggests that much of this deposit may have been imported to the site and given the height of the garden area to the south, which stands some 0.80 higher still, would suggest that the soil here has also been imported, or else it is a result of soil clearance following the construction of several properties along the village road in the mid 19th Century.

Although no medieval remains were exposed during the groundwork, the ground work was very limited in scope, and as such because of obvious medieval activity in the immediate area then there will certainly be sub surface medieval remains surviving, albeit also probably disturbed by mid 19th Century building works.

Crynodeb Antechnegol

Mae'r adroddiad a ganlyn yn cyflwyno canlyniadau Briff Gwylio Archeolegol yn ystod gwaith tir ar gyfer estyniad deulawr cefn arfaethedig i gymryd lle'r estyniad unllawr presennol yn yr hen Village Store, 9 Angle Village, Angle, Penfro, Sir Benfro SA71 5AT (yn ganolog ar grid OS cyfeirnod SM 8655/0290).

Amcan penodol y gwaith hwn oedd cynnal brîff gwylio archaeolegol yn ystod gwaith tir ar gyfer torri ffosydd sylfaen ac unrhyw ffosydd gwasanaeth angenrheidiol ac adrodd ar y canlyniadau.

I grynhoi, ni ddatgelodd y briff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod y gwaith sylfaen ar gyfer yr estyniad deulawr arfaethedig yn yr hen Village Store, Rhif 9 Angle Village, unrhyw ddarganfyddiadau, nodweddion na dyddodion arwyddocaol yn gynharach na chanol y 19eg Ganrif. Fodd bynnag, datgelodd y gwaith sylfaen fod dyfnder gweddol sylweddol i'r dyddodion tywodlyd siltiog yng nghefn Storfa'r Pentref cyn cyrraedd y graean tywodlyd naturiol tua 0.80m islaw lefel bresennol y ddaear. O ystyried dyfnder y tywodlyd siltiog hwn mae dyddodiad siltiog yn awgrymu y gallai llawer o'r dyddodyn hwn fod wedi'i fewnforio i'r safle ac o ystyried uchder yr ardd i'r de, sy'n sefyll tua 0.80 yn uwch fyth, byddai'n awgrymu bod y pridd yma hefyd wedi'i fewnforio. , neu fel arall mae'n ganlyniad clirio pridd yn dilyn adeiladu sawl eiddo ar hyd ffordd y pentref yng nghanol y 19eg Ganrif.

Er na ddatgelwyd unrhyw olion canoloesol yn ystod y gwaith tir, roedd y gwaith tir yn gyfyngedig iawn o ran cwmpas, ac o'r herwydd oherwydd gweithgarwch canoloesol amlwg yn yr ardal gyfagos, mae'n sicr y bydd olion canoloesol o dan yr wyneb yn goroesi, er bod canol y 19eg ganrif yn tarfu arnynt hefyd fwy na thebyg. gwaith adeiladu.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The following report presents the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief during ground work for a proposed two-storey rear extension to replace existing single storey extension at the former Village Store, 9 Angle Village, Angle, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire SA71 5AT (centered on OS grid reference SM 8655/0290).
- 1.2 The specific objectives of this work were to:
 - Undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground work for the cutting of foundation trenches and any required service trenches and report on the results.
- 1.3 The Technical Appendices for this report contains the following information:

Appendix I: Figures;

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Appendix III: Archive Cover Sheet

Site Location & Description (see Figures 1-4)

- 1.4 The former Village Store, No.9 Angle Village is located along the B4320 road in the centre of the village of Angle, approximately 9 miles west of Pembroke Dock and 12 miles west of Pembroke in the county of Pembrokeshire, centred on grid reference SM 8655/0290). The former shop is positioned facing north with the former school building on the opposite side of the road. Running alongside the garden attached to the Village Store and also running beneath it on its western side, is a culverted stream, which continues beneath the road and then continues northwards. The proposed two storey extension is to be positioned at the rear of the property which backs onto the ruins of a former Medieval Fortified Manor House (PRN 3090; PE069) positioned just at the rear of the garden area, marked on early OS maps as 'Castle remains' and known as Angle Castle. Very little now remains of this former building apart from three sides measuring approximately 20ft x 15ft. Historical sources record these remains as both Angle Castle, a Hall House and as a possible Nunnery, However, what is certain, in 1715 it was used as an Almshouse.
- 1.5 Further east of the property, approximately only 60 meters away is the parish church and graveyard of St. Mary's. Although the present standing church is post medieval in date, the church is mentioned in Medieval tax documents dated 1291, which suggests that the present church has medieval foundations. North of the Village Store is also the remains of a medieval Tower House and Dovecote, further evidence of medieval settlement.
- 1.6 In view of the above, it has been considered possible that buried archaeological features could extend into the application area where any ground works for the proposed development could reveal and destroy buried archaeological remains.

Planning Background

1.7 A planning application for the proposed refurbishment and two storey extension to No.9 Angle Village was submitted to Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (henceforth PCNPA) on the

17th February 2023 (Ref: NP/21/0786/FUL). Planning permission was granted on the 9th March 2023 but with the following archaeological condition:

"No development shall take place until a qualified and competent archaeologist has submitted a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval in writing by the local planning authority. This WSI will describe the different stages of the work and demonstrate that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time. On behalf of the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors (DAT DM) will monitor all aspects of this work through to the final discharging of the condition. This work will not be deemed complete until all aspects of the WSI have been addressed and the final report submitted and approved. It is anticipated that the written scheme would need to consider the following.

- 1.8 1. The presentation of a written scheme of investigation, prepared for the applicant by a qualified archaeological contractor. This document will need to be approved in writing by your Authority before development commences.
 - 2. The Written Scheme should include information on how the applicant intends to ensure that archaeological interests are protected.
 - 3. The document should provide specific information on the scope of the work, the methodologies and standards to be applied and the name of the personnel selected to carry out this work.
 - 4. The Written Scheme should specify archaeological monitoring arrangements with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Heritage Management, the archaeological advisors to the planning authority.
 - 5. A report will need to be produced on the results of the work.
 - 6. The applicant is strongly advised to consider contingency arrangements in the event of the unexpected discovery of significant archaeological material.

Reason: to protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development".

Historical & Archaeological Background

1.9 The Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Historic Landscape Character Assessment describes the village of Angle as lying '.........at the western tip of the south Pembrokeshire peninsula and comprises Angle village and its associated field system. It lies within the parish of Angle, which is probably commensurate with the medieval Manor of Angle. Angle is a planned village of probable post-conquest date, presumably closely contemporary with the establishment of the manor c.1100. The main street appears to have been a primary feature. A planned row, still represented by straight co-axial field boundaries north of the main street, is possibly of two phases but the initial phase is probably immediately post Anglo-Norman conquest in date. Boundaries to the south of the main street may preserve the pattern of earlier open fields. This type of regular row settlement can be found elsewhere in Pembrokeshire. The southern edge of this field system is defined by a prehistoric trackway, known as 'The Ridgeway', that follows the main east-west ridge across south Pembrokeshire. The northern edge of the field system is defined by steep sea-cliffs. The medieval Manor of Angle was a mesne lordship of the Lordship of Pembroke representing 2 knights' fees. It formed part of the de Clare share of the Lordship of Pembroke when it was partitioned in 1247, but in

matters of administration remained subject to Pembroke. The 14th century manor comprised 21/2 carucates of land. During the later medieval period, it appears to have been subdivided into two manors, 'Angle' and 'Hall in Angle'. In c.1600 Angle itself was under the tenure of one Walter Rees, while Hall formed part of the extensive Perrott holdings. By 1613 the entire holding was in the hands of the Earl of Essex. Ultimately Angle came to lie within the extensive Cawdor Estate under the Campbells of Castlemartin manor. In 1805, the estate was acquired by John Mirehouse of Brownslade. Angle was further divided into an area of ecclesiastical land-ownership. Angle church had been appropriated to the Benedictine Priory at Monkton, Pembroke, The living was both a rectory and a vicarage. In 1175-76, Giraldus Cambrensis was Rector of Angle. So there were at least three high-status occupants within the manor that breaks up into three corresponding parts. The church and rectorial glebeland lie to the north of the main road, and feature a late-medieval tower-house and dovecote. 'The Castle', a late-medieval administrative hall-house south of the road appears to represent the caput of the Lord of the Manor of Angle. The Hall, to the east, is secondary and may well be on the same site as the centre of the 'Hall place in Angle' of c.1600. It remains inhabited to this day. North Studdock and Hubberton are post-medieval farms partly established over the former open fields. There has since been some limited conifer planting for game-cover and windbreaks. The area has remained primarily agricultural and the tithe map of 1842 shows the village and enclosed strip fields very much as today'. (from Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Historic Landscape Characterisation – Angle)

Development Proposals (see Figures 5-6)

- 1.20 The proposed development proposes to refurbish the ground floor store/café and to erect a two-storey extension to replace an existing single storey extension. The first floor will be used as two bedroom flat And the groundfloor is to be used as a commercial premises with a small café at the rear.
- 1.21 Groundwork will entail the demolition of the existing single storey extension, the cutting of new foundation trenches with a semi-concrete raft and the cutting of new service trenches where considered necessary.

Geology

1.22 The geology of the area falls within a zone of Undifferentiated Dinantian Rocks consisting of limestone with subordinate sandstone and Acgillaceous rocks.

2 Aims & Objectives

2.1 The key objective of the archaeological presence on the site is to supervise all penetrative groundwork for the construction of the proposed new extension and to ensure the investigation and recording of any archaeological finds, features and deposits. The aims of the watching brief, as defined by the ClfA (2014) were to:

- Allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundwork.
- 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

Watching Brief

- 3.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by HRS Wales staff using current best practice on the 22nd January 2024.
- 3.2 All work was carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and followed the CIfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (CIfA 2014).
- 3.3 All proposed groundwork was undertaken under close and constant archaeological supervision. All machine dug groundwork undertaken by the contractor was done using a mechanical digger with a toothless grading bucket.
- 3.4 All archaeological deposits or features when encountered were investigated and recorded. All finds recovered during the watching brief were to be bagged and a grid coordinate was taken using a handheld GPS device in order to locate the find-spot with the OS national grid.
- 3.5 Any recording required was to be carried out using HRS Wales recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.
- 3.6 Where considered necessary 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 both the OS National Grid and all local site and ground plans.
- 3.8 Photographs were appropriated in digital format, using a 24 mega-pixel DSLR camera in RAW format, to be exported later to TIFF format.

4 Cartographic Sources (see Figures 7 – 11)

- 4.1 Tithe Map for Angle Parish (1842)
- 4.4 The tithe map for the Angle parish is dated 1841. The site of the Village Store, No.9 Angle Village is not marked. However the area in which it is later located is shown as an enclosed area with a roofed building to the south, presumable the Medieval Hall/Almshouse. This enclosed area is numbered as No. 264, which according to the tithe apportionment was owned at the time by one John Mirehouse, who

rented the land out to tenants.

- 4.5 OS Fist Edition Map (1869)
- 4.6 The Village Store building is now shown on the OS first edition map of 1869, however not marked as a store at this time. This would suggest that the building was constructed between 1842 1869. The former medieval hall/castle/Almshouse is marked as 'Castle Ruins' with the culverted stream also shown
- 4.7 OS Second Edition Map (1906)
- 4.8 No great change from the earlier editio, apart from a small building to the west of the 'Castle Ruins' now being absent alongside the culverted stream.
- 4.9 OS 1953 Edition Map
- 4.10 No great change from the earlier edition.

5 Results of Watching Brief (see Figure 12 - 14)

- 5.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken over one (1) day on the 22nd January 2024.
- 5.2 Groundwork entailed the cutting of a number of foundation trenches in the same position of the earlier foundation trenches from a former existing extension. This existing extension had already been demolished weeks earlier and the resulting rubble cleared from the site. This demolition and clearance work exposed a number of concrete rafts and existing services.
- 5.3 Following the demolition of the earlier extension and clearance of the resulting rubble, an examination of the exposed concrete rafts exposed at the northern area informed that these concrete rafts could be left in situ and the new walls built on top of the earlier wall foundations. It was also concluded that the existing services could be reused. However, three foundation cuts would still be necessary at the southern end of the area.
- 5.3 All number enclosed in () refer to contexts encountered.

A) Foundation Trenches

5.4 Following demolition of the existing extension at the southern end of the area and clearance of the resulting rubble and tiled floor, a dark silty sandy deposit (103) with occasional 19th Century pottery fragments became exposed. Pottery included fragments of blue on white ware, white ware, Windsor ware and stone ware. At the far east end of the area was a concrete raft that had once supported a N-S wall of the former extension, but was also serving as a base foundation for an extension at No.8 next door. Initially, groundwork entailed the cutting of this concrete in order to put in a N-S foundation cut. However, following an attempt at removal of this cut section of concrete, it was discovered that this concrete surface was approximately 0.50m in thickness. As such it was decided to excavate a narrower slot, approximately 0.30m in width alongside this concrete and use part of the concrete

surface again as a foundation for the new extension. As such, only a 0.30m deep trench was dug N-S alongside this concrete base through the same silty sandy deposit (103). A further 0.30-40m slot was cut E-W across the southern area. Both these slots exposed no significant archaeology other than occasional 19th century pottery fragments and sea shells, including cockles, oysters and scallops. The foundation cut for the N-S wall on the west side of the area was to be dug much deeper than the earlier trenches, given that it was positioned parallel to the culverted stream. Following the removal of the remains of the former N-S wall of the existing extension and the removal of a large lump of concrete and rubble (107) that had once supported a modern sink unit, the slot was excavated to a maximum depth of only 0.80m. Once the silty sandy deposit (103) had been removed to a depth of approximately 0.30m, a band of similar sandy silty soil became exposed with a greater concentration of sea shells with it, including 19th Century pottery fragments. This deposit (104) measured only approximately 0.15m – 0.20m in depth. Directly below this was a further silty sandy deposit (105) which reached a depth of approximately 0.40m in depth. No dateable material was recovered from this deposit. At approximately 0.80m in depth a natural sandy grit (108) became exposed, this depth being at the same depth as the culverted stream to the west.

- 5.5 Continued ground reduction to approximately 0.30m above the foundation cuts in the central area between the foundation cuts, exposed a ceramic stone foul drain (109) that was running in a SE NW direction across the area and was probably 1940/50 in date. This foul drain was positioned below the concrete base at the SE end of the area and appeared to be serving a neighbouring property.
- 5.6 Other than the above mentioned deposits and 19th Century material, the only other find was the remains of a red brick built drain (110) positioned at the eastern end of the area. This drain appeared to be mid 19th Century in date and was likely a remnant from the former Victorian house when it was constructed c.1842 1869.
- 5.7 Other than this, no other significant or datable finds, features or deposits were observed from the ground work within this trench.

5.8 B) Service Trenches

5.9 The majority of existing services were being reused, with the only new services running through already heavily disturbed ground.

6 Conclusion & Recommendations

6.1 The archaeological watching brief during groundwork for the proposed two storey extension at the former Village Store, No.9 Angle Village, exposed no significant finds, features or deposits earlier then the mid 19th Century. The groundwork did reveal however that there was a fairly significant depth to the silty sandy deposits in the rear of the Village Store before reaching the natural sandy grit at approximately 0.80m below the current ground surface level. Given the depth of this sandy silty deposit suggests that much of this deposit may have been imported to the site and given the height

of the garden area to the south, which stands some 0.80 higher still, would suggest that the soil here has also been imported, or else it is a result of soil clearance following the construction of several properties along the village road in the mid 19th Century.

6.2 Although no medieval remains were exposed during the groundwork, the ground work was very limited in scope, and as such because of obvious medieval activity in the immediate area then there will certainly be sub surface medieval remains surviving, albeit also probably disturbed by mid 19th Century building works.

7 Acknowledgements

Thanks to; Ms L Middleton for allowing access to work area to undertake supervision of the proposed works.

8 Bibliography

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Other Sources

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Cadw. Listed Building database

Soils of England and Wales 1983. Sheet 2: Wales, 1:25000

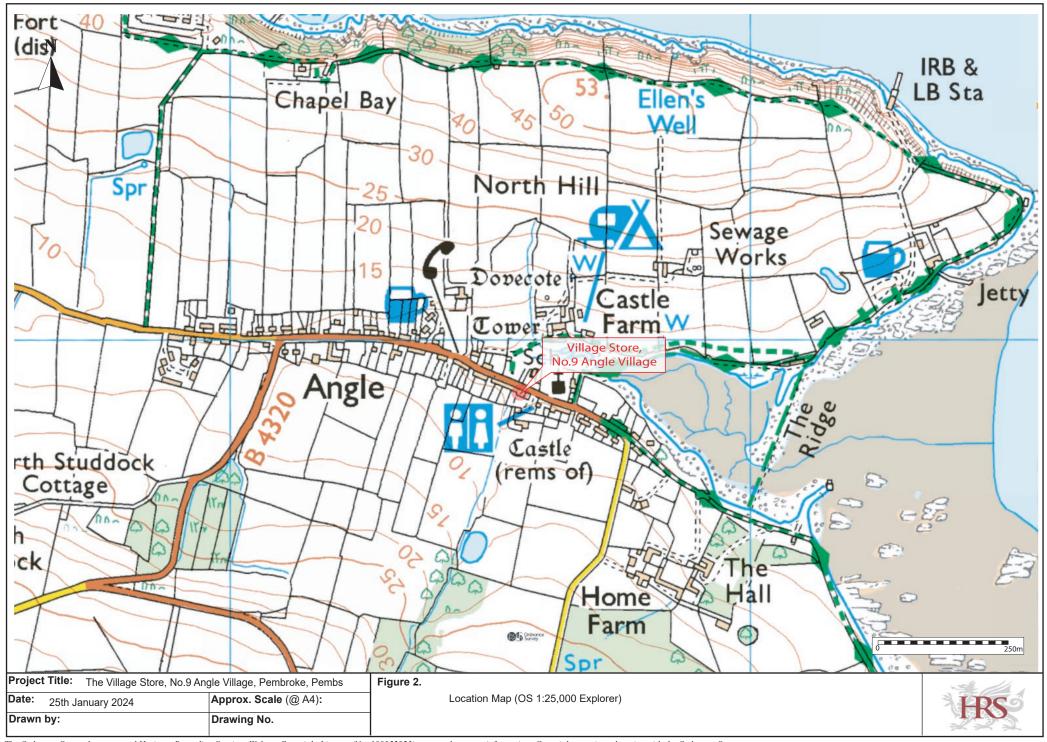
Cartographic Sources

- Ordnance Survey Landranger (1:50,000)
- Ordnance Survey Explorer (1:25,000)
- Tithe Map for Angle Parish (1841)
- Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1869 (1:10560);
- Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of 1906 (1:10560);
- Ordnance Survey 1953 Map Edition (1:10560);

APPENDIX I:

Figures







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Drawing No.

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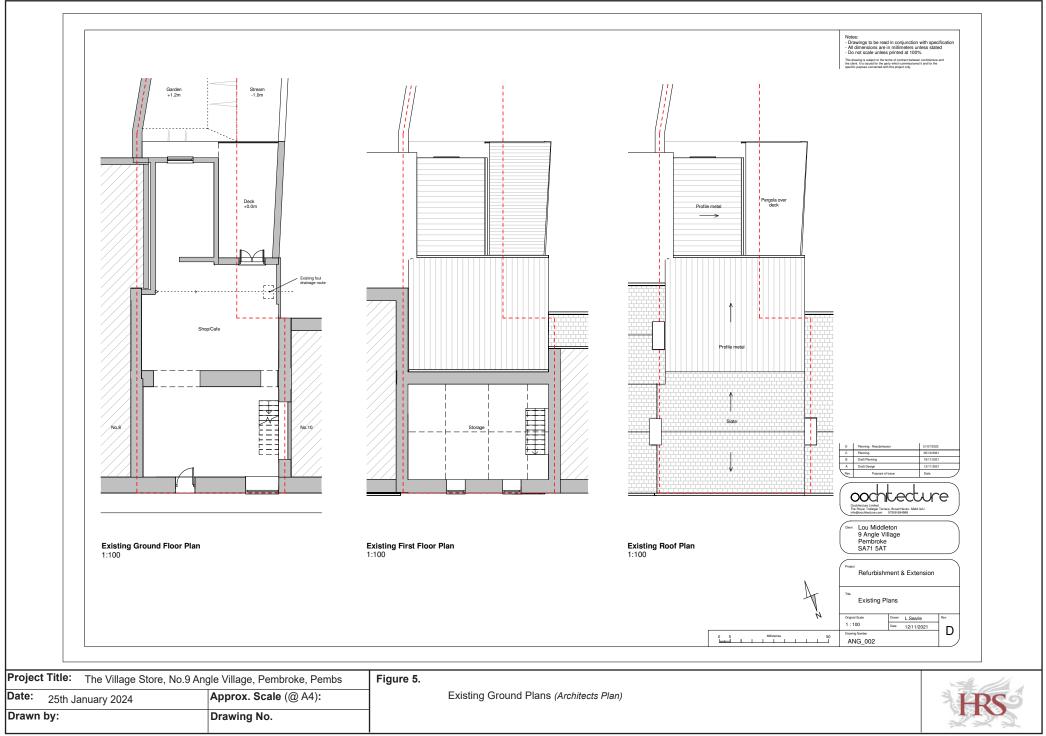
Notes:
- Drawings to be read in conjunction with specification
- All dimensions are in millimeters unless stated
- Do not scale unless printed at 100% Ordnance Survey Ukmapcentre.com Location Plan **Design Statement** 1:1250 9 Angle Village is a mid-terrace property and former shop located on the main road which dissects the village of Angle. The site lies within the designated Conservation Area and the Pembrokeshire Coast The building was previously used as the general store/shop with cafe/takeaway service (use class A1 and A3), however the shop has been closed for several years and is now in a dilapidated state which requires refurbishment throughout. The proposal aims to revive the building, retaining it's former use as a shop (A1) selling everyday products, with a deli style cafe to the rear (A3). The deli shall offer an area to sit inside with views out to the rear garden, or offer a takeaway service. To generate additional revenue for the business and support the viability of the shop, the first floor will be extended to the rear and made into a 2 bed holiday apartment (C3). We hope that reinstating the shop in the village, will provide some much needed local facilities, create a community space for social interaction and also a 'destination' to attract visitors and encourage further investment within Angle and the local area. The emphasis will be on good quality, fresh and locally produced food whereever possible. It will be aimed at providing a service to the villagers year round, but also ensuring that the large seasonal visitor population has the ability to shop locally rather than having (remains of) to drive to Monkton or Main Street. Operationally the shop has proposed opening hours of 8am-8pm Mon-Fri and 10am-3pm Sat-Sun, but will need to respond to local and seasonal demand as required. The shop/deli will employ a manager and approximimately 2-3 staff, hopefully from the village or immediate surrounding areas. The materials will be in-keeping with the surrounding context of the Conservation Area, with rendered walls, slate roof, and painted timber windows and doors to the front elevation. The front facade and streetscape will be conserved and the works will enhance the aesthetic group value of the terrace. Conservation rooflights will allow more natural daylight into the living areas at the rear and PV panels are proposed on the South East Elevation to offset some of the electrical demand of the building. The rear extension will have a pitched slate roof and rendered side walls with dark grey aluminium glazing. A culverted stream runs down the length of the site which the existing building currently spans over at the front. The proposed extension will include some improvement works to the culvert. We will liase with LDconsent team to develop this package of work. The works will be in accordance with the current Building Regulations, with a full plans submission submitted prior to commencement of the works. 9 Angle Village Pembroke SA71 5AT Refurbishment & Extension Location Plan **Existing Block Plan** Proposed Block Plan 1:500 1:500 wn L.Searle As indicated Date 19/11/2021 0 5 Milmetres 50

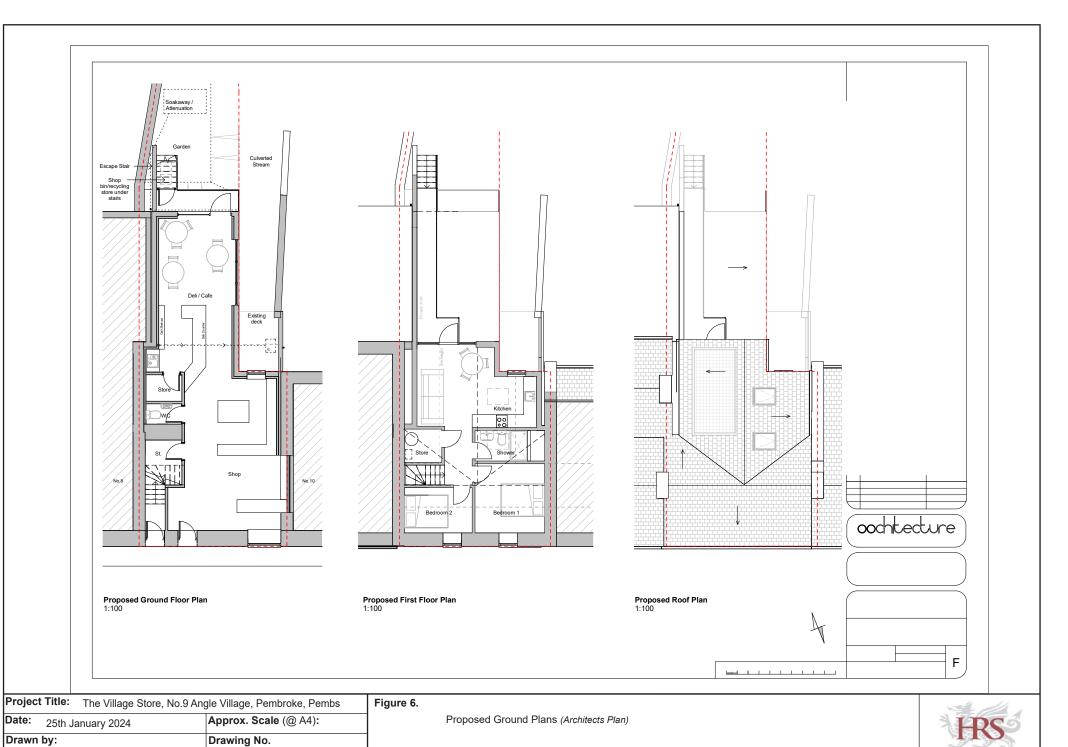
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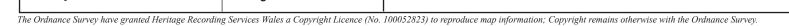
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General Site Location Block Plan (Architects Plan)







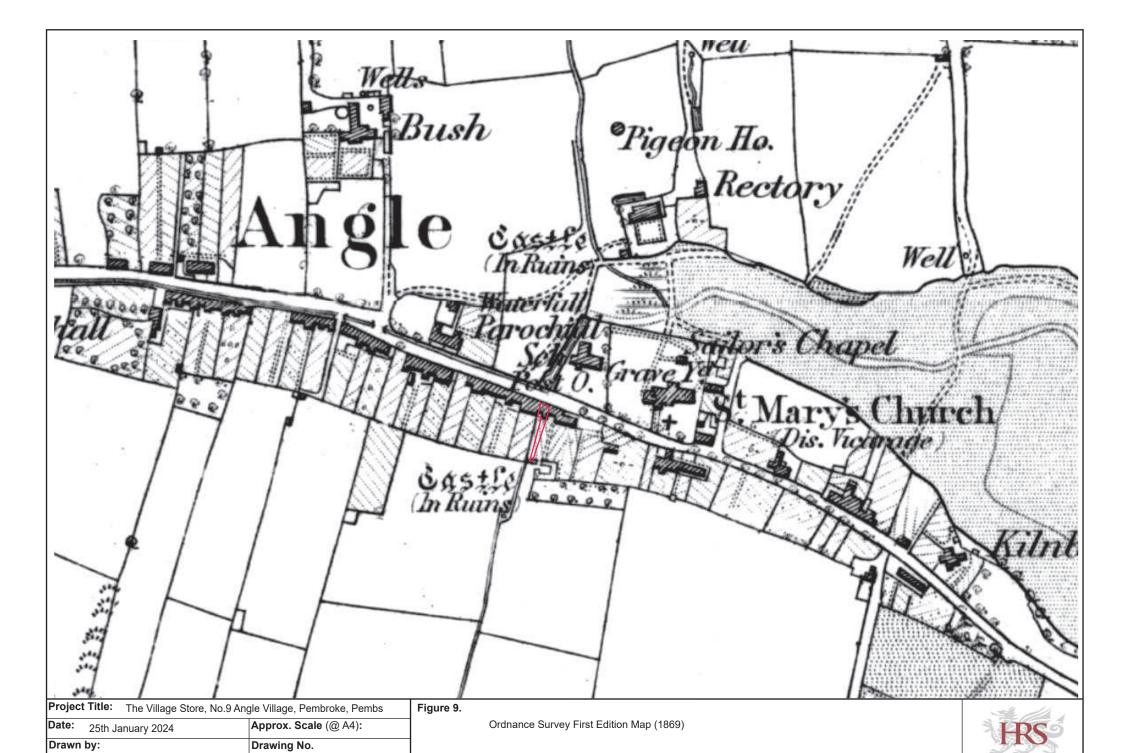


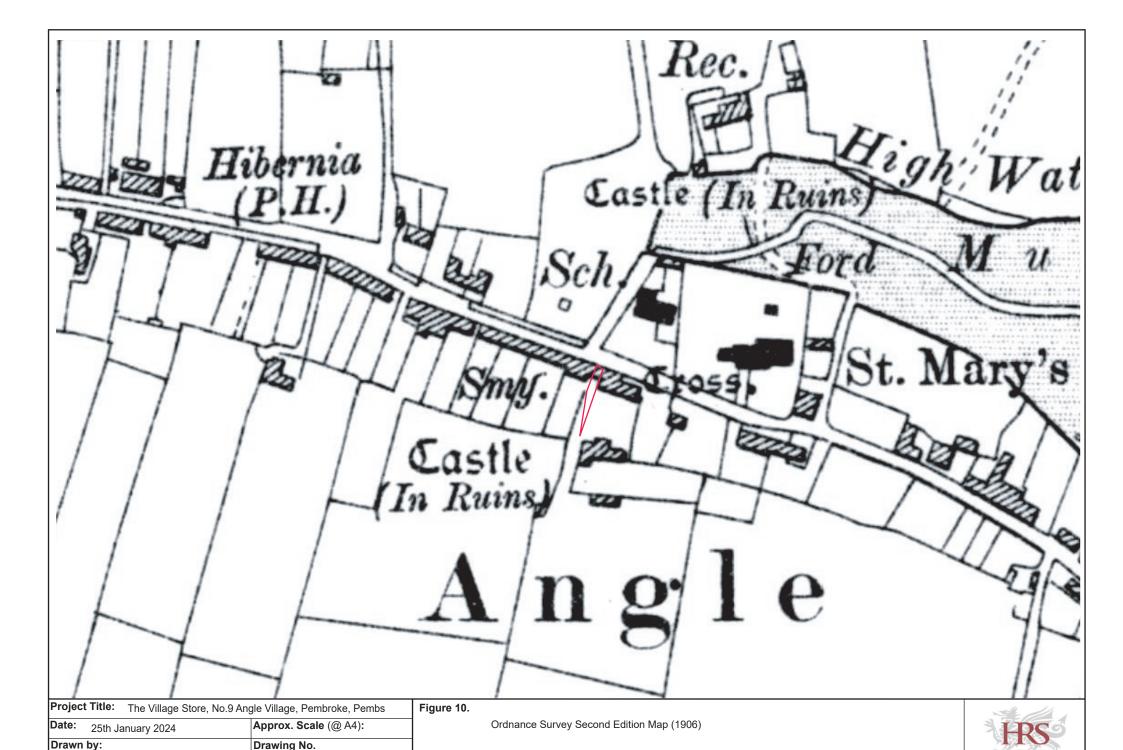
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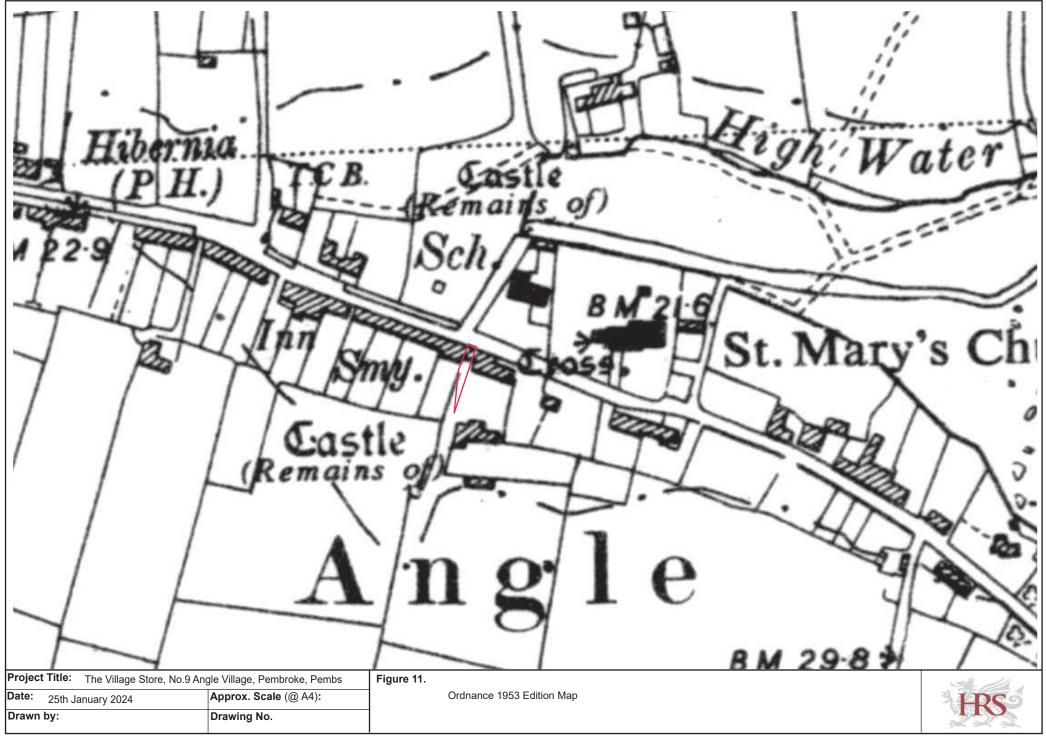
Tithe Apportionment Details (1841)

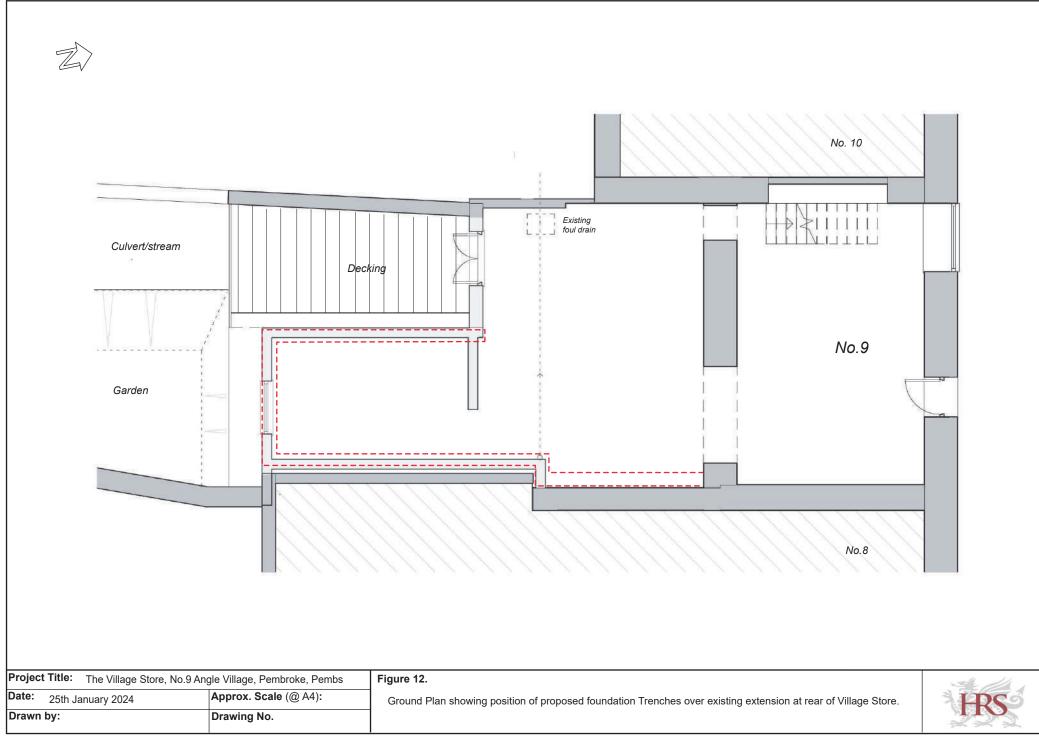
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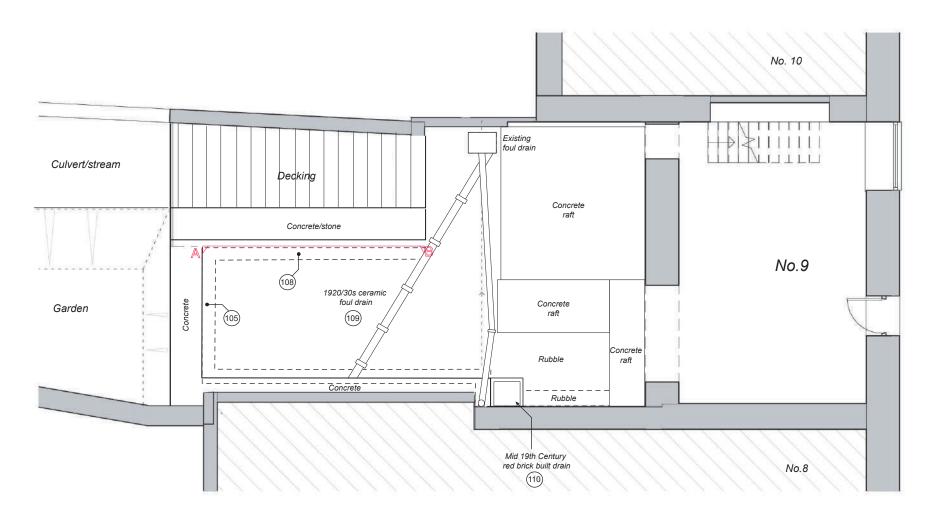




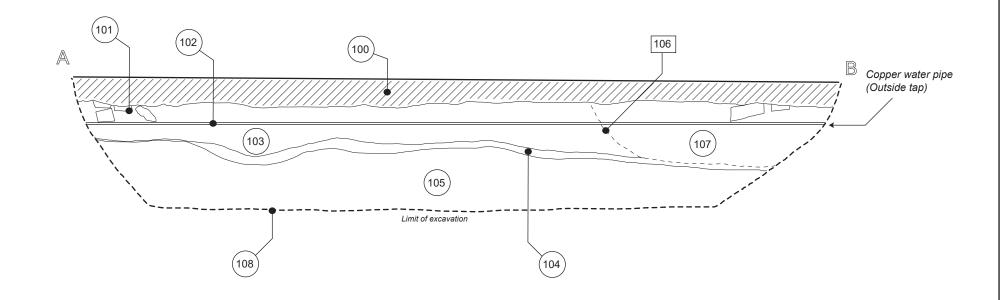








Project Title: The Village Store, No.9 And	gle Village, Pembroke, Pembs	Figure 13.	S 11
Date: 25th January 2024	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	Ground Plan of proposed extension area following groundwork.	IRS
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Contexts

- 100. Deposit Modern Concrete & Stone (E side of culverted stream)
- 101. Deposit Modern rubble layer (Red bricks, stones, sand etc)
- 102. Service Copper (Cu) water pipe.
- 103. Deposit Sandy soil with late 19th / early 20th Century material.
- 104. Deposit Layer of shells (Cockle, Oyster and Scallop) and 19th Century pottery fragments.
- 105. Deposit Sandy/silty soil with occassional shells and stones. No pottery fragments.
- 106. Cut Cut of modern side wall trench filled with concrete and rubble.
- 107. Deposit Fill of cut 106 containing modern rubble and concrete.
- 108. Natural Natural sandy grit.
- 109. Structure Ceramic foul drain (c.1940/50s).
- 110. Structure Red brick built drain (Mid 19th Century).



Pro	Project Title: The Village Store, No.9 Angle Village, Pembroke, Pembs		Figure 14.	4/1
Dat	e: 25th January 2024	Approx. Scale (@ A4):	East facing section A - B	IRSO
Dra	wn by: RSJ	Drawing No.		

APPENDIX II:

Photo plates



Plate 01. View of front facade of Village Store with scaffolding at front. Looking eastwards.



Plate 03. View of front facade of Village Store with scaffolding at front. Looking westward.



Plate 02. View of front facade of Village Store with scaffolding at front. Looking eastwards toward church.



Plate 04. View of front facade of Village Store with scaffolding at front. Looking southwest.

Project Title: The Village Store, No.9 Angle Village, Angle, Pembroke Date taken: 25th January 2024

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones Plate No.





Plate 05. View of rear elevation of Village Store following demolition of former extensions. Looking north.



Plate 07. View of rear area of Village Store following demolition of former extensions and marking out of foundation trenches. Looking southward.



Plate 06. View of rear elevation of Village Store following demolition of former extensions and marking out of foundation trenches. Looking northward.



Plate 08. Garden area and culverted stream at rear of Village Store. Note former medieval fortified manor house remains at left of photo ivey covered.

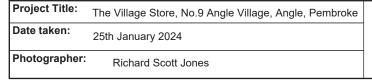








Plate 09. View garden area to south of proposed development and remains of the medieval fortified manor house covered in ivy (PRN 3090). Looking SE.



Plate 12. Working shot during cutting of concrete on east side of proposed garden area in order to initially create foundation trench. Looking NE.



Plate 10. View of culverted stream in garden area at rear of Village Store.



Plate 11. View of proposed extension area at rear of Village Store. Looking northward.



Plate 13. Stripping back of exposed ground surface at rear of Village Store following demolition of existing extensions. Looking N.

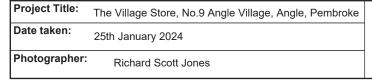


Plate No.





Plate 14. Stripping back of exposed ground surface at rear of Village Store following demolition of existing extensions. Looking N.



Plate 16. Stripping back of exposed ground surface at rear of Village Store following demolition of existing extensions. Looking N.



Plate 15. Stripping back of exposed ground surface at rear of Village Store following demolition of existing extensions. Looking N.



Plate 17. Stripping back of exposed ground surface at rear of Village Store following demolition of existing extensions. Looking N.

Project Title: The Village Store, No.9 Angle Village, Angle, Pembroke

Date taken: 25th January 2024

Plate No.

14 - 17

Photographer:

Richard Scott Jones





Plate 18. Working shot during stripping back of exposed ground surface at rear of Village Store following demolition of existing extensions. Looking N.



Plate 20. Working shot during cutting of foundation trench alongside culverted stream. Looking NW.



Plate 19. Working shot during stripping back of exposed ground surface at rear of Village Store following demolition of existing extensions. Looking N.



Plate 21. Working shot during cutting of foundation trench alongside culverted stream. Looking NW.

Project Title: The Village Store, No.9 Angle Village, Angle, Pembroke

Date taken: 25th January 2024

Photographer: Richard Scott Jones

Plate No.





Plate 22. Completed ground work at rear of Village Store following demolition of existing extensions. Looking N.



Plate 24. Completed ground work at rear of Village Store following demolition of existing extensions. North facing section. Looking S.



Plate 23. Completed ground work at rear of Village Store following demolition of existing extensions. East facing section. Looking NW.



Plate 25. Completed ground work at rear of Village Store following demolition of existing extensions. Looking N.

Project Title: The Village Store, No.9 Angle Village, Angle, Pembroke

Date taken: 25th January 2024

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Plate No.



Photographer:

Richard Scott Jones



Plate 25. East facing section A- B. Looking W.

Project Title:	The Village Store, No.9 Angle Village, Angle, Pembroke	
Date taken:	25th January 2024	
Photographer:	pher: Richard Scott Jones	

Plate No.

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APPENDIX III:

Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

The Village Store, No.9 Angle Village, Angle, Pembrokeshire.

ARCHIVE DESTINATION - RCAHMW

Site Name:	The Village Store, No.9 Angle Village, Angle, Pembrokeshire.
Site Code:	TVS9/2024/WB
PRN:	3090
NPRN:	-
SAM No.	PE069
Other Ref No.	HRSW Rpt No. 267
NGR:	SM 8655/0290
Site Type:	Medieval Settlement.
Project Type:	Archaeological Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Richard Scott Jones
Project Date(s):	22nd January 2024
Categories Present:	None
Location of Original Archive:	HRSW
Location of Duplicate Archive:	RCAHMW and Heneb (Dyfed)
Number of Find Boxes:	N/A
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Ref:	N/A
Copyright:	HRS Wales

None

Restrictions to Access:



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