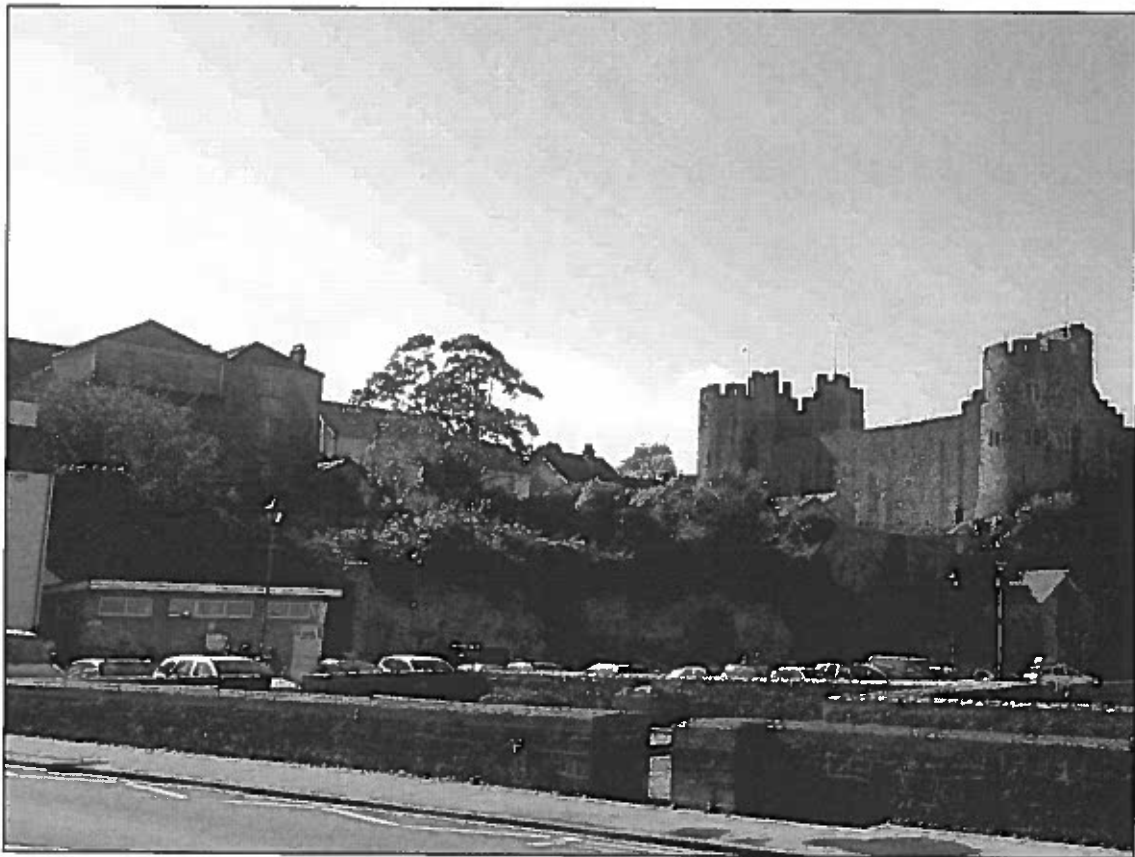


4, 5, 6 Castle Terrace and 7 & 8 Northgate Street, Pembroke Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment



Report by: Trysor

For: Kinver Kreation

October 2012



4, 5, 6 Castle Terrace and 7 & 8 Northgate Street, Pembroke Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

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Trysor Project No. 2012/268

For: Kinver Kreation

October 2012

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Cover photograph: South Quay, Pembroke viewed from the north

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DYDDIAD 19^{eg} Hydref 2012

DATE

19th October 2012

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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1. Summary

1.1 This Historic Environment Assessment has been undertaken by Trysor for Kinver Kreations, to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a series of proposed developments associated with the renovation of properties at 4, 5 & 6 Castle Terrace and 7 & 8 Northgate Street, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire. The proposed developments would take place close to an area where archaeological potential has been demonstrated by excavations in the 1990s and could potentially affect the historic environment in an area where urban settlement is thought to have been focused since medieval times.

1.2 This Assessment has looked at all known historic assets within a defined study area, based on a modified area of 314m east to west by 183 metres, fully covering the proposed areas of development and the surrounding area. The urban character of the proposed development site meant that any impacts would only be felt in a relatively limited environment. This area is defined below in 4.1 and 4.3 and illustrated in Figure 2. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted for the assessment and historic maps and select published sources were also used.

1.3 A field visit was also undertaken on October 16th, 2012 to examine the properties in question and the surrounding area. A record was made of previously unrecorded historic assets encountered during this visit. It is important to note, however, that the derelict condition of the five buildings which are the subject of the proposed development meant that it was not possible to examine them internally. External examination was also frustrated by the overgrown nature of the gardens associated with the properties. Photography was virtually impossible at each property due to the thick vegetation surrounding the rear of each property.

1.4 The Assessment shows that very few historic assets around the proposed development would be exposed to any impact. Only a relatively small number of historic assets within the area of the proposed development have been assessed as being likely to experience a High impact. On the whole it is felt that intention of the developer to undertake sympathetic renovations to the five properties and their garden areas would result in positive improvements to historic assets which are currently in a poor state of repair.

1.5 The Assessment also shows that there were only a small number previously unrecorded historic assets which could be identified within the proposed development area. These were all garden features such as boundary walls and a set of stone steps.

1.6 There is a high potential that buried archaeological deposits exist in the gardens and some mitigation is suggested in relation to these areas.

1.7 There is also some evidence that early cellars survive beneath the properties in Castle Terrace, possibly of early post medieval or even medieval date. The recording of features in these cellars is proposed in advance of any works.

2. Introduction

2.1 Kinver K creations, Chestnut House , Main Street, Goodwick, Pembrokeshire SA64 0BL acting as agents for Cathal McCosker of Gainsborough Dairy House, Sherbourne, Dorset have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a Historic Environment desk-based assessment to support a proposed planning application for the proposed development of five properties at Castle Terrace and Northgate Street, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire. The desk-based Historic Environment Assessment has been prepared in line with the Institute for Archaeologists standard (IfA, 2012).

2.2. The proposed development

The planning application for the proposed development relates to the renovation and refurbishment of 4, 5 and 6 Castle Terrace and 7 and 8 Northgate Street to create 3 retail units, 7 flats, 7 maisonettes and 1 HMO with five bedroom units. The five buildings are current derelict. 4 and 5 Castle Terrace are a Grade II Listed Building, (LB number 6313) as is 7 Northgate Street (Listed Building 6425). It is also proposed that existing garden areas to the rear of 5 and 6 Castle Terrace and 7 Northgate Street will be restored.

2.3 This Historic Environment Assessment was primarily requested in order to evaluate the historic environment, archaeological constraints and possible mitigations in relation to the planning application.

3. Copyright

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Plate 1: The overgrown garden to the rear of 5, Castle Terrace

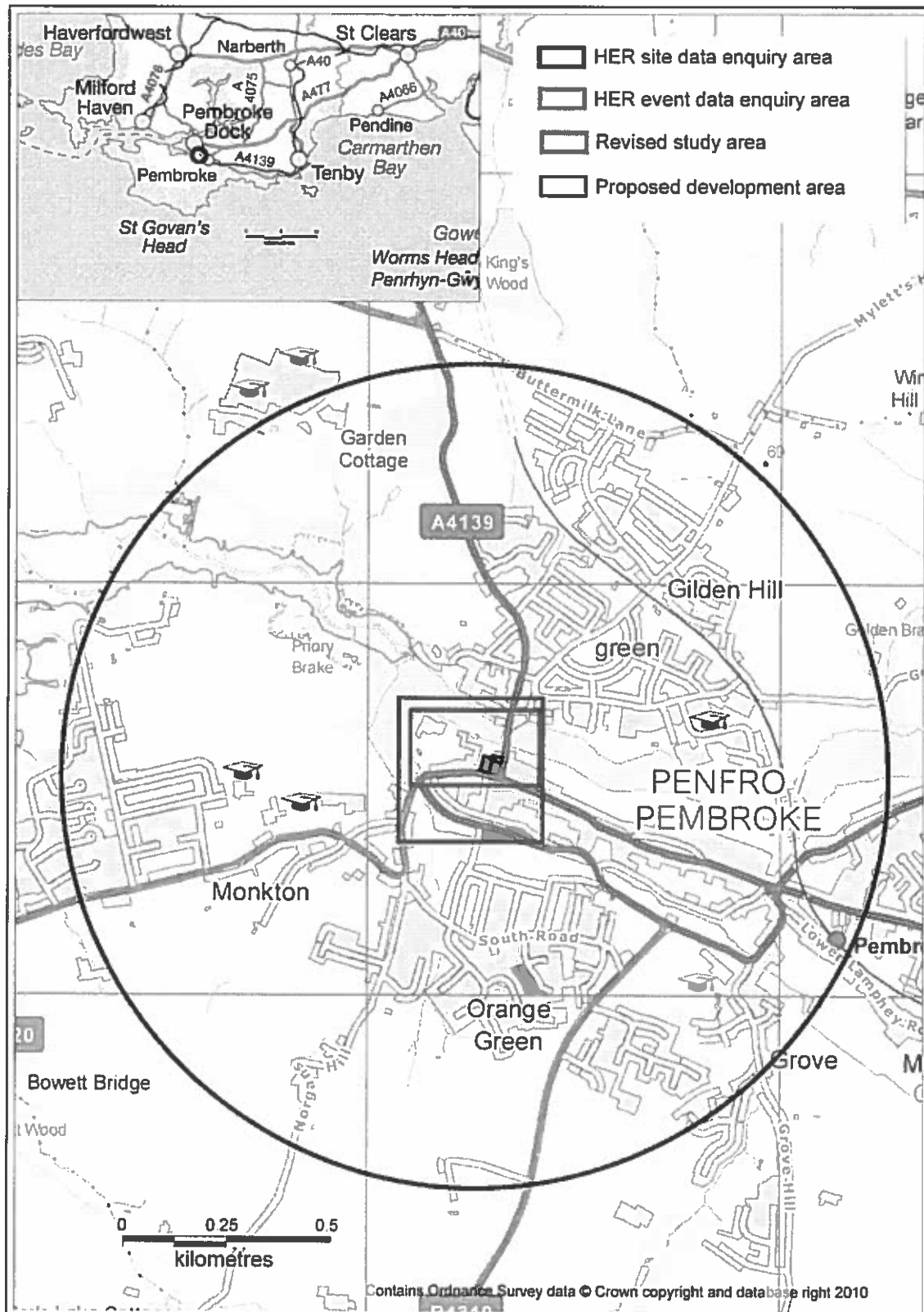


Figure 1: The location of the study area

4. Methodology

4.1 In order to define the appropriate area for this assessment, an HER enquiry was made to obtain all archaeological site records within a 1 kilometre circle centred on SM9826201533, and all event data within a square, 0.35kilometre x 0.35 kilometre, centred on SM9825101547 (*see Figure 1*).

4.2 A visit was made to the properties to be included in the planning application on October 16th, 2012. The visit made it possible to consider issues of proximity and intervisibility between the proposed development area and historic assets within it and in the surrounding area. It is important to note, however, that the derelict condition of the five buildings which are the subject of the proposed development meant that it was not possible to examine them internally. External examination was also frustrated by the overgrown nature of the gardens associated with the properties. Photography was virtually impossible at each property due to the thick vegetation surrounding the rear of each property.

4.3 The field observation also allowed for a more focused area to be defined for the desk-based assessment. It was found that most of the historic town of Pembroke would be shielded from any view of the proposed development area by surrounding dwellings and commercial premises. The revised area for the historic environment desk-based assessment is therefore highlighted in Figure 1 and shown in more detail in Figure 2. This was a much reduced area than the initial assessment area outlined in 4.1 and also shown in Figure 1, but includes the area which would be expected to experience some impact as a result of the development, by reason of proximity or intervisibility.

4.4 The following components of the historic environment were considered, where relevant;

- a) Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- b) Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings, including newly identified sites of historic importance
- c) Listed buildings and their settings.
- d) Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development.
- e) Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- f) Registered Historic Landscapes
- g) Non-registered historic landscapes
- h) Conservation areas
- i) Landmap Aspect Areas of Significance
- j) Buried archaeological potential
- k) Palaeoenvironmental potential
- l) Hedgerows and Field Pattern
- m) Ancient woodland
- n) Place-name evidence
- o) Findspots

4.5 Pembrokeshire County Council commissioned a desk-based assessment in 2010 for a larger area but which fully contained the current proposed development area, (Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2010). This produced a full assessment and the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) report includes detailed historical information, including a

range of documentary and cartographic sources and an overview of previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the proposed development. DAT's 2010 report was not however focused specifically on the properties which are the subject of the 2012 project and did not consider in detail any possible impacts on the historic environment which might arise from the proposed development, as there were no specific proposals to consider in 2010. This new assessment has been able to draw upon the information contained within DAT's 2010 report in order to look at all issues which arise out of the proposed development.

4.6 The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Pembrokeshire, held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was consulted to ensure any new material was included. The HER enquiry for the revised Historic Environment Assessment Area yielded 76 records. Cadw records for the same area were 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and 34 Listed Buildings.

4.7 The listing descriptions made available by Cadw on the Historic Wales Portal were consulted for all listed buildings within the study area.

4.8 The National Monuments Record (NMR) was also consulted for the assessment area. All NMR records duplicated those in the HER but a synthesis of the information contained in both was possible.

4.9 No visits were made to the archives and National Library as this had been done for the previous assessment in 2010. Historic Ordnance Survey maps and the John Speed map of 1610 were used and in some cases the evidence reassessed. Modern aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2009, were also used to inform the assessment.

4.10 As well as the 2010 desk-based assessment, other reports have been used, in particular the account of excavations in 1995 in the garden plots of the proposed development area, see Lawler, 2001.

4.11 This assessment criteria are guided by *Welsh Office Circular 60/96* and the ASIDOHL2 Process outlined in the *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*.

4.12 The site visit was carried out on October 16th, 2012 and undertaken in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. Previously unknown features were recorded and an assessment was made of the condition of known historic assets. The visit was carried out in perfect weather conditions, with excellent visibility.

4.13 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and fieldwork was entered into a bespoke database in Access 2003 format to create a project dataset. The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.

4.14 As a result of the desk-based assessment and the site visit, the project dataset contained 66 records. Some HER records were discarded as they were for duplicate records.

4.15 Each of the historic assets recorded in the Historic Environment Assessment dataset has been assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². The significance of each site has been determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Unknown (Features Needing Further Investigation). The results of this exercise are reproduced in Appendix C and shown on Figure 3, page 8.

4.16 Once the project dataset was deemed to be accurate and comprehensive, an assessment of impact was carried out in relation to each recorded site or feature. This included an assessment of the Direct and Indirect impact of the proposed development on each recorded site or feature within the assessment area, giving a simple *Yes* or *No* value. This has taken into account both physical and non-physical impacts and comments on each site are also included.

4.17 The overall level of impact on each site was then assessed, the categories *High*, *Moderate*, *Low*, *None* and *Unknown* being used, see Figure 4, page 12. Where an impact could be identified it was further categorised as a *Positive* or *Negative* impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary of sites where an impact is recorded is tabulated in Table 1 below.

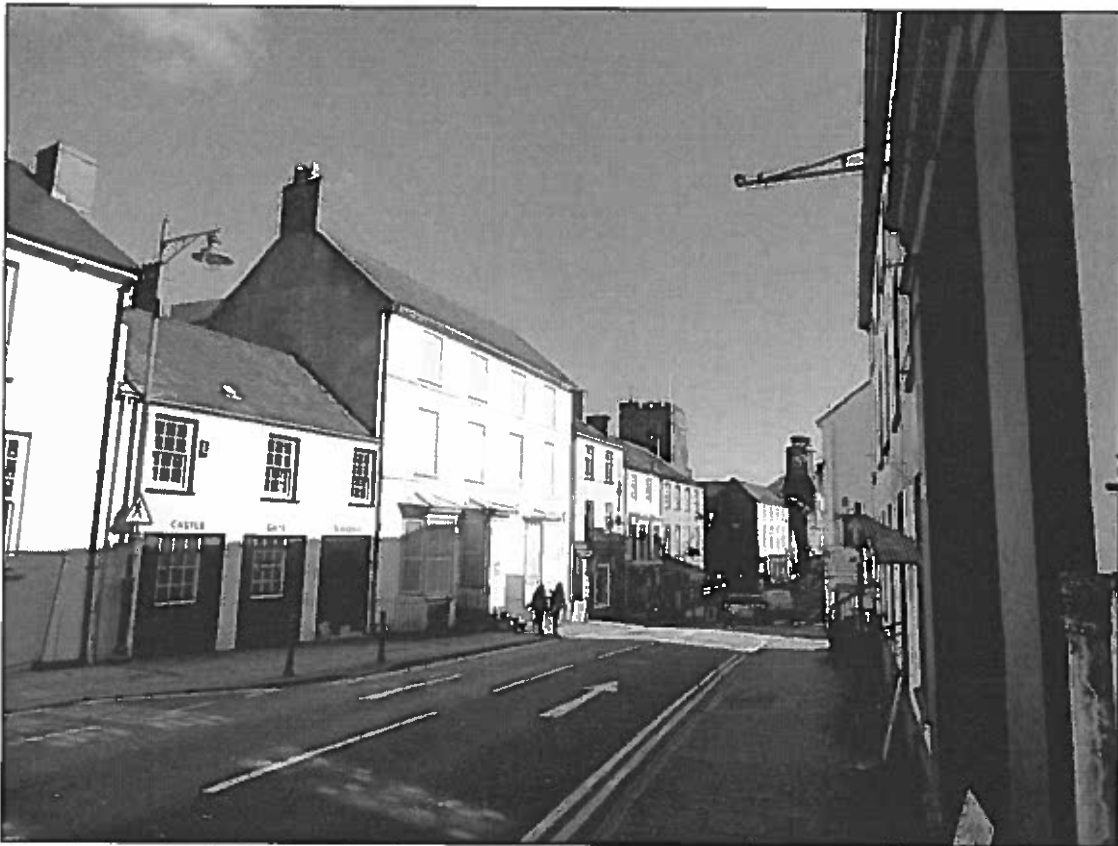


Plate 2: Number 4, 5 and 6, Castle Terrace, Pembroke (4 & 5 occupy the large building to the centre of the photograph, with 6 to their left).

¹ Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 1996.

² Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value are criteria defined in Cadw's Conservation Principles publication, 2011.

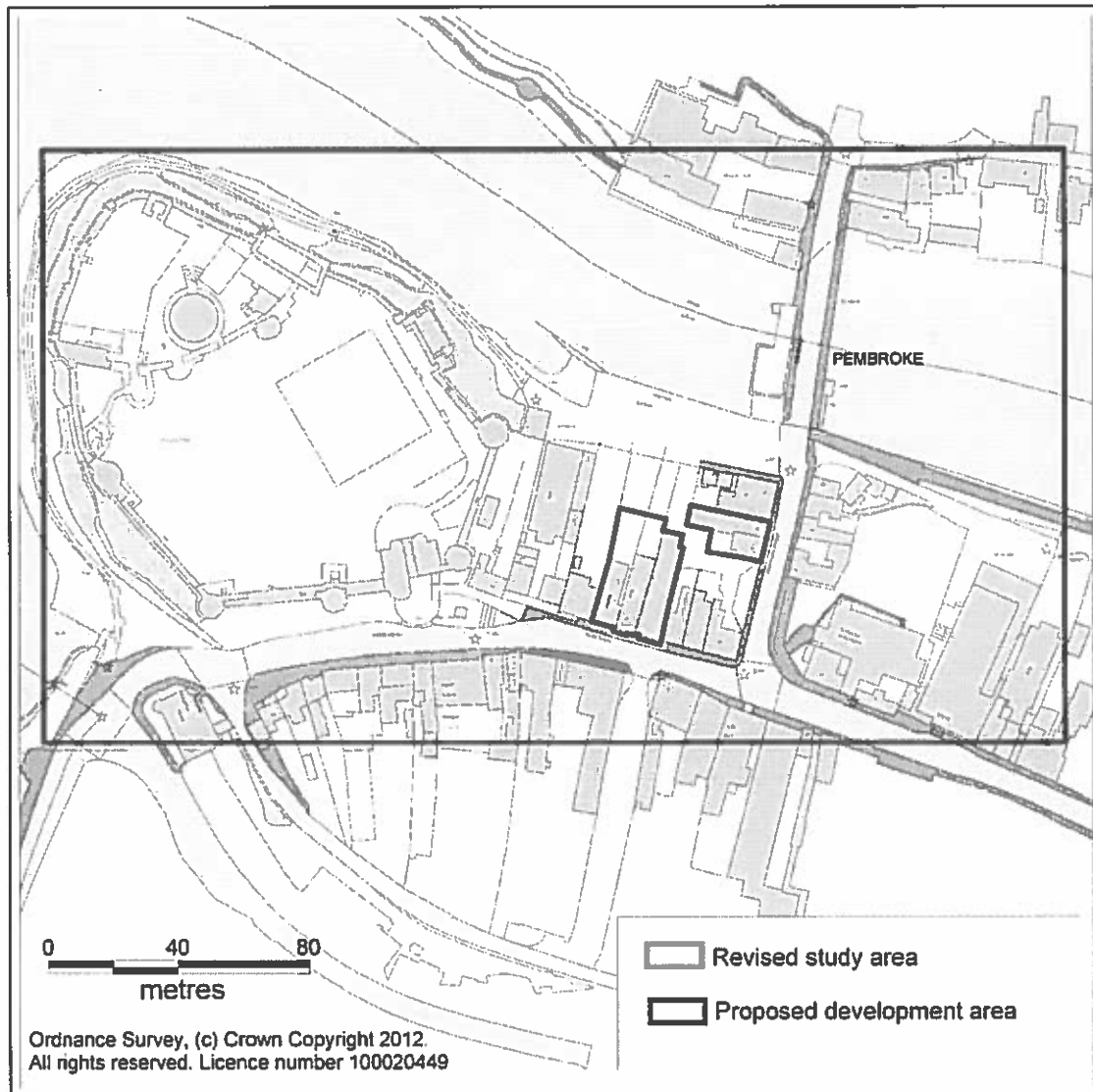
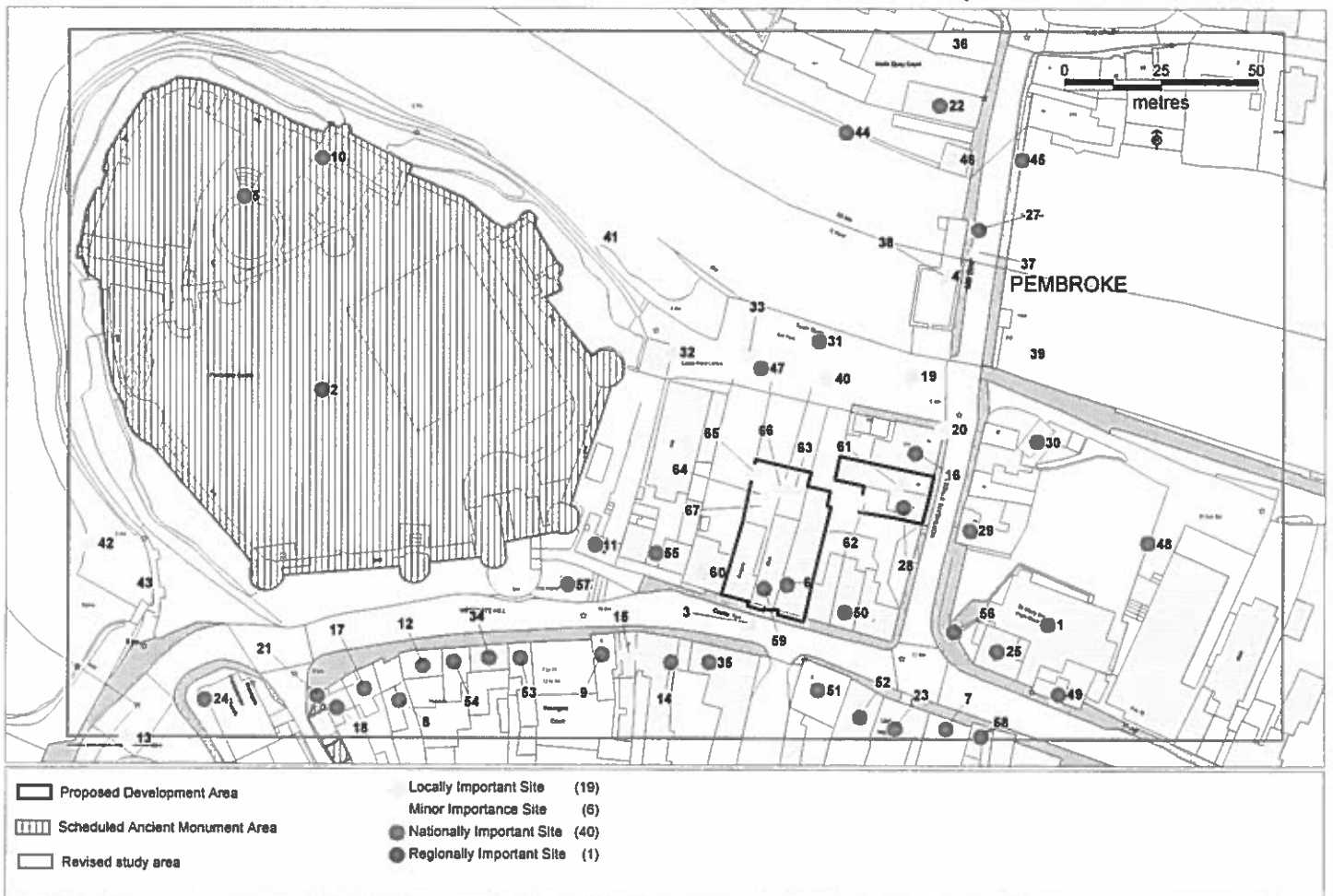


Figure 2: The proposed development area and revised study area



5. Historical and Archaeological Overview

5.1 The proposed development site is located within an area of considerable archaeological and historic interest, where some unanswered questions associated with the early history of Pembroke remain. There is no evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area, apart from some finds of Mesolithic date in the Wogan Cave (ID number 10), beneath Pembroke Castle. Several Roman coins (ID number 2) were found on the castle site during the 1880s, but their significance is not known.

The whole of the proposed development would take place within 50 to 100 metres of the medieval castle of Pembroke (ID number 5), which stands to the west. The castle was founded circa 1094, as a timber and earthwork fortification, but was rebuilt as a substantial stone fortress during the early 13th century. The castle declined in later medieval times, although it was brought back into use in the 1640s, during the Civil War period, when it saw some action, including a siege, and it is known that some repairs were undertaken to the defences of both the castle and town (Lawler, 2001, 174). Following the siege, the castle was taken by Parliamentary forces and its towers and parts of its curtain wall were blown up to prevent its reuse. It lay in a ruinous state until the late 19th century when some repairs were undertaken, with a very considerable restoration then following in the 1920s. The castle, famous as the birthplace of Henry VII, is now a popular visitor attraction.

The proposed development would take place within the boundaries of the medieval town which grew outside the castle and was protected by a town wall and series of fortified gates, also built during the 13th century. The area of the proposed development is therefore thought likely to have been occupied by burgage plots during medieval times, although Georgian and Victorian buildings and gardens now overlie any evidence of earlier settlement. The houses within the study area have been built along the line of two of the historic roads of Pembroke town. To the east is Northgate Street (formerly Dark Lane) which runs into the town from the north and was originally entered via the North Gate in the town defences. To the south is Castle Terrace, which links Main Street with the castle and also to Westgate Hill, where the road ran out of the town via the West Gate, a portion of which still survives. The medieval market cross stood in what is now Castle Terrace, indicating that this was an important part of the medieval town.

The precise layout of the medieval town is not understood in detail. Many of the Georgian and Victorian properties of the town have cellars, some of which have vaulted ceilings which have been attributed possible medieval dates, but there has been no coherent survey of these remains and their significance remains uncertain. The generally long, narrow garden plots associated with the post medieval dwellings and commercial properties in the historic core of the town are thought to follow the boundaries of the medieval burgages.

The character of the town is now very much dominated by the town houses and shops which were built during the 18th and 19th century, a large number of which have been given Listed Building status for their Georgian and early Victorian architecture.

5.2 In 1993 South Pembrokeshire District Council commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust to undertake an archaeological assessment of an area including North and South Quay, Pembroke in advance of potential redevelopment of the area (Ludlow, 1993). A series of recommendations were made for a programme of trial excavations and geophysical survey to be undertaken in advance of any development at either quay. It was also recommended that the retaining wall (ID number 47), which divides the gardens behind Castle Terrace from the South Quay, should be surveyed and archaeologically recorded.

5.3 In 1995, the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust carried out a series of small trial excavations in the gardens to the rear of Castle Terrace and opened test pits on the South Quay (Lawler, 2001). The excavations in the gardens demonstrated that there was a considerable depth of deposits, which deepened northwards. It was thought that the retaining wall (ID number 47) might be of 17th century date and potentially relate to the Civil War period. The ground had been made up to the south of the wall, so that the gardens are up to 4 metres higher than the South Quay car park to the north of the wall. The excavations in Trench 1, in the garden of 6, Castle Terrace, revealed part of a medieval wall, its base at 3 metres below the present surface level. The medieval wall was overlain by soils which included 17th century pottery which seem to be layers which are beginning to build up against retaining wall ID number 47. In the same garden, Trench 2 was excavated to bedrock and an undated rock-cut ditch, up to 1.75 metres deep and 4 metres wide was found. Augering was also undertaken in the garden of 7, Castle Terrace, which showed the garden soils to be relatively thin closer to the houses in Castle Terrace, all hitting bedrock at less than 1 metre deep.

5.4 Other archaeological interventions were undertaken in the vicinity during the 1990s. In 1995, the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust also carried out excavations to the rear of the Drill Hall, Castle Terrace (GGAT, 1995). A watching brief was also undertaken by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust to the rear of the Drill Hall in 2002, which did not identify any archaeological deposits of significance (DAT, 2002).

6. Castle Terrace & Northgate Street: Impacts on historic environment elements

6.1 The Historic Environment Assessment has evaluated the level and nature of impacts on each of the historic assets within the study area (see Figure 4) which are recorded in the project dataset. Five categories of impact were used; High, Moderate, Low, None and Unknown. Where an impact could be identified it was further categorised as a *Positive* or *Negative* impact.

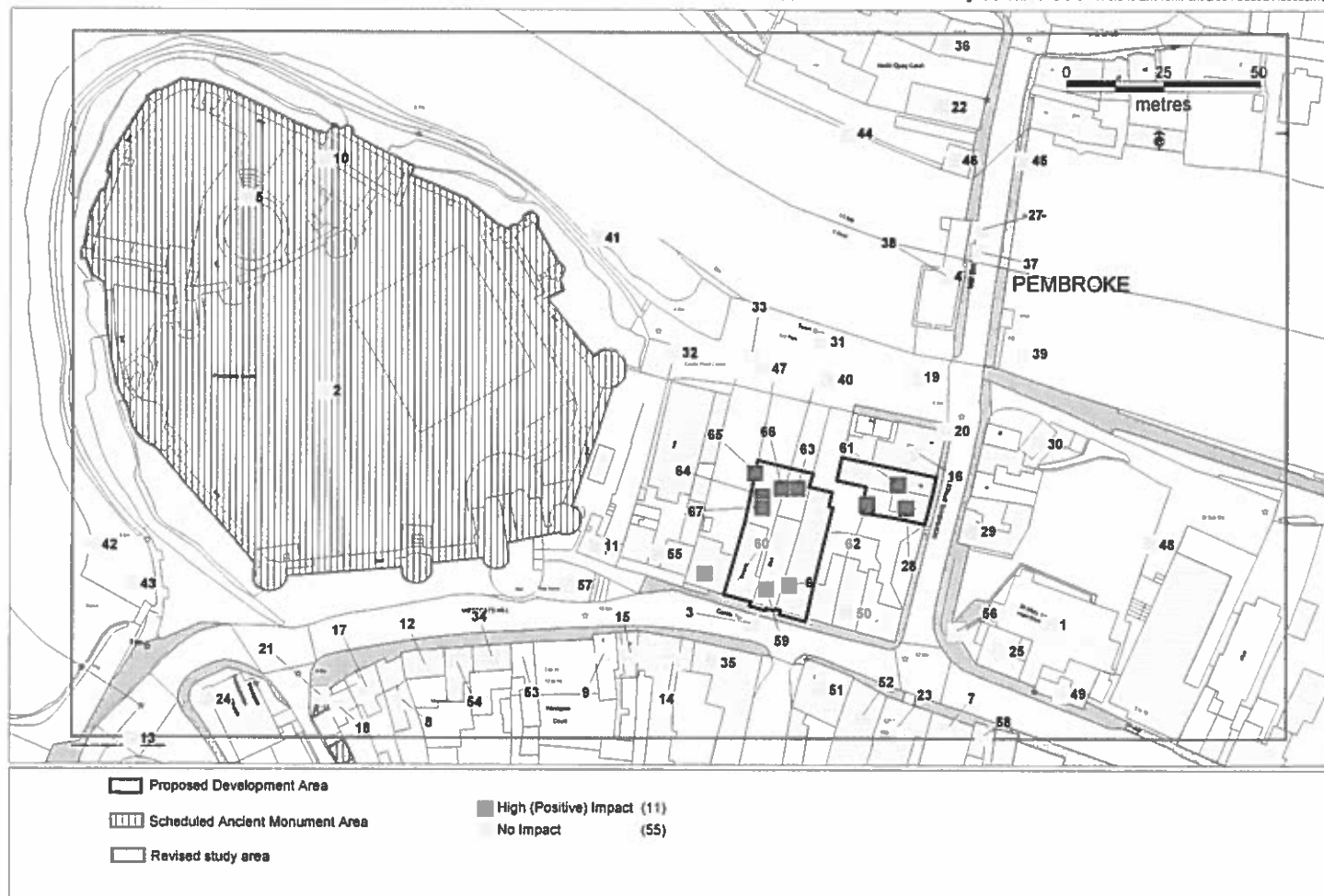
6.2 The proposed development involves the sympathetic restoration of existing buildings which are currently in a poor state of repair. The proposals, as outlined in the Design and Access Statement (Kinver, 2012), would result in a positive impact on the townscape, returning the buildings into use and restoring their external appearance to a condition that would be in keeping with their original character. For this reason, the impact assessment has found that there would be no negative physical or visual impact on the surrounding area, providing the outlined proposals are adhered to. The full list of historic assets within the study area, and the details of their impact assessment is included in the Impact Table in Appendix B and shown in Figure 4.

6.3 The following table (Table 1) includes those historic features which would be affected by the proposed development. These all fall within the proposed development area.

6.4 Table 1 – Historic assets with High impact. There are 11 historic assets recorded in the project dataset which have been assessed as having a High impact resulting from the proposed developments. The stated intention of the developed to sympathetically renovate the properties and their gardens would mean that the impacts can be seen as being positive in character. This list includes each of the five properties and their associated gardens and garden features such as the steps and boundary walls identified during the field visit;

Table 1: High Impact (see Appendix B for details)

High (Positive) Impact	
6 NO.4, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING
28 NORTHGATE STREET NO.7	Post Medieval DWELLING
59 NO.5, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING
60 NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING; SHOP
61 NO.8, NORTHGATE STREET, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING?; STOREHOUSE?
62 GARDEN OF NO.7, NORTHGATE STREET, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN
63 GARDEN OF NO.5, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN
64 GARDEN OF NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN
65 BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN NO.6 & 7, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval WALL
66 BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN NO.5 & 6, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval WALL
67 GARDEN STEPS, NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN STEPS



7. Castle Terrace & Northgate Street: Archaeological issues and mitigations

The following list of elements within the proposed development is derived from Table 1 above. The locations of the features are shown in Figure 5.

7.1 No.6, Castle Terrace (ID number 60).

7.1.1 Description. This is a three-storey building of probable early to mid-19th century date. The lowest floor is in effect a basement, below road level on the southern side of the building, but opening out at ground level into the garden to the north. A possible southern room of this basement is not accessible, has not been surveyed, and there are no plans to incorporate it into the development. No. 6 may have been built as commercial premises and was used as a doctors' surgery in modern times, undergoing some internal changes when it was converted for this purpose. The property has been empty for several years. It is not a listed building (see Site Gazetteer for more information).

7.1.2 Constraints. The external character of this building fits in with the general character of the terraced row which makes up Castle Terrace and other streets in the historic core of Pembroke. This character is defined by the late Georgian and early Victorian architecture of the town and is highlighted in both Conservation Area and Historic Landscape Characterisation documentation for Pembroke town. It is important that the external character of the building is retained or enhanced. Internally, the building has already undergone changes during its conversion into a doctors' surgery, with partitions added to create office space and waiting rooms. Restoring the property to its original layout is desirable.

7.1.3 Mitigation. A photographic record, with an appropriate scale, should be made of each floor of this property before any work is undertaken. Appropriate materials should be used for any new external windows and doors and colours appropriate for the setting and period of the property should be used for any external decoration.

7.2 Garden of No.6, Castle Terrace (ID number 64).

7.2.1 Description. The garden plot to the rear of No.6 is a long, narrow parcel of land. It measures about 34 metres long by up to 9 metres wide. It is proposed that only the first 16 metres at the southern end of the garden will be included in the development. A timber fence will be erected across the garden to divide it from its northern end. The garden includes the stone steps (ID number 67) and is flanked by stone walls ID numbers 65 & 66).

7.2.2 Constraints. This garden may possibly follow the boundaries of a medieval burghage plot. It is known that below some 50cm of garden soil there are deposits of early post medieval and medieval date and no excavation into these deposits should be made without archaeological mitigation. The garden, in its present form, certainly dates to the first half of the 19th century, when it served as a well set out, formal garden to the property. The defining walls (ID numbers 65 & 66) must be retained, as well as the stone steps (ID number 67) and its associated revetment wall. The retention of the garden boundary walls is particularly significant in view of the proposal to divide the garden into two portions with a timber fence, thereby

interrupting the long, narrow character of the garden which is thought to follow the shape of a medieval burgage plot. The survival of the walls alone will maintain the original form of the garden parcel.

7.2.3 Mitigation. The proposal is merely to clear the vegetation which has overwhelmed the garden and erect a timber fence to divide the garden into northern and southern parcels. During this work, care must be taken not to damage or disturb the stone walls ID numbers 65 & 66 or the stone steps (ID number 67), which are historic features. If fence posts are inserted deeper than 50cm to erect the timber boundary fence, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief is considered as there may be archaeologically significant deposits in this area. The timber fence must be constructed in a fashion that does not damage or threaten to damage the walls which define the eastern and western sides of the garden.

7.3 Steps in Garden of No.6, Castle Terrace (ID number 67).

7.3.1 Description. This is a flight of five stone steps, which descend from the upper to the lower part of the garden in No.6. They are built through a 1.7 metre high revetment wall.

7.3.2 Constraints. This is a historic feature believed to have been added to the garden in the 19th century and needs to be retained. The steps or the revetment wall may overlie earlier post medieval or medieval archaeological deposits which should not be disturbed.

7.3.3 Mitigation. Sympathetic repair or maintenance of the steps and revetment wall, as outlined in the Design and Access Statement (Kinver, 2012), would be acceptable, but any further groundworks or excavations should be accompanied by archaeological mitigation, such as an evaluation or watching brief.

7.4 Wall between the Gardens of No.6 & 7, Castle Terrace (ID number 65).

7.4.1 Description. This wall was heavily overgrown when visited in October 2012 and could not be safely investigated. It is thought to be a stone wall, and stands over 2 metres high and is thought to have been in position since at least the mid-19th century, possibly following the line of a medieval burgage plot boundary.

7.4.2 Constraints. This is an historic boundary wall and its retention and maintenance is important to the coherence of the garden to the rear of No.6.

7.4.3 Mitigation. The clearance of the vegetation which currently obscures the wall must be carried out carefully in order to prevent accidental damage to the structure. The construction of a new timber boundary fence across the garden, at right angles to the wall, should be carried out carefully to abut the wall, not cut into it.

7.5 No.5, Castle Terrace (ID number 59).

7.5.1 Description. This late Georgian dwelling, which may originally have formed one half of a larger house including No.4, was remodelled in the 19th century and turned into an Ex-Servicemen's Club in the 20th century (see Site Gazetteer for more information). It has four-storeys, the bottom storey being below the road level on Castle Terrace, but opening out at garden level to the northern, rear side of the house. The building is listed for its external character as part of the historic townscape.

7.5.2 Constraints. The external character of this building fits in with the general character of the terraced row which makes up Castle Terrace and other streets in the historic core of Pembroke. This character is defined by the late Georgian and early Victorian architecture of the town and is highlighted in both Conservation Area and Historic Landscape Characterisation documentation for Pembroke town. It is important that the external character of the building is retained or enhanced. Internally, the building has evidently been changed from its original layout, both during the 19th and 20th centuries, especially when used as a club. There is a cellar beneath the southern side of the building, but it was not accessed by Cadw inspectors when the listing description was prepared for the property. In view of the apparent survival of early post medieval and medieval features in the cellar of No.4, it seems possible that features of interest may survive here also.

7.5.3 Mitigation. A photographic record, with an appropriate scale, should be made of each floor of this property before any work is undertaken. This must include the cellar area, which may include early features comparable with those surviving in No.4. Appropriate materials should be used for any new external windows and doors and colours appropriate for the setting and period of the property should be used for any external decoration.

7.6 Garden of No.5, Castle Terrace (ID number 63).

7.6.1 Description. The garden plot to the rear of No.5 is a long, narrow parcel of land. It measures about 30 metres long by up to 6 metres wide. It is proposed that only the first 13 metres at the southern end of the garden will be included in the development. A timber fence will be erected across the garden to divide it from its northern end. This garden is in a poor state of maintenance and heavily overgrown with large buddleias and other shrubs and creepers. It could not be fully examined when visited in October 2012.

7.6.2 Constraints. This garden may possibly follow the boundaries of a medieval burgage plot. It is thought that below some 50cm of garden soil there are deposits of early post medieval and medieval date and no excavation into these deposits should be made without archaeological mitigation. The garden, in its present form, certainly dates to the first half of the 19th century, when it served as a well set out, formal garden to the property. The boundary wall along its western side (ID number 66) must be retained. The retention of the garden boundary wall is particularly significant in view of the proposal to divide the garden into two portions with a timber fence, thereby interrupting the long, narrow character of the garden which is

thought to follow the shape of a medieval burgage plot. The survival of this wall alone will maintain the original form of the garden parcel.

7.6.3 Mitigation. The proposal is merely to clear the vegetation which has overwhelmed the garden and erect a timber fence to divide the garden into northern and southern parcels. During this work, care must be taken not to damage or disturb the stone wall ID number 66, which is an historic feature. If fence posts are inserted deeper than 50cm to erect the timber boundary fence, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief is considered as there may be archaeologically significant deposits in this area. The timber fence must be constructed in a fashion that does not damage or threaten to damage the boundary wall along the western side of the garden.

7.7 Wall between Gardens of No.5 & 6, Castle Terrace (ID number 66).

7.7.1 Description. This substantial stone wall separates the gardens of No.5 and No.6. It stands up to 2.4 metres high and seems to have been built in two sections. The wall nearest the house is about 0.60 metres thick, but north of a narrow break in the wall its thickness reduces to 0.40 metres. (see the Site Gazetteer for further detail).

7.7.2 Constraints. This is an historic boundary wall and its retention and maintenance is important to the coherence of the garden to the rear of No.5.

7.7.3 Mitigation. The clearance of the vegetation which currently obscures the wall must be carried out carefully in order to prevent accidental damage to the structure. The construction of a new timber boundary fence across the garden, at right angles to the wall, should be carried out carefully to abut the wall, not cut into it.

7.8 No.4, Castle Terrace (ID number 6).

7.8.1 Description. This late Georgian dwelling, which may originally have formed one half of a larger house including No.5, was remodelled in the 19th century and turned into a hotel during the 20th century. Part of the building has been fire-damaged in modern times, which has apparently led to the collapse of the stairs. It has four-storeys, the bottom storey being a cellar below the road level on Castle Terrace, but opening out at garden level to the northern, rear side of the house. The building is listed for its external character as part of the historic townscape (see Site Gazetteer for more information). It is also listed for the early post medieval and medieval features which survive in the cellar. These are detailed in Cadw's listing report, which is worth including here;

"Those to No 4 run back from street, with a passage down the W side. C17 or C18 front cellar, ceiled, with roughly chamfered beams and joists. C17 timber diamond-mullioned unglazed window on W side wall, paired 3-light openings, with close-set hexagonal mullions. A very thick wall at N to medieval cellars beyond, containing in the thickness the stairs from ground floor (opening into passage) and a skewed passage between cellars (reused piece of roof truss in lintel). The medieval cellars are in line, with broad cambered vaults. To left of entrance passage at S is deep vaulted recess. Four-centered doorway in W wall into passage. Second cellar has

lower floor and lower vault but is of same width and has an inserted N wall, the short piece of cellar beyond accessed from passage. Some deep-splayed openings on E side, two at end of first section, one larger in second and a straight sided opening in NE corner. The W side has a splayed four-centred arched door in centre of first cellar. The doorway from passage to walled-off N end has square reveals and cambered head. To right of main W door are 3 corbels, supporting a chimneybreast on floor above. The passage down the W side of the cellar is vaulted only at the N end, corresponding to the N section of the medieval cellar. The floor level slopes N ward."

7.8.2 Constraints. The external character of this building fits in with the general character of the terraced row which makes up Castle Terrace and other streets in the historic core of Pembroke. This character is defined by the late Georgian and early Victorian architecture of the town and is highlighted in both Conservation Area and Historic Landscape Characterisation documentation for Pembroke town. It is important that the external character of the building is retained or enhanced.

Internally, the building has evidently been changed from its original layout, both during the 19th and 20th centuries, especially when used as a hotel. The survival of an early cellar, with medieval and post medieval features present means that any work on that level should be accompanied by archaeological recording.

7.8.3 Mitigation. The most significant historic feature in the building would appear to be the cellar which underlies the property. The proposal is to convert this floor, which was formerly a functions suite for the hotel, into a series of smaller rooms, providing living accommodation and bedrooms. The proposals include the insertion of two new doorways and enlarging three existing windows on the eastern side of the cellar. It would appear that the doorways would be cut through what may be medieval walls and that the windows, as described by Cadw, are of early post-medieval type, much older than the building later added above the cellar.

In mitigation;

- a detailed record is required of these features and further assessment of their date and importance. No work should be undertaken without such a record and assessment. It should be remembered that the condition of the building has made it impossible for an examination of internal features to be undertaken for this assessment.
- It is suggested that the plan is modified to avoid any damage to medieval or early post-medieval fabric
- a photographic record, with an appropriate scale, should be made of each floor of this property before any work is undertaken. Appropriate materials should be used for any new external windows and doors and colours appropriate for the setting and period of the property should be used for any external decoration.

7.9 No.7, Northgate Street (ID number 28).

7.9.1 Description. This three-storey building is of probably late 18th or early 19th century date. A cellar underlies the property, which is thought likely to be contemporary with the construction of the house. It was originally part of a terraced row, but the houses to the south have all been demolished. No.7 has been in a derelict state for many years.

7.9.2 Constraints. The external character of this building fits in with the general character of the terraced row which makes up Northgate Street and other streets in the historic core of Pembroke. This character is defined by the late Georgian and early Victorian architecture of the town and is highlighted in both Conservation Area and Historic Landscape Characterisation documentation for Pembroke town. The building is listed for its external appearance and it is therefore important that the external character of the building is retained or enhanced. Internally, the building may be relatively unchanged from its original layout, which is evidently domestic in character.

7.9.3 Mitigation. A photographic record, with an appropriate scale, should be made of each floor of this property before any work is undertaken. Appropriate materials should be used for any new external windows and doors and colours appropriate for the setting and period of the property should be used for any external decoration.

7.10 Garden of No.7, Northgate Street (ID number 62).

7.10.1 Description. The garden to the rear of No.7 is a rectilinear plot, approximately 14 metres long east to west by 7 metres wide. Only the eastern half of the garden is included in the proposed development. This section of the garden has been cut to the level of the ground floor of the house, which is up to 2 metres below the ground level to the west and south of the garden. The garden rises up two terraces to the west and a high stone revetment wall defines its southern side. The lateral wall of the adjacent No.8 defines the northern side of the garden.

7.10.2 Constraints. This garden may have been dug out to a level where any significant archaeological deposits are likely to have been lost and it does not conform to the pattern of long, narrow garden plots which are said to follow medieval burgage plot boundaries in Pembroke town. There is, however, no evidence available to be certain that significant archaeological deposits underlie the garden, which is located in close proximity to the historic Dark Lane (now Northgate Street) one of the main routes into medieval Pembroke.

7.10.3 Mitigation. Any groundworks or excavations undertaken within the garden area should be subject to an archaeological watching brief. The existence of buried archaeology of medieval or early post-medieval date must be considered possible at this location within the historic town of Pembroke, so close to a medieval roadway. The Design and Access Statement (Kinver, 2012), does not propose any such groundworks, however.

7.11 No.8, Northgate Street (ID number 61).

7.11.1 Description.

This two-storey building stands in a terraced row at the western side of Northgate Street and is likely to date originally to the late 18th or early 19th centuries. There is some evidence to show that it was used as a storehouse in the 19th century, as an early photograph shows a hoist and loading stage in an upstairs doorway in the front of the building. It may not have been built or used as a dwelling. In modern times the interior of the building has been greatly modified as the result of its reuse as a restaurant or café (see Site Gazetteer for further details).

7.11.2 Constraints. The external character of this building fits in with the general character of the terraced row which makes up Northgate Street and other streets in the historic core of Pembroke. This character is defined by the late Georgian and early Victorian architecture of the town and is highlighted in both Conservation Area and Historic Landscape Characterisation documentation for Pembroke town. It is important that the external character of the building is retained or enhanced, particularly details such as the upstairs opening which was used to hoist materials up to the first floor from the road outside.

7.11.3 Mitigation. A photographic record, with an appropriate scale, should be made of each floor of this property before any work is undertaken. Appropriate materials should be used for any new external windows and doors and colours appropriate for the setting and period of the property should be used for any external decoration.



Plate 3: Northgate Street. No 7 is the salmon pink building to the right of the trees and No.8 is the light blue building downslope of it.

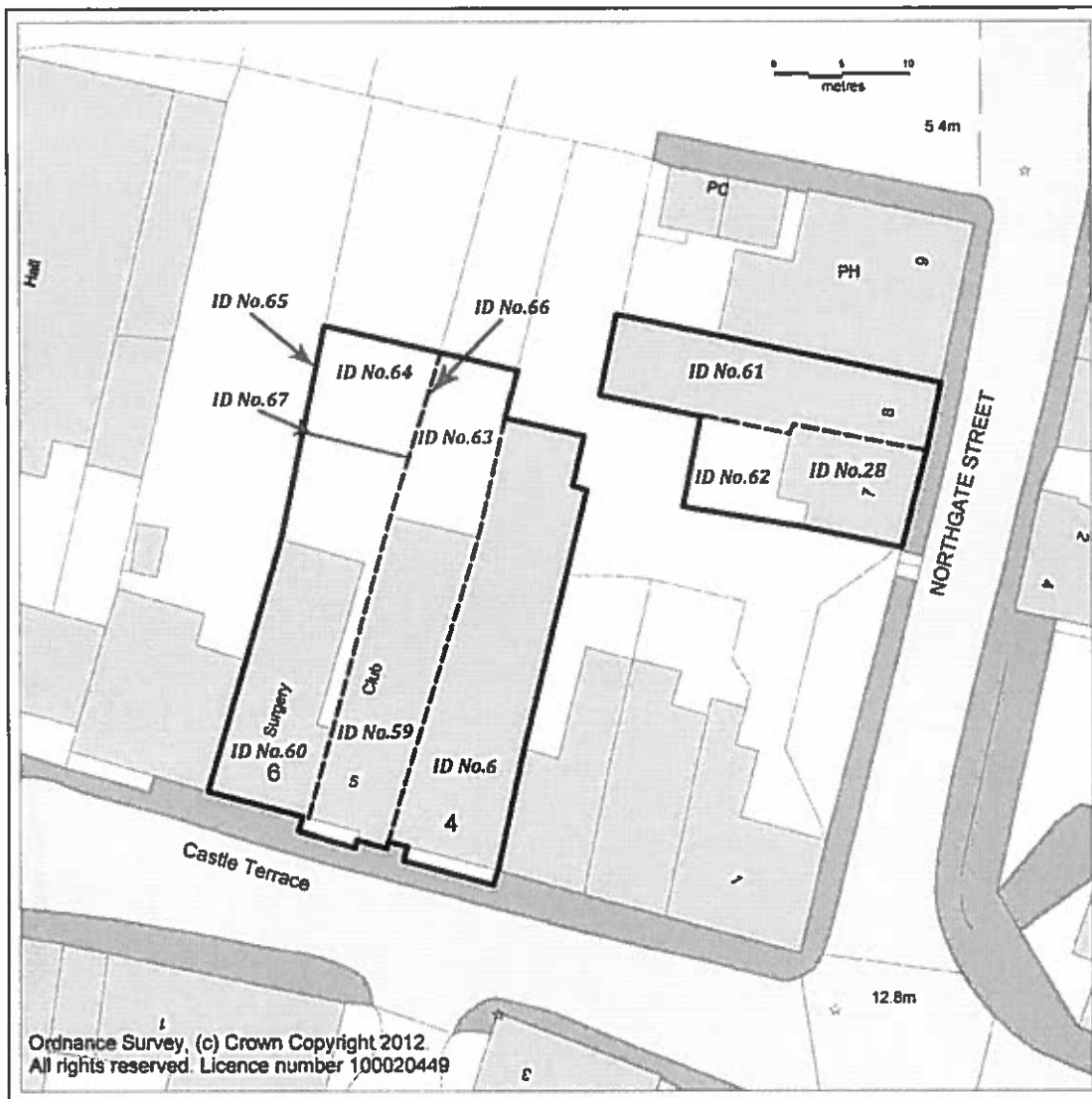


Figure 5: Location of historic assets affected by the proposed development

8. Historic Landscape Aspects

The following aspects of the local historic environment within the study area have also been considered by this assessment;

8.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in their settings

There are 2 Scheduled Ancient Monument sites within the Assessment Area. These are Pembroke Castle (SAM number PE005; ID number 5) and fragments of the medieval town gate at Westgate (SAM number PE015; ID number 21). The proposed development would not affect the settings of either of these monuments. The town gate at Westgate is not intervisible with the area of the development. The nature of the proposed development, which will retain and sympathetically enhance the external characteristics of the properties involved, also means that no visual impact will result on the setting of the castle.

Potential impacts on all features within the relevant Scheduled Ancient Monument areas are included in Appendix B. Their detailed descriptions are included in Appendix C.

8.2 Non-scheduled Ancient Monuments in their settings

Potential impacts on all Non-scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Assessment Area are included in Appendix B. Their detailed descriptions are included in Appendix C.

6.3 Listed Buildings in their settings

6.3.1 A high proportion of the heritage assets within the Assessment Area have Listed Building status, 34 in total. For most of these the effect of the proposed development will have no impact.

8.3.2 The three listed buildings which are included in the proposed development (ID numbers 6, 28, 59) would all be considered to be subject to a High (Positive) impact. Their present condition is one of dereliction and decay and the proposal is to sympathetically return them into use. All three have been listed for their external characteristics and the proposals laid out in the Design and Access Statement (Kinver, 2012), indicate that appropriate materials will be used to restore the external appearance of each property, in keeping with the historic character of the Conservation Area in which they are located. Numbers 4 & 5 in Castle Terrace are also listed for the surviving early post medieval and medieval cellars, which have been identified at No.4.

6.3.3 Potential impacts on all of the relevant Listed Buildings are included in Appendix B. Their detailed descriptions are included in Appendix C.

8.4 Non-statutory buildings of local importance

Potential impacts on all Non-statutory buildings of local importance within the Assessment Area are included in Appendix B. Their detailed descriptions are included in Appendix C.

8.5 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the Assessment Area.

8.6 Registered Historic Landscapes

The proposed development lies within the Pembroke HLCA of the Milford Haven Area. This is defined as an urban area, the historic core of which is characterised by a “long street

flanked by shops, businesses and houses constructed in medieval burgage plots.” It recognises that most buildings are of 18th or 19th century date. The proposed development if focused on five properties and associated gardens which very much fit in with the characteristics of the HLCA. The proposals are to sympathetically enhance features which have fallen into disrepair and decay and thereby visually strengthen the very qualities that the HLC seeks to highlight.

8.7 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

There are no non-registered Historic Landscapes in the study area.

8.8 Conservation Areas

The proposed development lies within the Pembroke Conservation Area. As with the HLC, the proposed development does not appear to conflict with the aspirations of the Conservation Area plan to maintain and enhance the historical characteristic of Pembroke town.

8.9 Landmap Aspect Areas of Significance

Pembroke is evaluated as being a Historic Landscape of ‘Outstanding’ character by Landmap. The Pembroke Aspect Area is rated as being;

“... assigned an overall value of outstanding as representing the best-preserved example of a medieval castle-borough in SW Wales, dominated by the impressively sited, largely intact remains of Pembroke Castle, the largest and most important medieval fortress in SW Wales; the morphology of the medieval urban settlement, situated on a narrow promontory site and clearly delineated by the extensive remains of its defensive circuit of town walls, is well defined and easily traceable.

Landmap also gives guideline recommendations for the Pembroke Aspect Area;

*“Development must respect character and quality of existing buildings...
Development must respect existing morphology of town...”.*

8.10 Buried archaeological potential

It has been established by modern excavations in the gardens of Numbers 4 & 6, Castle Terrace that there are archaeological deposits of early post medieval and medieval date underlying the later post medieval garden soils. This report recommends that any groundworks in the garden areas below 50cm in depth are subject to an archaeological watching brief.

8.11 Palaeoenvironmental potential

There is no known palaeoenvironmental potential associated with the development and none has been demonstrated by the modern excavations in the vicinity.

8.12 Hedgerows and field patterns

There are no hedgerows or field patterns within the Assessment Area. However, the garden plots may fossilise medieval burgage plot boundaries. This report recommends the retention of all existing boundary features.

8.13 Ancient woodland

There are no Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the Assessment Area.

8.14 Cumulative impact

Not relevant to this development.

8.15 Newly identified sites of historic importance

A small number of newly identified sites of historic importance have been recorded by this assessment. These are limited to the properties, their gardens and features such as boundary walls and a set of stone steps. Details of these features have been included in the project database and are found in the Site Gazetteer of this report.

8.16 Placenames

This is not relevant to this development.

8.17 Findspots

There are no relevant findspots in relation to this development.

9. Conclusion

9.1 The overall impact of the proposed development on the urban landscape of Pembroke is positive, bringing back into use buildings which form part of the character of the town.

9.2 The nature of the proposed development will not have a negative visual impact on the character of the town.

9.3 The interior of the buildings have not been surveyed and it is suggested that a photographic survey is carried out for each building.

9.4 There is particular concern with regard to the apparent early post-medieval and/or medieval cellars which have been identified by Cadw as surviving below No.4, Castle Terrace, and possibly No.5, Castle Terrace. Proposals to change door and window openings in this cellar require further study and modifications to the plans may be necessary. A detailed record of the features reported by Cadw in the cellar of No.4 is needed in advance of any work being undertaken.

9.5 The archaeological potential of the garden plots has already been proven by modern excavation. The Design and Access Statement (Kinver, 2012), gives a very light touch to the works to be undertaken in each garden, but clearly any invasive groundworks which go deeper than 50cm, including the driving of fence posts, would require an archaeological watching brief.

10. References

10.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1:500, 1st edition 1861

Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 2nd edition 1908

Ordnance Survey, 1809, 2" to 1 mile survey, surveyed by Thomas Budgen

Pembroke St Mary's parish tithe map, 1839

Speed, J, 1610, Map of Pembrokeshire (inset showing Pembroke Town)

10.2 Web based materials

English Heritage, 2011, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*

RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal

10.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment of Wales*,

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to the Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development process*.

Lawler, M., 2001, Investigation of the Town Wall and Burgage Plots at South Quay and Castle Terrace, Pembroke in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, Vol. CXLVII, p.159-180)

RCAHMW, 1925, *Inventory on the County of Pembroke*.

Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* Welsh Office Circular 60/96

10.4 Unpublished sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2010, South Quay, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire SM98290127:
An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment.

GGAT, 1995, Investigations at the Drill Hall, Castle Terrace, Pembroke.

Institute for Archaeologists, 2012 revised, Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment
Desk-based Assessment

Kinver Kreation, 2012, Design and Access Statement: Development at 4, 5, 6 Castle
Terrace, 7, 8, Northgate Street, South Quay, Pembroke.

Ludlow, N., 1993, North and South Quay, Pembroke: An Initial Archaeological
Assessment. Dyfed Archaeological Trust report.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
October 2012

**Appendix A:
Historic Environment
Desk-based Assessment Specification**

**4, 5, 6 CASTLE TERRACE AND 7, 8 NORTH GATE STREET SOUTH QUAY,
PEMBROKE, PEMBROKESHIRE
SPECIFICATION for a HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT
Planning Applications 12/0515/PA and 12/0516/LB**

1. Introduction

Kinver Kreations, Chestnut House , Main Street, Goodwick, Pembrokeshire SA64 0BL acting as agents for Cathal McCosker of Gainsborough Dairy House, Sherbourne, Dorset have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake a desk-based assessment of the historic environment as part of a planning application for renovation of several properties in Castle Terrace and Northgate Street, Pembroke.

The planning applications are 12/0515/PA and 12/0516/LB.

2. The proposed development

2.1 The planning application for the proposed development relates to the renovation and refurbishment of 4, 5 and 6 Castle Terrace and 7 and 8 Northgate Street to create 3 retail units, 7 flats, 7 maisonettes and 1 HMO with five bedroom units. The five buildings are current derelict. 4 and 5 Castle Terrace are a Grade II Listed Building, (LB number 6313) as is 7 Northgate Street (Listed Building 6425).

3. Objective of the specification

The objective of this specification is to outline the method to be used for the desk-based assessment in order to identify any potential historic environment dimension associated with the proposed planning application.

4. Scope of the desk-based assessment

The desk-based assessment will follow the Standard and Guidance issued by the Institute for Archaeologists, last revised November 2011. The Institute for Archaeologists define a Desk-Based Assessment as:

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the IfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact. Institute for Archaeologists, 2011

5. Nature of the archaeological resource

The town of Pembroke lies on a Carboniferous ridge between two arms of the Milford Haven waterway. In 1093 Roger of Montgomery, and his son Arnulf, strategically placed an earth and timber castle on the westernmost point of this ridge as the Normans swept

through the country. In 1187 the castle came into the hands of William Marshal as Earl of Pembroke and he began to rebuild the castle in stone over 30 years.

The town itself developed along eastwards from the castle along the stone ridge creating a linear settlement with one main road east to west, the whole defined by a town wall, some of which still survives. The town was divided into burgess plots, of which there were over 200 in the early 14th century.

The proposed development lies within the walled town and previous work has demonstrated the archaeological potential of the area (Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2010).

6. Scope of Work

6.1 Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management section advised the LPA that a historic environment desk-based assessment should accompany the planning applications (DAT 2012). The letter suggested that the basis of the assessment could be the desk-based assessment undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services in 2010 but should be “clearly directed to the information and mitigation required for the current applications”. The current proposed development area is only a small proportion of the 2010 assessment area and the document will be used as an information source for a new desk-based assessment that is focussed on the requirements of the current proposal.

6.2 In order to define the appropriate area for this assessment, an HER enquiry will be made to obtain all archaeological site records within a 1 kilometre circle centred on SM9826201533, and all archaeological event records within a 0.35 kilometre square centred on SM9825101547. Records created post 2010 will be of particular interest. The 1 kilometre area for the HER enquiry is to ensure that relevant records that have slightly misplaced or inaccurate grid references are captured. After due consideration following the site visit the study area will be revised to an appropriate size based on proximity and visibility.

6.3 The following components of the historic environment will be considered, where relevant;

- a) Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings, including newly identified sites of historic importance
- b) Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- c) Listed buildings and their settings.
- d) Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily
- e) available and relevant to the proposed development.
- f) Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- g) Registered Historic Landscapes
- h) Non-registered historic landscapes
- i) Conservation areas
- j) Buried archaeological potential
- k) Palaeoenvironmental potential
- l) Hedgerows and Field Pattern
- m) Ancient woodland

- n) Place-name evidence
- o) Findspots

6.4 Known archaeological and historical sites recorded in the Regional HER, the National Monuments Records, the National Museum of Wales' Artefact Records and Cadw's SAM and Listed Building registers within the revised study area will be assessed.

6.5 If further detail is necessary, beyond that included in the Dyfed Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of 2010, visits will be made to appropriate archives and libraries to examine historic Ordnance Survey maps, available estate maps and the parish tithe map. Aerial photographs will be examined, including RAF photographs from the post-Second World War period.

6.6 This assessment will be based on criteria guided by *Welsh Office Circular 60/96* and the ASIDOHL2 Process outlined in the *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*.

6.7 A site visit to the proposed development area will be carried out in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. The site visit will record any previously unrecorded features. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination and record will be made of the nature of adjacent field boundaries. It is not possible to look inside the buildings at present as they are not deemed safe internally.

6.8 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and fieldwork will be entered into a bespoke database in Access 2003 format to create an assessment dataset.

6.9 Each of the records in the assessment dataset will be assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value³, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value⁴. Once these have been considered the significance of each site will be determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown).

6.10 Once the significance has been assessed, the direct and indirect, physical and visual impacts will be assessed.

7. Bibliography

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process – Revised (2nd) edition including revision to the assessment process (ASIDOHL2)*.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2010, *South Quay, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire (SM98290157) Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

³ Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 1996.

⁴ Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value are criteria defined in Cadw's Conservation Principles publication, 2011.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2012, Letter To The LPA RE: 4,5,6 Castle Terrace & 7 & 8 North Gate Street, Pembroke at SM 98287 01561. Planning Application 12/0515/Pa and 12/0516/Lb.

Institute for Archaeologists, 2011 revised, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

Kinver Kreations, 2012, *Design and Access Statement*

Welsh Office Circular 60/96; *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* (1996)

8. Health & Safety

Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy of the field element of the work.

9. Recording

A record of features seen during the site visit will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets. Colour digital photographs will be taken, as appropriate, using a 14M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken.

Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

10. Reporting

A report on the desk-based assessment will be prepared according to the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

11. Copyright

Copyright of the desk-based assessment will reside with Trysor, but permission is granted to the client to use the contents of the report as and when required.

12. Dissemination

If appropriate, a summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*.

13. Archive

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs will be supplied in TIFF format in a file size greater than 11MB, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

14. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the desk-based assessment. Field visits will also be undertaken by two persons, equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits.

Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

15. Qualification of personnel

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net.

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

16. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

17. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2012/268

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
October 2012

**Appendix B:
Castle Terrace & Northgate Street
Project Impacts**

1	PEMBROKE ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH	Post Medieval; Medieval CHURCH
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The setting of the church and churchyard would not be affected by the proposed development
<hr/>		
2	ST MARY	Roman FINDSPOT
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The coins have been removed and there would be no impact from the proposed development.
<hr/>		
3	MARKET CROSS;GOLDEN CROSS THE	Medieval MARKET CROSS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development is close to the former site of the Market Cross but the nature of the development precludes any impact on its possible site
<hr/>		
4	OLD CORN MILL	Post Medieval CORN MILL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development will not affect the setting of this now lost mill building.
<hr/>		
5	PEMBROKE CASTLE	Medieval CASTLE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The work will have no effect on the setting of the castle
<hr/>		
6	NO.4, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes The property will be sympathetically renovated
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High (Positive) Impact The proposed development will include the sympathetic renovation of this property, as outlined in the Design and Access Statement prepared by Kinver

4,5,6 Castle Terrace and 7 & 8 Northgate Street, Pembroke
Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

Kreations, 2012. The property is currently in a derelict state.

7	CASTLE PHARMACY;MAIN STREET NO.9	Post Medieval SHOP; DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact This building is intervisible with the properties in Castle Terrace and Northgate Street included in the proposed development, but there would be no affect on the setting of this property as a result of the development.
8	WESTGATE NO.9	Medieval? DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact This cottage would not be affected by the proposed development
9	WESTGATE NO.3	Post Medieval; Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact Although intervisible with the properties to be developed in Castle Terrace, the proposed work would not affect the setting of this property
10	WOGAN CAVE	General CAVE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact Unaffected by the proposed development
11	CASTLE COTTAGE	Post Medieval; Medieval COTTAGE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact This building would not be affected by the proposed development
12	WESTGATE STREET NO.8;OLD JOHN DUNN'S HOUSE	Medieval? DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No

What is the overall level of impact?: No Impact

13	MONKTON BRIDGE	Post Medieval BRIDGE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The bridge would be unaffected by the proposed development
14	CROMWELL HOUSE; WESTGATE STREET NO.1	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact Although intervisible with the properties to be developed in Castle Terrace, the proposed work would not affect the setting of this property
15	CROMWELL'S KITCHEN; WESTGATE HILL NO.2	Post Medieval PUBLIC HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact Although intervisible with the properties to be developed in Castle Terrace, the proposed work would not affect the setting of this property
16	ROYAL GEORGE	Post Medieval PUBLIC HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact This public house would not be affected by the proposed development
17	WESTGATE HILL NO.10	Post Medieval; Medieval? DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact This cottage would not be affected by the proposed development
18	WESTGATE HILL NO.11	Post Medieval; Medieval? DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No

Is there an Indirect Impact?: No

What is the overall level of impact?: No Impact This cottage would not be affected by the proposed development

19	EAST MILL?		Medieval CORN MILL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact	The proposed development will have no impact on this now lost medieval mill

20	NORTHGATE		Medieval TOWN GATE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact	The proposed development would have no impact on this now lost town gateway

21	WESTGATE		Medieval TOWN GATE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact	The would be no impact on the Westgate from the proposed development

22	THE CORNSTORE, NORTH QUAY		Post Medieval WAREHOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact	The proposed development involves land on the opposite side of the river and would not have any impact on this building

23	LION HOTEL		Post Medieval INN
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact	The Lion Inn is intervisible with the properties in Castle Terrace and Northgate Street included in the proposed development, but there would be no affect on the setting of this property as a result of the development.

24	WESTGATE		Post Medieval CHAPEL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	

What is the overall level of impact?: **No Impact** The chapel would not be affected by the proposed development

25 **BRICK HOUSE;MAIN STREET NO.2** **Post Medieval DWELLING**
Is there a Direct Impact?: **No**
Is there an Indirect Impact?: **No**
What is the overall level of impact?: **No Impact** The setting of this property will not be affected by the proposed development

27 **MILL BRIDGE** **Post Medieval BRIDGE; DAM**
Is there a Direct Impact?: **No**
Is there an Indirect Impact?: **No**
What is the overall level of impact?: **No Impact** There would be no impact on the bridge from the proposed development

28 **NORTHGATE STREET NO.7** **Post Medieval DWELLING**
Is there a Direct Impact?: **Yes** The property will be sympathetically restored
Is there an Indirect Impact?: **No**
What is the overall level of impact?: **High (Positive) Impact** The proposed development will include the sympathetic renovation of this property, as outlined in the Design and Access Statement prepared by Kinver Kreations, 2012. The property is currently in a derelict state.

29 **NORTHGATE STREET NOS.2 & 4** **Post Medieval DWELLING**
Is there a Direct Impact?: **No**
Is there an Indirect Impact?: **No**
What is the overall level of impact?: **No Impact** This dwelling would not be affected by the proposed development

30 **TOWN QUAY NO.1** **Post Medieval DWELLING**
Is there a Direct Impact?: **No**
Is there an Indirect Impact?: **No**
What is the overall level of impact?: **No Impact** The proposed development would have no impact on this property

31 **THE TOWN QUAY;SOUTH QUAY** **Post Medieval QUAY**
Is there a Direct Impact?: **No**

Is there an Indirect Impact?: No

What is the overall level of impact?: No Impact There would be no impact on the quay area from the proposed development

32 SOUTH QUAY Post Medieval WAREHOUSE

Is there a Direct Impact?: No

Is there an Indirect Impact?: No

What is the overall level of impact?: No Impact There would be no impact on this building from the proposed development

33 SOUTH QUAY Post Medieval WAREHOUSE

Is there a Direct Impact?: No

Is there an Indirect Impact?: No

What is the overall level of impact?: No Impact There would be no impact on this now lost building from the proposed development

34 WESTGATE HILL NO.6 Post Medieval DWELLING
(THE VICARAGE)

Is there a Direct Impact?: No

Is there an Indirect Impact?: No

What is the overall level of impact?: No Impact Although intervisible with the properties to be developed in Castle Terrace, the proposed work would not affect the setting of Castle Chambers.

35 CROMWELL BREWERY Post Medieval BREWERY

Is there a Direct Impact?: No

Is there an Indirect Impact?: No

What is the overall level of impact?: No Impact Although directly opposite the properties to be developed in Castle Terrace, the proposed work would not affect the setting of this property.

36 NORTH QUAY, PEMBROKE Post Medieval DWELLING?

Is there a Direct Impact?: No

Is there an Indirect Impact?: No

What is the overall level of impact?: No Impact The dwelling no longer exists

37 PEMBROKE RIVER BRIDGE Post Medieval; Medieval BRIDGE

Is there a Direct Impact?: No

Is there an Indirect Impact?: No

What is the overall level of impact?: No Impact The proposed development would have no impact on

impact?:

this now lost bridge

38	MILL BRIDGE	Post Medieval CORN MILL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development would have no impact on this now lost post medieval mill
<hr/>		
39	PEMBROKE	Post Medieval CESSPOOL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development would have no impact on this now lost feature
<hr/>		
40	SOUTH QUAY, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval WEIGHING MACHINE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development would have no impact on this now lost feature
<hr/>		
41	PEMBROKE	Post Medieval BOAT HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development would have no impact on this now lost feature
<hr/>		
42	MONKTON PILL	Post Medieval QUAY
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact There would be no impact on this site from the proposed development
<hr/>		
43	PEMBROKE	Post Medieval CRANE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact There would be no impact on this site from the proposed development

44	NORTH QUAY	Post Medieval QUAY
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact There would be no impact on the quay from the proposed development
45	MILL BRIDGE FLOOD GATE	Post Medieval FLOOD LOCK
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact This feature would not be affected by the proposed development
46	CUSTOM HOUSE	Post Medieval; Modern CUSTOM HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development will not affect this building
47	RETAINING WALL TO SOUTH OF TOWN QUAY	Post Medieval WALL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The proposed development will not affect this wall
48	N, E AND W WALLS TO THE CHURCHYARD OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT MARY	Post Medieval CHURCHYARD BOUNDARY
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The wall would not be affected by the proposed development
49	CLOCK HOUSE	Post Medieval CLOCK TOWER
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No

What is the overall level of impact?: **No Impact** The proposed development will not affect this property

50	NO.2, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING; SHOP
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact The setting of this property will not be negatively affected by the proposed development, which will focus on properties in the same terraced row
51	WESTGATE HOUSE	Post Medieval SHOP; DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact Westgate House is intervisible with the properties in Castle Terrace which are the subject of the proposed development, but its setting would not be affected by the development
52	HENRY'S GIFT SHOP WITH HOUSE OVER	Post Medieval SHOP; DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact Although intervisible with the properties to be developed in Castle Terrace, the proposed work would not affect the setting of this property
53	NO.5, WESTGATE HILL (CASTLE VIEW)	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact Although intervisible with the properties to be developed in Castle Terrace, the proposed work would not affect the setting of this property
54	CLIFTON HOUSE	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	No Impact Although intervisible with the properties to be developed in Castle Terrace, the proposed work would not affect the setting of Clifton House.
55	PEMBROKE DRILL HALL	Post Medieval DRILL HALL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No

What is the overall level of impact?: **No Impact** Although intervisible with the properties to be developed in Castle Terrace, the proposed work would not affect the setting of the Drill Hall complex

56	GATES AT SW, AND RAILINGS TO S AND W SIDES OF CHURCHYARD OF ST MARY	Post Medieval GATE; RAILING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i> No Impact	Although intervisible with the properties to be developed in Castle Terrace, the proposed work would not affect the setting of the monument

57	PEMBROKE WAR MEMORIAL	Modern WAR MEMORIAL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i> No Impact	Although intervisible with the properties to be developed in Northgate Street, the proposed work would not affect the setting of these railings

58	NO.11 & 11A, MAIN STREET, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i> No Impact	This building is intervisible with the properties in Castle Terrace included in the proposed development, but there would be no affect on the setting of this property as a result of the development.

59	NO.5, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i> Yes	The proposed development will see the renovation of this property
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i> High (Positive) Impact	The proposed development will include the sympathetic renovation of this property, as outlined in the Design and Access Statement prepared by Kinver Kreative, 2012. The property is currently in a derelict state.

60	NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING; SHOP
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i> Yes	The proposed development will see the renovation of this property
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i> No	

4,5,6 Castle Terrace and 7 & 8 Northgate Street, Pembroke
Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

What is the overall level of impact?: **High (Positive) Impact** The proposed development will include the sympathetic renovation of this property, as outlined in the Design and Access Statement prepared by Kinver Kreations, 2012. The property is currently vacant.

61	NO.8, NORTHGATE STREET, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval DWELLING?; STOREHOUSE?
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i> Yes	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i> High (Positive) Impact	The proposed development will include the sympathetic renovation of this property, as outlined in the Design and Access Statement prepared by Kinver Kreations, 2012. The property is currently in a derelict state of repair.

62	GARDEN OF NO.7, NORTHGATE STREET, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i> Yes	The garden will be brought back into use under the proposed development
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i> High (Positive) Impact	The garden is currently in a poor state of maintenance and the proposed development will include its sympathetic restoration to bring it back into use, as outlined in the Design and Access Statement prepared by Kinver Kreations, 2012.

63	GARDEN OF NO.5, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i> Yes	The garden will be brought back into use under the proposed development
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i> High (Positive) Impact	The garden is currently in a poor state of maintenance and the proposed development will include its sympathetic restoration to bring it back into use, as outlined in the Design and Access Statement prepared by Kinver Kreations, 2012.

64	GARDEN OF NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i> Yes	The garden will be brought back into use under the proposed development
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i> No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i> High (Positive) Impact	The garden is currently in a poor state of maintenance and the proposed development will include its sympathetic restoration to bring it back into use, as outlined in the Design and Access Statement prepared by Kinver Kreations, 2012.

65	BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN NO.6 & 7, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval WALL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes The garden will be brought back into use under the proposed development and the vegetation should be cleared from the wall
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High (Positive) Impact The garden is currently in a poor state of maintenance and the proposed development will include its sympathetic restoration to bring it back into use, as outlined in the Design and Access Statement prepared by Kinver Kreations, 2012.
<hr/>		
66	BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN NO.5 & 6, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval WALL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes The garden will be brought back into use under the proposed development and the vegetation should be cleared from the steps
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High (Positive) Impact The garden is currently in a poor state of maintenance and the proposed development will include its sympathetic restoration to bring it back into use, as outlined in the Design and Access Statement prepared by Kinver Kreations, 2012.
<hr/>		
67	GARDEN STEPS, NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE, PEMBROKE	Post Medieval GARDEN STEPS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes The garden will be brought back into use under the proposed development and the vegetation should be cleared from the steps
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High (Positive) Impact The garden is currently in a poor state of maintenance and the proposed development will include its sympathetic restoration to bring it back into use, as outlined in the Design and Access Statement prepared by Kinver Kreations, 2012.

Appendix C: Site Gazetteer

ID number: 1 PEMBROKE ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH
CHURCH

HER PRN: 3278 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9835701540 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6400 **grade:** I

St Mary's parish church may have been originally built as early as the 1140s, for the first Earl of Pembroke, Gilbert de Clare. It is thought more likely that the first church was built here during the life of a later earl, William Marshal, in the early 13th century. Marshal was responsible for the construction of the first stone castle at Pembroke. The south door of the church seems to be its oldest feature. Other parts of the church have been modified over the centuries, with an early 13th century nave and chancel surviving, as well as a large, 14th century tower. The north aisle and south transept are thought to be late 14th or early 15th century in date. A major restoration was undertaken in the 1870s, with further modifications made in succeeding decades, such as the addition of a west door in 1890 and west and south porches added in the 1920s and 1930s. The church remains in use in 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of surviving medieval townscape in Pembroke

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Discussed in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: Often portrayed in paintings and engravings of Pembroke town

Communal Value: Place of worship

Significance: Nationally Important

=====

ID number: 2 ST MARY FINDSPOT
HER PRN: 3284 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SM98170160 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Roman **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>
Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

During archaeological excavations carried out within Pembroke Castle by Mr J.R.Cobb in 1881, several Roman coins were discovered. These were from the reigns of the emperors Carausius, Constantine I & II and Constans, which date to the period from the late 3rd to mid-4th centuries AD. The significance of these coins is unknown. They have been taken to indicate possible Roman activity at the site of the medieval castle, but this is far from certain.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documented discovery, fate of coins unknown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 3 MARKET CROSS;GOLDEN MARKET CROSS
CROSS THE

HER PRN: 3291 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SM98280154 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial; Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The Golden or Market Cross stood at the west end of Main Street, Pembroke where it meets Westgate Hill. It is mentioned in a charter of 1154, and is shown on Speed's map of the town, dating to 1610. The cross was removed in early post medieval times.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of medieval townscape

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: Mentioned in a 12th century charter

Aesthetic Value: Shown on Speed's 1610 map of Pembroke

Communal Value: Focus of the medieval marketplace

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 4 OLD CORN MILL CORN MILL
HER PRN: 4515 **NMR NPRN:** 40250
NGR: SM98330163 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Although a tidal mill was first built in this area as early as 1199, the earliest map evidence for a mill is provided by John Speed in his 1610 map of Pembroke town. This map clearly depicts a water mill and leat at the southern end of the bridge, in the area later occupied by South Quay. Speed does not depict the "tidal mill" as being located on the bridge, as was the case when this mill was working during the 19th and 20th centuries. An engraving by Buck in the mid-18th century shows the tidal mill positioned on the bridge itself, which Buck depicts as a causewayed crossing. This is clearly shown in an 1817 engraving by Norris of the mill and bridge, looking from the east. The mill shown in this engraving is that which immediately predated the last mill to stand here, which was built c.1821 and finally burnt down and demolished in 1955. The footprint of this mill building is still preserved on the western side of the bridge across the Pembroke River to the present day. The Cornhouse, at the northern end of the bridge, was a storehouse for the mill.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Integral with the structure of the bridge and the millpond upstream of the bridge

Evidential Value: Documents and historic photographs only

Historical Value: Mentioned in local histories

Aesthetic Value: Historic photographs

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 5 PEMBROKE CASTLE CASTLE
HER PRN: 4518 **NMR NPRN:** 94945
NGR: SM98150165 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence
Form: Building **Condition:** Near Intact
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient **SAM number:** PE005 **LB number:** 6314 **grade:** 1
Monument; Listed Building

Pembroke Castle was established circa AD1094, when the district was captured by Roger de Montgomery as the first Norman incursion into the region occurred. It is not clear whether the castle was built by Roger or his son Arnulf, but there is evidence that a castle had been begun immediately after the conquest of the area as it was besieged in both 1094 and 1096. The first castle was an earth and timber fortification, and it seems that it was not until the early 13th century that it was replaced by a stone fortification. This was done when William Marshall, the Earl of Pembroke, had the large circular keep constructed. Further improvements were made during the 13th century, as the castle's walls and towers were strengthened. Town walls were added during the same period. The castle is particularly celebrated as the birthplace of Henry Tudor, who went on to reign as Henry VII in 1456. By the 17th century the fortunes of the castle had declined significantly and it was in poor repair, but still sufficiently strong to be put back into use by Parliamentary forces during the First Civil War (1642-46). They turned to the Royalist cause in 1648 and the castle was besieged by Cromwell's forces and forced to surrender. Significant damage was caused in the aftermath of this siege, as the government forces acted to blow up the towers to render the castle unusable. For several centuries the fortress remained in a ruinous condition, but some repairs were carried out in the 1880s and then extensive restoration and repair was undertaken from 1928 onwards by the Philipps family of Coshston Hall, who had purchased the ruins.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Yes. With historic town, town walls and medieval church
Evidential Value: Standing structure; Well documented
Historical Value: Yes. Associated with Norman Conquest, Earls of Pembroke and Henry VII
Aesthetic Value: Yes. Popular subject for artists
Communal Value: Yes. Publicly accessible
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 6 NO.4, CASTLE TERRACE, DWELLING
PEMBROKE

HER PRN: 6394 **NMR NPRN:** 21742

NGR: SM98290155 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6313 **grade:** II

This is one of a pair of late Georgian houses which may have originally been built as a single town house. According to Cadw's listing report, No.4 was built over a 17th century cellar, the northern end of which is thought to be of medieval date. The façade of the dwelling was remodelled by the late 19th century. In the 20th century No.4 became the Castlegate Hotel. In 2012 it was a four-storeyed building. The lowest storey is below road level at the southern end but at ground level at the rear. This basement is thought to have early post medieval and medieval features. It was derelict by the early 21st century and was further damaged by fire in 2002. It is boarded up and disused in 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 7 CASTLE PHARMACY;MAIN SHOP; DWELLING
STREET NO.9

HER PRN: 6395 **NMR NPRN:** 21732

NGR: SM9833101513 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial; Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84955 **grade:** II

This early 19th century, three-storeyed townhouse has been used as a pharmacy since 1825. It was kept by the Hird family during the 19th century. The ground floor is still in use as a chemist's shop, with the upper stories converted into flats.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a Georgian terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 8 WESTGATE NO.9 DWELLING

HER PRN: 7216 **NMR NPRN:** 30397

NGR: SM98190152 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Medieval? **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Restored

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6468 **grade:** II*

One of four cottages at Westgate Hill which are said to be partly medieval. Number 9 includes a number of features which are thought to have survived since medieval times, including a segmentally-arched undercroft beneath the house. This undercroft is said to have once served as the town lock-up.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of a group of 4 cottages said to be partly medieval

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Thought to have housed the town lock up in earlier times

Aesthetic Value: Photographed and included on postcards of Pembroke

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 9 WESTGATE NO.3 DWELLING
HER PRN: 7217 **NMR NPRN:** 30393
NGR: SM9824201532 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Restored
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6465 **grade:** II

This property stands in a row of terraced Georgian houses, which were remodelled to some degree during the 19th century. Reportedly, this property has a medieval vaulted undercroft.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row of houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 10 WOGAN CAVE CAVE
HER PRN: 7935 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SM98170166 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: General **Broadclass:** Monument <By form>
Form: Landform **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This large, natural cavern lies beneath Pembroke Castle. It is variously described as having been used as a boathouse and a dungeon in medieval times. It was originally accessible from the riverside, but a stair was inserted from the castle down into the cave and the cave mouth walled up, to strengthen the defences of the castle from possible attack via the cave. The use of the cave extends back to much earlier period however. There is no archaeological evidence of Palaeolithic occupation, but Mesolithic flints have been found inside the cave. To date Wogan Cave has not been excavated so its full archaeological potential remains untapped.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Scant archaeological finds

Historical Value: Minimal, mostly relating to its association with the castle

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Publicly accessible

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 11 CASTLE COTTAGE COTTAGE

HER PRN: 9649 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98240156 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A much-rebuilt, two-storey cottage which serves as a gift shop outside the entrance to Pembroke Castle. The building was rebuilt in its present form in 1991, but it still retains a vaulted cellar which includes some features suggestive of possible medieval date, with splayed loops and a blocked doorway in its entrance wall.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the historic town of Pembroke

Evidential Value: Standing building with cellar

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Publicly accessible

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 12 WESTGATE STREET NO.8;OLD DWELLING
JOHN DUNN'S HOUSE

HER PRN: 9654 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9819601529 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Medieval? **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Restored

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6467 **grade:** II

One of four cottages at Westgate Hill which are said to be partly medieval. Number 8 was roofless during the 19th century and not restored until 1961.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the historic townscape of Pembroke

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 13 MONKTON BRIDGE BRIDGE
HER PRN: 9656 **NMR NPRN:** 24259
NGR: SM98120151 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport; Monument <By form>
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Monkton Bridge is located at the southern end of Monkton Pill, where the road into Pembroke town crosses the end of the pill, at the point where the Common Lake stream empties into the pill through a sluice beneath the bridge.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic townscape

Evidential Value: Standing structure, still in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Carries a public road

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 14 CROMWELL HOUSE; WESTGATE DWELLING
STREET NO.1

HER PRN: 9658 **NMR NPRN:** 30392
NGR: SM98260153 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Near Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84967 **grade:** II

Cromwell House is a substantial late 18th century terraced town house. It was associated with the Cromwell Brewery from the 1880s.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Associated with the Cromwell Brewery

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 15 CROMWELL'S PUBLIC HOUSE
KITCHEN; WESTGATE HILL
NO.2

HER PRN: 9671 **NMR NPRN:** 21844

NGR: SM9824901532 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Restored

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This public house stands in a row of terraced Georgian houses, which were remodelled to some degree during the 19th century.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Public house

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 16 ROYAL GEORGE PUBLIC HOUSE

HER PRN: 9672 **NMR NPRN:** 30171

NGR: SM9832301584 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Restored

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6426 **grade:** II

The Royal George inn was present by 1778 and stood against the west tower of the now lost North Gate, which gave access into Pembroke town from the north, via Dark Lane (now Northgate Street). It is thought to be named after the "Royal George", a ship which sank in 1782. Amongst the families who kept the inn in the 19th century were the Bowen and Jones families, who kept the nearby mill on the bridge during the period from the 1820s until the 1860s. It remains in use as a public house in 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic townscape

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Shown in old engravings and paintings

Communal Value: Public house

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 17 WESTGATE HILL NO.10 DWELLING**HER PRN:** 11199 **NMR NPRN:** 30398**NGR:** SM9818101523 Grid reference taken at a central point**Period:** Post Medieval; Medieval? **Broadclass:** Domestic**Form:** Building **Condition:** Restored**Site Status:** Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6469 **grade:** II

One of four cottages at Westgate Hill which are said to be partly medieval. Number 10 was originally part of one large dwelling incorporating Number 11. Externally the building has an early 19th century appearance. It may be significant that John Speed's plan of Pembroke, drawn in 1610, does not show any buildings at this point inside the Westgate, which still stood in his day.

Rarity: Unknown**Reference:****Documentation:****Group Value:** Part of a group of 4 cottages said to be partly medieval**Evidential Value:** Standing building**Historical Value:** None**Aesthetic Value:** Incorporates part of medieval town wall and Westgate**Communal Value:** None**Significance:** Nationally Important

ID number: 18 WESTGATE HILL NO.11 DWELLING**HER PRN:** 11203 **NMR NPRN:** 30399**NGR:** SM9817401518 Grid reference taken at a central point**Period:** Post Medieval; Medieval? **Broadclass:** Domestic**Form:** Building **Condition:** Restored**Site Status:** Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6470 **grade:** II

One of four cottages at Westgate Hill which are said to be partly medieval. Number 11 is built against a surviving section of the medieval town wall, and was originally part of one large dwelling incorporating Number 10. Externally the building has an early 19th century appearance. It may be significant that John Speed's plan of Pembroke, drawn in 1610, does not show any buildings at this point inside the Westgate, which still stood in his day.

Rarity: Unknown**Reference:****Documentation:** Yes**Group Value:** Part of a group of 4 cottages said to be partly medieval**Evidential Value:** Standing building**Historical Value:** None**Aesthetic Value:** Incorporates part of medieval town wall and Westgate**Communal Value:** None**Significance:** Nationally Important

ID number: 19 EAST MILL? CORN MILL
HER PRN: 12970 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SM9832201604 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

It appears that a tidal mill was first built in this area as early as 1199, when King John granted permission to the Knight's Templar for its construction. It is thought that a mill operated on the river here throughout the medieval period, but nothing is known of its precise location or form. The earliest map evidence for a mill is provided by John Speed in his 1610 map of Pembroke town. This map clearly depicts a water mill and leat at the southern end of the bridge, in the area later occupied by South Quay. Speed does not depict the "tidal mill" as being located on the bridge, which he depicts as being an arched bridge, rather than the causewayed bridge associated with more recent times. It should be remembered that historically the river here was tidal and that even a mill on the riverbank would have had its water supply determined by the ebb and flow of the tide. An engraving by Buck in the mid-18th century shows the tidal mill positioned on the bridge itself, which Buck depicts as a causewayed crossing. This is clearly shown in an 1817 engraving by Norris of the mill and bridge, looking from the east. The mill shown in this engraving is in a similar position to that of the last mill to occupy the site, which was built c.1821 and finally burnt down and demolished in 1955. The footprint of this last building is still preserved on the western side of the bridge across the Pembroke River to the present day. The evidence of Speed's map does however suggest that the medieval mill may well have stood on the site of the present South Quay.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: Mentioned in medieval sources

Aesthetic Value: Shown on Speed's 1610 map

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 20 NORTHGATE TOWN GATE

HER PRN: 13195 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98330159 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This was the medieval gateway in Pembroke's town walls which gave access from the north. The road ran into the town via a bridge over the Pembroke River, through the gate and into Dark Lane, which is now known as Northgate Street. The gateway was flanked by two defensive turrets. Its narrowness prompted the townspeople to demolish the whole structure in 1825 and no trace now remains.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of medieval town defences

Evidential Value: Seen in old engravings and paintings

Historical Value: As part of medieval town defences

Aesthetic Value: Seen in old prints and paintings

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 21 WESTGATE TOWN GATE

HER PRN: 13206 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9816901521 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient **SAM number:** PE015 **LB number:** 6470 **grade:** II
Monument; Listed Building

The medieval Westgate, giving access to the walled town of Pembroke, formerly stood here. It has long been removed, but a section of town wall, still preserving the southern jamb of the gateway, survives in the wall of a dwelling at the modern roadside.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of the medieval town wall and defences of Pembroke

Evidential Value: Fragmentary stonework survives

Historical Value: Mention in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: Seen in old prints and paintings

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 22 THE CORNSTORE, NORTH WAREHOUSE
QUAY

HER PRN: 16968 **NMR NPRN:** 32076

NGR: SM9832901674 Unknown

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Converted

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6352 **grade:** II

This former warehouse is one of few original structures now standing at North Quay, Pembroke. It has a 1769 on an internal timber but its original date of construction is not known. It is a three-storey, stone-built structure and served as a store building for the now lost corn mill which once stood on the nearby river bridge leading into Pembroke town. The Cornstore has been converted for use as a commercial building with some domestic provision.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several structures associated with Pembroke's North Quay.

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Now a café

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 23 LION HOTEL INN

HER PRN: 17891 **NMR NPRN:** 22307

NGR: SM9831801513 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6373 **grade:** II

The Lion Hotel is said to have been first built by the Orielton estate in the early 19th century. It was originally known as the New Inn and was one of Pembroke's most important inns. It was then remodelled and renamed as the Golden Lion around 1856, taking its name from the golden lion appearing on the crest of the Owen family of Orielton. In 1857 it was named as the Lion Hotel in a sales catalogue. In 2012 the building was closed and undergoing refurbishment.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of terraced row and a 19th century inn complex

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Associated with the Owen family of Orielton estate

Aesthetic Value: Appears in historic photographs of Pembroke

Communal Value: Valued as a prominent feature in the streetscape

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 24 WESTGATE CHAPEL
HER PRN: 19997 **NMR NPRN:** 11157
NGR: SM98140152 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 22764 **grade:** II

This large Presbyterian chapel has origins as Bethel Calvinistic Methodist chapel, built in 1826. The chapel is shown in its present position on the 1861 1:500 town plan produced by the Ordnance Survey. The building remains in good condition in 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic settlement

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Place of worship

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 25 BRICK HOUSE;MAIN STREET DWELLING
NO.2

HER PRN: 20027 **NMR NPRN:** 22325
NGR: SM9834401533 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6401 **grade:** II

This detached house probably dates to the mid-18th century originally but it has undergone significant changes in subsequent periods. The original two-storey structure has had a third floor added in the 19th century and has also been converted into a shop in the 20th century. The ground floor has had a three-bay shopfront inserted into its facade, with a central doorway flanked by wide shop windows. There is a separate entrance door to the upstairs domestic quarters at to the western side of the shop frontage. The rear of the building is built against St Mary's parish church.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic townscape and integral to church and churchyard

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 27 MILL BRIDGE BRIDGE; DAM

HER PRN: 20035 **NMR NPRN:** 24258

NGR: SM9833901642 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport; Monument <By form>

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6424 **grade:** II

John Speed's 1610 map of Pembroke town shows a five-arched bridge crossing the Pembroke River at this point. This bridge had been replaced by the mid-18th century, when Samuel Buck depicts a causewayed bridge, on which sits a tidal corn mill. The purpose of the bridge was to effectively dam the river and create a large millpond upstream. Only the mill race and a sluice under the bridge allowed water to pass down the river westwards. This causewayed bridge appears to have survived, with some superficial modification, to the present day.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Associated with a now lost tidal corn mill, millpond and storage buildings

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Discussed in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: Shown in historical engravings, paintings and photographs

Communal Value: Public access

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 28 NORTHGATE STREET NO.7 DWELLING

HER PRN: 20036 **NMR NPRN:** 22451

NGR: SM98320157 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6425 **grade:** II

An early 19th century, three-storeyed terraced house, with a cellar and attic, built on the west side of Northgate Street (formerly Dark Lane). It was in a state of dereliction in 2012. Other houses in the terraced row to the south of the property were demolished in the 20th century.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 29 NORTHGATE STREET NOS.2 & 4 DWELLING

HER PRN: 20037 **NMR NPRN:** 22450

NGR: SM9833701564 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6427 **grade:** II

A late 19th century house, the ground floor having been converted for use as a commercial premise. It was built after Northgate Street (formerly Dark Lane) was widened in the late 19th century. To the rear of the property is an L-shaped building range, thought to be of an earlier date, which backs onto St Mary's church and churchyard.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic townscape

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 30 TOWN QUAY NO.1 DWELLING

HER PRN: 20041 **NMR NPRN:** 30315

NGR: SM9835401587 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6460 **grade:** II

An early 19th century house built in front of the high retaining wall of the parish churchyard. A 19th century smithy building is built onto its eastern corner.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic town

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 31 THE TOWN QUAY;SOUTH QUAY
QUAY
HER PRN: 20042 **NMR NPRN:** 34362
NGR: SM9829801613 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport; Maritime
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Restored
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6461 **grade:** 2

The port Pembroke was the pre-eminent port in the county until the late 18th century, when Haverfordwest and Milford Haven came to prominence. It is not clear how ships using the Pembroke River before the 19th century loaded or unloaded on the south bank of the river. Trial pits and auger holes opened in this area in 1994 (Lawler, 2001, 170) suggested that there may have been a tidal hard or landing place here, rather than a constructed wharf. John Speed's plan of Pembroke Town, drawn in 1610, clearly shows a water mill and leat in the area now occupied by the quay. This may actually indicate that the area was not at that time used by shipping. In 1818 a new quay, known variously as the Town Quay or South Quay, was built here. Its roughly-coursed walls still defined the river's edge, but the quay area has been turned into a public car park and a low, modern parapet wall as been added along the riverside. 19th century warehouses, which stood along the southern side of the quay, have been demolished.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of the historic town of Pembroke

Evidential Value: Still recognisable

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Publicly accessible

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 32 SOUTH QUAY WAREHOUSE

HER PRN: 20043 **NMR NPRN:** 32129

NGR: SM98260161 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Restored

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This warehouse stands at the western end of the former South Quay and probably dates to the period after the quay was created circa 1818. The building is shown on the 1861 1:500 Ordnance Survey map. It is a two storey structure and has been converted by the local authority for use as a Watersports facility in modern times. It is the only surviving warehouse of several that once stood on the South Quay.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Associated with the South Quay

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Has been used for outdoor pursuits

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 33 SOUTH QUAY WAREHOUSE

HER PRN: 20044 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98280161 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A warehouse stood here in the 19th and for much of the 20th century, one of several which stood along at the southern edge of South Quay. It was demolished in the late 20th century when the quay area was turned into a car park. Only portions of the gable end walls of the building have been retained, jutting out at right angles from the retaining wall which defines an area of gardens to the south. The retaining wall seems to have been used as the back wall of the warehouse.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several warehouses that stood on South Quay

Evidential Value: Documents and historic photos only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Appears in old photographs of the quay

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 34 WESTGATE HILL NO.6 (THE DWELLING
VICARAGE)

HER PRN: 21726 **NMR NPRN:** 30394

NGR: SM9821301531 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6466 **grade:** II

This terraced house was probably built in the mid- to late-18th century. It has been listed as it retains many original features internally. It served as the parish vicarage during the later 20th century but is now a solicitors office and known as Castle Chambers.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a row of Georgian terraced houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 35 CROMWELL BREWERY BREWERY

HER PRN: 21758 **NMR NPRN:** 30392

NGR: SM98270153 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Building **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6464 **grade:** II

This brewery is said to have been founded in 1790 and was managed by the George family in the later 19th century. The 1861 Ordnance Survey map of Pembroke, at 1:500 scale, shows a substantial malthouse to the rear of the property). The wide dray gateway still survives in the façade opening out onto Westgate Hill.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row and also associated with Cromwell House

Evidential Value: Standing building complex

Historical Value: Important Pembroke brewery

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 36 NORTH QUAY, PEMBROKE DWELLING?

HER PRN: 29533 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98330169 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

Buildings shown here on pre-20th century maps were all removed as part of the redevelopment of North Quay by the early 21st century. A two-storey dwelling or farmhouse stood here in the 19th century.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 37 PEMBROKE RIVER BRIDGE BRIDGE

HER PRN: 29534 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9833901636 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval; Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport; Monument <By form>

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

John Speed's 1610 map of Pembroke clearly shows a five-arched bridge where the later Mill Bridge crosses the Pembroke River. The Mill Bridge was constructed to dam the river and create a millpond to serve a tidal corn mill built on the bridge. Speed's map clearly shows a corn mill on the river bank at the southern end of the arched bridge, indicating that a very different arrangement existed in the early 17th century. It is not known if Speed's bridge was of medieval origin, but it carried the road that ran northwards out of Pembroke town through the town's North Gate.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the historic road network of Pembroke town

Evidential Value: Old maps only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Appears on old maps

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 38 **MILL BRIDGE** **CORN MILL**

HER PRN: 29536 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98330163 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

It appears that a tidal mill was first built in this area as early as 1199, when King John granted permission to the Knight's Templar for its construction. It is thought that a mill operated on the river here throughout the medieval period, but nothing is known of its precise location or form. The earliest map evidence for a mill is provided by John Speed in his 1610 map of Pembroke town. This map clearly depicts a water mill and leat at the southern end of the bridge, in the area later occupied by South Quay. Speed does not depict the "tidal mill" as being located on the bridge, which he depicts as being an arched bridge, rather than the causewayed bridge associated with more recent times. It should be remembered that historically the river here was tidal and that even a mill on the riverbank would have had its water supply determined by the ebb and flow of the tide. An engraving by Buck in the mid-18th century shows the tidal mill positioned on the bridge itself, which Buck depicts as a causewayed crossing. This is clearly shown in an 1817 engraving by Norris of the mill and bridge, looking from the east. The mill shown in this engraving is in a similar position to that of the last mill to occupy the site, which was built c.1821 and finally burnt down and demolished in 1955. The footprint of this last building is still preserved on the western side of the bridge across the Pembroke River to the present day. Norris' engraving gives the clearest image possible of the pre-19th century tidal mill that stood here and its relationship with the causewayed bridge that created the millpond which fed the water wheel.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Shown in 19th century engravings

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 39 PEMBROKE CESSPOOL

HER PRN: 34577 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98350161 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A cesspool is shown at the end of Mill Bridge on the 1st edition 1:500 Ordnance Survey map of Pembroke, dating to 1861. It no longer survives.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Old maps only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 40 SOUTH QUAY, PEMBROKE WEIGHING MACHINE

HER PRN: 34579 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9830001603 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A weighing machine is shown here on South Quay on the 1866 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It had apparently been removed by the 20th century as it doesn't appear on later maps.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of complex of features on South Quay

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 41 PEMBROKE BOAT HOUSE

HER PRN: 34580 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98240164 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A boat house is shown here on South Quay on the 1866 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It had apparently been removed by the 20th century as it doesn't appear on later maps.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 42 MONKTON PILL QUAY

HER PRN: 34581 **NMR NPRN:** 34339

NGR: SM98110156 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport; Maritime

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This small quay, fronted by a stone wall, is located at the southern end of Monkton Pill shown in Ordnance Survey maps of the 1860s, when it was in use and provided with a lifting crane.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several quays on the Pembroke River serving the 19th century town

Evidential Value: Quay walling still survives

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Publicly accessible

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 43 PEMBROKE CRANE

HER PRN: 34582 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM98120155 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A crane is shown here on Ordnance Survey maps of the 1860s, serving a quay at the southern end of Monkton Pill.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a quay complex

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 44 NORTH QUAY QUAY

HER PRN: 35246 **NMR NPRN:** 34314

NGR: SM9830501667 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport; Maritime

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6351 **grade:** II

A quay wall was built on the northern bank of the Pembroke River, to the west of the Mill Bridge, sometime before 1865, when it appears on Ordnance Survey maps. An early to mid-19th century date is most likely. The eastern quay wall was built first, with the section next to the bridge possibly added as late as the early 20th century. It was in use until the mid-20th century, with the last working ship, the Kathleen and May, thought to have called here in the early 1950s.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of several historic quays serving Pembroke town

Evidential Value: Some buildings and the quay wall survive

Historical Value: Subject to archaeological excavation in 2002

Aesthetic Value: Seen in some historic engravings and photos

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 45 **MILL BRIDGE FLOOD GATE** **FLOOD LOCK**
HER PRN: 43998 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SM9835001660 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Water Supply and Drainage
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6424 **grade:** II

The bridge across the Pembroke River here was rebuilt as a causewayed bridge in the early 19th century, as a tidal water mill was positioned on the western side of the bridge structure. This effectively created a millpond upstream to the east. Only two channels were left open for the waters to flow through; one carried water under the water wheel at the mill, whilst the second, close to the northern end of the bridge, was this flood lock, which allows floodwater to pass through the bridge.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of bridge structure

Evidential Value: Structure still in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Important for local drainage

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 46 CUSTOM HOUSE CUSTOM HOUSE**HER PRN:** 46867 **NMR NPRN:****NGR:** SM9833201660 Grid reference taken at a central point**Period:** Post Medieval; Modern **Broadclass:** Civil**Form:** Building **Condition:** Converted**Site Status:** **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A small single building, used as a café in 2012, stands at the western side of the northern end of the Mill Bridge, leading out of Pembroke Town. It is positioned on the old North Quay and has been interpreted as a possible candidate for the lost Customs House which served the port of Pembroke until the second half of the 19th century. It is worth noting that no building is shown here on Charles Norris' engraving of the town dating to 1817, although the neighbouring Cornstore is clearly visible. Nor is it depicted on the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1866 but first appears on the 1908 version of the map. This seems to suggest that this is not the Customs House therefore, unless it was built late in the 19th century to replace an earlier building elsewhere. There is a tradition that the Customs House was located at the site of the Cromwell Brewery, on Westgate Hill, which was supposedly built over its site in the 1870s. But there is also evidence that the Customs House was put up for sale in 1885. There is uncertainty about the location of the building therefore, which persists to the present day. It is possible that more than one building served this function at different times of course.

Rarity: Not rare**Reference:****Documentation:****Group Value:** Part of North Quay building complex**Evidential Value:** Standing building**Historical Value:** None**Aesthetic Value:** None**Communal Value:** None**Significance:** Locally Important

ID number: 47 RETAINING WALL TO SOUTH WALL
OF TOWN QUAY

HER PRN: 59674 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9828301606 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 19238 **grade:** II

This substantial revetment wall runs along the southern side of the South Quay, Pembroke and is a retaining wall for gardens to the south. The wall is rubble built and for much of the 19th and 20th century was largely hidden behind warehouses facing onto the quay. These warehouses were demolished in the 20th century and the wall itself was restored. It has been suggested that the wall may incorporate some medieval walling, perhaps elements of the medieval town wall, but this is unproven. Excavations in the gardens to the south identified the buried stump of another wall running 1.3 metres to the south to the retaining wall and this hidden feature may possible represent surviving fragments of the old town wall.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference:

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Discussed in Lawler's article of 2001

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 48 N, E AND W WALLS TO THE CHURCHYARD BOUNDARY
CHURCHYARD OF THE
CHURCH OF SAINT MARY

HER PRN: 60295 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9838301561 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By form>

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6399 **grade:** II

The surviving boundary walls at the east, west and north side of St Mary's churchyard are thought to be of possible medieval origin. The northern wall, facing the Mill Pond is a high retaining wall which seems to be on the alignment of the medieval town wall.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of church and churchyard complex

Evidential Value: Standing wall

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Defines burial ground

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 49 CLOCK HOUSE CLOCK TOWER

HER PRN: 60397 **NMR NPRN:** 22327

NGR: SM9836001522 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6552 **grade:** II

This early 19th century clock tower is a prominent feature in Pembroke's Main Street. The clock itself dates to 1829. The tower has undergone a number of changes since its original construction, as have the three-storey wings built either side of it, which were converted for use as shops by the late 19th century and still have large shop windows in their ground floor facades. The Town Hall, demolished in 1820, stood on this site. Lead cherubs adorn the tower angles, and these were reportedly taken from the old mansion at Orierton when it was demolished in 1810.

Rarity: Not common

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the historic townscape of Pembroke

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Prominent feature in Pembroke's Main Street

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 50 NO.2, CASTLE TERRACE, DWELLING; SHOP
PEMBROKE

HER PRN: 60577 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9830501543 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic; Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Converted

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84947 **grade:** II

A late 18th or early 19th century terraced house, converted for use as a commercial premise and offices by the late 20th century.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 51 WESTGATE HOUSE SHOP;DWELLING

HER PRN: 60579 **NMR NPRN:** 401257

NGR: SM9829801523 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial; Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84949 **grade:** II

A large, early 19th century, three-storey town house, modified in the late 19th century and incorporated into the Lion Hotel for the second half of the 20th century. It had been converted into flats and commercial premises by the early 21st century. An 18th or early 19th century cellar lies beneath the property.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Once formed part of the Lion Hotel

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Partly used as a commercial property

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 52 HENRY'S GIFT SHOP WITH SHOP; DWELLING
HOUSE OVER

HER PRN: 60581 **NMR NPRN:** 401246

NGR: SM9830901516 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial; Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84951 **grade:** II

A large, early 19th century, three-storey town house, modified in the late 19th century and incorporated into the Lion Hotel for the second half of the 20th century. It had been converted into flats and commercial premises by the early 21st century, with Henry's Gift Shop in the ground floor and a flat above.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 53 NO.5, WESTGATE HILL HOUSE
(CASTLE VIEW)

HER PRN: 60582 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9822101531 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84952 **grade:** II

This is one in a row of terraced houses thought to be of 18th century origin. It may well predate the façade of No.6, on its western side, the top floor of which partly overlies the top of the end wall of No.5.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 54 CLIFTON HOUSE HOUSE

HER PRN: 60585 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9820401530 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Restored

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84955 **grade:** II

Clifton House is listed as a Georgian townhouse, remodelled in the early 20th century after a period of dereliction. At the end of the 20th century it housed the private "Museum of the Home" which was kept by its owner. This closed in 2004.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a row of Georgian terraced houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 55 PEMBROKE DRILL HALL DRILL HALL

HER PRN: 60599 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9825601558 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Complex **Condition:** Various

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84969 **grade:** II

Pembroke Drill Hall was built in 1913 for the Pembrokeshire Territorial Force, whose crest can be seen on a plaque above the entrance. An archway through the entrance building leads from the main road into what is now a yard to the rear, where a rectangular building stands along its western side. During the 20th century however, a much larger building occupied almost the whole of the area to the rear of the entrance buildings, and this was the original Drill Hall. The archway is flanked by two wings of the building, that to the right being occupied by the Dyfed Army Cadet Force into the 21st century.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: A complex of building and part of the historic fabric of Pembroke town

Evidential Value: Some original buildings still survive

Historical Value: Associated with the Pembrokeshire Territorial Force

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Still partly in use by the Army Cadets

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 56 GATES AT SW, AND RAILINGS GATE; RAILING
TO S AND W SIDES OF
CHURCHYARD OF ST MARY

HER PRN: 60600 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9833301538 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84970 **grade:** II

A set of railings, set on a concrete plinth, with integral, limestone stone gate piers. They stand at the corner of Northgate Street and Main Street, Pembroke and are thought to have been built in 1890 or soon after when a new west entrance was opened into St Mary's parish church.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic townscape around the parish church

Evidential Value: Still in position

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Define boundary between public space and churchyard

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 57 PEMBROKE WAR MEMORIAL WAR MEMORIAL

HER PRN: 60619 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SM9823301550 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Commemorative

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 84989 **grade:** II

Pembroke War Memorial was raised in 1924 to commemorate those from Pembroke and Monkton who fell during the First World War. It is a silver granite monument, reminiscent of the London Cenotaph in form.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Outside former Drill Hall

Evidential Value: Standing monument

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: For public commemoration

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 58 NO.11 & 11A, MAIN STREET, DWELLING
PEMBROKE

HER PRN: 20016 **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SM9834001511 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6375 **grade:** II

An 18th century, two-storey townhouse with an attic. The cellar beneath the house was infilled in the Second World War.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 59 NO.5, CASTLE TERRACE, DWELLING
PEMBROKE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SM9828401549 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6313 **grade:** II

This is one of a pair of late Georgian houses which appear to have originally been built as a single town house. They were divided and their facades remodelled by the late 19th century. In the 20th century No.5 was used as an Ex-Servicemen's Club. In 2012 it was a four-storeyed house with an attic. The lowest storey is below road level at the southern end but at ground level at the rear. It had fallen into dereliction by the early 21st century and was disused and boarded up in 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 60 NO.6, CASTLE TERRACE, DWELLING; SHOP
PEMBROKE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9826801553 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic; Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A three-storey building built into a row of dwellings on the northern side of Westgate Hill. It appears to be of late Georgian date and a building is shown here on the 1861 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map. It was possibly originally built as a commercial property as its ground floor façade has a three bay division with a door to the right and windows to the centre and left which presently appear to be too small for the bays. The lowest storey is below road level at the southern end but at ground level at the rear. In the early 21st century it was in use as the Castle Gate Surgery, but had been closed by 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 61 NO.8, NORTHGATE STREET, STOREHOUSE?
PEMBROKE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9831801576 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Building **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A building in a terraced row along the western side of Northgate Street (formerly Dark Lane), situated between the Royal George inn and No.7 - the rest of the row was demolished in the 20th century. It is a two-storey structure and its front façade indicates that it may have served as a store building rather than a dwelling in the past. A single door and window are seen on the ground floor, with another door and window also appearing on the first floor. A 19th century photograph of the street shows that there was a hoist mounted on the front wall above this upstairs doorway, with a wooden loading stage in front of the door. This property appears on Ordnance Survey maps of the 1860s and seems likely to date originally to the early 19th or late 18th century. In 2012 it is in a derelict state but had been used as a retail outlet and restaurant above.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terraced row

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 62 GARDEN OF NO.7, NORTHGATE GARDEN
STREET, PEMBROKE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9831001571 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks & Open Spaces

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The garden to the rear of No.7, Northgate Street is rectilinear in shape and split into two levels. The yard immediately behind the dwelling has been excavated to the same level as the base of the wall of the building. A high, partly stone-revetted bank defines the southern side of the yard, with the northern side is defined by the lateral wall of No.8, Northgate Street. At the western end of the yard the ground level steps up to a narrow terrace, and steps lead up from this to a higher terrace which is bounded by the lateral wall of No.4, Castle Terrace. When viewed in 2012 the whole garden was in a poor condition, with rubbish strewn around, and largely overgrown.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of a series of gardens to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Garden layout still coherent

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 63 GARDEN OF NO.5, CASTLE GARDEN
TERRACE, PEMBROKE
HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0
NGR: SM9829201575 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks & Open Spaces
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The garden to the rear of No.5, Castle Terrace is a long, narrow strip, possibly reflecting the form of a medieval burgage plot. Overall it measures 30 metres in length by 6 metres wide. It is defined by a substantial stone wall, 2.3 metres high, along its western side, dividing it from the garden of No.6. When viewed in 2012 the whole garden was in a poor condition and almost completely obscured and inaccessible by a thick growth of buddleia and other invasive shrubs and creepers. It should be noted that in 1995 there were archaeological excavations carried out at the northern end of the neighbouring gardens of Nos. 4 and 6. In No. 6 archaeological deposits were found to deepen towards the northern boundary wall. Below 50cm of garden soil, the stratigraphy revealed showed that there were deposits which could be dated by pottery to the 17th century and at a depth of 1.3 metres the stump of a stone wall was discovered, thought to possibly represent the line of the medieval town wall of Pembroke. Augering showed that the bedrock was between 0.37 metres and 0.96 metres deep in the middle of the garden of No.7, next door-but-one, which suggests that the archaeological layers are shallower as the gardens rise up the slope southwards, towards the rear of the houses. A small trench opened in the garden of No.4 found the bedrock to be 2.2 metres below ground level, suggesting that there is archaeological potential across all of these gardens.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of a series of gardens to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Garden layout still coherent

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 64 GARDEN OF NO.6, CASTLE GARDEN
TERRACE, PEMBROKE
HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0
NGR: SM9828301573 Grid reference taken at a central point
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks & Open Spaces
Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

The garden to the rear of No.6, Castle Terrace is a long, narrow strip, possibly reflecting the form of a medieval burgh plot. It can be seen to have been a formal garden, with borders and shrubs on the 1861 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1861. Overall it measures 34 metres in length by up to 9.5 metres wide. It is defined by substantial stone walls along its eastern and western sides, dividing it from neighbouring gardens. Other visible features include a flight of stone steps close to the dwelling, which run up through a revetment wall where there is a metre-high step down in the level of the garden. When viewed in 2012 the whole garden was in a poor condition and almost largely obscured and made inaccessible by a thick growth of brambles, buddleia and other shrubs and creepers. It should be noted that in 1995 there were archaeological excavations carried out at the northern end of this garden. These uncovered deposits which deepened towards the northern boundary wall. Below 50cm of garden soil, the stratigraphy revealed showed that there were deposits which could be dated by pottery to the 17th century and at a depth of 1.3 metres the stump of a stone wall was discovered, thought to possibly represent the line of the medieval town wall of Pembroke. Augering showed that the bedrock was between 0.37 metres and 0.96 metres deep in the middle of the garden of No.7, next door, which suggests that the archaeological layers are shallower as the gardens rise up the slope southwards, towards the rear of the houses.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of a series of gardens to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Garden layout still coherent

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 65 BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN WALL
NO.6 & 7, CASTLE TERRACE,
PEMBROKE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SM9828101579 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This substantial boundary wall between the gardens of No.6 and 7, Castle Terrace is heavily obscured with vegetation. It is a stone wall and probably over 2 metres high, but was so overgrown that it could not be safely measured when visited in October 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the garden complex to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Historic maps only

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 66 BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN WALL
NO.5 & 6, CASTLE TERRACE,
PEMBROKE

HER PRN: NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SM9828801575 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

This substantial boundary wall between the gardens of No.5 and 6, Castle Terrace is heavily obscured with vegetation. It is a stone wall and was measured at up to 2.4 metres high when visited in October 2012. A small section of the wall has been either knocked through or was originally left open to allow passage from one garden to another. South of this narrow break, 0.70 metres wide, the boundary wall is up to 0.60 metres thick. North of the break there is a narrower wall, 0.40 metres thick, which suggests that the break in the wall is indeed an original feature.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the garden complex to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Historic maps only

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 67 GARDEN STEPS, NO.6, CASTLE GARDEN STEPS
TERRACE, PEMBROKE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 0

NGR: SM9828301570 Grid reference taken at a central point

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks & Open Spaces

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

There is a step down in ground level at this point in the garden of No.6, marked by a solid revetment wall, 0.7 metres high measured on its southern side and 1.7 metres high measured from below, on its northern side. A flight of five stone steps has been constructed through the wall and down into the lower level of the garden with a low, flanking stone wall either side of the steps. The revetment and steps were of solid construction and in good condition in October 2012. The wall may be depicted on the 1861 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map of Pembroke, but the steps are not.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the garden complex to the rear of Northgate Street and Castle Terrace

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance