

Tenby Island Project Phase I Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment



Report by: Trysor

For: Peter Prosser

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Tenby Island Project Phase I, Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

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Cover photograph: Fort St. Catherine viewed from the west.

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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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Contents

1. Summary	1
2. Introduction	2
3. Copyright	2
4. Methodology	4
5. Historical & Archaeological Overview	8
6. Tenby Island Project: Impacts on Historic Environment Elements	11
7. Tenby Island Project: Elements of Phase 1 Planning Application	20
8. Tenby Island Project: Elements of Future Planning Applications	28
9. Conclusion	30
10. References	31
Appendix A: Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment Specification	33
Appendix B: Tenby Island Project Impacts	42
Appendix C: Historic Landscape Aspects Relating to the Tenby Island Project	65
Appendix D: Archaeological Site Gazetteer	71

1. Summary

1.1 This Historic Environment Assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a series of proposed developments associated with the redundant Victorian coastal fort at Fort St. Catherine on St. Catherine's Island, Tenby, Pembrokeshire. The proposed developments would potentially affect the historic environment on the island, the foreshore and the mainland.

1.2 This Assessment has looked at all known historic assets within a defined study area, based on a modified area of 700 metres radius centred on a midway point between St Catherine's Island and the mainland at Castle Hill. This area is defined below in 4.2 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 August 30th, 2012 to examine the areas on St. Catherine's Island and the adjacent coastline which would be affected by the proposed extension. A record was made of previously unrecorded historic assets encountered during this visit.

1.4 The Assessment shows that most of the impacts which would be caused to historic assets around the proposed development would be Low. A relatively small number of historic assets in close proximity to the proposed development were assessed as being likely to experience a Moderate or High impact. Few of these were identified as being likely to suffer physical impact, but notable features where physical impact would be felt include Fort St. Catherine itself (ID number 38) and part of what might be a section of medieval curtain wall associated with Tenby Castle (ID number 104).

1.5 The Assessment also shows that there were previously unrecorded historic assets within the proposed development area. Most notable is the section of possible castle curtain wall at the southeastern tip of Castle Hill, in front of the bandstand (ID number 104, see Plate 6, p.19).

1.6 Where necessary, mitigation is suggested, to ensure that the impact on the historic environment is minimised and any buried archaeological features are recorded during, or in advance of development work.

2. Introduction

2.1 Peter Prosser of the Tenby Island Project commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a Historic Environment desk-based assessment to support a proposed planning application for a proposed development at Fort St Catherine, Tenby, 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

It is proposed that the redundant Fort St Catherine, on St. Catherine's Island, Tenby, be converted for use as a visitor attraction. Alongside the refurbishment of the fort, considerable associated works would be required to improve access to the island, ensure the safety of visitors and install external visitor attractions on the island. Amongst these proposals is the construction of a new access bridge between Castle Hill, on the mainland, and St. Catherine's Island.

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 first of a series of planning applications to develop Fort St. Catherine as a visitor attraction. At the request of Charles Hill of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, the scope of the Assessment has however been expanded to include evaluations of impacts relating to future developments which are not included in the present planning application, but which will follow in due course. These will include separate planning applications relating to the construction of the visitor access bridge from Castle Hill to St. Catherine's Island and the works required to refurbish Fort St. Catherine.

3. Copyright

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Plate 1: The view to the southeast from behind the Castle Hill bandstand towards St. Catherine's Island.



Figure 1: The location of the Tenby Island project centred on St Catherine's Island, Tenby and the original 700 metre radius 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 records within a 700 metre circle centred on SN1380000400, which is a point on Castle Sands, between Castle Hill and St. Catherine's Island. This area was chosen as it encompasses the whole island and adjacent coastline, including Castle Hill, Tenby and the coastal strip as far to the southwest as Merlin's Cave (see Figure 1).

4.2 A visit was made to the island and adjacent mainland on August 30th, 2012. The visit made it possible to consider issues of proximity and intervisibility between the island and mainland and enable a more focused area to be defined for the assessment. The proposed area for the historic environment desk-based assessment is therefore highlighted in Figure 2. This was a much reduced area than the initial assessment area outlined in 4.1 and Figure 1, but still includes the island and those parts of the shore and mainland which are intervisible with it and therefore likely to experience some impact as a result of the development. Away from the coast edge, the bulk of the town is shielded by any view of the proposed development site by rows of dwellings and commercial premises, buildings which are often of 3-storeys or higher.

4.3 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

During the assessment process, this list was revised and point **i**, Landmap Aspect Areas of Significance, was added. Point **o**, Place-name Evidence was not included in the proposed list in the Project Specification (see Appendix A below) but was restored for the purposes of this report.

4.4 The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Pembrokeshire, held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was consulted. The HER enquiry for the revised Historic Environment Assessment Area yielded 108 records. Cadw records for the same area show it to include 3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and 70 Listed Buildings.

4.5 The National Monuments Record (NMR) was similarly consulted for the assessment area. 33 site records were identified within the Assessment Area. Some of these applied to more than one historic asset within the project database (groups of terraced houses had been given a single NPRN for example), therefore 46 records in the Project Gazetteer have NPRNs/ Some NMR records duplicated those in the HER but a synthesis of the information contained in both was possible.

4.6 Visits were made to the National Library of Wales and the National Monuments Archive to examine historic Ordnance Survey maps, available estate maps and the parish tithe map. RAF aerial photographs held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), dating to 1946 and 1959, were consulted. Modern aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2009, were also used to inform the appraisal.

4.7 Relevant unpublished reports written the Dyfed Archaeological Trust have been consulted, including a study on Coastal Archaeology. See section 9 for a full list of unpublished sources.

4.8 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*.

4.9 The site visit was carried out on August 30th, 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.

4.10 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.

4.11 As a result of the desk-based assessment and the site visit, the project dataset contained 124 records. Some HER records were discarded as they were for deleted records, duplicate records or had inaccurate location details.

4.12 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 D and shown on Figure 3, page 7.

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.

4.13 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.

4.14 The overall level of impact on each site was then assessed, the categories *High*, *Moderate*, *Low*, *None* and *Unknown* being used, see Figure 5, page 15. A full table is found in Appendix A but a summary of sites where an impact is recorded is tabulated in Table 1 below.

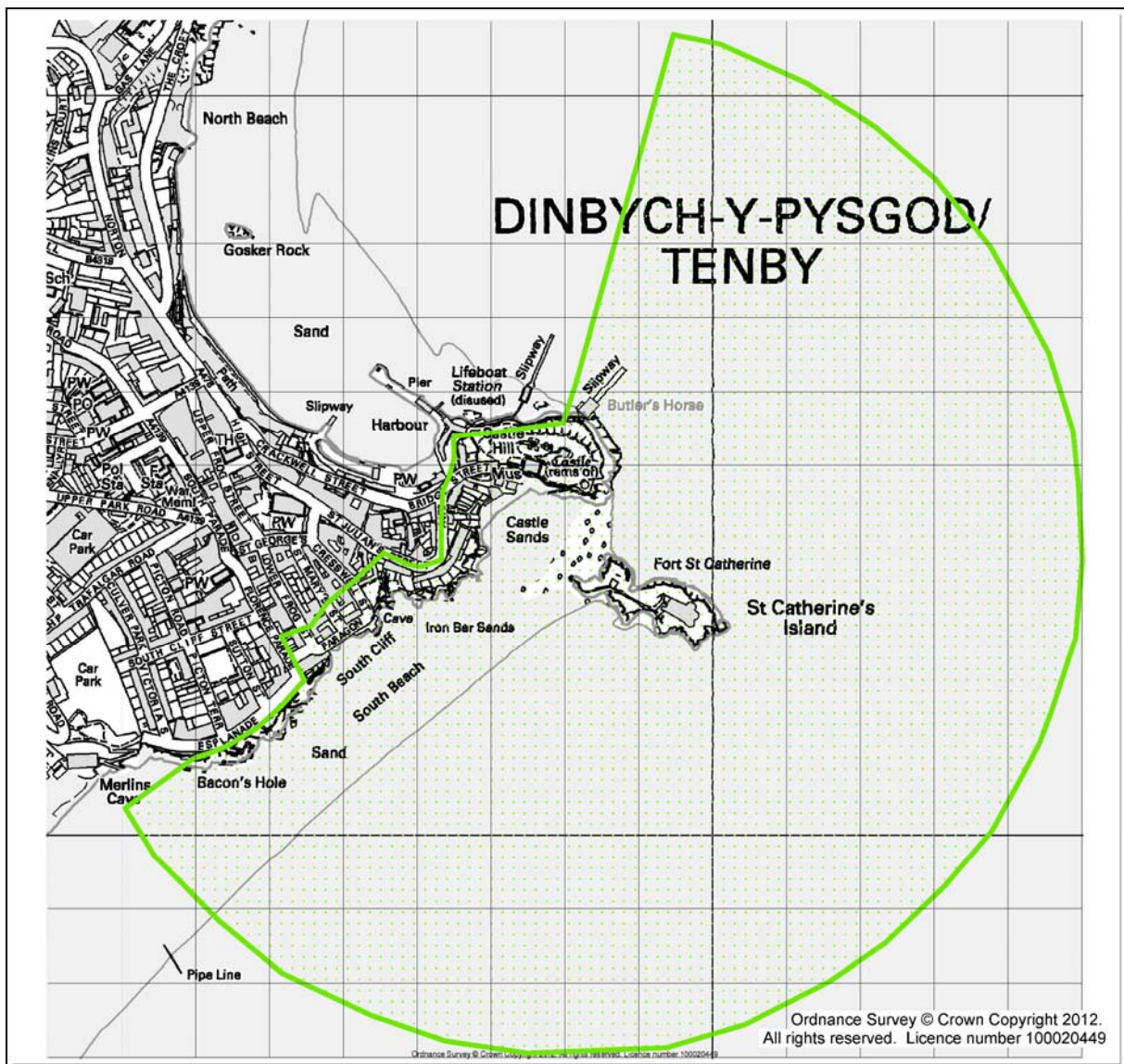


Figure 2: Revised study area following field visit to check intervisibility

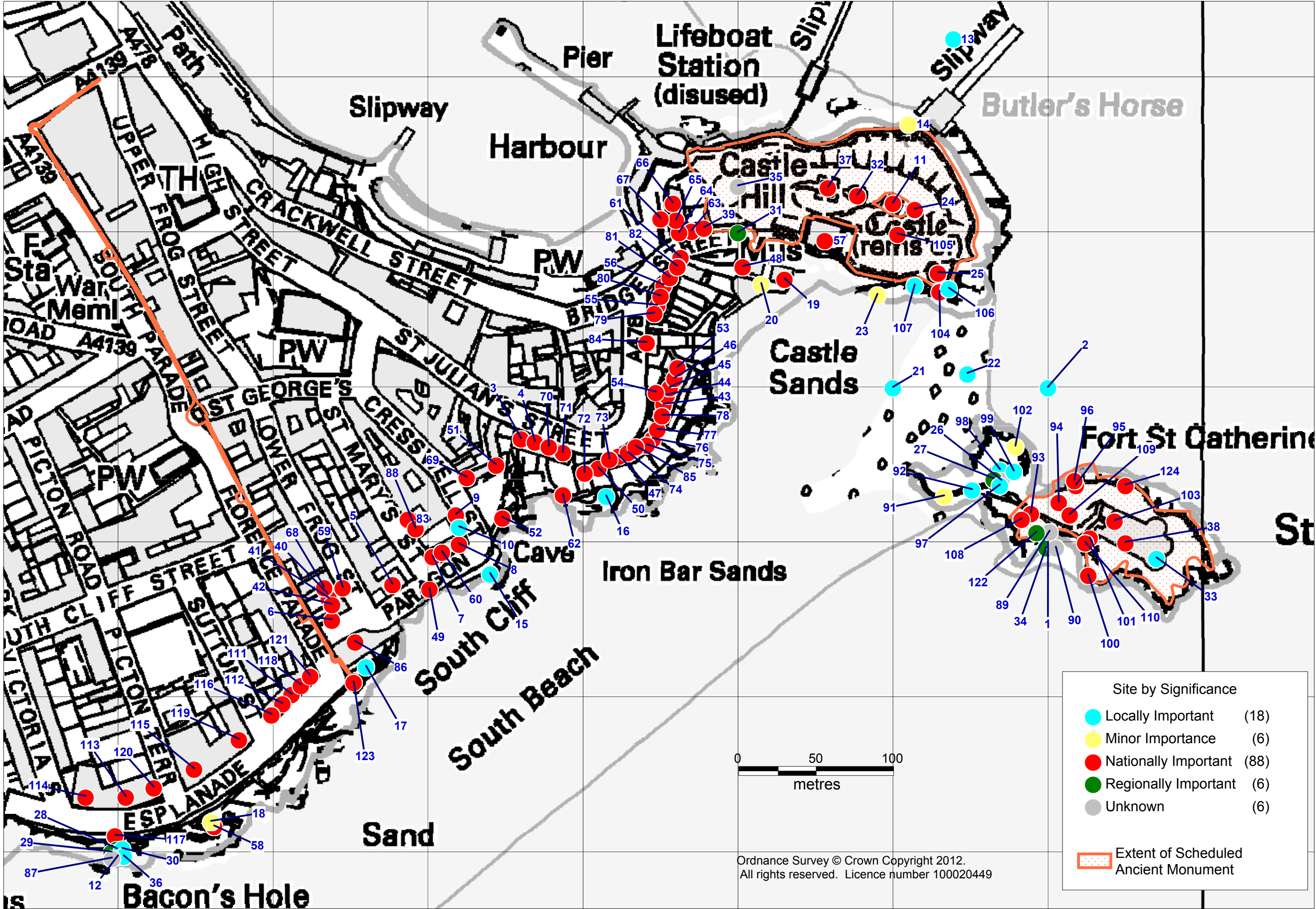


Figure 3: Assessment of Significance

5. Historical and Archaeological Overview

5.1 No systematic archaeological survey has previously been undertaken of the landscape affected by the proposed development. Two coastal surveys have been undertaken (Gale, 1995; Murphy & Allen, 1997) which examined historic assets within a 50 metre strip along the coastal edge. The results of both surveys were later added to the Regional HER. In 2007, a small archaeological evaluation was undertaken on Castle Hill after ground slippage on steep slopes in the vicinity of castle (Crane & Wilson, 2007). No features of significance were uncovered by this evaluation.

5.2 There is currently little evidence of prehistoric activity within the small area of the Historic Environment Assessment undertaken for this report, but considerable points of interest relating to later periods.

5.3 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 Tenby remain.

The origins of Tenby are thought to be in the Early Medieval period, as a Welsh settlement and possible fortress of note, referred to in a 9th century poem. After the first Norman incursion into Pembrokeshire, an earthwork castle was built on the coastal promontory known now as Castle Hill. Little is known of this fortification, but it may have been destroyed by an attack of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd of Gwynedd in 1260. It had certainly been replaced by the late 13th century by a stone castle, the ruins of which still stand on Castle Hill. The town was also provided with walled defences during medieval times. These were strengthened and heightened by Jasper Tudor in the mid-15th century and a square tower which stands at their northern end on The Esplanade was added. Much of the circuit of the town walls still survives today and it is one of Tenby's most significant historic assets.

In the late 16th century period, the threat of Spanish attack are said to have resulted in the refortification of Tenby Castle. A little over half a century later the castle, and the town walls, were put to use once again when Tenby became the scene of two battles during the Civil War. The castle and town were captured by Parliamentary forces in 1643, but a Royalist rebellion in 1648 prompted another Parliamentary attack and a 16 day siege, attended by Oliver Cromwell himself.

The castle and its walled town undoubtedly suffered after the events of the Civil War and the Great Plague. A gradual decline in the town's fortunes followed. By the late 18th century Tenby was described as being in an advanced state of decline. A major reversal in the fortunes of the town was already underway by the end of the century, however, as it began to become popular as a seaside resort. A significant event came in 1802, when Sir William Paxton bought his first property in the town. In the following years he continued to invest in the town and established baths in 1806. He then built the elegant The Globe Inn, a number of cottages, a stables and coach house, a new road and ensured the success of a parliamentary bill that provided Tenby with fresh piped water.

Paxton's developments advanced the growth of the early tourism industry and by the mid-19th century Tenby was a highly respectable seaside town, frequented by wealthy visitors, including artists and scientists. The resultant boom in the building of town houses is reflected in the distinctive and much-valued late Georgian and Victorian architecture of the

town, which still determines the character of the core of the historic settlement. The Victorian period also saw the definition of public open spaces, such as the park of Castle Hill, enhanced when the Welsh National Monument to Prince Albert was erected on top of the hill in 1865. A few short years later, by 1870, the impressive Fort St. Catherine was erected on St. Catherine's Island, a significant monument to the military architecture of the Victorian period and built to defend Pembrokeshire's important naval facility at Pembroke Dock from an imagined threat from France.

Tourism has remained a mainstay of the Tenby economy to the present day and the town still draws large numbers of visitors who stay in the numerous hotels found here, many of which are housed in the fine town houses built during the early to mid-19th century.

5.4 The main areas of archaeological interest relating to the proposed development are;

5.4.1 Castle Hill, on the mainland, has been held in the past to possibly be the location of an Early Medieval settlement (ID number 35) praised in the 9th century Welsh poem "*Etmic Dinbych*" "(In Praise of Tenby)" (Williams, 1980). No proof of the settlement has ever been found, but the poem specifically describes *Dinbych* as being located on a coastal promontory and this undoubtedly makes Castle Hill a prime candidate for the site even today.

5.4.2 Castle Hill takes its name from the medieval Tenby Castle, the ruins of which can still be seen on the crown of the hill and on its southwestern flank in particular. The relationship between this castle and the remainder of the hill, particularly its eastern half out to the point of the promontory on the seaward side, is uncertain. 19th century Ordnance Survey maps show a low stone wall that still runs around the clifftop on the north, east and south sides of the promontory and describe it as the "Castle Wall" (ID number 104). Castle Hill has been used as a public recreation ground since the mid-19th century, with the "Castle Wall" largely defining its boundary. The wall is also used to defined the castle's Scheduled area. A brief overview of the history of the castle is given in the Site Gazetteer, Appendix D (ID number 32).

5.4.3 St. Catherine's Island lies less than 100 metres offshore and is accessible across Castle Sands at low tide. It was once best known as the location of the ruins of a medieval chapel, known as St. Catherine's Chapel (ID number 33), which was destroyed during the 1860s, when Fort St. Catherine (ID number 38) was constructed on the island. A number of archaeological finds were reported when the top of the island was quarried to prepare the ground for the fort, including domestic animal bones, a human burial, an Egyptian funerary effigy and three Roman coins (ID numbers 1, 89, 90 & 34). Little is understood of the contexts or significance of these discoveries however. Fort St. Catherine was one of the famous Palmerston forts and was built during the same period as those at Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock, intended to protect the Royal Dockyard there. Fort St Catherine was the only one of the Pembrokeshire forts built outside Milford Haven, but like the other Pembrokeshire examples was never put into action and was effectively surplus to requirements by the time construction work was completed. A large portion of St. Catherine's Island now has Scheduled Ancient Monument status, focused on the fort.

5.4.4 Fort St. Catherine dominates the landscape of the island, but it is surrounded by the traces of ancillary structures, trackways, steps and landing points created when the fort was under construction and in use, both as a military fort and later as a dwelling. No detailed recording has previously been made of these features. Amongst the features are a large defensive ditch and a series of building platforms where workshops and storage cabins (ID number 98) were built for the construction phase. One ancillary building (ID number 97) also stands, alongside a Second World War anti-aircraft gun emplacement (ID number 27).



Plate 2; A view westwards from St. Catherine's Island across Castle Sands towards Tenby town, showing the impressive 19th century terraced buildings along the cliff-top on the mainland.

6. The Tenby Island Project: Impacts on historic landscape elements

6.1 The proposed development would have varying degrees of impact on the Historic Environment and individual historic assets on the mainland, foreshore and St. Catherine’s Island.

6.2 The Historic Environment Assessment has evaluated the level and nature of these impacts on each of the historic assets recorded in the project dataset. Five categories of impact were used; High, Moderate, Low, None and Unknown. The following tables (Tables x – y) present the results of this impact evaluation.

6.3 Table 1 – Historic assets with Unknown impact. This includes only two sites recorded in the project dataset. Site ID number 26 is a record for a Modern Coastal Battery, apparently of Second World War date, which is included in the Regional HER, but not in the later Defence of Britain Database. It is therefore not clear what the record refers to. The second record, ID number 35, relates to the tradition that there was an Early Medieval settlement or fortress on Castle Hill promontory. No physical evidence of such a site has been recorded and its existence is in doubt. Therefore no assessment can be made of potential impacts from the proposed development or suggestions of reasonable mitigations made.

Table 1: Unknown impact (see Appendix B for details)

26 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Modern COASTAL BATTERY
35 TENBY CASTLE	Early Medieval DEFENDED SETTLEMENT



Plate 3; A view of Castle Hill promontory from St. Catherine’s Island.

6.4 Table 2 – Historic assets with No impact. There are 39 historic assets recorded in the project dataset which have no perceivable impact resulting from the proposed development. These include;

- historic assets which were destroyed when Fort St. Catherine was constructed
- findspots which are poorly recorded and from which the artefacts found have been removed
- dwellings on the coastal strip which are physically detached from, and not intervisible with the proposed development site

Table 2: No Impact (see Appendix B for details)

1	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Medieval FINDSPOT
2	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval FINDSPOT
3	SOUTH CLIFF HOUSE;SOUTHCLIFFE HOUSE	Post Medieval DWELLING
4	LANSDOWNE HOUSE; GRIFFITH LODGE	Post Medieval DWELLING
12	TENBY	Post Medieval FINDSPOT
13	ROYAL VICTORIA PIER	Post Medieval PIER
14	CASTLE POINT SLIP	Modern SLIPWAY
21	CASTLE SANDS	Modern LANDING POINT
22	CASTLE SANDS	Post Medieval BRIDGE
28	TENBY	Iron Age FINDSPOT
29	BACON'S HOLE	Roman FINDSPOT
30	BACON'S HOLE	Unknown FINDSPOT
31	CASTLE HILL	Roman FINDSPOT
33	ST CATHERINE'S	Medieval CHAPEL
34	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Roman FINDSPOT
36	TENBY	Medieval FINDSPOT
39	ST CATHERINE'S HOUSE, NO. 2	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
40	NO 2 FROGMORE TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
41	NO 3 FROGMORE TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
42	NO 4 FROGMORE TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
51	NO 1 IVY COTTAGES	Post Medieval HOUSE
54	FORECOURT WALL AND PIERS TO NOS 1-5 LEXDEN TERRACE AND RAILS TO NO 6	Post Medieval WALL
59	RAILINGS TO FROGMORE TERRACE	Post Medieval RAILINGS

No Impact cont'd

65 CASTLE COURT, NO.2	Post Medieval HOUSE
66 CASTLE COURT, NO.3 AND RETAINING WALL TO LEFT	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
67 RETAINING WALL AND PARAPET TO RAISED ROADWAY BEFORE NOS 1, 2 & 3	Post Medieval WALL
68 NO 1 FROGMORE TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
70 NO 1 ROCK TERRACE, INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
71 NO 2 ROCK TERRACE, INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS;GARDEN WALL
83 WOODBINE COTTAGE	Post Medieval COTTAGE
87 SOMERSET HOUSE	Post Medieval DWELLING
88 VINE COTTAGE	Post Medieval DWELLING
89 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Unknown INHUMATION
90 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Unknown FINDSPOT
96 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval LANDING STAGE
108 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Unknown HOLLOW
114 BELGRAVE HOTEL AND AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOTEL
122 ST. CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Neolithic FINDSPOT
125 ESPLANADE	Modern PILLBOX



Plate 4: St.Catherine's Island viewed from Castle Hill point.

6.5 Table 3 – Historic assets with Low impact. There are 57 historic assets recorded in the project dataset which have been assessed as having a Low impact resulting from the proposed development. All but one of these sites (ID number 27) would have indirect, visual impact only. They include many of the listed clifftop buildings recorded along the coastline which have their rear facing out to sea or towards Caldey Island, not directly to St. Catherine’s Island or Castle Hill. These include;

Table 3: Low Impact (see Appendix B for details)

5 PARAGON COURT	Post Medieval DWELLING
6 QUAINWAYS	Post Medieval WALL
7 THE PARAGON PRIVATE HOTEL;TRALEE PRIVATE HOTEL;ROMA	Post Medieval HOTEL
8 SCARBOROUGH HOUSE; GUNFORT MANSIONS	Post Medieval DWELLING
9 RED LODGE	Post Medieval DWELLING
10 GUNFORT LODGE; GUNFORT COTTAGE	Post Medieval DWELLING
11 OLD COASTGUARD HOUSE	Post Medieval DWELLING
15 GUNFORT	Post Medieval FORT
16 ROCK TERRACE STEPS	Post Medieval STEPS
17 IMPERIAL HOTEL	Post Medieval STEPS
18 THE ESPLANADE	Post Medieval PROMENADE
20 CASTLE SANDS	Modern SLIPWAY
23 TENBY	Post Medieval STEPS
24 TENBY CASTLE	Post Medieval COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT
27 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Modern GUN EMPLACEMENT
32 TENBY CASTLE	Medieval CASTLE
37 PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL	Post Medieval COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT
43 NO 2 LEXDEN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
44 NO 3 LEXDEN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
45 NO 4 LEXDEN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
46 NO 5 LEXDEN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
47 NO 2 ROCK HOUSES	Post Medieval HOUSE
48 ROCKET APPARATUS STATION	Post Medieval BUILDING
49 RAILINGS, GATES AND PIERS, AND RETAINING WALL ALONG CLIFF EDGE.	Post Medieval RAILINGS
50 NO 4 ROCK TERRACE;STELLA MARIS	Post Medieval HOUSE

Table 3: Low Impact cont'd

52 GARDEN WALL TO NOS 1-3 IVY COTTAGES	Post Medieval GARDEN WALL
53 NO 6 LEXDEN TERRACE (LEXDEN HOUSE)	Post Medieval HOUSE
58 CLIFF TERRACE TO THE ATLANTIC HOTEL	Modern GARDEN
60 SWN Y DON	Post Medieval HOUSE
61 WHITESANDS GATE	Post Medieval GATE
62 BRECKMANCHINE TOWER	Medieval?; Post Medieval? TOWER
63 ST CATHERINE'S HOUSE, NO.1	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
64 HARBOUR HOUSE	Post Medieval HOUSE
69 NOS 2 AND 3 IVY COTTAGES	Post Medieval HOUSE;GARDEN WALL
72 NO 3 ROCK TERRACE INCLUDING RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
73 NO 1 ROCK HOUSES, INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
74 NO 3 ROCK HOUSES (GREY ROCK HOUSE) INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
75 NO 5 ROCK HOUSES (CALDEY VIEW) INCLUDING AREA AND FORECOURT RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
76 NO 6 ROCK HOUSES (LITTLE ROCK HOUSE) INCLUDING RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
77 NO 7 ROCK HOUSES (EAST ROCK HOUSE) INCLUDING AREA AND FORECOURT RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
78 NO 1 LEXDEN TERRACE, INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
84 SEA GARTH	Post Medieval DWELLING
85 PEACEHOLM;TIDES REACH,ROCK HOUSES, No 4	Post Medieval DWELLING
86 IMPERIAL HOTEL	Post Medieval HOTEL
91 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval STEPS
110 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Modern WALL
111 BUCKINGHAM HOUSE AND AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval DWELLING
112 HOTEL PANORAMA AND AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOTEL
113 CONNAUGHT HOUSE AND AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE
115 THE ATLANTIC HOTEL AND AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOTEL
116 CARNOCK HOUSE AND RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOTEL

Table 3: Low Impact cont'd

117 RAILINGS AND RETAINING WALLS TO SEAFRONT	Post Medieval WALL
118 SAINT AGATHA'S AND RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE
119 CLARENCE HOUSE HOTEL AND AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOTEL
120 THE GILTAR HOTEL AND AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOTEL
121 ESPLANADE THE	Post Medieval HOTEL
123 TENBY	Medieval TOWN DEFENCES



Plate 4: Viewed from St.Catherine's Island, it is evident that most of the sea front properties in Tenby face Caldey Island, rather than St. Catherine's.

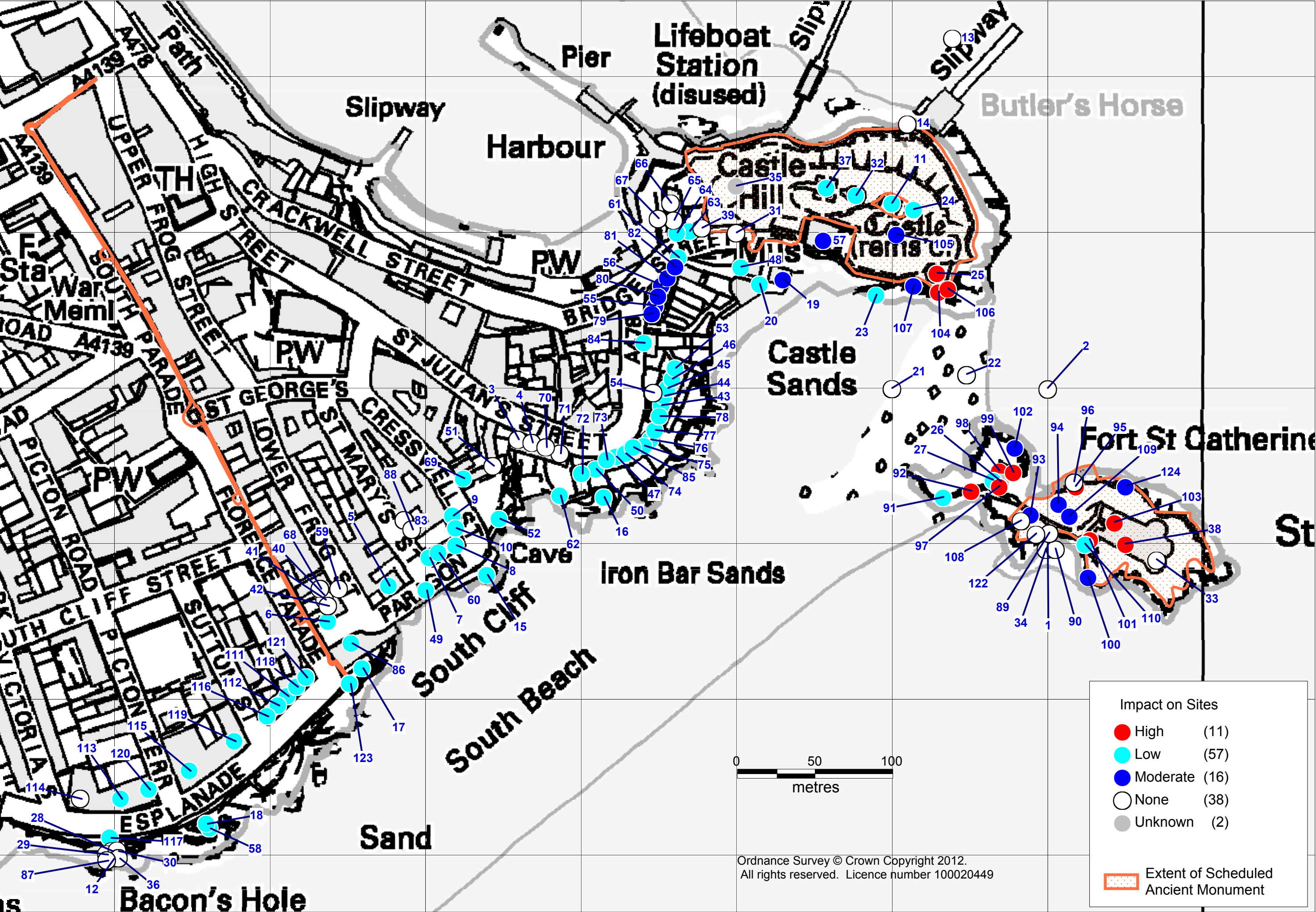


Figure 6: Assessment of Level of Impact on Sites

6.6 Table 4 – Historic assets with Moderate impact. There are 16 historic assets recorded in the project dataset which have been assessed as having a Moderate impact resulting from the proposed development. This list includes dwellings and other historic buildings on the mainland which face directly towards St. Catherine’s Island, its fort or Castle Hill and which would therefore be more exposed to visual impact from the proposed developments (ID number 19, 55, 56, 57, 79, 80, 81, 82). The remainder of the sites on this list are features or structures on Castle Hill and St. Catherine’s Island which would be exposed to some direct, physical impact, although often in the context of being repaired or refurbished to be brought back into use, mostly for their intended purposes (such as trackways and steps on the island). These include;

Table 4: Moderate Impact (see Appendix B for details)

19 TENBY LIFEBOAT HOUSE	Post Medieval LIFEBOAT STATION
55 NO 2 ST JULIAN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
56 NO 4 ST JULIAN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
57 TENBY MUSEUM	Post Medieval MUSEUM
79 NO 1 ST JULIAN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS;WALL;GATE
80 NO 3 ST JULIAN TERRACE (BEAUCHIEF HOUSE)	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
81 NO 5 ST JULIAN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
82 NO 6 ST JULIAN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
93 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval TRACKWAY
94 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval TRACKWAY
100 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval GUN EMPLACEMENT
102 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval STEPS
105 CASTLE HILL	Post Medieval PUBLIC PARK
107 CASTLE HILL	Post Medieval TRACKWAY
109 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval; Modern TRENCH
124 ST. CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval STEPS

6.7 Table 5 – 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. This list includes sites at the heart of the proposed development area, such as Fort St. Catherine, features on St. Catherine’s Island where significant refurbishment or rebuild is proposed (i.e. ID numbers 92, 97 & 99) and features on the southeastern point of Castle Hill (ID numbers 25, 104 & 106). These include;

Table 5: High Impact (see Appendix B for details)

25	TENBY CASTLE BANDSTAND	Modern BANDSTAND
38	ST CATHERINE'S FORT;FORT ST CATHERINE	Post Medieval FORT
92	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval; Modern FOOTBRIDGE
95	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval; Modern LOADING STAGE
97	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval GENERATOR HOUSE
98	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval BUILDING PLATFORM
99	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Modern SUMMERHOUSE
101	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval DEFENSIVE DITCH
103	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Modern? BRIDGE
104	CASTLE HILL	Unknown CURTAIN WALL?
106	CASTLE HILL	Post Medieval BENCH



Plate 6; The section of possible castle wall (ID number 104) which would be cut through at the northern end of the proposed new bridge to St. Catherine’s Island.

7. The Tenby Island Project: Elements of Phase 1 Planning Application

The following list of elements within the proposed development is derived from the July 2012 version of the Tenby Island Project planning application (online pdf document on www.tenbyisland.co.uk) and from site plans supporting the document, which were created by Composed Architectural Heritage Design Specialists on June 20th 2012 (also online pdf versions on www.tenbyisland.co.uk) (see Figure 5).

Each of the elements listed below is therefore part of the first phase of the project included in the initial planning application.

7.1 Creation of a new access gate and signage from Castle Sands (No. 9 on Composed site plan).

7.1.1 Description. The present metal gateway at the western end of St. Catherine's Island bars access to the stone steps which lead onto the island. At present signage on the gate bears safety and "No admittance" warnings. It is proposed that a new entrance gate and signage will be installed, with an advertising sign alongside.

7.1.2 Constraints. This development will be visible from the edge of the town to the west, in particular the low-lying terrace of listed buildings on St. Julian's Street.

7.1.3 Mitigation. No mitigation is thought necessary. The changes would not be significant compared to the present appearance of the access gate and signage.

7.2 The construction of western boat landing platform (No.2 on Composed site plan).

7.2.1 Description. This proposed boat landing platform would be located at the foot of a series of stone-cut steps which are thought to date to the period when Fort St. Catherine's was built.

7.2.2 Constraints. There are no known constraints. It will be largely sheltered from the mainland and does not appear to impact on any known older structure.

7.2.3 Mitigation. No mitigation is necessary.

7.3 The construction of eastern boat landing platform (No.12 on Composed site plan).

7.3.1 Description. This proposed boat landing platform would be located at the foot of a series of stone-cut steps which are thought to date to the period when Fort St. Catherine's was built.

7.3.2 Constraints. There are no known constraints. It will be largely sheltered from the mainland and does not appear to impact on any known older structure.

7.3.3 Mitigation. No mitigation is necessary.

7.4 Installation of western crane (No.3 on Composed site plan).

7.4.1 Description. This proposed crane would be located at the northwestern side of St. Catherine's Island. The crane location appears to be on building platform ID number 98, created for a storage shed during the construction phase of Fort St. Catherine, of which photographs survive. It appears that any deposits predating 1867-68 would have been removed at that time. A wooden cabin was put on the site and it is not thought that any structural remains would be present.

7.4.2 Constraints. The crane will be visible from the mainland.

7.4.3 Mitigation. A collapsible crane, painted green is proposed, which would reduce the visual impact from the mainland. No further mitigation is thought necessary.

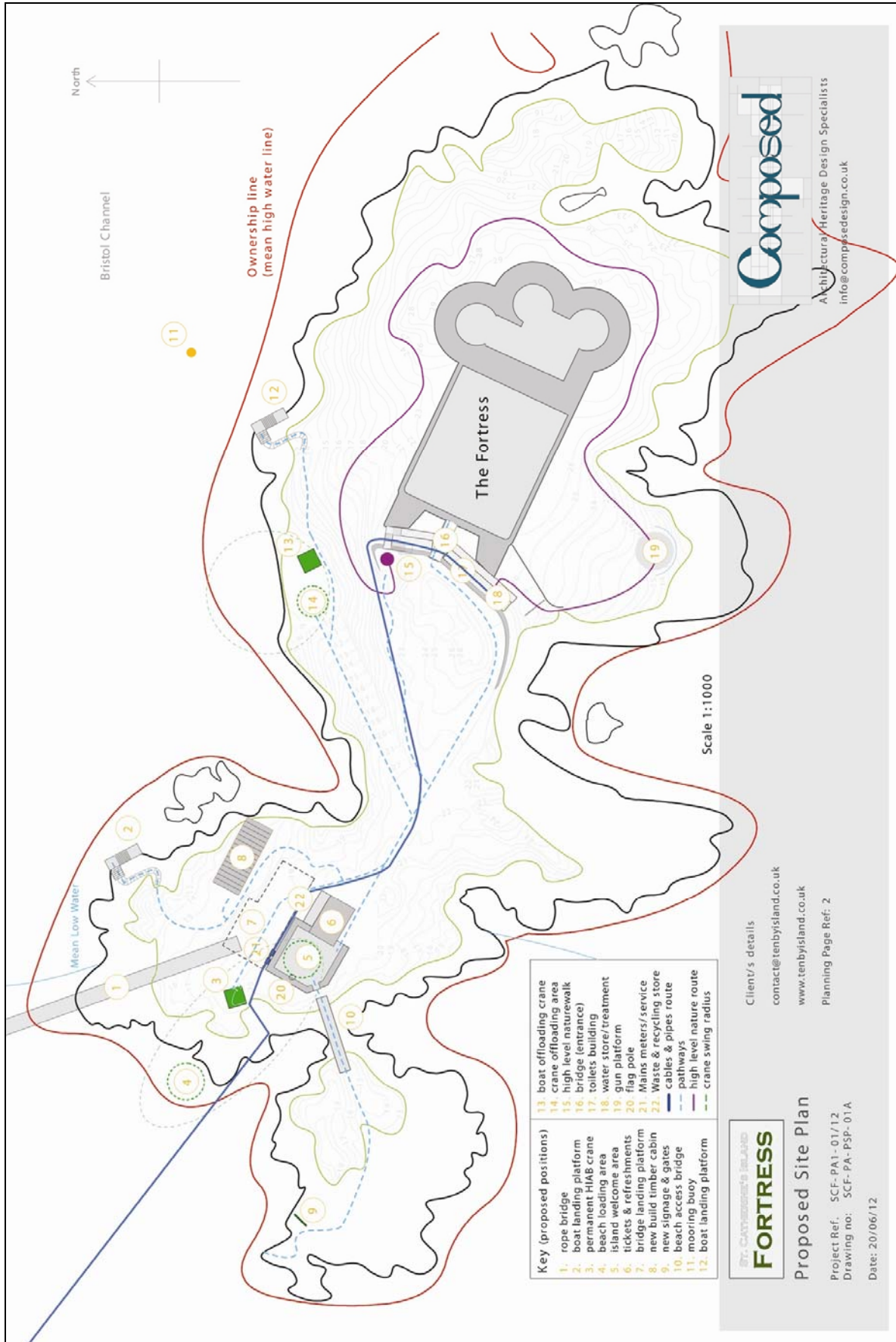


Figure 5; Composed site plan of island

7.5 Installation of eastern crane (No.13 on Composed site plan).

7.5.1 Description. This proposed crane would be located at the northern side of St. Catherine's Island. The crane location appears to be on loading stage ID number 95, created by quarrying into the hillslope during the construction phase of Fort St. Catherine. It appears that any deposits predating 1867-68 would have been removed at that time. Existing davits, probably dating to the Second World War, stand on the site and would be removed.

7.5.2 Constraints. The crane will be visible from the point of Castle Hill on the mainland. The existing davits stand within the Scheduled Area of the fort and are historic feature of interest.

7.5.3 Mitigation. Painting the crane green would reduce any visual impact from the mainland. The existing davits should be photographed with a suitable scale before removal and the photographs catalogued and archived at the National Monuments Record of Wales or another appropriate archive.

7.6 The installation of a mooring buoy to the north of the island (No.11 on Composed site plan).

7.6.1 Description. A new mooring buoy would be positioned just off the north side of St. Catherine's Island.

7.6.2 Constraints. No archaeological constraints are known.

7.6.3 Mitigation. No mitigation is thought necessary.

7.7 Construction external Toilet and Foul Water Pumping Facility in the defensive ditch of the fort, with access stairs to the north (Nos.17 & 18 on Composed site plan).

7.7.1 Description. A complex of features is proposed for the defensive ditch (ID number 101) to the west of the fort. These will include new access stairs into the northern end of the ditch, a new stairway into the basement level of the fort from the ditch, a toilet block and associated pumping facility.

7.7.2 Constraints. These structures will all be located within the Scheduled area of the fort. They will create a significant change of appearance to the ditch when viewed from close quarters, although it will be invisible from longer ranges as the top of the buildings will lie below the top of the ditch. The ditch was quarried out of the native rock in 1867-68 and therefore any earlier deposits on the surface of the island were removed. Any material now found within the ditch post-dates the construction of the fort.

7.7.3 Mitigation. The proposal is to erect all the structures on pads on the surface of the floor of the ditch to avoid damaging buried deposits. This reduces any physical impact. The buildings need to be constructed in an appropriate style which is sympathetic with the character of the fort. Steps and walkways should also be designed sympathetically. A photographic record of the ditch in its present condition should be made, with a suitable scale, before development begins. The photographs should be catalogued and archived at the National Monuments Record of Wales or another appropriate archive.

7.8 Replacement of fort entrance bridge (No. 16 on Composed site plan)

7.8.1 Description. A wooden bridge (ID number 103), possibly an original feature, crosses the defensive ditch on the western side of the fort to the main entrance door. This bridge is in poor condition and would be removed and replaced by a new bridge.

7.8.2 Constraints. The bridge lies within the Scheduled area of the fort. It may be original but this is uncertain at present. It is certainly of a type that is not commonly seen and the advanced state of decay of the iron posts supporting the safety rails along either side of the bridge suggests that it might well be of considerable age, perhaps dating to the construction of the fort in 1868-70.

7.8.3 Mitigation. A detailed plan and elevation of the present bridge, and a photographic record of the structure in its present condition, with a suitable scale, should be made before development begins. Copies of drawings and photographs should be catalogued and archived at the National Monuments Record of Wales or another appropriate archive.

7.9 A High Level Nature Walk (No.13 on Composed site plan).

7.9.1 Description. A high level nature walk would be created around the outside of the fort. It will consist of a safety wire and hand and foot holds. The proposed course of the walk would run from outside the northern end of the fort's defensive ditch (ID number 101), pass across a 19th century gun platform (ID number 100) and return into the southern end of the defensive ditch (ID number 101).

7.9.2 Constraints. The proposed walk lies entirely within the Scheduled area of the fort and care would have to be taken not to impact on the fabric of the fort. At each of the points listed in 7.9.1, rubble-built, limestone masonry is encountered, which could begin to deteriorate if exposed to pressure from people climbing or walking across surfaces. Some erosion is already evident at the end of the outer side of defensive ditch at its northwestern corner. Gun platform ID number 100 also appears to be in a rather fragile condition, given its exposed condition close to the high water mark.

7.9.3 Mitigation. Steps would have to be taken to ensure that no visitor pressure impacted on the walling of the defensive ditch, particularly at each end of the ditch. The gun platform would need to be protected from such pressure, either by ensuring the walk avoid it, or by strengthening the structure with the use of appropriate materials. A photographic record of the gun platform in its present condition, with a suitable scale, should be made before any repairs were undertaken. Copies of the photographs should be catalogued and archived at the National Monuments Record of Wales or another appropriate archive.

7.10 A timber cabin for security, storage and first aid provision (No. 8 on Composed site plan).

7.10.1 Description. A timber cabin is proposed for erection on building platform ID number 98, created for a storage shed during the construction phase of Fort St. Catherine, of which photographs survive. It appears that any deposits predating 1867-68 would have been removed at that time. A wooden cabin was put on the site and it is not thought that any structural remains would be present.

7.10.2 Constraints. This cabin would be visible from the mainland, particularly from the point of Castle Hill. It would have some effect on the setting of the Scheduled fort to its eastern side when viewed from Castle Hill.

7.10.3 Mitigation. The proposed design of the cabin is similar to that of the structure originally erected on the same site during the construction phase of the fort. It would be a low, single-storey building with a sloping roof. To reduce its visual impact on the setting of Fort St. Catherine consideration might be given to painting the cabin green or a suitable colour to make it less prominent. No further mitigations are thought necessary.

7.11 Repair and enhancement of the existing metal access bridge (No.10 on Composed site plan).

7.11.1 Description. A 20th century access bridge (ID number 92) currently crosses a gap in the rock at the western end of St. Catherine's Island. It overlies the remains of an earlier, wooden bridge, which was supported by a brick pillar at its eastern end. There is an entrance gate at the western end of this bridge. It is proposed that the metal bridge is refurbished with new safety rails, that the underlying wooden bridge and brick pillar are removed and the safety gate replaced with a new gate more in keeping with the style of the handrails.

7.11.2 Constraints. There are no constraints on improving the metal bridge and its access gate. The metal bridge overlies the remains of an earlier wooden bridge.

7.11.3 Mitigation. A photographic record should be made of the remains of the wooden bridge and its brick pillar, in their present condition, with a suitable scale, before it is removed. Copies of the photographs should be catalogued and archived at the National Monuments Record of Wales or another appropriate archive.

7.12 Welcome Area: the refurbishment of an existing generator house and creation of bin store (No.5, 6, 22 on Composed site plan)

7.12.1 Description. The building referred to as the Generator House (ID number 97) dates back to the period when Fort St. Catherine was in use as a military fort. It has undergone some changes as a result of its reuse as an ammunition magazine during the Second World War, when an anti-aircraft gun emplacement (ID number 27) was built alongside, when its four windows were bricked up, and a flat concrete roof added. The proposal is to refurbish the Generator House, and reopen the windows, potentially for use by visitors to the island, possibly as a “Welcome Area”.

7.12.2 Constraints. There is no constraint in terms of refurbishing the Generator House itself for reuse. However, the adjacent anti-aircraft gun emplacement, which is now a rare site type, is in good condition and still has the base of its gun mount, would have to be incorporated into such a development. It was constructed right up to the western side of the Generator House, the entrance of which is accessed via the gun emplacement.

7.12.3 Mitigation. A photographic record and detailed plan should be made of the Generator House and the adjacent gun emplacement, in their present condition. Photographs of both structures should be taken with a suitable scale, before any development takes place. Copies of the photographs should be catalogued and archived at the National Monuments Record of Wales or another appropriate archive. The integrity of the gun emplacement and its relationship with its former magazine (the Generator House) should be maintained and no part of the gun emplacement should be removed. The surviving base of the gun mount should be retained in situ. If there are any Health & Safety concerns about its position it should be protected rather than removed.

7.13 A service pipe, which will contain electric, gas, water, sewage and telecommunications and cross Castle Sands from the mainland, to the fort (No. 21 on Composed site plan).

7.13.1 Description. This service pipeline is proposed to run from the slipway leading on to Castle Sands, travelling under the beach (up to 5 metres deep), up the cliff face at the western end of St. Catherine’s Island. The services will then run across the surface of the island to an existing trench (ID number 109) and into the northern end of the fort’s defensive ditch.

7.13.2 Constraints. At the slipway, groundworks might impact on historic assets such as the former Lifeboat House and Rocket Apparatus Store (ID numbers 19 & 48). The pipe would be visible running up the cliff face of the island and across the surface of the island. The eastern end of the pipe runs into the Scheduled area of the fort.

7.13.3 Mitigation. Ensure that the service trench does not impact physically on known historic assets around the slipway. Camouflage the pipe as it runs up the cliff face and across the surface of the island by choosing a pipe of an appropriate colour or boxing in and using the natural contours of the land to make it as inconspicuous as possible. The eastern end of the pipe runs into the Scheduled area of the fort and here it can follow an existing trench, minimising its impact.

7.14 Repairs to stone steps on the access paths

7.14.1 Description. At three locations on the island, existing stone-cut or stone-built steps exist (ID numbers 91, 102 & 124). It is intended that they will be repaired for use. Where mortar is eroding, the steps will be remortared. Natural stone will be used to replace missing stones where needed.

7.14.2 Constraints. Steps ID number 124 lies within the Scheduled area of the fort.

7.14.3 Mitigation. Repair and reuse will bring existing historic features back into use. The only mitigation suggested is that appropriate materials and techniques are used to retain the character of the original steps, where Health & Safety issues are not compromised.

7.15 New railings and refurbishment of existing railings where possible to improve safety along access tracks

7.15.1 Description. The trackways which cross St. Catherine's Island were put in place to serve Fort St. Catherine. Along most sections of these trackway, cast-iron posts support safety railings. Although most safety railings appear to be of 20th century date, many of the supporting posts are 19th century in date and may have been erected when the fort was first built. However it is important to note that late 19th century photos (Francis Frith Photos, 1890, Ref. 28067) show what appears to be a wooden fence on the approach trackway to the west of the fort. It is not completely clear therefore what style of fencing was when the fort was constructed. There are numerous examples of posts stamped with the names of two local manufacturers, "David Saundersfoot" and "William Isaac Carmarthen". The survival of these locally produced posts is significant as few examples are known elsewhere. It is necessary to improve the safety rails along all trackways to allow for future public access. Therefore the existing rails, which are now in poor condition and unfit for purpose, will need to be removed or at least to have new rails installed in front of them.

7.15.2 Constraints. The existing cast-iron posts, particularly those stamped with their manufacturers name, are rare examples of surviving 19th century ironwork produced by west Wales foundries. They may also be original posts, erected when Fort St. Catherine was built, although they could have been added later (both the David and Isaac foundries worked into the early 20th century). Many of these posts stand along trackways within the Scheduled area of the fort.

7.15.3 Mitigation. There are several options open for mitigation to ensure that the cast-iron posts are not lost. The existing posts could be left in situ, behind a modern safety railing or fence. Alternatively the best preserved posts could be moved and concentrated into one area where they can be seen by the public, although it may not be feasible to reuse them in a new safety fence. There must be some concern over the degree to which exposure to the elements will eventually corrode all the posts. Consideration might be given to preserving the best examples under cover, inside the fort. Examples could also be donated to local museums (Tenby, Scolton Manor and Carmarthen). It would be desirable if new safety railings or fences were in appropriate style to reflect the style of the fort's construction and use.

7.16 CCTV Security installations

7.16.1 Description. It is proposed that CCTV security cameras will be installed at several locations on the island, including at access points, the proposed “Welcome Area” at the Generator House and also in front of the fort.

7.16.2 Constraints. Several of the cameras are proposed for location within the Scheduled area of the fort. Others are to be placed on the Generator House. Mounting cameras on historic buildings may impact on their character. If service trenches are required to run cables to each camera there may be issues within the Scheduled area of the fort, where Scheduled Monument Consent would be required.

7.16.3 Mitigation. Careful consideration should be given to the visual impact of mounting cameras on the Generator House or outside the Scheduled fort. They should be discreetly located and be of discreet design also to minimise their impact.

7.17 CCTV Marine installations

7.17.1 Description. It is proposed that three submerged CCTV marine cameras, one intertidal CCTV marine camera and one land-based nature camera will be installed around the island.

7.17.2 Constraints. The land-based camera would be located within the Scheduled area of the fort. Any cable trenches would also lie within the Scheduled area of the fort, where Scheduled Monument Consent would be required.

7.17.3 Mitigation. No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary, apart from any requirements arising from gaining Scheduled Monument Consent relating to any groundworks associated with the installation of the cameras.

7.18 Removal of ivy from fortress walls

7.18.1 Description. It is proposed that some of the ivy growing up the walls of Fort St. Catherine be removed.

7.18.2 Constraints. Possible damage could be caused to building fabric or features such as gutters or downpipes currently obscured by the ivy.

7.18.3 Mitigation. Care should be taken as work progresses that hidden features are not damaged or disturbed. Scheduled Ancient Monument consent may be needed.

7.19 External lighting, including lamp posts, path lighting, island lighting, sign lighting and decorative lighting on some rock faces and light wash on the fortress

7.19.1 Description. For safety and aesthetic reasons, external lighting would be provided at the landing stages and along steps, trackways across the island. Decorative lighting would also be installed to light natural and built features.

7.19.2 Constraints. The need to lay cabling to power the large number of proposed lights would appear to necessitate the creation of cable trenches, including within the Scheduled area of the fort, creating some physical impact in what is a restricted space. The installation of a large number of lights of different types may also create a visual impact, again as the island offers restricted space for development.

7.19.3 Mitigation. Efforts should be made to rationalise the use of cable trenches and ensure that they avoid historic features as much as possible. Any trenches within the Scheduled area of the fort will require Scheduled Ancient Monument consent.

8. The Tenby Island Project: Elements of future planning applications.

8.1 Significant elements of the proposed development are not included in the initial planning application. At the time of writing, it is understood that two future applications will be made in respect of the construction of a new access bridge from Castle Hill to St. Catherine's Island and the refurbishment of Fort St. Catherine.

8.2 Access Bridge

8.2.1 Description. To facilitate visitor access to St. Catherine's Island, a new bridge would be constructed, running over 100 metres from the southeastern tip of Castle Hill to the former site of a summer house (ID number 99) on St. Catherine's Island. The bridge would be supported by steel cables, anchored into the bedrock at either end. It is interesting to note that there is an historical precedent for a bridge here. The proposed bridge would cross from the mainland to the island along a similar line to a bridge (ID number 22) constructed by contractors in 1867 when the construction of Fort St. Catherine began. The original bridge was dismantled after the fort was completed.

8.2.2 Constraints. On St. Catherine's Island the bridge landfall would be made at a point which was heavily disturbed by 19th and early 20th century activity, where former buildings have stood. On Castle Hill point, the bridge would land through a section of stone walling which is of unknown origin, but which has certainly been present since the mid-19th century and could potentially have medieval origins (ID number 104). This also falls within the Scheduled area of Tenby Castle. Visual evaluation of the wall in August 2012 indicates that along much of its length repairs and modernisations have been carried out. At the point where the bridge would make landfall however, a short section of the wall appears to have survived relatively undisturbed (see Plate 6, p.19). The manner in which this part of the wall curves outwards, creating a bastion-like feature, inevitably leads to suspicions that it may represent a medieval or early post-medieval defensive feature associated with the castle. Manuscript notes in the Scheduled Monument record archive, kept in the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth, show that in 1981, it was noted this section of walling was a possible medieval survival (Scheduled Ancient Monument Archive for Tenby Castle PE163).

8.2.3 Mitigation. No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary at the St. Catherine's Island end of the bridge. At the Castle Hill end of the bridge, however, there is a clear need to establish more information about the nature of wall ID number 104 at the point of the bridge landfall. It is proposed that a Written Scheme of Investigation is prepared in advance of any development here. Any work here will require Scheduled Ancient Monument consent.

8.3 Fort St. Catherine

8.3.1 Description. The focus of the Tenby Island project is the refurbishment and reopening of Fort St. Catherine (ID number 38) as a visitor attraction. The details of the works to be carried out on the fort itself, internally and externally, will be submitted in a future planning application and are not presently available.

8.3.2 Constraints. Fort St. Catherine is a large and complex monument, which has Scheduled Ancient Monument and Listed Building status.

8.3.3 Mitigation. In advance of any development work a comprehensive photographic survey of the fort should be made, with a suitable scale. Copies of the photographs should be catalogued and archived at the National Monuments Record of Wales or another appropriate archive. Original structural and architectural details should be retained where possible. Any work on the fort will require Scheduled Ancient Monument consent.



Plate 7; A close up view of Fort St. Catherine, looking east across the main access trackway.

9. Conclusion

9.1 The proposed developments included in the initial, Phase 1 planning application for the Tenby Island Project have a range of impacts on the historic environment. Most of these impacts are at a low level or can be reduced through mitigation.

9.2 The most significant physical impacts will affect the Scheduled Ancient Monuments of Fort St. Catherine and Tenby Castle. These are not included in the present planning application, but steps have been identified in this document which are relevant to future archaeological mitigations or investigations with regard to both.

9.3 The overall impact of the proposed development on the historic town of Tenby is potentially positive. The town is celebrated for its late Georgian and early Victorian architecture. Fort St. Catherine fits into this theme and its restoration and reintroduction into the townscape could mark a significant enhancement to the historic character of the town.



Plate 7; A close up of late 19th century cast-iron posts outside Fort St. Catherine.

10. References

10.1 Map sources

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Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trydor,
September 2012

Appendix A: Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment Specification

ST CATHERINE’S FORT, TENBY, PEMBROKESHIRE
SPECIFICATION for a HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT

1. Introduction

Peter Prosser of The Tenby Island Project has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake a desk-based assessment of the historic environment as part of a planning application for infrastructure works on St Catherine’s Island, Tenby associated with future plans to re-open St. Catherine’s Fort as a visitor attraction. This report also examines historic environment issues arising from later-phase developments which will be included in subsequent planning application.

2. The proposed development

2.1 The planning application for the proposed development relates to the first phase of activity on St. Catherine’s Island. The installations proposed in the first phase of work, relevant to the initial planning application, will be constructed in advance of subsequent developments to improve access to the island and bring the historic St. Catherine’s Fort back into use as a visitor attraction. This initial phase of work will involve;

- stair repairs on the access paths
- new railings and refurbishment of existing railings where possible to improve safety along access tracks, above and below the high water mark
- the construction of two landing stages
- two access stairways from the landing stages
- the installation of two cranes, one at each landing stage
- the installation of a mooring buoy to the north of the island
- a new bridge into the fort, replacing the existing structure
- building a Toilet and Foul Water Pumping Facility in the fort’s defensive ditch
- access stairs from the external toilet block proposed for the fort’s defensive ditch leading out onto the ground surface to the west
- a service pipe, which will contain electric, gas, water, sewage and telecommunications and cross Castle Sands from the mainland, to the fort.
- a cliff walk including a safety wire and hand and foot holds
- a timber cabin for security, storage and first aid provision
- repair and enhancement of the existing metal access bridge
- the refurbishment of an existing generator house and creation of bin store next to it
- replacement of signage at entrance from Castle Sands
- CCTV Security installations
- CCTV Marine installations
- removal of ivy from fortress walls
- external lighting, including lamp posts, path lighting, island lighting, sign lighting and decorative lighting on some rock faces and light wash on the fortress

2.1.1 For each of the points listed above in 2.1, the Historic Environment desk-based assessment will address direct and indirect physical impacts on historic assets within the Assessment Area defined below in 6.2 and Figure 2.

2.2 Subsequent planning applications will be made in relation to the construction of a bridge between the mainland and the island, and works affecting St. Catherine's Fort. The Historic Environment desk-based assessment will outline archaeological constraints of relevance to these works.

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.

It will also examine the impact of proposed works on the fort and the bridge to the mainland which are not included in the initial planning application and highlight archaeological constraints upon them.

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 proposed development is located on an island which was formerly best known as the location of a medieval chapel, known as St. Catherine's Chapel, which was destroyed when the fort was built over its site during the 1860s. The construction of the fort transformed the island. This was one of the famous Palmerston forts and was built during the same period as those at Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock, intended to protect the Royal Dockyard there. St Catherine's was the only one of the Pembrokeshire forts built outside Milford Haven, but like the other Pembrokeshire examples was never put into action and was effectively surplus to requirements by the time construction work was completed. The fort stands in good condition today, partly as the result of its island location, where access is restricted, and its reuse as a dwelling and for commercial purposes during the 20th century.

Some archaeological features of note survive on other parts of the island. These include features associated with the construction phase of the fort itself, such as now empty building platforms where work and storage sheds were erected during the construction of the fort. The sites of disused landing stages and davits, also associated with the construction and use of the fort, can be seen. Access tracks and steps, complete with some surviving 19th century iron posts and railings, can also be found. The emplacement constructed in the

Second World War for a Bofors anti-aircraft gun is still in good condition on the island as well as a former ammunition block alongside it.

The island is attached to the mainland at low tide, when access is possible from Tenby across Castle Sands. There are small number of known archaeological finds recorded from the beach and coastline. Immediately opposite the island, to the north-northwest, is the site of the medieval Tenby Castle, which stands in a landscaped recreation ground of 19th century origin. To the west, across Castle Sands, is the historic town of Tenby, which includes a high number of listed buildings and structures, including its medieval town walls and numerous Georgian and Victorian dwellings and commercial buildings.

6. Scope of Work

6.1 In order to define the appropriate area for this assessment, an HER enquiry was made to obtain all archaeological records within a 700 metre circle centred on SN1380000400, which is a point on Castle Sands, between Castle Hill and St. Catherine's Island. This area was chosen as it encompasses the whole island and adjacent sea and foreshore, as well as Castle Hill, Tenby and the coastal strip as far to the southwest as Merlin's Cave (see Figure 1).

6.2 A visit was made to the island and adjacent mainland on August 30th, 2012. This was carried out in perfect weather conditions, with excellent visibility. The visit made it possible to consider issues of proximity and intervisibility between the island and mainland and enable a more focused area to be defined for the assessment. The proposed area for the historic environment desk-based assessment is therefore highlighted in Figure 2. This is a much reduced area than the initial assessment area outlined in 5.1 and Figure 1, but includes the island and those parts of the shore and mainland which are intervisible with it and therefore likely to experience some impact as a result of the development. Away from the coast edge, the bulk of the town is shielded by any view of the proposed development site by rows of dwellings and commercial premises, buildings which are often of 3-storeys or higher.



Figure 1: Original study area

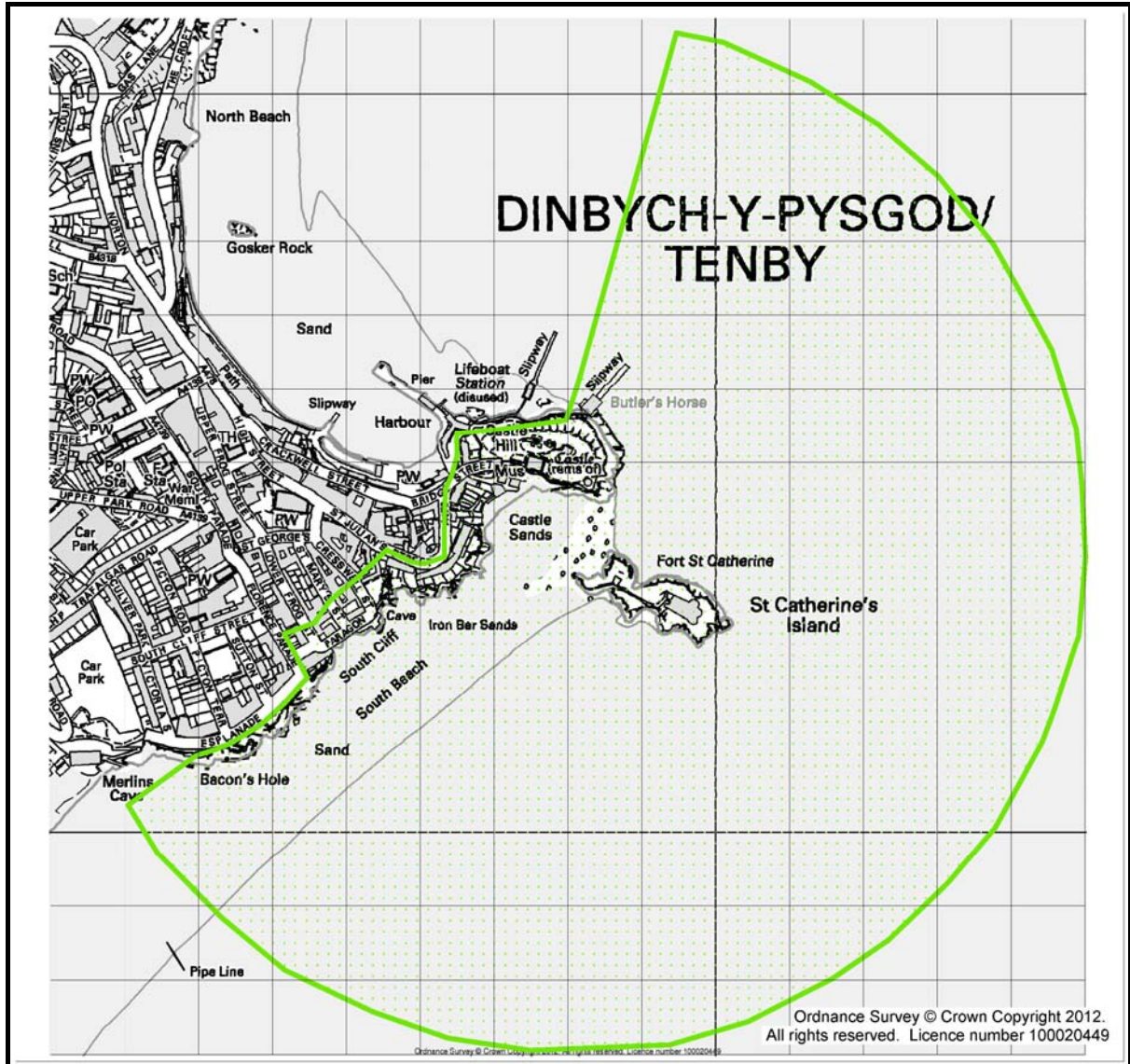


Figure 2: Revised study area

6.3 The following components of the historic environment will be 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. Buried archaeological potential
- j. Palaeoenvironmental potential
- k. Hedgerows and Field Pattern
- l. Ancient woodland
- m. Place-name evidence
- n. 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 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 will be carried out in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. The site visit will be record any unknown 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.

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).

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.

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)*.

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

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 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. 2012/265

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
September 2012

Appendix B:

Tenby Island Project Impacts

1	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Medieval 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>	None Site destroyed by construction of fort
=====		
2	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval 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>	None Location of cannon unknown
=====		
3	SOUTH CLIFF HOUSE;SOUTHCLIFFE HOUSE	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>	None Not intervisible with proposed development
=====		
4	LANSDOWNE HOUSE; GRIFFITH LODGE	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>	None Not intervisible with proposed development
=====		
5	PARAGON COURT	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low The main aspect from this property is out to the bay but St Catherine's Island is in view to the east-northeast at c.400 metres. No direct effect on the setting of this dwelling.
=====		
6	QUAINTWAYS	Post Medieval WALL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Long view from the wall to St. Catherine's Island but at distance and with no affect on the setting of the wall. Most of proposed developments out of view.
=====		

7	THE PARAGON PRIVATE HOTEL;TRALEE PRIVATE HOTEL;ROMA	Post Medieval HOTEL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with the proposed development site There is a long view to St Catherine's Island from here, partly blocked by the house next door. The proposed development would not affect the setting of this dwelling and would largely be out of view.
=====		
8	SCARBOROUGH HOUSE; GUNFORT MANSIONS	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with the proposed development site Long view from the wall to St. Catherine's Island but at distance and with no affect on the setting of the wall. Most of proposed developments out of view.
=====		
9	RED LODGE	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with the proposed development site, 350 metres to east-northeast This low, 2-storey dwelling faces St. Catherine's Island but trees and a wall outside the house partly block the view. The proposed development would not impact on the setting of the house.
=====		
10	GUNFORT LODGE; GUNFORT COTTAGE	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with the proposed development site, 350 metres to east-northeast This low, 2-storey dwelling faces St. Catherine's Island but trees and a wall outside the house partly block the view. The proposed development would not impact on the setting of the house.
=====		
11	OLD COASTGUARD HOUSE	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Visual impact as the house is intervisible with St. Catherine's Island and most of the proposed developments, including the proposed bridge to the island, will be clearly visible. The setting of the house would not be impacted upon. The impact is only visual and no direct effect would be created on the setting of the house which sits in landscaped surroundings.
=====		

12	TENBY	Post Medieval 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>	None The find has been removed and the exact findspot is not known
=====		
13	ROYAL VICTORIA PIER	Post Medieval PIER
	<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>	None The pier no longer exists
=====		
14	CASTLE POINT SLIP	Modern SLIPWAY
	<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>	None Not intervisible with the proposed development site
=====		
15	GUNFORT	Post Medieval FORT
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Partially intervisible with St. Catherine's Island
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low The gunfort site seems to have faced towards Caldey Island, not St Catherine's Island and its site is largely, if not wholly shielded from the proposed developments which are mainly on the far side of the island. The bridge might be in peripheral view.
=====		
16	ROCK TERRACE STEPS	Post Medieval STEPS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Although intervisible the proposed development would not affect the setting of the steps
=====		
17	IMPERIAL HOTEL	Post Medieval STEPS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the development site over 400 metres to east-northeast
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Most of the proposed development will be on the far side of the island but a new bridge would be visible. The setting of the steps would not be directly affected
=====		

18	THE ESPLANADE	Post Medieval PROMENADE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with St Catherine's Island
		Some elements of the proposed development, up to 500 metres away, such as a new bridge would be visible from the Esplanade but not directly affect its setting.
=====		
19	TENBY LIFEBOAT HOUSE	Post Medieval LIFEBOAT STATION
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate
		Intervisible with St Catherine's Island and most of the proposed developments
		Visually, a new bridge would be highly visible in front of the seascape as viewed from here
=====		
20	CASTLE SANDS	Modern SLIPWAY
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		The slipway is intervisible with the proposed developments, particularly the proposed bridge.
		The slipway is intervisible with the proposed developments but they would have no impact on its setting.
=====		
21	CASTLE SANDS	Modern LANDING POINT
	<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>	None
		Not an archaeological feature
=====		
22	CASTLE SANDS	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>	None
		The bridge has been removed
=====		
23	TENBY	Post Medieval STEPS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with the proposed developments
		Visual impact only
=====		

24	TENBY CASTLE	Post Medieval COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with proposed developments
		The cannons are ornaments and not in their original setting. Only a visual impact will be caused by the development.
=====		
25	TENBY CASTLE BANDSTAND	Modern BANDSTAND
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High
		The proposed new bridge would run from the cliff top immediately in front of the bandstand and its setting would be physically changed
		The proposed developments would be mostly in view from here and the new bridge would impact on the view towards St Catherine's Island and fort
		Physical and visual impacts will affect the setting of the bandstand, although it is a modern feature and will in itself not be physically changed
=====		
26	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Modern COASTAL BATTERY
	<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>	Unknown
		Site not known, probably an erroneous record
=====		
27	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Modern GUN EMPLACEMENT
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		The proposed development may see this feature turned into a Welcome Area for visitors.
		Adjacent features (trackways, bridge and Generator House) will be enhanced by the proposed development and increased footfall would be expected on this site.
		The feature is within the swing area of a proposed new crane.
		The proposed development could see this feature enhanced and it could be affected by changes to adjacent features. Care must be taken not to inadvertently cause damage to this well-preserved gun emplacement
=====		
28	TENBY	Iron Age 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>	None
		The coin has been removed and the findspot is not intervisible with the proposed development
=====		

29	BACON'S HOLE	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>	None The coin has been removed and the findspot is not intervisible with the proposed development
=====		
30	BACON'S HOLE	Unknown 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>	None The finds were removed in the 19th century
=====		
31	CASTLE HILL	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>	None Exact findspot unknown and coin removed
=====		
32	TENBY CASTLE	Medieval CASTLE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Visual impact only. See record for Castle Wall 107 for comment on possible castle wall.
=====		
33	ST CATHERINE'S	Medieval CHAPEL
	<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>	None Destroyed when the fort was constructed
=====		
34	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	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>	None Coins moved and precise findspots not known
=====		
35	TENBY CASTLE	Early Medieval DEFENDED SETTLEMENT
	<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>	Unknown The existence of such a settlement is unproven
=====		

36	TENBY	Medieval 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>	None The location of the findspot is unknown
=====		
37	PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL	Post Medieval COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Visual impact only at distance, there would be no direct impact on the setting of this feature
=====		
38	ST CATHERINE'S FORT;FORT ST CATHERINE	Post Medieval FORT
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes The fort will be subject to a change of use and refurbished with new services, fixtures and fittings
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Proposed developments on the island and the bridge to the mainland would create a visual impact
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High The proposed developments are focused on the fort and its immediate landscape, affecting its setting as well as impacting on its internal and external appearance to varying degrees
=====		
39	ST CATHERINE'S HOUSE, NO. 2	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
	<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>	None Not intervisible with the development
=====		
40	NO 2 FROGMORE TERRACE	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>	None Not intervisible with the development
=====		
41	NO 3 FROGMORE TERRACE	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>	None Not intervisible with the development
=====		

42	NO 4 FROGMORE TERRACE	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>	None Not intervisible with the development
=====		
43	NO 2 LEXDEN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low The view from the rear of the property faces directly to St Catherine's Island and fort across Castle Sands
=====		
44	NO 3 LEXDEN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low The view from the rear of the property faces directly to St Catherine's Island and fort across Castle Sands
=====		
45	NO 4 LEXDEN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low The view from the rear of the property faces directly to St Catherine's Island and fort across Castle Sands
=====		
46	NO 5 LEXDEN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low The view from the rear of the property faces directly to St Catherine's Island and fort across Castle Sands
=====		
47	NO 2 ROCK HOUSES	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with St Catherine's Island
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low The view from the rear of the property looks directly out to the bay, with St Catherine's to the left somewhat
=====		
48	ROCKET APPARATUS STATION	Post Medieval BUILDING
	<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>	Low Visual impact only but no affect on setting
=====		

49	RAILINGS, GATES AND PIERS, AND RETAINING WALL ALONG CLIFF EDGE.	Post Medieval RAILINGS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with the proposed development site but shielded from many elements of it which will be on the far side of the island Visual impact only and at a distance of nearly 400 metres
=====		
50	NO 4 ROCK TERRACE;STELLA MARIS	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with the proposed development site but shielded from many elements of it which will be on the far side of the island The view from the rear of the property looks directly out to the bay, with St Catherine's to the left somewhat
=====		
51	NO 1 IVY COTTAGES	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>	None
		Hidden from proposed development site by neighbouring buildings
=====		
52	GARDEN WALL TO NOS 1-3 IVY COTTAGES	Post Medieval GARDEN WALL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with the proposed development site but shielded from many elements of it which will be on the far side of the island Visual impact only and at a distance of nearly 300 metres
=====		
53	NO 6 LEXDEN TERRACE (LEXDEN HOUSE)	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with the proposed development site The view from the rear of the property faces directly to St Catherine's Island and fort across Castle Sands
=====		

54	FORECOURT WALL AND PIERS TO NOS 1-5 LEXDEN TERRACE AND RAILS TO NO 6	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>	None Not intervisible with proposed development
=====		
55	NO 2 ST JULIAN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate Visual impact only but the rear of this property faces directly on the proposed development site
=====		
56	NO 4 ST JULIAN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate Visual impact only but the rear of this property faces directly on the proposed development site
=====		
57	TENBY MUSEUM	Post Medieval MUSEUM
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate Visual impact only but this building has a view over the proposed development site
=====		
58	CLIFF TERRACE TO THE ATLANTIC HOTEL	Modern GARDEN
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes The main view from here looks towards Caldey Island, but St Catherine's Island is in view to the east-northeast
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Intervisible with proposed development site
=====		
59	RAILINGS TO FROGMORE TERRACE	Post Medieval RAILINGS
	<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>	None Not intervisible with the proposed development
=====		

60	SWN Y DON	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Visual impact only, but the aspect of the property looks toward Caldey Island rather than in the direction of St Catherine's Island
=====		
61	WHITESANDS GATE	Post Medieval GATE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with part of the proposed development
		Visual impact only, probably restricted to a view of the proposed bridge from the mainland to St. Catherine's Island, but with no effect on the setting of the gateway.
=====		
62	BRECKMANCHINE TOWER	Medieval?; Post Medieval? TOWER
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with the proposed development
		Intervisible with proposed development site but there would be no impact on its setting
=====		
63	ST CATHERINE'S HOUSE, NO.1	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with the proposed development
		Intervisible with proposed development site but there would be no impact on its setting
=====		
64	HARBOUR 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>	Low
		Intervisible with proposed development site but there would be no impact on its setting
=====		
65	CASTLE COURT, NO.2	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>	None
		Not intervisible with the proposed development
=====		

66	CASTLE COURT, NO.3 AND RETAINING WALL TO LEFT	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
	<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>	None Not intervisible with the proposed development
=====		
67	RETAINING WALL AND PARAPET TO RAISED ROADWAY BEFORE NOS 1, 2 & 3	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>	None Not intervisible with the proposed development
=====		
68	NO 1 FROGMORE TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
	<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>	None Not intervisible with the proposed development
=====		
69	NOS 2 AND 3 IVY COTTAGES	Post Medieval HOUSE;GARDEN WALL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development site but its aspect in out to the bay and not directly to St Catherine's Island.
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Intervisible with proposed development site but there would be no impact on its setting
=====		
70	NO 1 ROCK TERRACE, INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
	<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>	None Not intervisible with the proposed development
=====		

71	NO 2 ROCK TERRACE, INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS;GARDEN 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>	None Not intervisible with the proposed development
=====		
72	NO 3 ROCK TERRACE INCLUDING RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Intervisible with proposed development site but its aspect faces out to the bay and Caldey Island, not to St Catherine's Island. There would be no impact on its setting
=====		
73	NO 1 ROCK HOUSES, INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Intervisible with proposed development site but its aspect faces out to the bay and Caldey Island, not to St Catherine's Island. There would be no impact on its setting
=====		
74	NO 3 ROCK HOUSES (GREY ROCK HOUSE) INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Intervisible with proposed development site but its aspect faces out to the bay and Caldey Island, not to St Catherine's Island. There would be no impact on its setting
=====		
75	NO 5 ROCK HOUSES (CALDEY VIEW) INCLUDING AREA AND FORECOURT RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Intervisible with proposed development site but there would be no impact on its setting
=====		

76	NO 6 ROCK HOUSES (LITTLE ROCK HOUSE) INCLUDING RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Intervisible with proposed development site but there would be no impact on its setting
=====		
77	NO 7 ROCK HOUSES (EAST ROCK HOUSE) INCLUDING AREA AND FORECOURT RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Intervisible with proposed development site but there would be no impact on its setting
=====		
78	NO 1 LEXDEN TERRACE, INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Intervisible with proposed development site but there would be no impact on its setting
=====		
79	NO 1 ST JULIAN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS;WALL;GATE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate Intervisible with proposed development site but there would be no impact on its setting
=====		
80	NO 3 ST JULIAN TERRACE (BEAUCHIEF HOUSE)	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate Intervisible with proposed development site but there would be no impact on its setting
=====		
81	NO 5 ST JULIAN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE;RAILINGS
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate Intervisible with proposed development site but there would be no impact on its setting
=====		

82	NO 6 ST JULIAN TERRACE	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate Intervisible with proposed development site but there would be no impact on its setting
=====		
83	WOODBINE COTTAGE	Post 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>	None Not intervisible with proposed development
=====		
84	SEA GARTH	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Intervisible with proposed development site but there would be no impact on its setting
=====		
85	PEACEHOLM;TIDES REACH,ROCK HOUSES, No 4	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Intervisible with the proposed development
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Intervisible with proposed development site but there would be no impact on its setting
=====		
86	IMPERIAL HOTEL	Post Medieval HOTEL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes Visual impact only
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low Intervisible with the proposed development site
=====		
87	SOMERSET HOUSE	Post Medieval DWELLING
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No Cannot be assessed as its location is unknown
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No Cannot be assessed as its location is unknown
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	None Cannot be assessed as its location is unknown
=====		
88	VINE COTTAGE	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>	None Not intervisible with proposed development

=====			
89	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Unknown INHUMATION	
	<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>	None	Site destroyed by the construction of Fort St. Catherine
=====			
90	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Unknown 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>	None	Site destroyed by the construction of Fort St. Catherine
=====			
91	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval STEPS	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	The proposed development would see some enhancement of the steps with a new gate, new railings and some repair, but they will not be the main access route for visitors
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low	
=====			
92	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval; Modern FOOTBRIDGE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	Bridge would be replaced
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High	The proposed development would see the replacement of this bridge and the removal of the fragments of the earlier bridge
=====			
93	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval TRACKWAY	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	Increased footfall. Resurfacing. Replacement of railings.
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	Addition of lighting, and electrical cables alongside the path
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate	The path will be used as the main access into the fort, is likely to need resurfacing and will be illuminated.
=====			
94	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval TRACKWAY	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The loading stage will be reused and the trackway once again brought into use
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	Lighting, CCTV and electrical cable to be added along edge of trackway
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate	The path will be brought back into use and illuminated
=====			

95	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval; Modern LOADING STAGE
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The loading stage will be reused and a crane erected here
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	Lighting, CCTV and electrical cable to be added along edge of trackway
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High	The loading stage will be brought back into use and illuminated with floodlighting, path lighting and a crane will be positioned here. Electrical cabling will be laid and CCTV installed.
=====		
96	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval LANDING STAGE
<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>	None	This landing stage was removed once the fort was completed it appears and no longer exists
=====		
97	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval GENERATOR HOUSE
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The proposed development will refurbish this building and restore some original features (i.e. the windows)
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High	The building will be brought back into use and be refurbished.
=====		
98	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval BUILDING PLATFORM
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The proposed new timber cabin will be located on this platform
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High	There will be a physical impact with the construction of the cabin although it is in a similar style to the original building put here in the 1860s.
=====		
99	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Modern SUMMERHOUSE
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The southern end of a new bridge from the mainland would be located on this platform
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High	The construction of a new bridge would make the terrace the point at which visitors will arrive on the island.
=====		
100	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval GUN EMPLACEMENT
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The High Level Nature Trail will run across this feature
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate	Increased footfall is likely on this feature if the High Level Nature Trail is created.
=====		

101	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval DEFENSIVE DITCH
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	A toilet block and access stairs are proposed for construction within the ditch
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High	The character of the ditch will be changed by the construction of a toilet, water treatment and storage block.
=====		
102	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval STEPS
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	A new boat landing platform is proposed which will see these steps brought back into use
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate	The proposed development will bring the steps back into use and walkway lighting will be installed alongside them and a CCTV camera
=====		
103	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Modern? BRIDGE
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The bridge will be replaced under the proposed development
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High	The existing bridge will be removed and replaced
=====		
104	CASTLE HILL	Unknown CURTAIN WALL?
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The northern end of the proposed bridge to St. Catherine's Island will breach the wall and be bolted into the bedrock behind it. A 3 metre wide section of wall would have to be removed.
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High	The removal of a section of the wall is considered to be of high impact especially as it is possible that the fabric is medieval or early post-medieval in date.
=====		
105	CASTLE HILL	Post Medieval PUBLIC PARK
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The northern end of the proposed bridge to St. Catherine's Island will breach the wall defining the park at its southeastern corner
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	The proposed bridge could mean increased footfall through the park.
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate	There would be physical and visual impacts as a result of the proposed development. The park is in full view of most of the proposed changes.
=====		
106	CASTLE HILL	Post Medieval BENCH
<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	The proposed new bridge to St. Catherine's Island will pass overhead and be fixed above. The wall here would be removed and the bench could be damaged or moved
<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	High	Groundworks for the new bridge could physically impact upon the bench

=====			
107	CASTLE HILL	Post Medieval TRACKWAY	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	The construction of the new bridge to St. Catherine's Island will include groundworks which will truncate the southeastern end of the path, although this part of the path has been fenced off in modern times
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate	There will be some physical impact to a small part of the path
=====			
108	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Unknown HOLLOW	
	<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>	None	The proposed development does not include any groundworks or new access affecting this feature.
=====			
109	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval; Modern TRENCH	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	Yes	It is proposed to reuse this trench for a modern, above-ground service pipe
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Moderate	A new service pipe is proposed which would follow the same line, but without further excavation
=====			
110	ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Modern WALL	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	The high level nature walk is proposed to cross over this wall
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low	There may be some pressure on this feature if the high level walk crosses over it, although the wall itself is of low significance
=====			
111	BUCKINGHAM HOUSE AND AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval DWELLING	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low	Visual impact only, but at a distance of over 450 metres. The main aspect of this property looks out to the bay and Caldey Island, not towards St. Catherine's Island.
=====			
112	HOTEL PANORAMA AND AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOTEL	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low	Visual impact only, but at a distance of over 475 metres. The main aspect of this property looks out to the bay and Caldey Island, not towards St. Catherine's Island.

=====			
113	CONNAUGHT HOUSE AND AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low	Visual impact only, but at a distance of over 575 metres. The main aspect of this property looks out to the bay and Caldey Island, not towards St. Catherine's Island.
=====			
114	BELGRAVE HOTEL AND AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOTEL	
	<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>	None	Not intervisible with the proposed development site
=====			
115	THE ATLANTIC HOTEL AND AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOTEL	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low	Visual impact only, but at a distance of over 500 metres. The main aspect of this property looks out to the bay and Caldey Island, not towards St. Catherine's Island.
=====			
116	CARNOCK HOUSE AND RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOTEL	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low	Visual impact only, but at a distance of over 475 metres. The main aspect of this property looks out to the bay and Caldey Island, not towards St. Catherine's Island.
=====			
117	RAILINGS AND RETAINING WALLS TO SEAFRONT	Post Medieval WALL	
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No	
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes	Intervisible with the proposed development site
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low	Visual impact only, but at a distance of over 450 metres. The main aspect of this property looks out to the bay and Caldey Island, not towards St. Catherine's Island.
=====			

118	SAINT AGATHA'S AND RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOUSE
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with the proposed development site
		Visual impact only, but at a distance of over 450 metres. The main aspect of this property looks out to the bay and Caldey Island, not towards St. Catherine's Island.
=====		
119	CLARENCE HOUSE HOTEL AND AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOTEL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with the proposed development site
		Visual impact only, but at a distance of over 500 metres. The main aspect of this property looks out to the bay and Caldey Island, not towards St. Catherine's Island.
=====		
120	THE GILTAR HOTEL AND AREA RAILINGS	Post Medieval HOTEL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with the proposed development site
		Visual impact only, but at a distance of over 550 metres. The main aspect of this property looks out to the bay and Caldey Island, not towards St. Catherine's Island.
=====		
121	ESPLANADE THE	Post Medieval HOTEL
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with the proposed development site
		Visual impact only, but at a distance of over 450 metres. The main aspect of this property looks out to the bay and Caldey Island, not towards St. Catherine's Island.
=====		
122	ST. CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Neolithic 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>	None
		Artefact removed and exact findspot unknown
=====		

123	TENBY	Medieval TOWN DEFENCES
	<i>Is there a Direct Impact?:</i>	No
	<i>Is there an Indirect Impact?:</i>	Yes
	<i>What is the overall level of impact?:</i>	Low
		Intervisible with proposed development site only from its extreme southern end above South Beach Visual impact only, at distance. No effect on the setting of the town walls.
=====		
124	ST. CATHERINE'S ISLAND	Post Medieval STEPS
	<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>	Moderate
		A new boat landing platform is proposed which will see these steps brought back into use The proposed development will bring the steps back into use and walkway lighting will be installed alongside them and a CCTV camera
=====		
125		Modern PILLBOX
	<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>	None
=====		

Appendix C: Historic Landscape Aspects Relating to the Tenby Island Project

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

a) Scheduled Ancient Monuments in their settings

There are 3 Scheduled Ancient Monument sites within the Assessment Area. These include prominent sites such as Fort St. Catherine and Tenby Castle which have large scheduled areas around the main monument. Most of the scheduled features are therefore ancillary structures to the main monument that happen to fall within the extended scheduled area, and many are unrelated features which enjoy statutory protection by virtue of their proximity to the a scheduled monument. Of these Fort St Catherine (ID number 38) and its scheduled environs would see the greatest impact from the proposed development, although mitigations already included in the proposed planning application evidently reduce the impact and other steps are suggested in this report to further reduce impacts (see sections 7 & 8). Tenby Castle (ID number 32) is likely to be exposed to lower impacts, nearly all of which are indirect, visual impacts, but a degree of uncertainty remains about the significance of a section of stone walling (ID number 104) within the scheduled area of the castle which would be affected by the proposed new bridge from St Catherine's Island. Mitigations for this feature are described in this report (see 8.2).

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

b) 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 D.

c) Listed Buildings in their settings

A high proportion of the heritage assets within the Assessment Area have Listed Building status, 70 in total. For most of these the effect of the proposed development is considered to be confined to low, indirect, visual impact. A relatively small number of Listed heritage assets in the Assessment Area were considered to have a moderate visual impact, these being buildings on the landward side of Castle Sands which have a direct view towards the area of the proposed new bridge and developments on the northern and western side St. Catherine's Island.

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

d) 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 D.

e) Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

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

f) Registered Historic Landscapes

There are no Registered Historic Landscapes affected by the proposed development.

g) Non-registered Historic Landscapes

Tenby is defined as Landscape Character Area 2 in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park's Landscape Character Assessment (PCNP, 2010). The chief historic and cultural characteristics of this area are identified as *“medieval town, walls, castle, watchtower and lime kilns.”* No mention is made of Fort St. Catherine.

The Visual and Sensory character aspects are defined by *“an attractive Georgian architectural sea front, overlooking the adjacent beaches and harbour and a traditional old walled town and castle remains.”* The document further states *“the close proximity of Caldey Island provides a focal point for views southwards from the town out to sea, especially along the southern edge of the old town and from South Beach.”* Again no mention is made of Fort St. Catherine or St. Catherine's Island.

The Management Guidance of the document emphasizes the need to *“preserve the traditional coastal town character... whilst balancing the need for sustainable economic development, serving the needs of visitors and residents alike.”*

h) Conservation Areas

The proposed development lies within the Tenby Conservation Area, which includes St. Catherine's Island, Castle Hill, Castle Sands and the adjacent area of the historic town of Tenby. This Conservation Area was created in 1971 to encompass the historic core of Tenby and extended in 1995. The character of the Conservation Area is described as important to the quality of local life, as an attraction to visitors and as tangible evidence of a rich historic and architectural legacy. The role of the historic character of the town in promoting cultural tourism and marketing and ensuring the future vitality and viability of Tenby's historic centre are highlighted (PCNP, 2011).

Much of the proposed development would occur within Zone 1 of the Conservation Area, which is *“The Walled Town and St. Catherine's Island”*. The areas which would be affected by the proposed development are not highlighted in the Conservation Area character statement for Zone 1 however, which is chiefly concerned with the 19th century streetscape of the town and the surviving medieval features within the historic core.

Mention is made of the important open space of Castle Hill, but very little reference is made to either the remains of the medieval castle or the offshore fort on St. Catherine's Island, neither of which are presented as being critical elements in the historic character of the town.

i) Landmap Aspect Areas of Significance

Although Tenby is not included in the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest, it is evaluated as being a Historic Landscape of 'Outstanding' character by Landmap. The Tenby Aspect Area is rated as containing;

‘significant archaeological elements: medieval town walls, church and castle site, 19th century fort, numerous post-medieval buildings and structures.’

It is described as 'Outstanding' due to;

‘the exceptional survival of historic components associated with the medieval town of Tenby, including the best preserved circuit of medieval town walls in S Wales and some remarkably intact 15th-16th century urban architecture, including the Tudor Merchants

House, which has been justly described as 'the most complete medieval town house in Wales'.

Furthermore;

'the historic core of the medieval urban settlement remains well defined and visually coherent, situated on its distinctive promontory site jutting into Carmarthen Bay and encircled by its circuit of town walls, of which extensive and well-preserved remains survive. The town's historic character as a seaside resort is enhanced by the survival of a considerable number of properties of late Georgian/Regency date in a distinctive local vernacular style.'

In terms of Integrity, Survival, Condition, Rarity and Potential, the historic landscape of Tenby was evaluated as 'Outstanding'. One particularly relevant statement in relation to the heritage potential of the area was directed at Fort St. Catherine;

'The largely intact mid-19th century artillery fort on St Catherine's Island is in an increasingly derelict state and a programme of building recording and conservation of this important historic structure would be much welcomed; the fort has significant potential for development as a tourist attraction or visitor centre.'

j) Buried archaeological potential

There are two areas of archaeological potential associated with the proposed development. On the mainland, the wall at the coast edge in front of the bandstand on Castle Hill would have to be partially demolished to make way for the new bridge. There is no clear evidence known about the origins of this wall, other than that it forms part of a much longer wall around the base of Castle Hill which defines the public park. It is evident that the wall has been in place since at least the mid-19th century, but it is also possible that it has much earlier origins, possibly even as an outer wall associated with the 13th century stone castle. Any groundwork associated with installing the new bridge here, including the dismantling of a section of the wall, could produce valuable new evidence to help interpret the history of the feature.

On St. Catherine's Island there are many proposed developments which may impact on buried archaeology, although the extent to which the construction of the fort impacted on the archaeological potential of the island has to be considered. The prime focus of archaeological interest would have been the crest of the hill, where the fort now stands. This was previously the site of a medieval chapel, but this area was completely quarried away and overbuilt. The relatively gentle slope which faces Castle Hill might also have had archaeological potential, but several artificial terraces were cut here for wooden cabins in the 19th and 20th centuries, leaving little undisturbed ground. The rest of the island is steep sided with little obvious scope for significant archaeological remains. Most of the proposed developments will impact on sites and features which were created in association with the construction of the fort, or later. The proposals outline a "light-touch" approach which will minimise groundworks and avoid disturbance in previously undisturbed parts of the island.

k) Palaeoenvironmental potential

There is no palaeoenvironmental potential associated with the proposed developments on the mainland or on St. Catherine's Island. A service trench is planned to cross Castle Sands. This could reach buried features such as any evidence of ancient peats or submerged

forests. The depth of the trench across a sandy beach will mean that it will be virtually impossible to monitor any exposed features however. No material would be cast up out of the trench and only small sections of the trench would be visible at any given time.

l) Hedgerows and field patterns

There are no hedgerows or field patterns within the Assessment Area.

m) Ancient woodland

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

n) Cumulative impact

There are many small features and structures detailed in the proposed development which individually are of relatively little consequence, although collectively they mark a more significant change to the appearance of St. Catherine's Island, although mitigations can markedly reduce that impact.

o) Newly identified sites of historic importance

A number of new sites and features have been recorded in the project database as a result of desk-based and field survey. These include features on St. Catherine's Island such as steps, trackways and former building sites which had not been previously recorded. The possible outer castle wall (ID number 107) on Castle Hill has not been previously recorded either. The details of all these sites are included in Appendices B & D.

p) Placenames

The most significant placenames in the Assessment Area are self-explanatory. Castle Hill takes its name from the medieval castle which stands there. St. Catherine's Island and fort are named after the medieval chapel dedicated to St. Catherine which formerly stood on the highest point of the island (ID number 33).

o) Findspots

There are a surprisingly low number of recorded findspots within the Historic Environment Assessment Area. Most relate to poorly described discoveries made on St. Catherine's Island when the fort was constructed (ID numbers 1, 34 & 90). There are a small number of historic references to the discovery of Roman coinage on Castle Hill (ID number 31) and that of a Tudor cannon dredged from the sea bed (ID number 2), as well as undated coarse pottery found at Bacon's Hole (ID number 30) on South Beach. The only prehistoric artefact recorded is a single Neolithic lithic find (ID number 122), apparently from St. Catherine's Island, recorded by the National Museum of Wales. The grid reference for this find puts its findspot in the sea, north of the island however and it is not clear where it came from.

Appendix D: Site Gazetteer

ID number: 1 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 10529 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN139003 Unknown

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

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

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

Edward Laws and Henry Owen recorded that a "great quantity of bones of domestic animals" were observed on St. Catherine's Island before the Fort St Catherine (ID number 38) was built in the 1860s.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference: Laws, E. & Owen, H, 1907, An Archaeological Survey of Pembrokeshire

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Documents

Historical Value: Mentioned in a published source

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 2 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 17304 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1390000400 Unknown

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

Form: Documents **Condition:** Moved

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

A cannon was dredged up from the sea-bed off St. Catherine's Island at the end of December 1850. The find was reported the following week in the Carmarthen Journal. Comparisons were made at the time with cannons then kept at the Tower of London. Pembrokeshire historians Laws and Owen suggested it might date to the bombarding of Tenby by a Parliamentary fleet in 1643, during the Civil War.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Laws, E. & Owen, H, 1907, An Archaeological Survey of Pembrokeshire

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Documents

Historical Value: Mentioned in published source

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 3 SOUTH CLIFF DWELLING
HOUSE;SOUTHCLIFFE HOUSE
HER PRN: 20547 **NMR NPRN:** 30253
NGR: SN1356000367 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6257 **grade:** II

An early to mid-19th century terraced house in St. Julian's Street, Tenby.

Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Cadw Listed Building description
Documentation: Yes
Group Value: Part of historic town
Evidential Value: Standing building
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 4 LANSDOWNE HOUSE; GRIFFITH DWELLING
LODGE
HER PRN: 20548 **NMR NPRN:** 22228
NGR: SN1356900365 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Converted
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6258 **grade:** II

An early 19th century house in a terraced row in St. Julian's Street, Tenby. It has been converted into flats.

Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Cadw Listed Building description
Documentation: Yes
Group Value: Part of historic town
Evidential Value: Standing building
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 5 PARAGON COURT DWELLING
HER PRN: 20580 **NMR NPRN:** 30011
NGR: SN1347700273 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6217 **grade:** II

A pair of four-storey houses dating to the period 1875-1880. Now converted into flats.

Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Cadw Listed Building description
Documentation: Yes
Group Value: Part of historic town
Evidential Value: Standing building
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 6 QUAINWAYS WALL
HER PRN: 20581 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN1343800250 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6193 **grade:** II

A 19th century decorative garden wall, adjacent to Quaintways but originally built for Belmont House (now the Imperial Hotel).

Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Cadw Listed Building description
Documentation:
Group Value: Part of historic town
Evidential Value: Standing wall
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town
Communal Value: Defines side of public road
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 7 THE PARAGON PRIVATE HOTEL
HOTEL;TRALEE PRIVATE
HOTEL;ROMA

HER PRN: 20582 **NMR NPRN:** 30316

NGR: SN1350300291 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6218 **grade:** II

One of a pair of seafront houses modified in 1904 to include a two-storey verandah and unusual Edwardian decorative timber detail.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic town

Evidential Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Edwardian timber verandas across front of building are unusual

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 8 SCARBOROUGH HOUSE; DWELLING
GUNFORT MANSIONS

HER PRN: 20583 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1352000299 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6219 **grade:** II

Late 19th century apartment block, five-storeys high and amongst the largest buildings in Tenby.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic town

Evidential Value: Striking element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Prominent element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 9 RED LODGE DWELLING
HER PRN: 20585 **NMR NPRN:** 30141
NGR: SN1351800318 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6139 **grade:** II

A 19th century, two-storey house in Cresswell Street, Tenby.

Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Cadw Listed Building description
Documentation:
Group Value: Part of historic town
Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: Prominent element in built heritage of town
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 10 GUNFORT LODGE; GUNFORT DWELLING
 COTTAGE
HER PRN: 20586 **NMR NPRN:** 22022
NGR: SN13520031 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**

A two-storey building in Cresswell St., Tenby to the rear of Gunfort Mansions, recorded by the RCAHMS.

Rarity: Not rare
Reference:
Documentation:
Group Value: Part of historic town
Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: None
Communal Value: None
Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 11 OLD COASTGUARD HOUSE DWELLING

HER PRN: 20889 **NMR NPRN:** 45181

NGR: SN1380000519 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6112 **grade:** II

An attractive late Georgian house. It is a former coastguard station, built in a prominent position on the top of Castle Hill, Tenby during the early to mid-19th century, certainly before 1844. It is now a private dwelling.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of several historic structures on Castle Hill

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Prominent in hilltop setting

Communal Value: Prominent building within a public park

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 12 TENBY FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 20986 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN133001 Unknown

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

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

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

A find of several personal objects including a medal of Pope Pius VI (who was Pope from 1775-1799) were found in the 19th century.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of several objects in the find

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 13 ROYAL VICTORIA PIER PIER

HER PRN: 29921 **NMR NPRN:** 408018

NGR: SN1383900625 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Maritime

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

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

Tenby's Royal Victoria Pier was built in 1899. It was a T-shaped structure, extending over 110 metres out from the shoreline, with a 62 metre long landing stage at its northern end, where leisure steamers picked up passengers. The pier fell out of use during the Second World War and was demolished by 1953.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: Unknown

Aesthetic Value: Unknown

Communal Value: It was publicly accessible

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 14 CASTLE POINT SLIP SLIPWAY

HER PRN: 29923 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN13810057 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Transport; Maritime

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

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

A modern, concrete slipway or path now runs down the cliff face here at approximately the same point, but on a slightly different alignment to one shown on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The original slipway gave access to the sea edge below at low tide. The Royal Victoria Pier was built over the line of this slipway by the time of the 1905 1:2500 OS map, but did not apparently block it off.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Slip still survives

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 15 GUNFORT FORT

HER PRN: 29926 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN13540028 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Documents **Condition:** Not Known

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

The 1809 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings and the 1831 1 inch to 1 mile scale Ordnance Survey map both show a "Fort" at this point on the coastline at Tenby. William Couling's 1811 map of Tenby names the site as a "Battery". Each of these early maps seems to show that an active gun battery was being maintained here. The site was out of use by the end of the 19th century however. The 1st Edition 1:500 Ordnance Survey map of Tenby, dating to 1889, shows earthworks on the cliff top which are labelled as "Gun Fort (site of)". The Gun Fort name is still used for the adjacent properties of Gunfort Mansion (now Scarborough House) and Gunfort Cottages, and the land here is known as Gunfort Gardens. The site is still recognisable, although has been incorporated into gardens in front of Gunfort Mansion (Scarborough House). The date and purpose of any gun or guns formerly placed here is not clear, but a late 18th century date is suspected. In 1797, during "The French Revolutionary Wars" a Captain Ackland, inspected the town's defences and noted 39 guns in the town. A map of Tenby reproduced in the RCAHMW's Pembrokeshire Inventory (1925) shows a guardhouse at the site of modern day Gunfort Mansion, presumably associated with the fort.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: RCAHMW. 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory, Figure 322, facing page 395.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of town defences

Evidential Value: Documents

Historical Value: Mentioned in historic sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 16 **ROCK TERRACE STEPS** **STEPS**

HER PRN: 30048 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1361500330 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Other structure **Condition:** Intact

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

The houses along the southern side of St. Julian's Street, Tenby, including Rock Terrace and Rock Houses, back onto the cliff edge above Iron Bar Sands. Rock-cut access steps run down the cliff at several points to give access from the rear of these properties to the beach.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: There are several sets of steps associated with the houses on St. Julian's Street

Evidential Value: Steps still in place

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 17 **IMPERIAL HOTEL** **STEPS**

HER PRN: 30049 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN13460022 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Other structure **Condition:** Intact

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

A series of stone steps leading from the Imperial Hotel down to the beach.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Gale, A., 1995, Between the Tides: A Coastal Survey of Carmarthen Bay Pilot Project.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Associated with the Imperial Hotel

Evidential Value: Stone steps still in place

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Used by the public

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 18 THE ESPLANADE PROMENADE

HER PRN: 30050 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN13360012 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces

Form: Other structure **Condition:** Intact

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

At The Esplanade, Tenby, stone steps give access to the South Beach below and a series of viewing platforms are defined by railings along the sea front.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Gale, A., 1995, Between the Tides: A Coastal Survey of Carmarthen Bay Pilot Project.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Access steps still in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Give public access to South Beach

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 19 TENBY LIFEBOAT HOUSE LIFEBOAT HOUSE

HER PRN: 30051 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN13730047 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces; Maritime; Transport

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26337 **grade:** II

This former lifeboat house was built in 1895, but replaced by a second lifeboat house to the north of Castle Hill in 1905.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of historic town

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Prominent building on the edge of Castle Sands

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 20 CASTLE SANDS SLIPWAY

HER PRN: 30052 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1371500467 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Transport; Maritime

Form: Other structure **Condition:** Intact

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

A concrete slipway, 20th century in date, which extends the lane from Castle Sands out onto Castle Beach.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic town

Evidential Value: Slip still in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Used by public to access the beach

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 21 CASTLE SANDS LANDING POINT

HER PRN: 30053 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN138004 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Maritime

Form: Documents **Condition:** Intact

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

Castle Sands is used by a mobile landing stage used to embark and disembark passengers travelling to Caldey Island on leisure craft. The landing stage is manoeuvred into place and removed by tractor.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Mobile landing stage

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Used by public

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 22 CASTLE SANDS BRIDGE

HER PRN: 30054 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1384800409 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Other structure **Condition:** Destroyed

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

During the construction phase of Fort St. Catherine (Id number 38), on St. Catherine's Island, a bridge was constructed to allow for easy access. It ran from a cliff terrace below the modern bandstand (ID number 25) on Castle Hill on the mainland, across to the island and was supported by timber piles. The bridge was removed after the fort was completed.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: Part of the infrastructure put in to construct St. Catherine's Fort

Evidential Value: Documents and photographs

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 23 TENBY STEPS

HER PRN: 32791 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN13790046 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Other structure **Condition:** Intact

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

A set of stone and concrete steps which give access from Castle Beach onto Castle Hill, running diagonally up the cliff face on the southern side of the hill. They appear to have been in place since at least the late 19th century.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of a series of stone stairways giving access to beaches at Tenby

Evidential Value: Steps still intact and in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Used by public

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 24 TENBY CASTLE COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT

HER PRN: 32792 **NMR NPRN:** 32928

NGR: SN1381400515 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commemorative

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status: Listed Building; Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE163 **LB number:** 6113 **grade:** II

Five cannons, said to be of 17th century date, which were remounted around the Old Coastguard House, Castle Hill, Tenby during the 20th century. They are said to have come from early post-medieval town defences.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation:

Group Value: A group of cannon in a public park setting

Evidential Value: Cannon are mounted on display

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Features in a public open space

Communal Value: Accessible to the public

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 25 TENBY CASTLE BANDSTAND BANDSTAND

HER PRN: 32793 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1382900474 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces

Form: Other structure **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE450 **LB number:** **grade:**

The present bandstand on the southeastern point of Castle Hill, Tenby was built in 1991. It stands on the approximate site of a late Victorian bandstand built in 1897, but reportedly dismantled for scrap during the Second World War.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: An element in a public recreation ground

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Prominent feature on Castle Hill and viewpoint

Communal Value: Popular viewpoint in public park

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 26 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND COASTAL BATTERY

HER PRN: 33463 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN13870034 Unknown

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Other structure **Condition:** Not Known

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

Roger Thomas recorded a Second World War coastal battery on St. Catherine's Island in his 1994 survey of military buildings of Pembrokeshire. There is no other reference to such an installation elsewhere and it is not included in the Defence of Britain database. It appears to be an erroneous record.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Thomas, R, 1994, A survey of 19th and 20th century Military Buildings of Pembrokeshire, No.200.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Unknown

Historical Value: Unknown

Aesthetic Value: Unknown

Communal Value: Unknown

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 27 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND GUN EMPLACEMENT

HER PRN: 33464 **NMR NPRN:** 270803

NGR: SN1386500341 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Other structure **Condition:** Damaged

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

The site of a 4-inch Mk IX QF gun, mounted on St. Catherine's Island during the Second World War. It stood inside a purpose-built a rectangular brick and concrete enclosure, alongside a Victorian building (ID number 97) associated with St. Catherine's Fort (ID number 38). This building was re-roofed to serve as an ammunition magazine for the Bofors gun, having a concrete slab roof added and its windows bricked up. The gun was removed by the end of the war, but the base of its steel mount remains in situ.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Thomas, R, 1994, A survey of 19th and 20th century Military Buildings of Pembrokeshire, No.201

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of Second World War coastal defences

Evidential Value: Gun emplacement remains intact

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 28 TENBY FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 3423 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN133001 Unknown

Period: Iron Age **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

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

According to the RCAHMW, a coin of Menander, 2nd century AD King of Bactria, was dug up in 1880 opposite the "new archway made in the town wall near the southwest corner" i.e. near the junction of The Esplanade with Florence Parade.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Laws, E., 1888, Little England Beyond Wales; RCAHMW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory, No.1127, p.400

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Coin later kept at Tenby Museum

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 29 BACON'S HOLE FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 3693 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN133001 Unknown

Period: Roman **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

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

According to the RCAHMW, a coin of Vespasian was dug up on The Esplanade, along with animal bones, in 1878. Near the same location a coin of Menander, 2nd century AD King of Bactria (ID number 28), was dug up in 1880. The position of the finds seems to have been near the "new archway made in the town wall near the southwest corner" i.e. near the junction of The Esplanade with Florence Parade.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Laws, E., 1888, Little England Beyond Wales; RCAHMW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory, No.1127, p.400

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Coin later kept at Tenby Museum

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 30 BACON'S HOLE FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 3694 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN133001 Unknown

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Not Known

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

In the 19th century, undated coarse-ware pottery was apparently found at Bacon Hole, but no further detail is available.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference: Laws, E., 1888, Little England Beyond Wales.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 31 CASTLE HILL FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 3695 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN137005 Unknown

Period: Roman **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

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

A coin dating to the reign of Vespasian or Domitian was reportedly found on Castle Hill in the 19th century and deposited at Tenby Museum.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Laws, E., 1889, Little England Beyond Wales

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Unknown

Historical Value: Yes. Mentioned in Laws "Little England Beyond Wales"

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Said to be kept at Tenby Museum

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 32 **TENBY CASTLE** **CASTLE**
HER PRN: 3698 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN137770524 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence
Form: Building **Condition:** Damaged
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient **SAM number:** PE163 **LB number:** 6111 **grade:** II*
Monument; Listed Building

Tenby Castle survives in fragmentary condition and is poorly understood in terms of its archaeology and overall plan. It is known that a Norman earthwork castle was established by the early 12th century, and the Welsh of Deheubarth succeeded in capturing the castle in 1153 and again in 1187. An Anglo-Norman stone castle was built on the site some time later, but it is not certain whether this was carried out by the Marshalls of Pembroke before 1245 or William Valence later in the 13th century. It may have been damaged when Tenby town was sacked by Llywelyn ap Gruffydd of Gwynedd in 1260. It seems that the castle was in disrepair during the 14th century. It may have been repaired under the reign of Elizabeth I, but next figures in history when it became the scene of dramatic events during the Civil War. Initially held by Royalists, the castle and town were captured by Parliamentary forces in 1643. It was taken by Royalist rebels in 1648. They were besieged in the castle by Parliamentary forces, with Oliver Cromwell himself briefly present, for 16 days before being forced to surrender. The remains of the castle today are mostly concentrated at the southwestern portion of Castle Hill. They are fragmentary, with the best section of the curtain wall surviving along the northern edge of the hill, where arrow slits and a wall-walk survive, and similarly on the south side of the hill. It seems that Tenby Museum is housed in what was a medieval hall building within the castle and parts of a once impressive gate entrance survive, including a D-shaped barbican. On top of Castle Hill, a stone watchtower forms the most visible surviving element of the castle. It is not clear where the curtain wall of the castle ran or if the low stone wall (ID number 104) which now runs along the cliff top on the north, east and south sides of Castle Hill is in any way associated with the medieval castle or any possible early post-medieval refurbishment of the castle.

Rarity: Rare
Reference: Bourne, M.A., 1843, A Guide to Tenby and its Neighbourhood p.9; Rees, S, 1994, A Guide to Ancient and Historic Wales - Dyfed. Cadw; Cadw Scheduling Archive file
Documentation: Yes
Group Value: Associated with the medieval town and town wall of Tenby
Evidential Value: Fragmentary ruins; Documents
Historical Value: Described in published sources
Aesthetic Value: Features in many views of Tenby
Communal Value: Now a public garden and freely accessible
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 33 ST CATHERINE'S CHAPEL

HER PRN: 3703 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN13970029 Unknown

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

Form: Documents **Condition:** Near Destroyed

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

St. Catherine's Chapel formerly stood in a prominent position on St. Catherine's Island, and is depicted as a fragmentary ruin on 19th century views of the area. It was destroyed when Fort St Catherine (ID number 38) was built on the same site in the 1860s. It is thought that the chapel had medieval origins and it was first recorded as "St. Katherine's chapel" in 1525.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: RCAHMS archive for NPRN

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Shown in 19th views of the area

Communal Value: Was a place of worship

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 34 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 3706 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN139003 Unknown

Period: Roman **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

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

Three Roman coins have been reported as having been found on St Catherine's Island during the construction of Fort St Catherine (ID number 38) in 1868-71. These are coins from the reigns of Claudius II, Quintillus and Aurelian, which have been deposited at Tenby Museum.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Coins now in Tenby Museum

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 35 TENBY CASTLE DEFENDED SETTLEMENT

HER PRN: 39120 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN13700053 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Early Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Documents **Condition:** Not Known

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

There is some documentary evidence that an early medieval settlement and "llys" or court site was the forerunner of the historic town of Tenby. This comes in the form of a 9th century poem "Etmic Dinbych" (In Praise of Tenby), which clearly describes a fort situated on a promontory at Tenby. There has been some speculation, therefore, that such a settlement might have occupied Castle Hill. No evidence of such a defended settlement has been produced to date. Castle Hill has been used as a recreation park (ID number 105) for well over a century, and in medieval and early post-medieval times was occupied by Tenby Castle (ID number 32). The castle itself is poorly understood, in archaeological terms, and there is no coherent plan which shows the original layout of the castle, or interprets its development from its inception as an earthwork castle in the early 12th century. The possibility that a pre-Norman i.e. Welsh fort was situated here remains. It is also possible that an earlier promontory fort of Iron Age date could have occupied the hill. To date no archaeological evidence has been found that predates the medieval period however.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Williams, I, 1980, Beginnings of Welsh Poetry.

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents

Historical Value: Discussed in published works

Aesthetic Value: Unknown

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 36 TENBY FINDSPOT

HER PRN: 4696 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN133001 Unknown

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

Form: Finds **Condition:** Not Known

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

This record is for a bronze fibula of medieval date, found at an unspecified location in Tenby in the mid-19th century. Its location is unknown.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: RCAHMLW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory, No.1128, p.400

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 37 PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT

HER PRN: 4698 **NMR NPRN:** 32951

NGR: SN1375800529 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commemorative

Form: Other structure **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building; Scheduled **SAM number:** PE163 **LB number:** 6114 **grade:** II
Ancient Monument

After the death of Prince Albert, Consort to Queen Victoria, in 1861, National Memorials were erected to his memory in Edinburgh, Dublin and here in Tenby, the Welsh National Memorial. It consists of a 2.7m high marble statue of Albert set on a limestone plinth.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of three "National Monuments" erected in Dublin, Edinburgh and Tenby to commemorate Prince Albert

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Described in published sources

Aesthetic Value: Marble sculpture by Welsh sculptor John Evan Thomas

Communal Value: Prominent feature in public park

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 38 ST CATHERINE'S FORT; FORT ST FORT
CATHERINE

HER PRN: 4902 **NMR NPRN:** 268163

NGR: SN13950030 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient **SAM number:** PE450 **LB number:** 6229 **grade:** II*
Monument; Listed Building

St. Catherine's Fort was constructed between 1868 and 1870 as one of the Palmerton Forts intended to protect the Royal Dockyard at Pembroke Dock from a perceived threat of French attack. It was the only one of the Pembrokeshire forts to be built outside the Milford Haven. In reality the French had no interest in conflict with Britain and the forts were all underused, with most of them never being fully armed or garrisoned. This fort was maintained until 1910, but put up for sale in 1907. It was bought by the Windsor-Richards family, who were South Wales industrialists, and was converted into a private dwelling. It was garrisoned again during the First World War and the army returned in 1939, forcing the Windsor Richards family to sell the fort through a compulsory purchase order in 1940. In the later 20th century the fort was used for a period as a zoo, but by the end of the century it had fallen into disuse and suffered a degree of dereliction.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Cadw Scheduling description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of Pembrokeshire's Palmerston Forts

Evidential Value: Standing structure. Plans and descriptions.

Historical Value: Mentioned in published sources

Aesthetic Value: Appears in Victorian photographs

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 39 ST CATHERINE'S HOUSE, NO. 2 HOUSE;RAILINGS

HER PRN: 59820 **NMR NPRN:** 21727

NGR: SN1367800503 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26303 **grade:** II

St Catherine's House comprises two separate dwellings, Numbers 1 and 2. Number 2 abuts the ruins of Tenby Castle (ID number 32), which stands to its eastern side, with Number 1 (ID number 63) to its west. St Catherine's House may have been built as coastguard houses. It seems likely that they were built in 1861 after the Tenby Corporation expressed displeasure at the Admiralty's plans to construct the house in 1858.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of historic settlement of Tenby

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 40 NO 2 FROGMORE TERRACE HOUSE

HER PRN: 59822 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1343500267 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26305 **grade:** II

One in a terrace of four three-storey town houses dating to c.1840 and built in late Georgian style. Possibly built by the Bristol architect Henry Rumley.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of historic settlement of Tenby

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 41 NO 3 FROGMORE TERRACE HOUSE

HER PRN: 59823 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1343600264 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26306 **grade:** II

One in a terrace of four three-storey town houses dating to c.1840 and built in late Georgian style. Possibly built by the Bristol architect Henry Rumley.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of historic settlement of Tenby

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 42 NO 4 FROGMORE TERRACE HOUSE

HER PRN: 59824 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1343800260 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26307 **grade:** II

One in a terrace of four three-storey town houses dating to c.1840 and built in late Georgian style. Possibly built by the Bristol architect Henry Rumley.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of historic settlement of Tenby

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 43 NO 2 LEXDEN TERRACE HOUSE

HER PRN: 59835 **NMR NPRN:** 403988

NGR: SN1365200389 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26319 **grade:** II*

One in a terrace of six stuccoed houses, dating to the period 1843-45 and built for John Rees, a local ship's captain. Rees made his fortune trading opium in China and was the first person to accurately chart sections of the Chinese coastline.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of prominent terraced row in historic town setting

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 44 NO 3 LEXDEN TERRACE HOUSE

HER PRN: 59836 **NMR NPRN:** 403988

NGR: SN1365400395 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26320 **grade:** II*

One in a terrace of six stuccoed houses, dating to the period 1843-45 and built for John Rees, a local ship's captain. Rees made his fortune trading opium in China and was the first person to accurately chart sections of the Chinese coastline.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of prominent terraced row in historic town setting

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 45 NO 4 LEXDEN TERRACE HOUSE

HER PRN: 59837 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1365600400 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26321 **grade:** II

One in a terrace of six stuccoed houses, dating to the period 1843-45 and built for John Rees, a local ship's captain. Rees made his fortune trading opium in China and was the first person to accurately chart sections of the Chinese coastline.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of prominent terraced row in historic town setting

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 46 NO 5 LEXDEN TERRACE HOUSE

HER PRN: 59838 **NMR NPRN:** 22248

NGR: SN1365900406 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26322 **grade:** II*

One in a terrace of six stuccoed houses, dating to the period 1843-45 and built for John Rees, a local ship's captain. Rees made his fortune trading opium in China and was the first person to accurately chart sections of the Chinese coastline.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of prominent terraced row in historic town setting

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 47 NO 2 ROCK HOUSES HOUSE

HER PRN: 59839 **NMR NPRN:** 30158

NGR: SN1362300356 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26323 **grade:** II

An early 19th century terraced house, three-storeyed, in the late Georgian style. It was the home of a prominent Tenby resident Dr. F.D. Dyster in the mid-19th century. He was mayor in 1867-8 but also promoted local causes such as the Cottage Hospital and was a naturalist who specialised in the study of worms.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of terraced row in historic town setting

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: Former home of naturalist Dr F.D. Dyster, Mayor of Tenby in 1867-8

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 48 ROCKET APPARATUS STATION BUILDING

HER PRN: 59854 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1370300478 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26388 **grade:** II

This stone building was probably erected in the 1860s alongside an early lifeboat house. It is thought that it housed a rocket life-saving apparatus.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Close to former lifeboat station

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 49 RAILINGS, GATES AND PIERS, RAILINGS
AND RETAINING WALL ALONG
CLIFF EDGE.

HER PRN: 59855 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN1350100270 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>
Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26339 **grade:** II

A series of cast iron railings and stone piers along the cliff top in front of the Imperial Hotel (ID number 86). They date to the late 19th century and are stamped by the manufacturer, 'George Smith & Co, Sun Foundry, Glasgow'

Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Cadw Listed Building description
Documentation: Yes
Group Value: Part of historic settlement of Tenby
Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town
Communal Value: On a public road and accessible to all
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 50 NO 4 ROCK TERRACE;STELLA HOUSE
MARIS

HER PRN: 59856 **NMR NPRN:** 30162
NGR: SN1361000348 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26340 **grade:** II*

Known also as Stella Maris. One of a pair of semi-detached, three-storey, town houses, dating to the early 19th century. It is separated from the street by a lawn. Many Georgian features survive and an unusual trellis porch is also intact.

Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Cadw Listed Building description
Documentation: Yes
Group Value: Part of terraced row in historic town setting
Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 51 NO 1 IVY COTTAGES HOUSE

HER PRN: 59863 **NMR NPRN:** 22189

NGR: SN1354400350 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26347 **grade:** II

A cliff-top dwelling, being one half of a long cottage-scale building of late 18th or early 19th century date, with a large garden.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of historic town

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 52 GARDEN WALL TO NOS 1-3 IVY GARDEN WALL COTTAGES

HER PRN: 59864 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1354800316 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26348 **grade:** II

A prominent section of cliff-top walling which has been suggested to follow the line of a medieval town wall, although this is not proven.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Possibly part of medieval town defences

Evidential Value: Standing wall

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 53 NO 6 LEXDEN TERRACE HOUSE
(LEXDEN HOUSE)

HER PRN: 59865 **NMR NPRN:** 22248

NGR: SN1366100413 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26349 **grade:** II*

One in a terrace of six stuccoed houses built for John Rees, a local ship's captain. Rees made his fortune trading opium in China and was the first person to accurately chart sections of the Chinese coastline. The first 5 houses were built in the period 1843-45 with No.6 added c.1850.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of prominent terraced row in historic town setting

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 54 FORECOURT WALL AND PIERS WALL
TO NOS 1-5 LEXDEN TERRACE
AND RAILS TO NO 6

HER PRN: 59866 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1364700397 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26350 **grade:** II

A wall and piers in front of Lexden Terrace, St. Julian's St., Tenby. Listed for group value with other buildings in the street.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Associated with prominent terraced row in historic town setting

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 55 NO 2 ST JULIAN TERRACE HOUSE

HER PRN: 59867 **NMR NPRN:** 30198

NGR: SN1364800453 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26351 **grade:** II

One of six stuccoed terraced houses in a row which were built in the early to mid-19th century in St. Julian Terrace.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Associated with prominent terraced row in historic town setting

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 56 NO 4 ST JULIAN TERRACE HOUSE

HER PRN: 59868 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1365200466 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26352 **grade:** II

One of six stuccoed terraced houses in a row which were built in the early to mid-19th century in St. Julian Terrace.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Associated with prominent terraced row in historic town setting

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 57 TENBY MUSEUM MUSEUM

HER PRN: 59869 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1375600495 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Education

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26353 **grade:** II

Tenby Museum is housed in a building with a long history. It is suspected that it may be a medieval building within the castle complex, which is shown as a ruin in early 19th century views. In 1832 a National School was founded in the building, which was enlarged a decade later. The school closed in 1874 and in 1878 the museum was opened here.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Within the castle ruins, and incorporating a medieval building

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: Historical value as a medieval hall and 19th century school

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Public attraction as a museum

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 58 CLIFF TERRACE TO THE GARDEN
ATLANTIC HOTEL

HER PRN: 59876 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1336200117 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26360 **grade:** II

An area of terraced gardens and a belvedere built in 1913 for Warren de la Rue, then owner of Numbers 5-6, The Esplanade. These properties now form part of the Atlantic Hotel (ID number 115) and the gardens remain in use.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Associated with property on the Esplanade, now the Atlantic Hotel

Evidential Value: Still in use

Historical Value: Former owner Warren de la Rue wrote articles on the tides and horizon based on observations here

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Still used by residents of hotel

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 59 RAILINGS TO FROGMORE RAILINGS
TERRACE

HER PRN: 59897 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1344500271 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26381 **grade:** II

The railings and gates to Frogmore Terrace, which are thought to date to the period 1830-1840.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Associated with a row of listed terraced houses

Evidential Value: Still in situ

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 60 SWN Y DON HOUSE

HER PRN: 59916 **NMR NPRN:** 30316

NGR: SN1350900294 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26400 **grade:** II

One of a pair of seafront houses modified in 1904 to include a two-storey verandah and unusual Edwardian decorative timber detail.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of historic settlement of Tenby

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 61 WHITESANDS GATE GATE

HER PRN: 59929 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1366300484 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Building **Condition:**

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26414 **grade:** II

Whitesands Gate is an archway which is thought to be the site of a gateway in the medieval town defences of Tenby, giving access to Castle Sands. The present structure may be the product of early 19th century enhancements to an earlier archway.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of medieval town defences

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: Historic element in built heritage of town

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: On a public thoroughfare

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 62 BRECKMANCHINE TOWER TOWER

HER PRN: 59949 **NMR NPRN:** 400179

NGR: SN1358700331 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval?; Post Medieval? **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Building **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: Listed Building; Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE007 **LB number:** 26435 **grade:** II

A possible medieval defensive tower overlooking South Beach. It may be contemporary with the 13th century town walls of Tenby but is thought to have had post-medieval alterations. Now ruinous and ivy covered.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: Historic element in built heritage of town

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 63 ST CATHERINE'S HOUSE, NO.1 HOUSE;RAILINGS

HER PRN: 60090 **NMR NPRN:** 21727

NGR: SN1367000501 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6110 **grade:** II

St Catherine's House comprises two separate dwellings, Number 1 and 2. Number 1 abuts Number 1 Castle Square (ID number 64), which stands to its western side. St Catherine's House may have been built as coastguard houses. It seems likely that it was built in 1861 as in 1858 the Tenby Corporation expressed displeasure at the Admiralty's plans to construct the house.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of the historic town of Tenby

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 64 HARBOUR HOUSE HOUSE

HER PRN: 60094 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1366200500 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6115 **grade:** II

A late Georgian town house, built before 1817 when it appears in a view of Tenby. It is one in a row of three terraced houses.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of the historic town of Tenby

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 65 CASTLE COURT, NO.2 HOUSE

HER PRN: 60095 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1366000508 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6116 **grade:** II

A late Georgian town house, built before 1817 when it appears in a view of Tenby. It is one in a row of three terraced houses.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of the historic town of Tenby

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 66 CASTLE COURT, NO.3 AND HOUSE;RAILINGS
RETAINING WALL TO LEFT

HER PRN: 60096 **NMR NPRN:** 21741

NGR: SN1365800519 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6117 **grade:** II

The third house in a terraced row of three on Castle Square. It is later than numbers 1 & 2 (ID numbers 64 and 65) as it is not shown on a view of the harbour dating to 1817, which shows the rest of the terrace. It was modernised in the 20th century and is now divided into flats.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of the historic town of Tenby

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 67 RETAINING WALL AND WALL
PARAPET TO RAISED
ROADWAY BEFORE NOS 1, 2 &
3

HER PRN: 60097 **NMR NPRN:** 21740

NGR: SN1365000509 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6118 **grade:** II

A listed wall to the west and in front of a row of three terraced houses of late Georgian date on Castle Square, Tenby.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of the historic town of Tenby

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: In a public thoroughfare

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 68 NO 1 FROGMORE TERRACE HOUSE;RAILINGS

HER PRN: 60143 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1343300271 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Complex **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6192 **grade:** II

One in a terrace of four three-storey town houses dating to c.1840 and built in late Georgian style. Possibly built by the Bristol architect Henry Rumley.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of the historic town of Tenby

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 69 NOS 2 AND 3 IVY COTTAGES HOUSE;GARDEN WALL

HER PRN: 60181 **NMR NPRN:** 22189

NGR: SN1352500342 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6255 **grade:** II

A cliff-top dwelling, being one half of a long cottage-scale building of late 18th or early 19th century date, with a large garden.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of three

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 70 NO 1 ROCK TERRACE, HOUSE;RAILINGS
INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS

HER PRN: 60184 **NMR NPRN:** 30160

NGR: SN1357800362 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:**

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6259 **grade:** II

An early 19th century, stuccoed four-storey house, in late Georgian style, in a terraced row.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 71 NO 2 ROCK TERRACE, HOUSE;RAILINGS;GARDEN
INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS WALL

HER PRN: 60185 **NMR NPRN:** 30161

NGR: SN1358700358 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6260 **grade:** II

An early 19th century, stuccoed, three-storey house, in late Georgian style, in a terraced row.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 72 NO 3 ROCK TERRACE HOUSE;RAILINGS
INCLUDING RAILINGS

HER PRN: 60186 **NMR NPRN:** 30162

NGR: SN1360100345 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6261 **grade:** II*

One of a pair of semi-detached, three-storey, town houses, dating to the early 19th century. It is separated from the street by a lawn. Many Georgian features survive and an unusual trellis porch is also intact.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 73 NO 1 ROCK HOUSES, HOUSE;RAILINGS
INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS

HER PRN: 60187 **NMR NPRN:** 30158

NGR: SN1361700354 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6262 **grade:** II

One in a terrace of four four-storey houses, dating to the early 19th century. Listed as part of a stuccoed terrace and for its architectural detail.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 74 NO 3 ROCK HOUSES (GREY HOUSE;RAILINGS
ROCK HOUSE) INCLUDING
AREA RAILINGS

HER PRN: 60188 **NMR NPRN:** 30159

NGR: SN1362900358 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6263 **grade:** II

One in a terrace of four four-storey houses, dating to the early 19th century. Listed as part of a stuccoed terrace and for its architectural detail.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 75 NO 5 ROCK HOUSES (CALDEY HOUSE;RAILINGS
VIEW) INCLUDING AREA AND
FORECOURT RAILINGS

HER PRN: 60190 **NMR NPRN:** 21701

NGR: SN1364100363 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6265 **grade:** II

An early 19th century, four-storeyed, stuccoed terraced house on the south side of St. Julian's St., Tenby. One in a terrace of three houses.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 76 NO 6 ROCK HOUSES (LITTLE HOUSE;RAILINGS
ROCK HOUSE) INCLUDING
RAILINGS

HER PRN: 60191 **NMR NPRN:** 22254

NGR: SN1364500367 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6266 **grade:** II

An early 19th century, four-storeyed, stuccoed terraced house on the south side of St. Julian's St., Tenby. One in a terrace of three houses.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 77 NO 7 ROCK HOUSES (EAST HOUSE;RAILINGS
ROCK HOUSE) INCLUDING
AREA AND FORECOURT
RAILINGS

HER PRN: 60192 **NMR NPRN:** 21911

NGR: SN1364800373 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6267 **grade:** II

An early 19th century, four-storeyed, stuccoed terraced house on the south side of St. Julian's St., Tenby. One in a terrace of three houses. A blue plaque on the front of the house commemorates the occasion in 1802 when Admiral Lord Nelson and Sir William and Lady Hamilton stayed here.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: Lord Nelson and Sir & Lady Hamilton stayed here in 1802

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 78 NO 1 LEXDEN TERRACE, HOUSE;RAILINGS
INCLUDING AREA RAILINGS

HER PRN: 60193 **NMR NPRN:** 22248

NGR: SN1365100382 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6268 **grade:** II*

One in a terrace of six stuccoed houses, dating to the period 1843-45 and built for John Rees, a local ship's captain. Rees made his fortune trading opium in China and was the first person to accurately chart sections of the Chinese coastline. His daughter also lived here and was the renowned educational reformer Emma Knox Maitland. The property was also frequented by many leading artists and literary figures when it was the home of Geraldine Lawrence from 1939.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Prominent element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: Childhood home of educational reformer Emma Knox Maitland

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 79 NO 1 ST JULIAN TERRACE HOUSE;RAILINGS;WALL;GATE

HER PRN: 60194 **NMR NPRN:** 30198

NGR: SN1364600448 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6270 **grade:** II

One of six stuccoed terraced houses in a row which were built in the early to mid-19th century in St. Julian Terrace.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Prominent element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 80 NO 3 ST JULIAN TERRACE (BEAUCHIEF HOUSE) HOUSE;RAILINGS

HER PRN: 60195 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1365000459 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6271 **grade:** II

One of six stuccoed terraced houses in a row which were built in the early to mid-19th century in St. Julian Terrace.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Prominent element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 81 NO 5 ST JULIAN TERRACE HOUSE;RAILINGS

HER PRN: 60196 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1365600471 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6272 **grade:** II

One of six stuccoed terraced houses in a row which were built in the early to mid-19th century in St. Julian Terrace.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Prominent element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 82 NO 6 ST JULIAN TERRACE HOUSE

HER PRN: 60197 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1366100478 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6273 **grade:** II

One of six stuccoed terraced houses in a row which were built in the early to mid-19th century in St. Julian Terrace.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Prominent element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 83 WOODBINE COTTAGE COTTAGE
HER PRN: 60203 **NMR NPRN:** 30430
NGR: SN1348700315 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6282 **grade:** II

One of a pair of early 19th century cottages on the east side of St. Mary's Street, Tenby.

Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Cadw Listed Building description
Documentation: Yes
Group Value: Part of the historic town of Tenby
Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 84 SEA GARTH DWELLING
HER PRN: 6701 **NMR NPRN:** 30227
NGR: SN1364100429 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6269 **grade:** II

A mid-19th century, three-storey house in St. Julians Street, Tenby. It is listed for its painted stucco façade.

Rarity: Not rare
Reference: Cadw Listed Building description
Documentation: Yes
Group Value: Part of the historic town of Tenby
Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town
Historical Value: None
Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town
Communal Value: None
Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 85 PEACEHOLM;TIDES DWELLING
REACH,ROCK HOUSES, No 4

HER PRN: 6706 **NMR NPRN:** 30028

NGR: SN1363400362 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6269 **grade:** II

A mid-19th century, three-storey house in St. Julian's Street, Tenby. It is listed for its painted stucco façade.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: One of a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 86 IMPERIAL HOTEL HOTEL

HER PRN: 6722 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1345300236 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6220 **grade:** II

The Imperial Hotel was originally a terrace of houses known as Belmont Houses, built in 1835. In 1905, numbers 1, 2 and 3, Belmont Houses were unified into the Imperial Hotel. The hotel suffered a serious fire in 1912, when the roof and upper floors were destroyed. The hotel was restored and modified and remains open to the present day.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Prominent building in historic townscape

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 87 SOMERSET HOUSE DWELLING

HER PRN: 6728 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN133001 Unknown

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

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

A dwelling in Tenby, recorded in the HER as a Grade II Listed Building but not given an accurate grid-reference. It has not been located by this assessment. The RCAHMS suggest that Somerset House may be incorporated into the South Beach Hotel on the Esplanade, but this is uncertain.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference:

Documentation: None known

Group Value: Listed building in the historic town of Tenby

Evidential Value: HER only

Historical Value: Unknown

Aesthetic Value: Unknown

Communal Value: Unknown

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 88 VINE COTTAGE DWELLING

HER PRN: 6731 **NMR NPRN:** 30430

NGR: SN1349200309 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26419 **grade:** II

One of a pair of early 19th century cottages on the east side of St. Mary's Street, Tenby.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of the historic town of Tenby

Evidential Value: Element in built heritage of town

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Attractive element in built heritage of town

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 89 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND INHUMATION

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN139003 Unknown

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Documents **Condition:** Not Known

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

It was reported that a human burial was discovered on St. Catherine's Island when the fort was built in the late 1860s. No details are available of the context in which the burial was found, but it may have been associated with St. Catherine's chapel (ID number 33), the ruins of which were cleared to make way for the Fort St Catherine (ID number 38).

Rarity: Unknown

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Documents

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 90 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND FINDSPOT

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN139003 Unknown

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Documents **Condition:** Not Known

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

It was reported that an Ancient Egyptian Ushabti funerary figurine was discovered on St. Catherine's Island when the Fort St Catherine (ID number 38) was built in the late 1860s. It was made of faïence (glazen earthenware). The significance of the find is not known.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Documents

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Unknown

ID number: 91 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND STEPS

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1383300330 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact

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

A partially rock-cut, partially concrete flight of steps leads up onto St. Catherine's Island from its western tip. The line of the steps is discernable on the 1889 1:500 Ordnance Survey map and later OS maps. They predate the construction of the fort (ID number 38) on the island in 1868-70 and are probably the steps mentioned by Richard Mason in 1865 as being "lately... cut into the rock". They have been repaired and enhanced continually to the present day.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Mason, R., 1865, A Guide to Tenby and its Neighbourhood, p.32

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Associated with the bridge and trackway that give access to St. Catherine's Island

Evidential Value: Still in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 92 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND FOOTBRIDGE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1385100334 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Various

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

A short, modern steel bridge crosses a gap which has opened up between the main portion of St Catherine's Island and a small detached stack from which the island is accessed from the west. The bridge is about 6 metres long. It overlies the partial remains of an earlier wooden bridge which may date to the construction period of Fort St. Catherine (ID number 38) in 1868-1870. There is certainly a bridge visible here in photographs of that period.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Associated with the steps and trackway that give access to St. Catherine's Island

Evidential Value: Modern bridge in use

Historical Value: Earlier bridge visible in Victorian photographs

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 93 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND TRACKWAY

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1388900319 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Complex **Condition:** Various

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE450 **LB number:** **grade:**

A trackway approaches Fort St. Catherine (ID number 38) from the western end of the island, extending the path which begins with a series of rock-cut and concrete steps up the cliff (ID number 91) and a metal footbridge (ID number 92) which crosses a gap in the rock. Further steps from the eastern end of the bridge climb up onto the more level ground on top of the island where this broad trackway begins. It runs for over 90 metres to the east-southeast, curving at its eastern end along the front of the fort and giving access to the bridge (ID number 103) at the fort's entrance. It is probable that the line of the trackway predates the construction of the fort and it may originally have given access to the now lost, medieval, St. Catherine's Chapel (ID number 32). It is not shown on the published on the 1889 1:500 or 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps, which have clearly been censored and all trace of the already extant Fort St. Catherine and associated features removed, presumably for national security reasons. In 2012 it was observed that many original cast-iron safety railing posts still stood in place alongside the trackway. These were stamped by their manufacturers, which included "David Saundersfoot" of Woodside Iron Foundry, Wisemans Bridge and "William Isaac Carmarthen"

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Associated with the steps and bridge that give access to St. Catherine's Island

Evidential Value: Trackway still in use

Historical Value: Some original 19th century safety rail posts remain in place

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 94 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND TRACKWAY

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1390700326 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE450 **LB number:** **grade:**

This trackway dates to the construction of Fort St. Catherine (ID number 38) in 1868-71. It is relatively broad, up to 3 metres wide, and runs diagonally west-southwest to east-northeast downslope for some 45 metres from a trackway (ID number 93) at the top of the island to the cliff edge, along a sloping terrace which appears to have been quarried out of the rock. A pair of steel davits, ID number 95) still stand at the cliff edge. These were used to haul supplies up the cliff face from sea-level, where a landing stage (ID number 96) had been provided for the fort. Photographs contemporary with the construction of the fort show that a wooden scaffold had been built down the cliff face here, suggesting that much of the building material for the fort was brought ashore at this point. The davits may be a late addition, post-construction, possibly as late as the Second World War. This trackway is not shown on the published on the 1889 1:500 or 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps, which have clearly been censored and all trace of the already extant Fort St. Catherine and associated features removed, presumably for national security reasons. It is shown on the 1907 1:2500 OS map, which shows the fort as being disused. The trackway lies within the scheduled area around the fort.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Associated with the loading stage at the cliff edge and Fort St. Catherine

Evidential Value: Trackway still visible but unused

Historical Value: Visible in 1860s photographs; map evidence

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 95 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND LOADING STAGE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1391800337 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE450 **LB number:** **grade:**

This artificially created loading stage is situated at the cliff top, above a landing stage (ID number 96) at the cliff base. Both were created in association with the construction of Fort St. Catherine (ID number 38) in 1867 and can be seen on contemporary photographs but it is not clear whether the upper loading stage was added at a later time. A Francis Frith photograph of 1890 shows a crane at the cliff-edge here. Today there are two steel davits on the cliff edge here, which may date to the Second World War. The trackway lies within the scheduled area around the fort.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Francis Frith, 1890, Ref. 28067

Documentation:

Group Value: Associated with a trackway leading to Fort St. Catherine

Evidential Value: The artificial terrace of the loading stage still survives

Historical Value: Visible in 1860's photographs; map evidence

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 96 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND LANDING STAGE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1391700340 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE450 **LB number:** **grade:**

A landing stage was built here during the construction phase of Fort St. Catherine. Photographs contemporary with the construction of the fort show that a wooden scaffold had been built down the cliff face here, suggesting that much of the building material for the fort was brought ashore at this point.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Associated with Fort St. Catherine

Evidential Value: Slight traces of the original landing stage survive

Historical Value: Map evidence

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 97 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND GENERATOR HOUSE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1386900337 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Building **Condition:** Converted

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

This small, stone building was built after the construction of Fort St. Catherine (ID number 38), but it is shown on the 1907 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map and was therefore presumably built for military use. It seems to have served as a generator house during the 20th century. It originally had a pitched, slate roof, but this had disappeared by the time that the building was put back into use during the Second World War. It also had four small windows, two in the north wall and two in the south wall. An anti-aircraft gun was installed on a gun platform (ID number 27) immediately to the west of the building, which was turned into an ammunition magazine. A new concrete slab roof was added to the building, and its original windows were bricked up. It still stands in good condition thanks to its solid construction.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: One of the historic structures on St Catherine's Island

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 98 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND BUILDING PLATFORM

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1386900347 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

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

This wide platform or terrace was cut into the northern side of the island at the time that Fort St. Catherine (ID number 38) was being built. Contemporary photographs show two wooden buildings side by side on the terrace. These were used by the builders employed in the construction of the fort (George Thomas, Pembroke) as workshops and storage buildings. There is now no surface trace of the buildings, which were evidently dismantled once the fort was completed. A 20th century summerhouse (ID number 99) was built on a new artificial terrace across part of this earlier terrace and the revetment wall of this later structure is now the most obvious feature on the ground.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the infrastructure put in at the construction stage of Fort St. Catherine

Evidential Value: Slight traces of terrace still visible

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Appears in photographs of the late 1860s

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 99 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND SUMMERHOUSE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1387800346 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces

Form: Building **Condition:** Near Destroyed

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

A timber summerhouse was erected here when Fort St. Catherine (ID number 38) was used as a domestic house during the inter-war period (between 1918 and 1939). It is not present on photographs of the late Victorian and Edwardian period, but does appear in photographs taken soon after the end of the Second World War. It was constructed on a purpose-built terrace on a steep north-facing slope. This terrace was built partly over the site (ID number 98) which had been occupied by sheds during the construction phase of Fort St. Catherine. The stone revetment wall on the northern side of this terrace is still intact, but there is now no surface evidence of the summerhouse itself.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Associated with the domestic use of Fort St. Catherine in the 20th century

Evidential Value: Only the building platform remains

Historical Value: Appears in photographs of the first half of the 20th century

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 100 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND GUN EMPLACEMENT

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1392600279 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Destroyed

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE450 **LB number:** **grade:**

The slight remains of an artificial, stone platform are visible near the waterline on the southern side of St. Catherine's Island. Reportedly this was the site of a small cannon or gun used for training purposes when the military fort (ID number 38) on the island was in use. It lies within the scheduled area of the fort.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of the complex of features associated with Fort St. Catherine

Evidential Value: Only the base of the gun site remains

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 101 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND DEFENSIVE DITCH

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1392700303 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE450 **LB number:** **grade:**

A broad and deep, rock-cut, defensive ditch was created when Fort St Catherine was constructed in the late 1860s. It measures up to 30 metres in length and is about 6 metres wide and up to 3 metres deep. The ditch sides are masonry-revetted to create almost vertical, smooth faces. It defended the western side of the fort, which would have been more easily accessed than the other three sides. A bridge (ID number 103) crosses the ditch to the main entrance of the fort. It lies within the scheduled area of the fort.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of Fort St. Catherine's defensive complex

Evidential Value: The ditch remains intact

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 102 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND STEPS

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1387900362 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

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

A flight of stone cut steps runs down the cliffs here to the waterline. They were used to access the island by boat.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Associated with Fort St. Catherine

Evidential Value: Steps still survive

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Minor Importance

ID number: 103 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND BRIDGE

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1394300314 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern? **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE450 **LB number:** **grade:**

A strong wooden bridge crosses the defensive ditch into the main entrance of Fort St. Catherine. It is in poor condition in 2012, but is thought to possibly be an original feature of the fort, which was built in 1868-70.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of Fort St. Catherine

Evidential Value: The bridge survives but in a poor condition; 3-D plan exists

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 104 CASTLE HILL CURTAIN WALL?

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1383000462 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Various

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE163 **LB number:** **grade:**

A low masonry wall runs around the southern, eastern and northern sides of Castle Hill, just above the cliff-top. This wall is shown on the 1889 1:500 Ordnance Survey map and labelled as the "Castle Wall." The age of the wall is not known however and it is evident that some sections have been repaired or repointed in relatively recent times. It is conceivable that parts at least of this wall are of medieval date and represent an outer curtain wall of Tenby Castle. Alternatively, they could date to a reported Elizabethan refortification of Tenby against the threat of the Spanish armada, or simply be a defining wall built when Castle Hill was turned into a public recreation ground in the 19th century. The wall is actually mentioned and described by Mary Ann Bourne in 1843 as "the low, irregular wall, partially covered with ivy" extending around Castle Hill.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference: Bourne, M.A., 1843, A Guide to Tenby and its Neighbourhood, p.3

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of castle complex, or recreational park complex

Evidential Value: Most of wall survives but much of it seems to have been patched up or repaired over time

Historical Value: Unknown

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Defines the boundary of a public park

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 105 CASTLE HILL PUBLIC PARK

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1380000499 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces

Form: Complex **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE163 **LB number:** **grade:**

Although the site of Tenby's medieval castle (ID number 32) and a mid-19th century Coastguard House (ID number 11), by the 1870s Castle Hill had been turned into a public recreation ground, controlled by the Tenby Corporation. The 1842 tithe map shows the whole of Castle Hill as owned by Sir Richard Phillips Bulkely Phillips and tenanted by Lucy Tudor who used it as pasture. The 1889 1:500 Ordnance Survey map shows that it had been neatly laid out to include a series of walkways and seats for the enjoyment of the public. The crown of the hill is occupied by the imposing Albert Memorial to the west, the Old Coastguard House to the east, with the Castle tower situated between the two. Most of the fragmentary ruins of the castle are found on the southwestern side of the hill, with the former National School, now Tenby Museum built here, incorporating some medieval walls.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Tithe map of Tenby, 1842, Schedule 1840; Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:500 scale map of Tenby

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Park in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Appears in many photographs; Popular coastal viewpoint

Communal Value: Accessible to the public

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 106 CASTLE HILL BENCH

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1383600464 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Gardens Parks and Urban Spaces

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact

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

A small, slate bench is found at the foot of the "Castle Wall" here (ID number 106), on the seaward side. It is shown on the 1889 1:500 Ordnance Survey of Tenby. The path to this bench has been fenced off in modern times.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:500 scale map of Tenby

Documentation:

Group Value: One of a number of benches which seem to have been put in the park during the 19th century

Evidential Value: Map evidence

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Used by the public

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 107 CASTLE HILL TRACKWAY

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1381400466 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

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

This trackway or footpath is shown on the 1889 1:500 Ordnance Survey map of Tenby. It passes through the Castle Gate at the western end of Castle Hill, runs south of the Museum (ID number 57) and then stays outside the "Castle Wall" (ID number 104) around the cliff top, running out to the southeastern corner of Castle Hill, where it terminates near a Victorian slate bench (ID number 106), which is also shown on the 1889 map and still remains in situ. This trackway was used as the access track to the bridge (ID number 22) constructed across to St. Catherine's Island in 1868-69 when the fort there was under construction. Most of the trackway is still in use, and tarmaced, as the access through Castle Gate to the museum and Castle Hill. Its eastern end is fenced off and remains only as a dirt track, but is still being accessed by the public.

Rarity: Common

Reference: Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:500 scale map of Tenby

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of path network around Castle Hill

Evidential Value: Track still in use

Historical Value: Map evidence; Appears in 1860s photographs

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Publicly accessible

Significance: Locally Important

ID number: 108 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND HOLLOW

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1388300315 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Unknown **Broadclass:** Unassigned

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE450 **LB number:** **grade:**

A noticeable hollow is seen here on the southern side of the track which runs eastwards towards Fort St Catherine. It is said that it marks the site of a Second World War gun, but 1946 RAF aerial photographs do not seem to show clear evidence of a gun at this site. Early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps (1907) show an apparent feature here however, possibly an extension of the trackway (ID number 94) which runs up from the loading stage (ID number 95) on the northern edge of the island to join the main access track (ID number 93) leading to the fort.

Rarity: Unknown

Reference: Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:2500 scale map

Documentation:

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: A slight surface feature

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 109 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND TRENCH

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1391400318 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE450 **LB number:** **grade:**

A narrow trench, now grassed-over and difficult to see, runs east-southeast and then turns northeast to run to the northern end of the defensive ditch outside Fort St. Catherine (ID number 38). It would appear to be a service trench. It appears on a Francis Frith photograph of the fort dating to 1890. It lies within the scheduled area of the fort.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Francis Frith, 1890, Ref. 28067

Documentation: None

Group Value: Associated with Fort St. Catherine

Evidential Value: Slight linear feature

Historical Value: Appears in photographs of 1890s

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 110 ST CATHERINE'S ISLAND WALL

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1392400300 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument **SAM number:** PE450 **LB number:** **grade:**

A short length of low stone walling, built across the southwestern end of the defensive ditch in front of Fort St. Catherine (ID number 38). It has decorative stones set upright along its top, to possibly give an appearance of crenellation. It seems likely that this wall dates to the use of the fort as a domestic or commercial property during the 20th century. It lies within the scheduled area of the fort.

Rarity: Common

Reference:

Documentation: None

Group Value: Part of the building complex of Fort St. Catherine

Evidential Value: Standing wall

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 111 BUCKINGHAM HOUSE AND DWELLING
AREA RAILINGS

HER PRN: 59811 **NMR NPRN:** 21918

NGR: SN1341200202 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Converted

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26294 **grade:** II

Buckingham House is a fine three-storey building, with an attic and a basement also. It was built as a dwelling about 1874 but was used as a hotel for a period. It is listed as part of an impressive 19th century seafront terrace. It has been converted into flats in modern times.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terrace row of houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: An attractive element in the built heritage of Tenby

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 112 HOTEL PANORAMA AND AREA HOTEL
RAILINGS

HER PRN: 59812 **NMR NPRN:** 21918

NGR: SN1340600196 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26295 **grade:** II

Hotel Panorama is a fine three-storey building, with an attic and a basement also. It was built as a dwelling about 1874 but used as a hotel in modern times. It is listed as part of an impressive 19th century seafront terrace.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terrace row of houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: An attractive element in the built heritage of Tenby

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 113 CONNAUGHT HOUSE AND HOUSE
AREA RAILINGS

HER PRN: 59817 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1330500136 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26300 **grade:** II

Connaught House was probably originally built around 1875-1876 as a terraced house, being four-storeyed with an attic and basement. It remains occupied in 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terrace row of houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: An attractive element in the built heritage of Tenby

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 114 BELGRAVE HOTEL AND AREA HOTEL
RAILINGS

HER PRN: 59818 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1327900136 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26301 **grade:** II

The Belgrave Hotel was originally built around 1872 as three terraced houses, each being four-storeyed with an attic and basement. It remains in use as a hotel in 2012. When first built the street was known as Ropewalk Fields. No.50 Ropewalk Fields equates with the middle of the three terraced houses now making up the Belgrave Hotel and was the birthplace of the artist Augustus John in 1878.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terrace row of houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Birthplace of the artist Augustus John

Aesthetic Value: An attractive element in the built heritage of Tenby

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 115 THE ATLANTIC HOTEL AND HOTEL
AREA RAILINGS

HER PRN: 59819 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1334900154 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Converted

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26302 **grade:** II

The Atlantic Hotel was originally built around 1875 as three terraced houses, each being four-storeyed with an attic and basement. They were Numbers 4, 5 and 6. Numbers 5 and 6 were radically altered in 1913-1914 by Warren de la Rue, who removed the attic and top two floors, and converted the properties into a single dwelling. De la Rue was a wealthy racehorse owner. One of his most famous horses was Trayles, which won the Ascot Gold Cup, the Alexandra Plate and the Goodwood Cup in 1889. A carved horses head can still be seen above the main entrance, inscribed with the name "Trayles". De la Rue died in 1921 and the property became the Atlantic Hotel. Number 4 was known as the Carrington Hotel, and had not undergone the same structural changes as numbers 5 and 6. It was later incorporated into the Atlantic Hotel. The hotel remains in use in 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of a terrace row of houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Associated with the famous racehorse "Trayles"

Aesthetic Value: An attractive element in the built heritage of Tenby

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 116 CARNOCK HOUSE AND HOTEL
RAILINGS

HER PRN: 59827 **NMR NPRN:** 21918

NGR: SN1339900189 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commerical

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26310 **grade:** II

Carnock House is a fine three-storey building, with an attic and a basement also. It was built as a dwelling about 1874 but used as a hotel in modern times. It is listed as part of an impressive 19th century seafront terrace.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terrace row of houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: An attractive element in the built heritage of Tenby

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 117 RAILINGS AND RETAINING WALL
WALLS TO SEAFRONT

HER PRN: 59850 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1329800111 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26334 **grade:** II

The cast-iron railings and seafront retaining walls along the Esplanade are original Victorian features and now have listed building status.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terrace row of houses

Evidential Value: Still intact

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: An attractive element in the built heritage of Tenby

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 118 SAINT AGATHA'S AND HOUSE
RAILINGS

HER PRN: 59870 **NMR NPRN:** 21918

NGR: SN1341800208 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 26354 **grade:** II

St Agatha's is a fine three-storey building, with an attic and a basement also. It was built about 1874. It is listed as part of an impressive 19th century seafront terrace.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terrace row of houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: An attractive element in the built heritage of Tenby

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 119 CLARENCE HOUSE HOTEL AND HOTEL
AREA RAILINGS

HER PRN: 60116 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1337800173 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Converted

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6149 **grade:** II

The Clarence House Hotel was originally built around 1875 as three terraced houses, each being four-storeyed with an attic and basement. Numbers 1 and 2 were united and converted into a hotel by the 1960s, with Number 3 added later in the 20th century. It remains in use as a hotel in 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terrace row of houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: An attractive element in the built heritage of Tenby

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 120 THE GILTAR HOTEL AND AREA HOTEL
RAILINGS

HER PRN: 60117 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1332300142 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commerical

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6150 **grade:** II

The Giltar Hotel was originally built around 1875 as three terraced houses, each being four-storeyed with an attic and basement. By 1977 the Giltar Hotel occupied numbers 7 and 8, with number 9 known as the Cawdor Hotel. By the end of the 20th century the Cawdor had been incorporated into the Giltar. It remains in use as a hotel in 2012.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terrace row of houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: An attractive element in the built heritage of Tenby

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 121 ESPLANADE THE HOTEL

HER PRN: 6467 **NMR NPRN:** 21918

NGR: SN1342400214 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commercial

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building **SAM number:** **LB number:** 6148 **grade:** II

The Esplanade is a fine three-storey building, with an attic and a basement also. It was built as a dwelling about 1874. It is listed as part of an impressive 19th century seafront terrace.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Cadw Listed Building description

Documentation:

Group Value: Part of a terrace row of houses

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: An attractive element in the built heritage of Tenby

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 122 ST. CATHERINE'S ISLAND FINDSPOT

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1390000300 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Neolithic **Broadclass:** Monument <By Form>

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

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

A single Neolithic artefact has been recorded from St. Catherine's Island.

Rarity: Rare

Reference: Burrows, S., 2003, Catalogue of the Mesolithic and Neolithic Collections at the National Museums and Galleries of Wales p.243

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Documents; Artefact in National Museum of Wales

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Regionally Important

ID number: 123 TENBY TOWN DEFENCES

HER PRN: 3697 **NMR NPRN:** 127

NGR: SN1345200210 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Other Structure **Condition:** Various

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient **SAM number:** PE007 **LB number:** **grade:**
Monument; Listed Building

The historic heart of Tenby is famously enclosed by the medieval town defences, which include walls and interspersed towers. The walls were first raised in the 13th century, but strengthened by Jasper Tudor in 1457. Later enhancements and alterations were also carried out, but most of the circuit of walling still stands in good repair.

Rarity: Rare

Reference:

Documentation: Yes

Group Value: Part of the medieval defences of Tenby

Evidential Value: Standing masonry walls and towers

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Striking element in the built heritage of Tenby

Communal Value: In publicly accessible areas

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 124 ST. CATHERINE'S ISLAND STEPS

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SN1395000337 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport

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

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient **SAM number:** PE450 **LB number:** **grade:**
Monument

A set of stone cut steps run up the steep cliff to the north of Fort St. Catherine. They appear to have been in use in the 19th century and may have been created when the fort was being constructed.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference:

Documentation:

Group Value: Associated with Fort St. Catherine

Evidential Value: Steps appear to still be intact

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Nationally Important

ID number: 125 ESPLANADE PILLBOX

HER PRN: **NMR NPRN:** 270322

NGR: SN13320011 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Defence

Form: Documents **Condition:** Destroyed

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

A pillbox demolished in 1947, the concrete floor is now used as a garden patio for the Atlantic Hotel.

Rarity: Not rare

Reference: Defence of Britain database, no 3179

Documentation:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Significance: Locally Important
