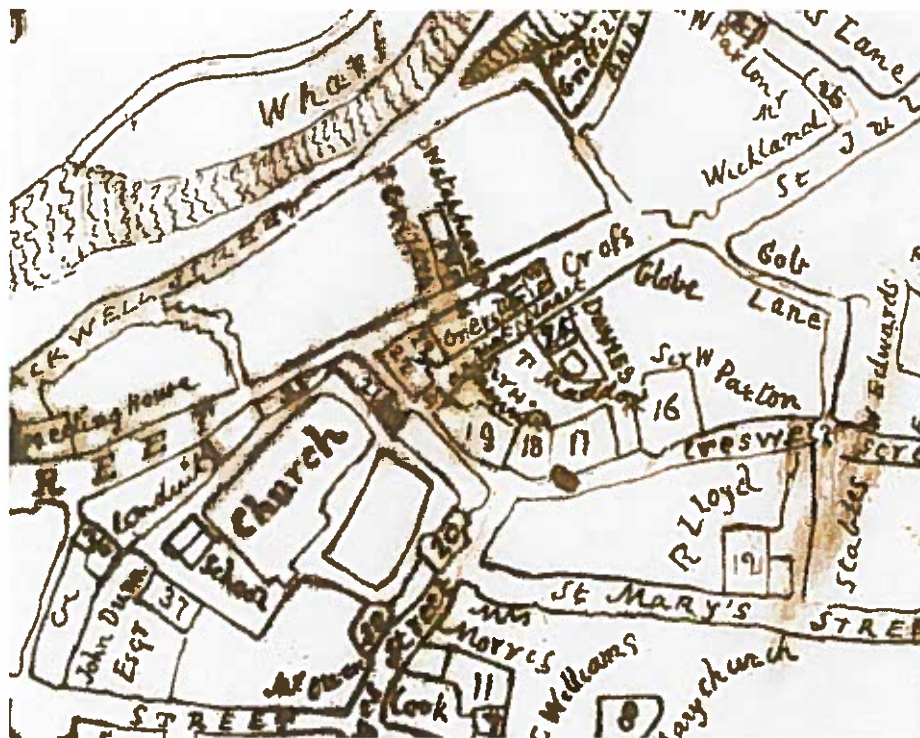
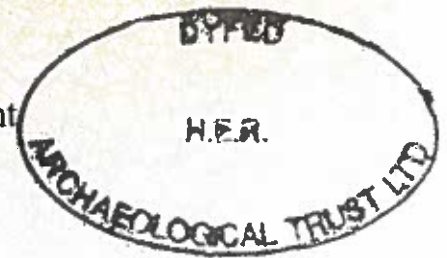


CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS LTD.

Tudor Square, Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



By
Richard Scott Jones (BA Hons, MA, MIFA)



CAP Report No. 532

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

**Tudor Square, Tenby,
Pembrokeshire.**

By ***RICHARD SCOTT JONES***, (BA, MA, MIFA)

Prepared for:
Capita Symonds
Ty Gwent
Lake View
Llantarnam Park
Cwm Bran
NP44 3HR

On behalf of:
Pembrokeshire County Council

CAP Report No: 532

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Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd
Old Chapel
Llanidloes
Montgomeryshire
Powys SY18 6JR

Telephone/Fax: 01686 413857
e-mail: kevin@cambarch.co.uk

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Non Technical Summary

The following report is the result of work undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. for Pembrokeshire County Council. The report details the results of an archaeological appraisal prior to re-development of the area known as Tudor Square, Tenby Town, Pembrokeshire.

The work entailed a desk based assessment of all readily available historical and archaeological documentary sources of the area of Tudor Square, located in the central area of the walled medieval town of Tenby, immediately southeast of St. Mary's Church. Tenby walled town is within the area defined as the Tenby Conservation Area.

The desk based assessment counted a total of 19 Grade II Listed Buildings overlooking the area known as Tudor Square. This number includes St. Mary's Church itself and the site of the former 19th century Wedgewood memorial fountain, which is presently in storage having been removed several years ago from the northwest area of Tudor Square. The earliest reliable and informative cartographic source for the area of Tenby Town is a map dated 1811 showing land owned by the Tenby Corporation. On this map the area of Tudor Square is marked as 'Market Street' with a block of buildings and tenements in the central area. These buildings are no longer present having been demolished at some time in the mid early 19th century, however their foundations very likely still remain buried beneath 19th century demolition rubble and subsequent road surfaces. The original date of these former buildings is unknown, however what is known is that they are most definitely earlier than 18th century.

Little archaeological excavation has been undertaken in Tenby walled Town in recent years apart from a handful of small scale evaluations and watching briefs in the northern part of the town. Although there are several antiquarian references and descriptions of archaeological discoveries within the town, what is known about the development history and archaeological potential of the town itself is largely based on secondary documentary sources, cartographic and graphic evidence and standing building recording work.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The following report is the result of work undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. for Pembrokeshire County Council. The report details the results of an archaeological appraisal intended to inform the design development process and provide recommendations for further investigations and studies prior to re-development of the area known as Tudor Square, Tenby Town, Pembrokeshire.
- 1.2 The work entailed a desk based assessment of all readily available historical and archaeological documentary sources of the area of Tudor Square, located in the central area of the walled medieval town of Tenby, immediately southeast of St. Mary's Church. Tenby walled town is within the area defined as the Tenby Conservation Area.
- 1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with both the IFA's *Standards and guidance: for an archaeological desk based assessment*.

Site Location & Description

- 1.4 The town and parish of Tenby 'Dinbych-y-Pyscoed' (Small fort of the fish) is a sea port, a market town and a fashionable tourist town located within the hundred of Narberth and within the county of Pembrokeshire, South Wales. The town is approximately 10 miles east of Pembroke, and 20 miles

southeast of Haverfordwest. The old Tenby town, centered on St. Mary's Church (NGR SN 1342 0044) is located within the medieval town walls that helped fortify Tenby Castle located on a high rocky outcrop peninsula to the east. Both the town walls and the castle are scheduled ancient monuments (SAM's Ref: PE007 and PE163). The masonry castle has 11th century Norman foundations, however the town walls are thought to be late 13th century.

- 1.5 The area under investigation, presently known as 'Tudor Square', is located immediately east of St. Mary's Church. The church is an important aspect of Tenby's heritage. The tower of the church is the most historical, built roughly in the 14th century, making it one of the oldest church towers in Pembrokeshire. The spire was joined onto the church in the 16th century. Tudor Square covers a wide street with an area of approximately 1850 sq meters. Presently the square is covered in a grey/black tarmac with pedestrian pavement with curbing on both the north and southern sides of the street. The northwest end of the street leads onto the High Street and the southeast end leads onto St. Julians Street. Two small side streets also exist, one known as Church Street that leads onto Cresswell Street, and the other Quay Lane, which leads onto Quay Street and the harbour. Tudor Square is overlooked on both the northern and southern sides of the street by three storey 17th – 19th century houses with predominantly shops, cafes, bars and banks at street level.

2 Aims and Objectives

- 2.1 In accordance with IFA's *Standards and guidance*, The purpose of desk-based assessments is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area or site (including the presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit in context, leading to one or more of the following:
- the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.
 - the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised
 - the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

3 Methodology

- 3.1 All work was conducted in compliance with the *Codes of Practice* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2000).
- 3.2 The assessment undertook a study of all readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, ground photographic sources in order to provide an historical framework for any potential surviving archaeological remains. The sources consulted included all the following at the Sites and Monuments Record (Dyfed Archaeological Trust), the National Monuments Record (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, Aberystwyth) and the National Library of Wales (NLW, Aberystwyth).

A site visit

- 3.3 This set the context of the assessment, identifying:

- The location and character of archaeological sites and features within Tudor Square such as Listed Buildings.
- The current site condition.

Maps

3.4 The following maps were included in the study:

- 1811 Tenby Corporation map
- Ordnance Survey Surveyors drawings 1809-1811.
- Tithe, apportionment and parish map of Tenby (Dinbych-y-piscoed) 1839
- Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1887 (1:10560)
- Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of 1908 (1:10560)
- Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of 1908 (1:2500)

Photographs

3.5 No aerial photographs were consulted as part of the investigation as these were considered unnecessary in the context of the urban setting. However copies of photographs of Tudor Square from old postcards and donated photographs archived in the National Monuments Record, were consulted many of which are reproduced in Appendix I.

4 Results of Desk Based Assessment *(see Figures 1-21)*

Historical and Archaeological Background

4.1 Prior to its medieval history there are no sites or features attributed to the prehistoric periods within the proposed development area.. However, evidence of Palaeolithic occupation has been discovered at Hoyles Mouth Cave, one mile west of Tenby and in Nanna's and Potter's Caves on Caldey Island. Also Bronze Age and Iron Age sites are known in the vicinity of Tenby. Because of this, the potential presence of prehistoric remains cannot be discounted from within the proposed development area itself although no sites are known to exist. Regarding Roman sites, no sites have been identified within the area of the proposed development although several chance finds, such as coins, have been recorded in the Tenby area and on current evidence the presence of Romano-British activity within the proposed development area cannot be ruled out. In order to fully understand the historical development of the area of Tudor Square it is first necessary to put the area into historical context. Since Victorian times there have been several antiquarian references, descriptions and graphic descriptions detailing the background history and architecture of Tenby. References to medieval Tenby Castle and the town walls are found particularly in journals such as '*Archaeologia Cambrensis*' (LAWS 1896), however none of them offer a good comprehensive and concise medieval history of the town. Perhaps one of the best concise medieval histories however is that by Ian Soulsby in his '*The Towns of Medieval Wales*' (1983). The section that follows has been extracted and adapted from Ian Soulsby's section on medieval Tenby.

Medieval Period

'Tenby ys a walled towne hard on the Severn Se yn Penbrookeshire. There is a sinus [inlet or cove] and a peere made for shyppes, it 'stondith on a main rokke, but not veri hy, and the Severn Se so gulfeth in about hit, that at the ful se almost the thirde part of the toune is inclosid with water.'

These observations by John Leland made in the 1530s emphasise the principal features of the medieval town and of the site which encouraged the Normans to establish an early castle-borough here—its promontory position ideally suited for defence and the conduct of an efficient maritime trade. Indeed, these features appear to have been appreciated by a much earlier breed of colonists and chance finds within the area of the medieval town have produced evidence of Bronze Age and Romano-British occupation. The Welsh version of the place-name, which emphasises the importance of the local fishing industry (Dinbych-y-pysgod—'Tenby of the fish') appears in the 9th century, while the Scandinavian raiders who were so active along this stretch of the Welsh coast may also have been attracted to the site. Nevertheless, whatever the antiquity of settlement here, it is clear that the first substantial community was the work of the Normans, who began to establish bases in this area during the latter part of the 11th century. A castle was erected on rising ground at the very tip of the peninsula and the early borough centring on St Mary's church was laid out to the west. The castle is not mentioned until 1153 when it was attacked by Maelgwyn ap Rhys ap Gruffudd, but the church was granted to the Abbey of Seez in 1100. The example of Pembroke Castle, recorded c. 1093, suggests that the first fortification at Tenby also dates from the late 11th century.

There is little indication of the extent of Norman Tenby since the early borough was sacked by the Welsh under Llywelyn ap Gruffudd in 1260 when the castle was also destroyed. The medieval town as it has come down to us, therefore, is essentially that planned and built in the late 13th century by William de Valence who issued the first borough charter in the 1280s. Under his direction the castle was rebuilt, while a new town was laid out on the western slopes which was further protected by stone walls. St Mary's was also rebuilt, although as parts of the present structure can be ascribed to the Norman period, the shell at least must have survived Llywelyn's attack. Its central position together with the peculiar shape of the peninsula prevented William from achieving anything resembling a regular street-pattern except for Frog Street which runs parallel to the full length of the western wall. By the early 14th century Tenby had emerged as a prosperous borough with a sound economy based on the fishing industry and important trading links with Brittany, France, and Ireland. In 1307 there were 241 burgages here and by 1329-30 the figure had risen to 252 which suggests a population of about one thousand and five hundred. The town also had its weekly market on Wednesdays, and an annual fair, but the focal point of the old town was the quay at the foot of the castle. The present pier incorporates part of the original structure, which was landing in the early 13th century when Warren de Monchensy built St Julian's Chapel at the end of it. The chapel was intended for use by seamen, and it remained *in situ* until 1842 when the pier was extended.

Of the walls, which enclosed and protected the early town substantial sections remain, particularly on the west side. The town received a murage grant in 1328, but it is probable that work had begun well before this and the initial course may even have been the work of de Valence. Extensive refortification was carried out in 1457 under the direction of Jasper Tudor when the dry moat, some 9m. wide, was cleaned out and the wall extended to the cliff edge. There were further repairs at the time of the Spanish Armada.

Until the second half of the 18th century Tenby's walls remained virtually complete and the three gates still survived. There are still substantial remains, principally along White Lion Street and South Parade, and it is possible to provide an accurate reconstruction of their entire course. From the southwest tower on the south cliff the wall is intact along the course of St Florence Parade and South Parade. Four towers lie along this section, together with the sole surviving gate, the South Gate, at the end of St George's Street. At the junction of White Lion Street and South Parade the wall turns at right angles to run as far as the North Gate and the cliff. Much of this section survives except where it is bisected by Frog Street. The North or Carmarthen Gate was the most impressive of the three, and John Leland singled it out for comment when he observed that 'the gate that ledith o Cairmardin ward is the most semeliest, as

circulid without with' an embatelid but open rofid towr, after the fascion of the east gate of Penbroke'. It was finally pulled down in 1781 and its site today is represented by the *Royal Lion Hotel*.

From the North Gate the wall continued as far as the cliff, although drainage excavations carried out in the 19th century revealed that the town ditch was not extended along this small section. From the cliff the defences turned south-east and continued as far as the castle, but later re-development in this area has removed all traces of this stretch. A plan of Tenby in 1850 traces the wall on this side as running along the back of Belle Vue, then veering in to Crackwell Street, and following the cliff side of the street as far as the Quay Gate and the castle. This all-important gate, demolished in 1811, stood to the west of St Julian's chapel. The southern cliff face of Tenby, between the castle and the *Imperial* hotel, was also defended, but remains are slight except for a surviving tower by Rock Terrace.

Although an unusually irregular shape, the walled town was sufficiently large to house all but a few of the 252 burgages recorded in 1329-30. For the most part the burgage pattern is still detectable, particularly off Frog Street and the High Street, the early town's main thoroughfares. Other than St Mary's church little else has survived from the medieval period, although the modern town does contain a feature of interest in the 'Tudor Merchant House' in Bridge Street. Known also as the 'Old House', this is the only fairly complete example of early domestic architecture within the town. The building, which was restored by the National Trust in 1939, dates from the early 16th century and once formed part of a larger complex which included portions of the houses on the north and south sides. Another feature of the medieval topography was the 15th-century building known as 'the College' which stood immediately to the west of the church, where some sections of masonry remain. Its name is misleading since there is nothing to suggest that St Mary's was collegiate, and a more likely use was as a dwelling for chantry priests.

With the bulk of the population housed within the walls there was little development outside except for the small suburb of the Norton, which grew up beyond the North Gate. This extra-mural area contained two further interesting features associated with the medieval borough—the hospitals of St Mary and St John. No details are known about the foundation of the former, which functioned until 1547 as a leper house. The building lay to the north-west of the town near Heywood Lane where a section of the stone walling remains (SN 12780084). St John's hospital was founded by William de Valence in the late 13th century, and it also operated until its dissolution in 1547 when the site was leased to the Recorde family who built a dwelling there, now represented by Garden Cottage, near the railway viaduct (SN 12980081). John Leland noted that the well of St John, which lay immediately to the east, was the only source of water for the town, there being no supply within the walled area.

Unlike the vast majority of its fellow Welsh towns Tenby was not reduced to insignificance by the Glyndwr rebels. With French help they attempted to take the town in 1405, but the siege was unsuccessful and the townsfolk gained relief by sea. With its vital trading links with Ireland and the Continent the borough thrived and was able to sustain its 14th-century population level until the second half of the 17th century when the development of Narberth market led to a marked decline. Despite a royal order to suppress the activities at Narberth in 1676 the rival market reappeared and it was stated that 'the port and towne of Tenby is very near come to utter ruine and desolation; their houses fallen down, the peere for preserving shiping in danger to fall into decay. By 1670 the population had slumped to about eight hundred and fifty, and for the next 150 years there was no improvement with the 1810 census recording only 800 people in 210 houses. Yet by 1831 the figure had soared again to 2,100, with the growth of the tourist industry, and the effect of the twice-weekly steam packet from Bristol, and Tenby emerged as one of the principal Welsh resorts.'

(from Ian Soulsby's *The Towns of Medieval Wales* pp 250-253 (1983))

- 4.2 The town walls of Tenby have been discussed by many writers over the years but none as comprehensively as W. Gwyn Thomas. In an article in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (1993, pp1-39) entitled 'The Walls of Tenby' he suggests that there are several indications that Tenby had defences before any stone walls were built, and that the standing walls follow a line established by an earlier earthen rampart. The evidence for this, he suggests, is that the street plan on the earliest available street plan of Tenby Town dated 1811 drawn by W. Couling for the Tenby Corporation (NLW), shows a rectangular grid layout in the western part of the town that is larger than the space required for a lane immediately within the town wall for access to defences. This interpretation is based on the standard size of a medieval burgrave plot of 60 ft., whereas the burgrave plots on the west are almost 90 ft. long. Gwyn Thomas also suggests that there is a noticeable rise in the internal ground level along the western wall. The clearest evidence for an original earthen rampart however was revealed in a 1973 excavation for the new De Valance Pavilion in the area bounded by the town walls on the northwest and southwest. Although the groundwork was only under archaeological watching brief conditions, the contractor's trench did reveal a substantial layer of stone free clay and gravel at its lowest level that rose to the west. Sealed within this clay deposit was a sheep's horn of a breed similar to that which would have existed in the 11th-12th century (GWYN THOMAS 1993). A further indication for an earlier defensive rampart and town is given by the presence of the parish church of St. Mary's being situated in the middle of the walled town. The church is mentioned in 1100 when it was granted to the Abbey of Seez and slight remains of a Norman church may exist in the north aisle. The present building is thought to date from the early 13th century but with considerable modifications and enlargements following the sacking of the town in 1260 (GWYN THOMAS 1993).
- 4.3 Soulsby and Gwyn Thomas's histories only cover the medieval history of Tenby, only touching briefly on the later 17th - 20th centuries. For these later periods other secondary sources have been consulted. The following two sections have been extracted and adapted from the BBC's History Online web site.

Civil War Period

During the First Civil War, 1642-6, David Hammond, Mayor of Tenby, 1641-2, and his accomplice Deveraux Wyatt, held Tenby for Parliament. They provisioned the town for a siege and carried out emergency repairs to the North West and Quay gates.

In spite of these measures, a year later, in 1643, the town was taken by the royalists. By the Spring of 1644 Tenby was the only Royalist town of any consequence in Pembrokeshire, and the community must have watched nervously as three Parliamentary warships from Pembroke sailed into the bay. Soon people were scurrying for cover as the town came under fire from heavy cannon.

The outcome became even bleaker a few days later when five hundred Parliamentary infantrymen, with support artillery under the command of Col. Roland Laugharne, took up position outside the walls. On the afternoon of March 7th 1644, the bombardment began and continued for three days. By Sunday the Northgate, which was already in a poor state of repair, had been breached by cannon fire and the government fatally wounded.

Hours later the Parliamentary troops marched into the town and nearly three hundred men and their officers were taken prisoner. Four years later an apparently disillusioned Col. Laugharne, and Col. Poyer, Mayor and commander of the fortress at Pembroke, resentful of unpopular orders issued by a distant parliament, changed allegiance and declared against Cromwell. A worried Cromwell dispatched one of his senior military strategists with clear orders to crush the revolt with all speed.

The garrison at Pembroke Castle held out against Cromwell for a total of seven weeks. Poyer and Laugharne were captured and sent to await trial by military court. It was decided that only one rebel leader should die, and lots were drawn to determine who this should be. On the site now occupied by Covent Garden Market, Col. Poyer showing great courage and composure, was executed by firing squad.

The Plague Hits Tenby

Fourteen years before the great plague of London devastated the capital in 1664, many of the towns of West Wales were ravaged by an equally virulent outbreak of the same dreadful disease. The decline in its foreign trade, and in its fishing interests, together with the disruption caused by seven years of civil war, 1642-49, had already reduced the town to a disastrously low economic ebb.

When Cromwell visited Tenby in 1649 he was so shaken by the abject poverty he witnessed that he gave the Mayor £10 for relief of the poor. A year later, the ailing town was dealt another hammer blow with the outbreak of an epidemic of plague. Examination of Mayor David Palmer's expenses for 1650-51 makes it possible to conjecture that between three to four-hundred people died out of a population of around one thousand.

The Mayor contributed one shilling towards the burial of each needy person, the poor being buried without coffins, merely wrapped in burial shrouds and carried on elm planks to St Mary's burial ground.

Such was the fear that enveloped the town that it became almost sealed off from the outside world. Records indicate that food for the residents was left at the outskirts of the town by traders who were too frightened to enter inside the walls. Men were then paid by the Mayor to retrieve these supplies. John Hughes, a senior official working for a parliamentary committee in West Wales, concerned with establishing the level of financial compensation due from rich landowners, wrote: "The plague is so bad in County Pembroke ... we dare not venture there ... on account of sickness ... in Tenby where 500 have died and are dying still"

Victorian Tenby

The spate of guidebooks published to cater for the needs of its visitors provide a fascinating insight into Victorian Tenby. Great emphasis is placed on the health-giving properties of its location. Pages are littered with tributes and recommendations from eminent medical authorities of the period on the suitability of holidaying or over-wintering in the resort, for people with a vast range of medical conditions.

The implication was clear. If you had a medical condition, Tenby would help ameliorate it. If you didn't have it, Tenby would keep you fit and healthy. Regular visits would guarantee almost superhuman levels of verve and vitality. Having ensured your physical salvation, Tenby would provide endless opportunities for stimulating your mental powers with wholesome educational pursuits. Rock pools, cliff-top flowers and grasses, shells, tideline seaweeds and contorted rock formations, provided the raw material for observation, collection and classification. These earnest guidebooks assured naturalists, botanists, geologists, zoologists and the curious layman, that at every turn Tenby's natural delights were waiting to dazzle and amaze.

Much of this local activity was given greater focus and significance by the presence in Tenby of some of the country's leading biologists. All of this commendable behaviour was to be set

within a context of long walks, preferably to sites of major historical interest within the neighbourhood, which would further feed the Victorian appetite for knowledge and self-improvement.

Afternoons and evenings were often given over to the favourite social pursuit of dressing up and being seen in acceptable company. Promenading was taken very seriously. Victorian Tenby saw a great increase in its population. All of the prime cliff-top locations round the old town were now used for building terraces of stylish, well-proportioned houses for wealthy residents. Some were lived in throughout the year, others were bought solely for summer use.

Since the publication of the earliest picture postcards of Tenby around the turn of the century, viewcards of the town and nearby Penally have sold in vast quantities. Many cards were the product of three leading postcard publishers, Charles Smith Allen, his son Henry Mortimer Allen, and Arthur Squibbs, whilst others were the work of both local and national photographers. All the cards illustrate the skill of these early photographers and provide us with an invaluable historical record of daily life and social activity in Tenby town.

(from BBC History Online web site)

- 4.4 Apart from Victorian discoveries mentioned in Antiquarian Journals, such as *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, very little archaeological excavation has been undertaken within Tenby town in recent years apart from a few small scale evaluations and watching briefs in the northwestern part of the town. The closest archaeological work within close proximity to Tudor Square was an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT Report No. 2004/47) within the graveyard enclosure of St. Mary's Church, in the area of the former Carmelite Convent. The work entailed a watching brief during the excavation for a WC block. The work revealed very little apart from giving a brief insight into the depth and character of the stratigraphy in the graveyard area. The cutting of the small trench revealed that the top-soil was only 0.20m in depth and directly below this was a reddish brown clay with mortar and stone inclusions. Below this was a series of laminated deposits overlying rubble foundations. Directly below this was a trampled surface, which very likely represented construction deposits. The date of the lowest deposits was unfortunately not ascertained.

Cartographic and Graphic Sources

- 4.5 All of the maps consulted for the proposed development area span the years 1811-1908. Each of these maps are described and discussed in the following section.

OS Surveyors drawing of 1809-1811(see Figure 6)

- 4.6 This early OS map shows Tenby Town with much the same street plan layout as is shown on the 1811 Tenby Town plan of land owned by the Corporation (see below), however with far less detail due to its scale.

Plan of Tenby Town Corporation owned Land 1811 (see Figures 7-8)

- 4.7 This plan was drawn by W. Couling in 1811 showing land and properties owned by the Tenby Town Corporation. This is the earliest informative map of Tenby Town available for the proposed development area. The area of Tudor Square is shown on this plan as being 'Market Street with buildings and tenements marked in the central area. Features that concern us here are numbered 21-24. Number 21 is located immediately in front of the northeast facing side of the church. The plan notes this feature as being the church gate and passage. Number 22 is located immediately to the northeast of 21

and is noted on the plan as being the 'Market House (flesh)'. Number 23 joins number 22 and is noted on the plan as being an area of 'tenements'. Next to the tenements is number 24, which is noted on the plan as being a 'House'. Directly in front of this house is a small plot marked with only the letters 'WP', which may denote the initials of the owner implying that this plot may be a garden area associated with the house numbered 24. Between numbers 23 and 24 is a small area of enclosed land marked with the letters 'E Creven', which implies the owner's name and likely an area of tenement. Immediately northeast of this block of buildings the plan shows the position of the former Market Cross no longer present, marked on the plan as 'Cross'. Also of interest on this early street plan is the position of the area known as the Globe, now occupied by Tenby House Hotel.

Tithe map and apportionment for Tenby parish 1839 (see Figure 9)

- 4.8 In terms of the area under investigation, the tithe map is unfortunately of little use as it only covers land and tithes outside of the old town of Tenby as this was under the ownership of the Tenby Corporation.

Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1887 (1:10560) (see Figure 10)

- 4.9 This first Ordnance Survey map edition shows Tenby town as it was in the late 19th century. The block of buildings and tenements shown on the 1811 town plan in the centre of what is now Tudor Square have now disappeared and the area once known as 'Market Street' is now marked as 'Tudor Square'.

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1908 (1:10560) (see Figure 11)

- 4.10 This second edition Ordnance Survey map is dated 1908, twenty one years after the first edition and shows very little change from the earlier edition map.

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1908 (1:2500) (see Figures 12-14)

- 4.11 This is the same second edition map as discussed above however at the larger scale of 25 inch, which allows greater detail of the area of Tudor Square. Features within the square no longer present are the position of the Wedgewood Memorial Fountain and the site of the former Market Cross.

Photographs of Tudor Square (see Figures 15-25)

- 4.12 All of the photographs and postcards seen of Tudor Square from both the HER and other secondary sources span the years 1868 – 1938.
- 4.13 The earliest and most interesting photo (see Figure 15), in terms of the early historical development of Tudor Square, is held in the National Monuments Record (NMR) at the Royal Commission (RCAHMS). It depicts the presentation of a ceremonial sword to one Major De Rutzen by the non-commissioned officers and men of the Castlemartin yeomanry cavalry in Tudor Square in 1868. Clearly visible in the background centre is a three storey building with an 18th century façade no longer present, having been demolished at some time between the years 1869-1887. The demolition of this building, which also cut part of the adjacent building in half (now the Yorkshire Building Society), exposed St. Mary's Church to the main square. Also present in this photo, in the background also, is the Wedgewood Memorial Fountain (Grade II Listing – 6293) now held in storage.
- 4.14 All of the other photos and postcards (see Figures 16-21) appropriated show Tudor Square in context of the changing decades up to the beginning of the Second World War.
- 4.15 There are numerous artistic depictions of Tenby by a variety of artists over the decades, however the most notable antiquarian is Charles Norris (1779-1859), whose etchings of Tenby are fairly extensive and give a good visual impression of the dilapidated condition of Tenby town in the late 18th and early

19th century prior to its Victorian improvements. Although there do not appear to be any direct etchings by Charles Norris showing Tudor Square as it was at this time, which was formerly Market Street, there are a few drawings looking toward Market Street from the west in the area known as the Conduit at the southern end of the High Street. These views show the houses in a seriously decaying and ruinous state with late medieval and early post medieval architecture. Another drawing shows the decaying old Market Cross with a building in the background which may well possibly be the end house in the block of buildings in Tudor Square that were demolished in the mid 19th century (see Figures 22-25).

The Built Environment within Tudor Square

- 4.16 The existing built environment within Tudor Square is also an archaeological and historical resource, and there are a variety of standing buildings within the proposed development area. These buildings are valued both in terms of their individual histories, and for the group value of their architectural style and location. They are important for how they contribute to the historic character and identity of the town and to various important views from within and beyond the town.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)

- 4.17 There are no SAM sites within the area of Tudor Square. The only SAM sites within Tenby are the Town walls and Tenby Castle (SAM Ref: PE007/PE163/PE385)

Grade II listed Buildings (LBs) (see Figure 14)

- 4.18 The listed status of the buildings overlooking Tudor Square is primarily based on their external appearance. However, listings include the entire fabric of the buildings including their interiors. Full listing descriptions are available in the HER, and what is included in the following section is a short description and location of each building listed in the CADW archive and the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 4.19 In total there are 19 Grade II Listed Buildings overlooking Tudor Square and 1 (one) Grade II Listed Monument held in storage for later reuse (the Wedgewood Memorial Fountain).

- 1) *Listing Ref:* **6120**
Name: Yorkshire Building Society
Listed as: No 1, The Goscar Rock Shop
Location: On the W side of Church Street near the junction with Tudor Square.
Description: Presently has 19th century façade with 19th century windows. Once formed part of a group of houses lining the east end of the church enclosure along Church Street. Behind the 19th century façade the present building is very likely 17th and 18th century in date with likely earlier foundations. Photograph of 1868 shows that the house was occupied by Henry Birkin's 'Horse and Carriages'.

- 2) *Listing Ref:* **6177**
Name: St. Mary's Church and Graveyard
Listed as: 13th century church tower with later additions. Foundations dating back to 11th century.
Location: At the far northern end of Tudor Square forming north side of St. George's Street and High Street. Positioned within the central part of old Tenby walled town and helped forge the street pattern that exists today.
Description: The church is mentioned in 1100 when it was granted to the Abbey of Seez and slight remains of a Norman church may exist in the north aisle. The present building is thought to date from the early 13th century but with considerable modifications and

enlargements following the sacking of the town in 1260

- 3) *Listing Ref:* **6184**
Name: Northcliffe House (including former Liberal Club)
Listed as:
Location: On the NE side of the High Street near the junction with Tudor Square.
Description:
- 4) *Listing Ref:* **6252**
Name: The Buccaneer Inn
Listed as: Included as occupies important position between Quay Hill and Tudor Square
Location: On the N side and W end of St Julian's Street at the junction with Tudor Square.
Description: 19th century house with shop, the detail is all late 19th century
- 5) *Listing Ref:* **6253**
Name: Cheltenham Houses
Listed as: Included as occupies important position between Quay Hill and Tudor Square.
Location: On the N side and W end of St Julian's Street at the junction with Tudor Square.
Description: 19th century house with shop, the detail is all late 19th century.
- 6) *Listing Ref:* **6254**
Name: The Lifeboat Tavern
Listed as: Included as occupies important position between Quay Hill and Tudor Square.
Location: Situated on corner of Quay Hill, facing W to Tudor Square.
Description: 19th century house with shop, the detail is all late 19th century.
- 7) *Listing Ref:* **6288**
Name: Jubilee House
Listed as: Included for group value in an important position between Tudor Square and St. Julian's Street.
Location: Situated on the south side of Tudor Square opposite Quay Hill
Description: 19th century house with shop, the detail is all late 19th century. Occupied in 2001 by Tenby Bookshop.
- 8) *Listing Ref:* **6289**
Name: Tenby House Hotel
Listed as: Included as a fine late Georgian façade, prominently sited, and for historical interest as part of Sir William Paxton's developments in Tenby.
Location: Situated on the south side of Tudor Square opposite Quay Hill.
Description: Hotel of 1807 built on site of the earlier Ball Inn by Sir William Paxton and renamed The Globe. The asymmetric 4 bay front may result from the incorporation of the earlier Ball Inn fabric. After Paxton died it was offered for sale in 1824 as Tenby House, suitable for a gentleman's family, with offices, lawns, greenhouse, gardens, yard, coach-house and stable. Bought c. 1835 with baths and assembly rooms by Captain C. C. Wells of the East India Company. Occupied in 1926 by Mathias-Thomas & Son, solicitors. Renovated in 1998-9 with reinstatement of canopy to front balcony shown in old photographs.
- 10) *Listing Ref:* **6290**
Name: Tredegar House
Listed as: Included as substantial stuccoed façade on Tudor Square with group value with adjacent buildings.
Location: Situated on south side of Tudor Square between Tenby House Inn and Athol House.

Description: Earlier to mid 19th century shop with house over. Occupied in 1865 by Thomas Rees, auctioneer, in 1926 by Elizabeth and Ruby Tucker, drapers, in 1977 and 2001 by the Bay Tree Café. Ground floor shopfront renewed in 2001. A late 19th century view shows the shop occupied by the photographer C. S. Allen, with cornice over the centre window and without keystones to window surrounds, a postcard dated 1906 shows the premises occupied by Hodges, hair dressing rooms, toy and fancy bizarre. A postcard of 1938 shows the centre window blank.

- 11) *Listing Ref:* **6291**
Name: National Westminster Bank and China Cot Cafe
Listed as: Included as prominent building in Tudor Square with well detailed earlier 20th century frontage.
Location: Situated on south side of Tudor Square near the junction with Church Street.
Description: Two early to mid 19th century terraced houses, the principal one used by the National Westminster Bank, the groundfloor altered on the 1920s, probably by Palmer and Holden, the National Provincial Bank. The other narrow building to the right was in 1977 the east part of the China Cot café and previously Mary Rodney's Restaurant in 1926.
- 12) *Listing Ref:* **6293**
Name: Wedgewood Memorial Fountain
Listed as: Included on list as an ornate Victorian memorial fountain and retained despite removal, as intention is to reinstate.
Location: Formerly sited in roadway outside National Westminster Bank.
Description: Memorial drinking fountain, 1867, to Lt Col Thomas Josiah Wedgewood, 1798-1860, designed by F. R. Kempson, and presented to Dr F D Dyster, mayor and eminent biologist, friend of T. H. Huxley. Wedgewood was a personal friend of the doctor, a grandson of Josiah Wedgewood and a career soldier. Recorded when finished as being of four stone types of stone: Forest of Dean, Red Mansfield and Combe Down, with jets of white marble and a gas lamp on top. The fountain was removed after repeated damage from traffic and is (2001) in storage, planned for re-erection.
- 13) *Listing Ref:* **6294**
Name: Nos 1 and 2 Gower House
Listed as: Included as a substantial 19th century frontage on Tudor Square.
Location: Situated on the north side of Tudor Square between the former Liberal Club and Clifton House.
Description: Large mid 19th century 4 storey building with flats over two shops. Shops occupied by Rembrandt and Kazbah in 2001. Old photographs show that there were two oriels to first floor and the 2 shopfronts each had recessed door on inner side, and overall fascia with console brackets, one each end, pair in centre, The one on the right was a grocery store in c.1900.
- 14) *Listing Ref:* **6295**
Name: Clifton House
Listed as: Clifton House with Medical Hall on ground floor and Brecknock House including rear elevations. Included as earlier 19th century front with good Victorian shopfront and surviving fittings.
Location: On the W side of Church Street near the junction with Tudor Square.
Description: Earlier 19th century house possible a rebuilding of 17th century structure of which the back wall and gable remains. Chemists shop in the 19th century known as the Medical Hall, occupied by J. B. Francis in 1926. Occupied in 2001 by the Holiday

Information Centre.

- 15) *Listing Ref:* **6296**
Name: Pam Pam Restaurant
Listed as: No 1, The Goscar Rock Shop
Location: Situated on the north side of Tudor Square on the west corner of the junction with Quay Hill.
Description: 19th Century refrontings of earlier work. Two buildings, one of 4 bays to left, probably earlier to mid 19th century and 2 bay on corner probably late 19th century. Interior had significant remains of medieval stonework in 1977, little visible in 2001, but a 17th century stone gable with chimney survives behind, visible from Tudor Merchants House. Front premises occupied in 1961 by the Post Office annexe and by Howell & Sons. Occupied in 1977 and 2001 by Pam Pam Restaurant. Both facades much restored in neo-Georgian to Victorian style in late 20th century.
- 16) *Listing Ref:* **26309**
Name: Brecknock House including rear elevations
Listed as: Clifton House with Medical Hall on ground floor & Brecknock House
Location: Situated on the N side of Tudor Square between Brecknock House and Lloyds TSB Bank.
Description: Single bay earlier 19th century house similar to Clifton House adjoining, possibly a refacing of an earlier building, 17th century or early 18th century from the gabled rear. Occupied by R. H. Farley, dentist in 1926, and by E. Mansell Edmunds in 1977. Cancer Research charity shop in 2001.
- 17) *Listing Ref:* **26426**
Name: Athol House
Listed as: Included as an early 20th century remodelled façade with good shopfront, of group value with adjacent listed buildings.
Location: Situated on the south side of Tudor Square between Tredegar House and York House.
Description: Early 19th century town house remodelled in early 20th century. The original house as seen in a late 19th century photograph had a 3 storey, 3 bay façade of stucco lined as ashlar with pedimented doorway. Postcard postmarked 1906 shows a slate eaves roof and slate hung dormers, with eaves lower than present parapet, an oriel added to first floor left and a shopfront to ground floor with house door to right. Shop occupies by Jago in 2001.
- 18) *Listing Ref:* **26427**
Name: York House
Listed as: Included as one pair of turn-of-the-century commercial facades of importance in Tudor Square.
Location: Situated on the south side of Tudor Square between Athol House and Tudor House.
Description: Early 19th century or earlier house, a pair with York House, both much remodelled after a fire in 1898. Rebuilt c. 1903 to designs by J. Preece Jones of Tenby. York House was called Manchester House in 1898. Deeds are said to go back to 1750. Occupied in 2001 by The Dainty Gift Shop. Old photographs show a pair of 2 bay houses lined as ashlar with cornice and parapet, arched door to Tudor House and canted full height bay to left at York House.
- 19) *Listing Ref:* **26428**
Name: Tudor House
Listed as: Included as one pair of turn-of-the-century commercial facades of importance in

Location: Tudor Square.
Situating on the S side of Tudor Square between York House and the National Westminster Bank.

Description: Early 19th century or earlier house, a pair with York House, both much remodelled after a fire in 1898. Rebuilt c. 1903 to designs by J. Preece Jones of Tenby. Old photographs show a pair of 2 bay houses lined as ashlar with cornice and parapet, arched door to Tudor House and canted full height bay to left at York House. Occupied by Dr A. K. Roche, surgeon, in 1926, Llewelyn Sports in 2001.

- 20) **Listing Ref:** 26429
Name: Premises occupied by Tenby Rock and Fudge
Listed as: Included as a prominent late Victorian building on an important corner site, with group value with adjacent listed buildings.
Location: Situated on the S side of Tudor Square on the SE corner of the junction with Church Street.
Description: Commercial premises on corner of Tudor Square and Church Street, later occupied in 1926 by Mary Rodney Refreshment Rooms, in 1977 by part of the China Cot Café, and in 2001 by Tenby Rock and Fudge shop.

- 4.20 Depending on the nature of the proposed development it is envisaged that none of these Listed Buildings will be directly impacted upon.

Archaeological Sites within Tudor Square

- 4.21 In the absence of any substantial direct evidence other than what has already been revealed from the cartographic and graphic sources, it is difficult to predict what, if any archaeological features are likely to be present within the proposed development area. It is unclear to what extent 19th and 20th century activities will have already destroyed or damaged earlier archaeological features and deposits. Later buildings and development of the area including demolition and landscaping phases, may have already removed all evidence of earlier features, but small 'pockets' of earlier deposits may have survived between areas of deeper excavations.

- 4.21 Other than the Listed Buildings detailed in the previous section further archaeological sites within the area of the proposed development are as follows. The positions of these sites are shown on Figure 14.

Site No.1

- 4.22 The photograph of 1868 clearly shows a three storey building with an 18th century façade in the background opposite the church. The earlier 1811 plan of Tenby Town also confirms the existence of this building as No. 21 on the plan located immediately in front of the northeast facing side of the church. The plan notes this feature as being the church gate and passage. This building is no longer present, having been demolished at some time between the years 1869-1887. The demolition of this building, which also cut part of the adjacent building in half (now the Yorkshire Building Society), exposed St. Mary's Church to the main square. Although this building is no longer present it is highly likely that there are buried archaeological remains in the form of foundation remains still present below the present ground surface. The depth, character, date and condition of these remains, however, remain unknown until revealed by excavation.

Site No.2

- 4.23 This site marks the central position of a series of buildings and tenements as shown on the town plan of 1811. This block of buildings formerly known as Market Street were apparently demolished in c. 1812

following a phase of town improvements. Although this block of buildings and tenements is no longer present it is highly likely that there are buried archaeological remains in the form of foundation remains are still present below the present ground surface. The depth, character, date and condition of these remains however remains unknown until revealed by excavation, although we do have an insight into their position and form from the early 1811 town plan and sketches undertaken by Charles Norris in c. 1810-1812.

Site No.3

- 4.24 This data point marks the position of World War II air raid shelter (public shelter No.43). It apparently had the capacity to hold 50 people. It was single storey, rectangular in plan with a flat reinforced concrete roof. It was built on a raft foundation with a door in the southeast wall protected by an extension of the roof, which rested on a brick blast wall. It had an emergency exit in the northwest wall. Although this structure was demolished after the war there is very likely the concrete raft foundation still in place.

Site No.4

- 4.24 This site marks the central position of the former town market cross, which was supposedly, according to Charles Norris's accounts in 1812, demolished in c. 1812 as part of a phase of town improvements. A sketch of the town market cross was undertaken by Charles Norris (see Figure 25) and the actual position of the cross is given by its inclusion on both the 1811 town plan and the OS 1st edition map of 1887. The sketch of Charles Norris shows that the Market Cross was mounted at the top of a square six stepped pyramid, approximately 4m x 4m square. The cross even in 1812 is shown and described as having been in a dilapidated state with only a stump of a cross remaining, which implies that either the cross was of considerable age having weathered away through time or else it was partly destroyed during the Civil War or earlier medieval skirmishes. Whatever its story, the cross and its stone foundation will likely be earlier in date than the 16th century. Archaeologically, although the stump of the cross was removed and stored in the grounds of the church of St. Mary's, and the stone base was demolished, it is very likely that there are extensive foundation remains preserved beneath the present ground surface, although very likely covered in extensive 19th century demolition rubble and consecutive development surfaces.

5 Impact of Development upon the Archaeological Resource

- 5.1 To summarise the previous sections, the desk based assessment has shown that the area of Tenby Square was formerly known as Market Street in the early 19th century as is shown on the early town plan of Tenby and revealed from accounts written by Charles Norris in 1812. At this time there appears to have been a block of late medieval and early post medieval buildings with tenements and a Market Cross in the central area of the Square which were demolished in c.1812 following a phase of town improvements by the Corporation. Sketches by Norris dated 1812 and accounts by other antiquarian writers show that the town of Tenby at this time was in a very poor state of disrepair with many buildings in complete ruin. This was very likely the case with the buildings in Market Street.
- 5.2 Although all of these archaeological features are no longer present within the area of the proposed development it is very likely that there are well preserved foundation and indeed garden/tenement remains below the present surface preserved extensively under 19th century demolition rubble and consecutive layers of 19th century landscaping and road surfaces.
- 5.3 It is assumed that the development will unavoidably incorporate all of the existing buildings that overlook Tudor Square into the proposed development. The impact of the proposed development on the

built heritage will naturally depend on the details of the design proposals and as such until these have been agreed they cannot be assessed at this stage.

- 5.4 An assessment of the visual and physical impact of the proposed development scheme upon the built environment generally, is beyond the scope of this assessment and could only be made when more specific detailed plans are available. Because the proposed development lies within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (PCNP) and is within a Conservation Area and contains 19 Grade II listed buildings, there are several constraints upon the nature of the proposed development in relation to the existing buildings. These are outlined in the following section. The significance of any impact and the need and extent of any mitigation, will be for the judgement of PCNP and Cadw.

Development Constraints

Listed Building status

- 5.5 Although primarily listed for the importance of the group value of the exteriors the listed buildings to the appearance of the town as a whole, the listing protections cover the entire fabric of the buildings, regardless of their age or architectural merit. The significance of any modifications to the exterior of the individual listed buildings will need to be considered in relation to the wider group.

If listed buildings are to be altered, two permissions have to be obtained, firstly to demolish, and secondly to rebuild. Obtaining planning permission does not grant permission to demolish a listed building.

Tenby Conservation Area

- 5.6 The conservation area aims to conserve the characteristics of the built environment of Tenby to ensure the town does not gradually lose general or specific aspects of its perceived character through piecemeal, cumulative or inappropriate development. The details of the proposed development will be required to conform to a number of constraints intended to preserve the visual appearance of this part of the town.
- 5.7 The listed buildings within the proposed development area form an important part of several 'views and vistas' identified in the Conservation Area Statement for Tenby. If the development is considered likely to adversely affect an important view this issue would be a major concern. Consideration should also be given to whether a development will block or otherwise negatively impact on views from neighbouring properties. In addition to the visual impact of the proposed development scheme, the cumulative impact of this and future developments upon the character of the town may need to be considered.

Tenby Local Development Plan

- 5.8 The Local Development Plan identifies various parts of the town as suitable for specific types of development, with the intention of encouraging the economic future of the town and improving residential and visitor facilities, while ensuring the character of the town is not affected by inappropriate development.

Possible Archaeological Mitigation Options

- 5.9 The best mitigation for the impact of any development on the archaeological resource is to avoid direct physical impacts upon all known archaeologically significant sites and features. Where avoidance is considered to be impossible, or where the existence, exact location or extent of a feature is uncertain, additional mitigation measures may be required. While detailed mitigation can only be made when the development plans have been finalised, a number of measures can be undertaken in advance of a

planning application that will both inform, and potentially reduce or remove the need for archaeological mitigation at a later date. These options are outlined below:

Preservation In situ

- 5.10 This is the preferred option for all significant cultural heritage features and can be achieved by avoiding direct physical impact upon features through careful consideration at the design stage. In this instance there is known buried archaeology within the proposed development area in the form of foundation remains of former 18th century and earlier buildings and tenements as is evident from cartographic sources dated to 1811.

Evaluation

- 5.11 If there is an unavoidable impact upon a known archaeological site, or where it is uncertain if there will be an impact because the existence, exact location or extent of the any archaeology is not known, then an archaeological evaluation (before the submission of the development scheme for planning approval) may be advisable in order to assess the presence or absence of archaeological features and their vulnerability from the development. The results of the evaluation can then inform decisions as to whether to re-design the scheme to avoid the features, or to mitigate the development impact through 'preservation by record' (see 'excavation' below).
- 5.12 If the development proposal is submitted for planning permission without consideration of the potential impact upon such sites, then such mitigation may be required as a condition of granting planning consent. In some instances non-intrusive evaluation methods such as geophysical survey might be sufficient to ascertain the presence of archaeological features. Otherwise, trial trenches can be excavated within accessible parts of the proposed development area with identified potential (gardens, yards and other open areas) to ascertain the presence or absence of archaeological deposits.

Excavation

- 5.13 Where previously identified archaeological features cannot be avoided by the development, or are considered to be of insufficient importance to warrant preservation *in situ*, then 'preservation by record' can be undertaken to excavate and record archaeological deposits before development commences. Such mitigation may also be required as a condition of granting planning consent.

Building recording

- 5.14 There are 19 Grade II listed buildings within the proposed development area. Although these were originally primarily listed for their external appearance within the context of other buildings in the vicinity, it may be now be considered important to preserve *in situ* any surviving historic fabric of these buildings. If not it may still be required that a record is made to document the character of the buildings, and to record any original fabric and features that may be lost through demolition, alteration or refurbishment. Such recording would potentially be required both before and during building work, as previously hidden features come to light. In this instance however as all of the listed buildings overlook Tudor Square it is envisaged that there will be no impact on the built heritage at all, unless the proposed development extends up to the edge of the listed buildings in the area of the pedestrian pavements.

Watching brief

- 5.15 Development impact upon minor sites, or where the absence of archaeological features has not been established by other methods, can be mitigated by undertaking an archaeological watching brief to record any unforeseen archaeological features that may be encountered during construction. This can however, result in delays during construction while archaeological recording is undertaken.

Assessment of visual Impacts

- 5.16 Once detailed development proposals are presented a more accurate assessment of the likely visual impact of the development, especially on the group value of the listed buildings in Tudor Square may be necessary. The results of such an assessment may be used to inform additional mitigation through design.

6 Acknowledgements

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- Tithe, apportionment and parish map of Tenby (Dinbych-y-piscoed) 1839 (NLW)
- Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1887 (1:10560) (NLW)
- Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of 1908 (1:10560) (NLW)
- Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of 1908 (1:2500) (RCAHMW)



APPENDIX I: **Figures & Illustrations**

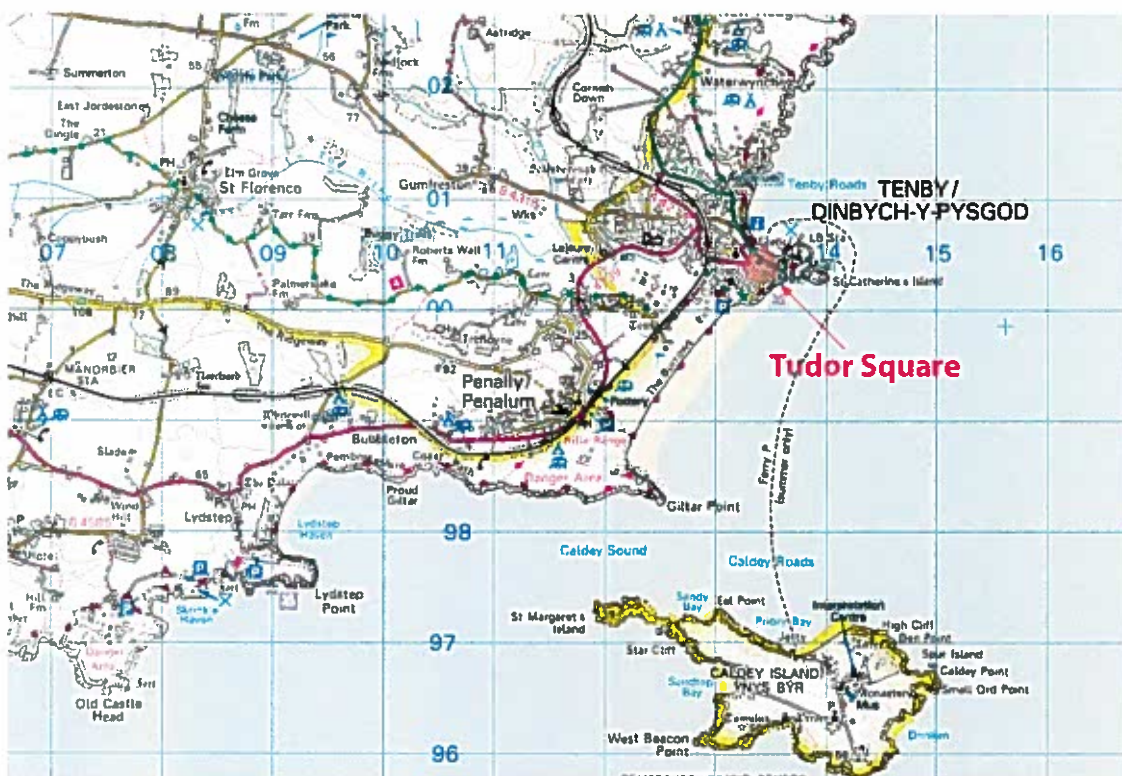


Figure 1. Location of Tudor Square, Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

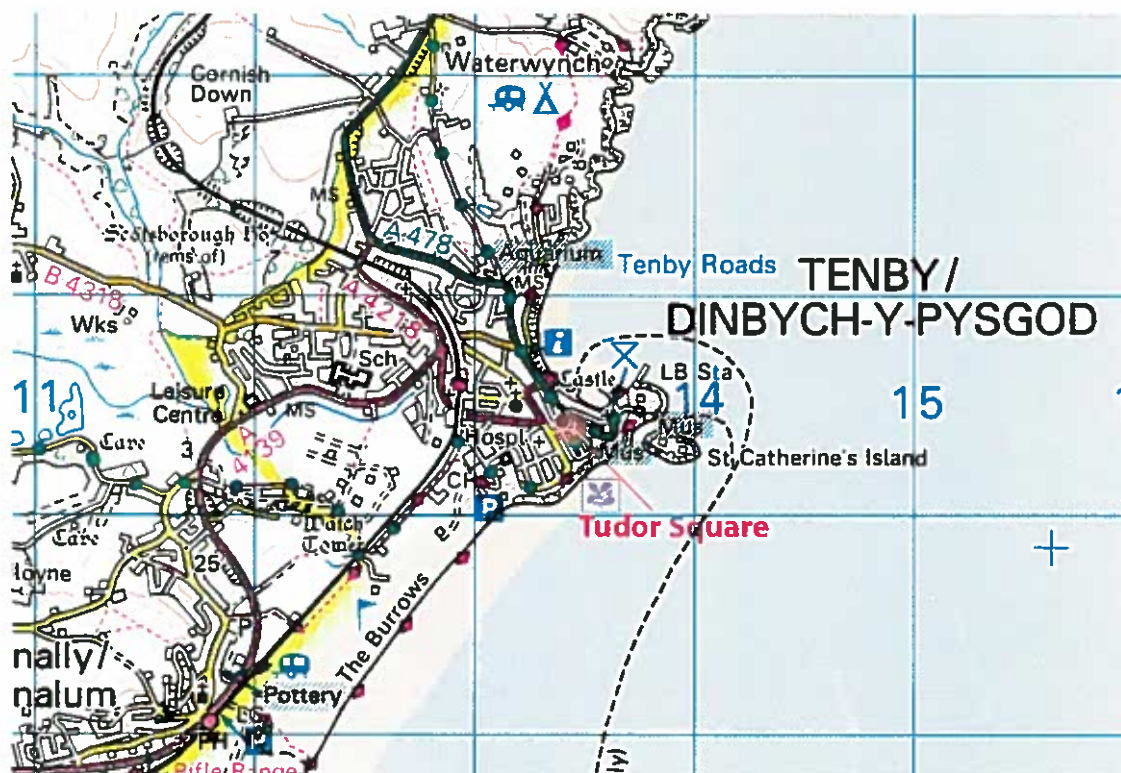


Figure 2. Location of Tudor Square, Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

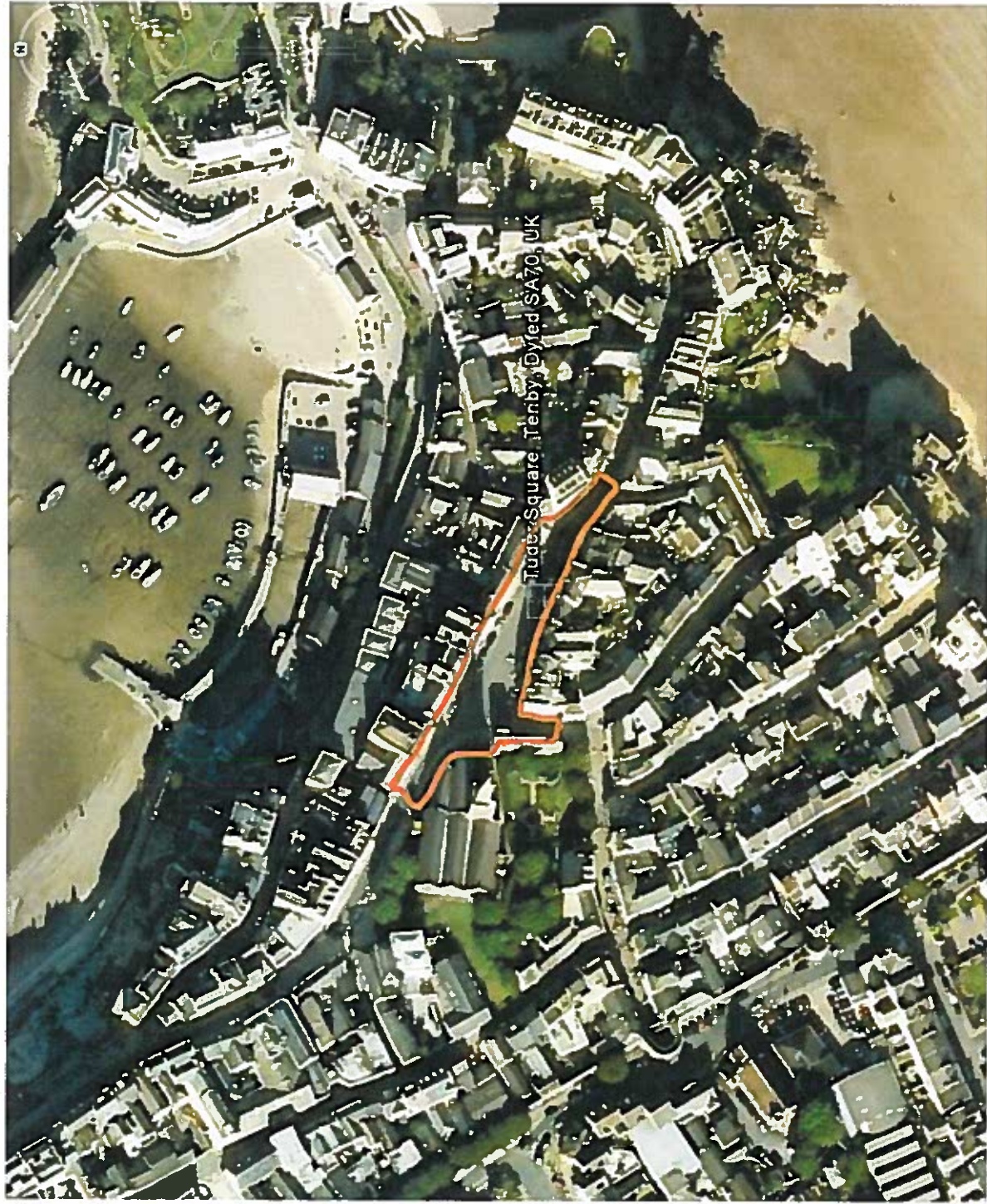


Figure 3. Area under investigation, Tudor Square, Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

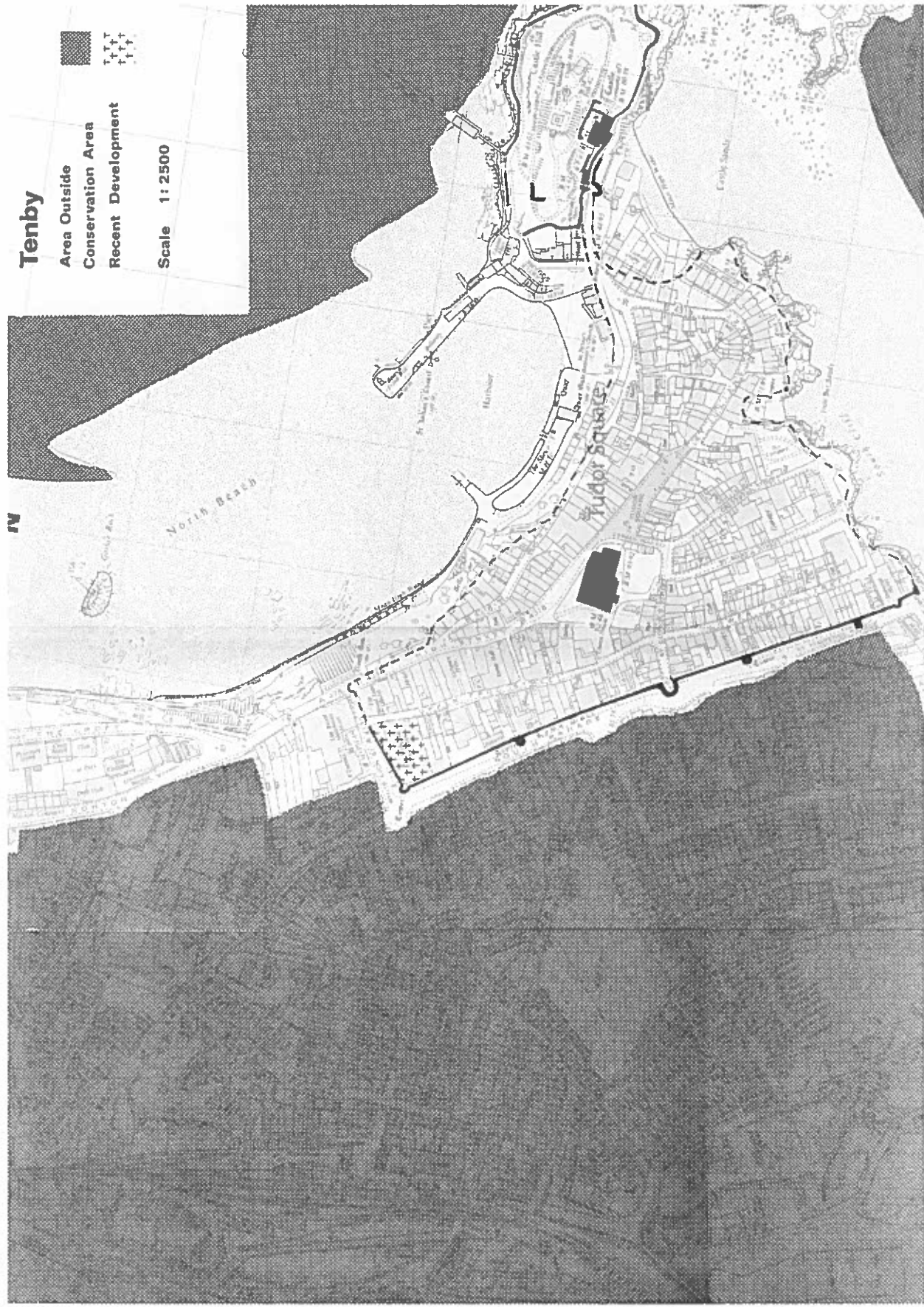


Figure 4. Tenby Conservation Area with Medieval town and castle outlined in black (after Schlee 2007).

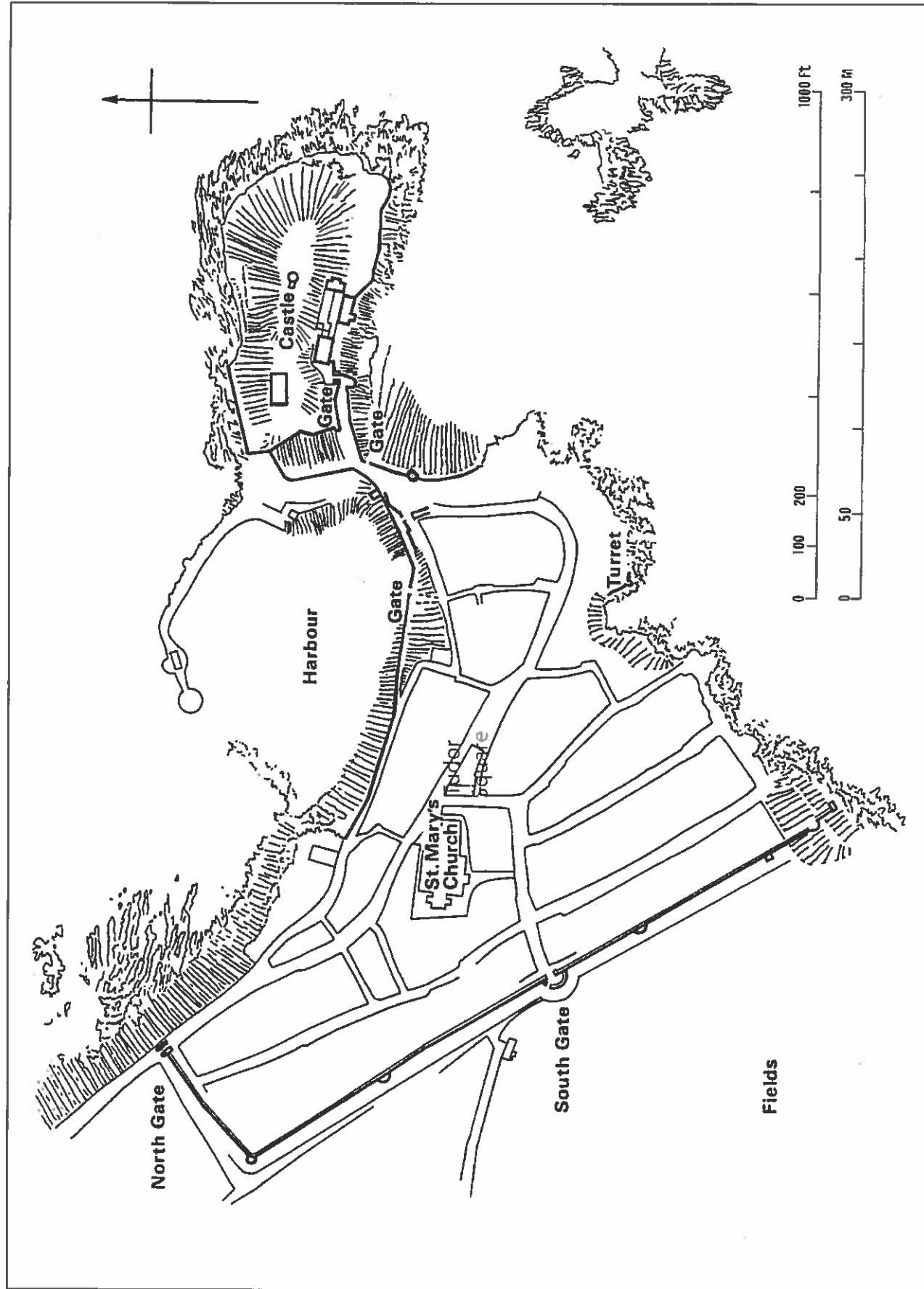


Figure 5. Medieval Tenby Town plan (after Soulsby 1975)

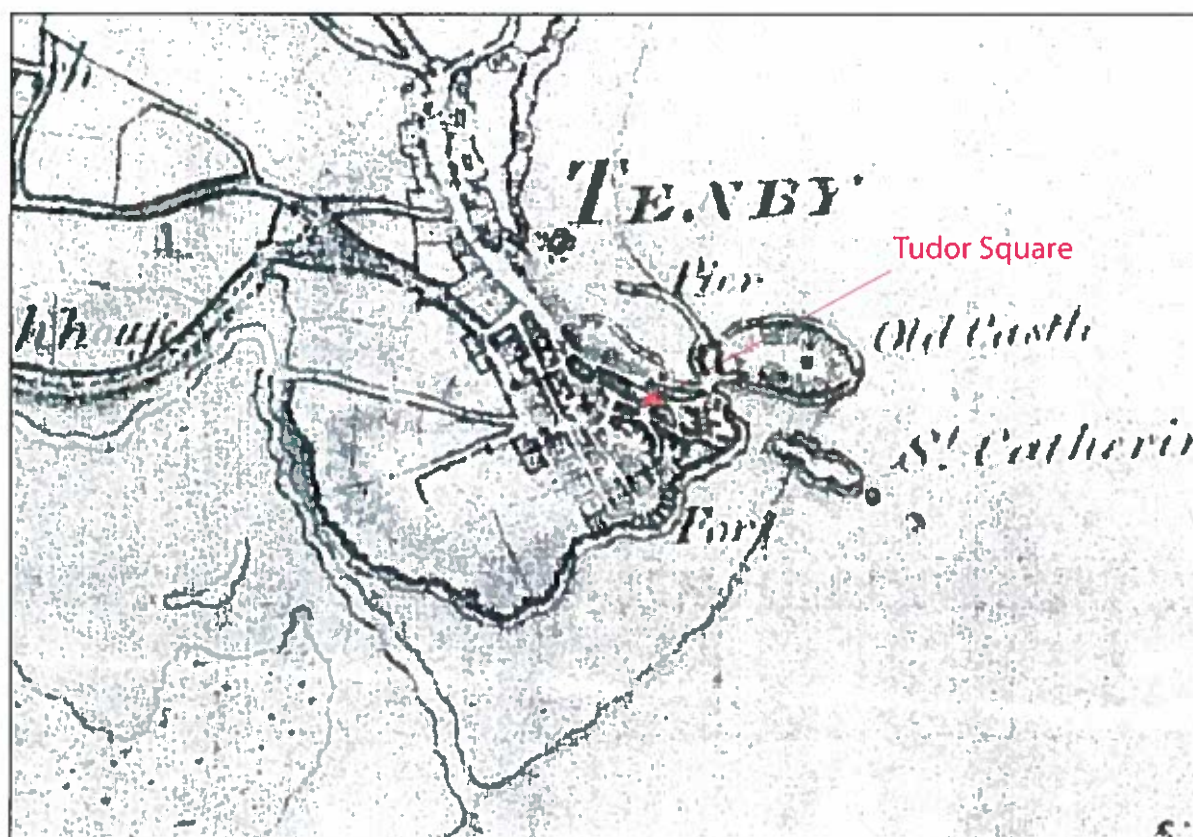
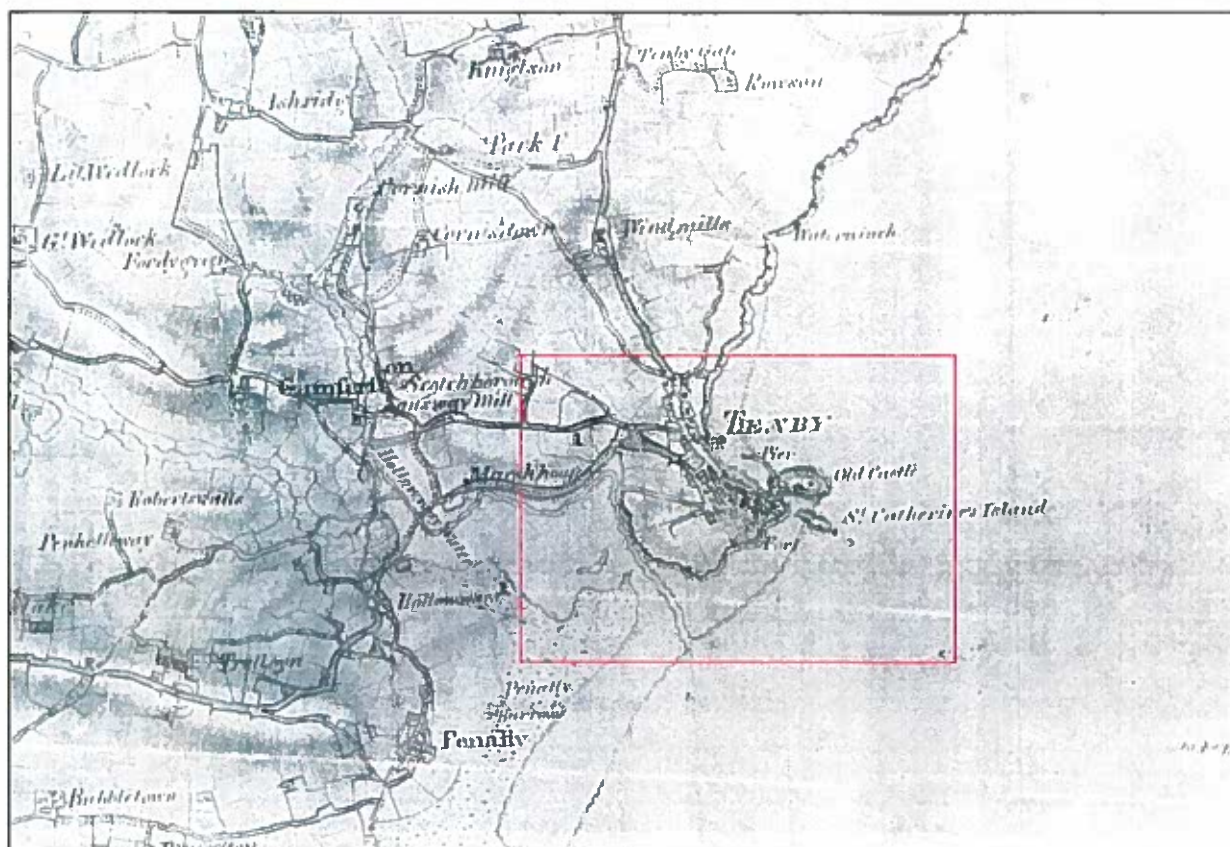


Figure 6. Part of Ordnance Survey Surveyors drawing of 1809-1811, showing Tenby Town.



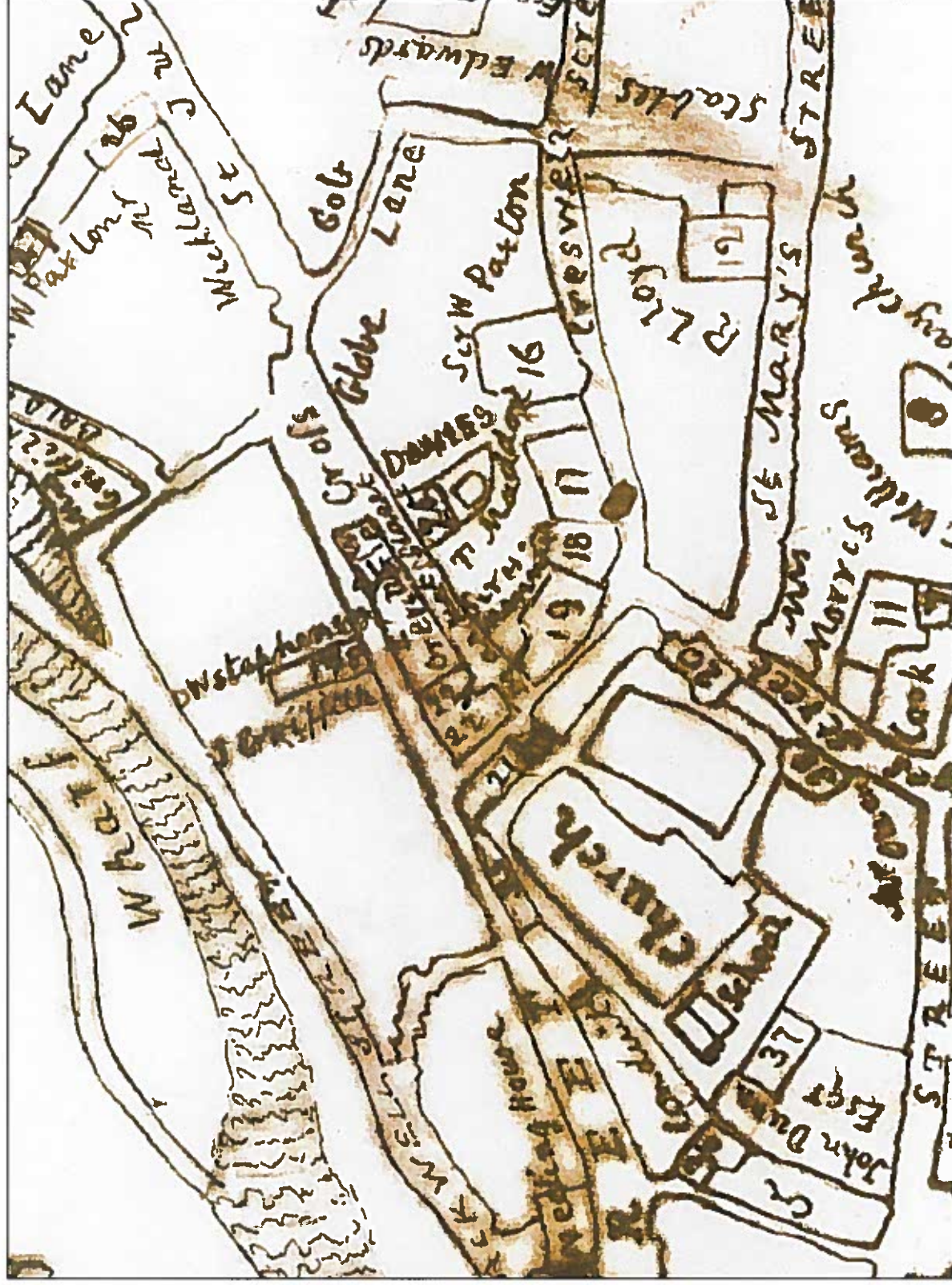


Figure 8. Enlarged view of Tenby Town plan of 1811 showing area of Tudor Square marked as Market Street with Cross and numbers 21- 25

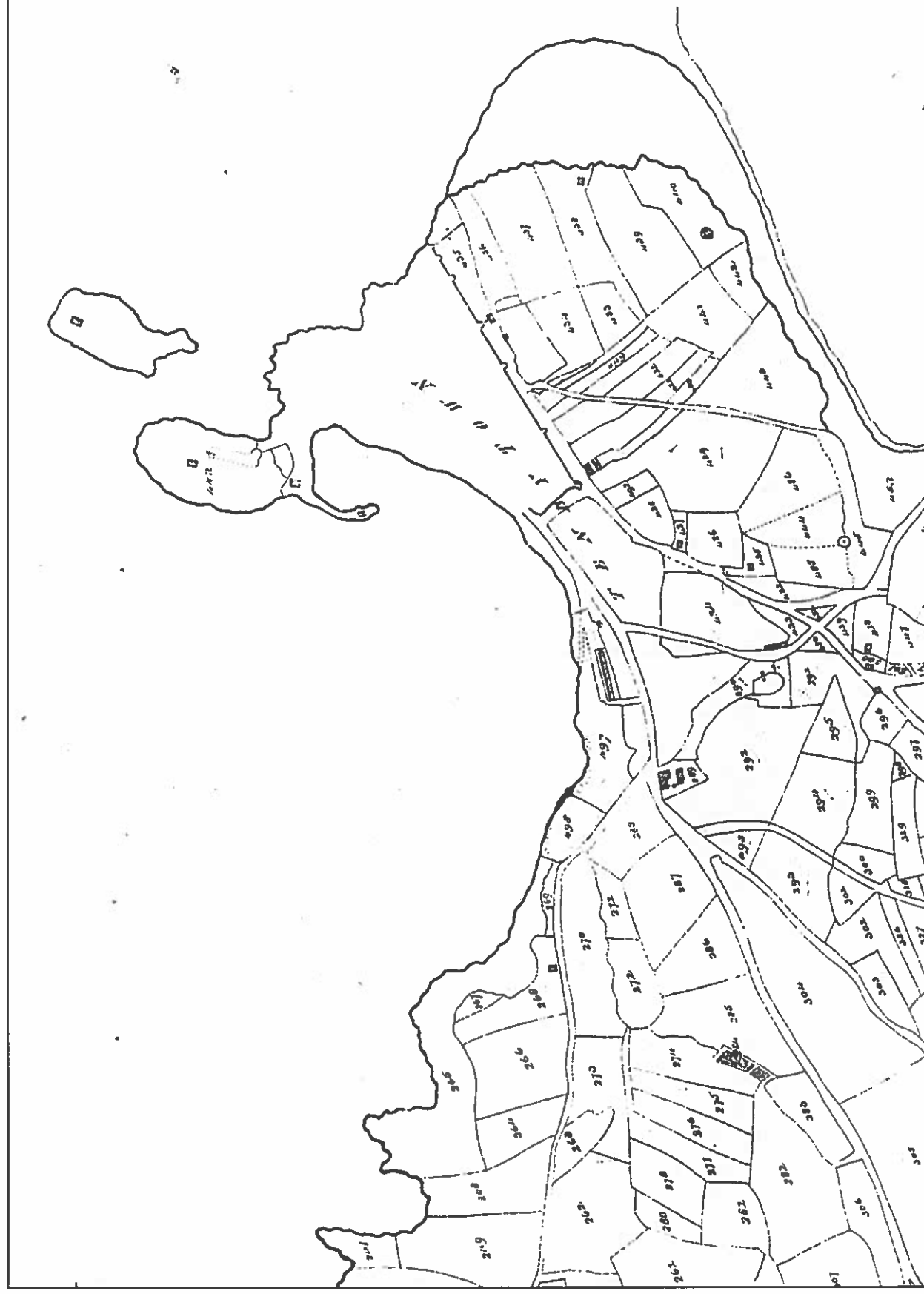


Figure 9. Part of Tithe Map of Tenby Parish dated 1839. Note that the area of Tenby Town is not listed as it was held in ownership by the Tenby Corporation.

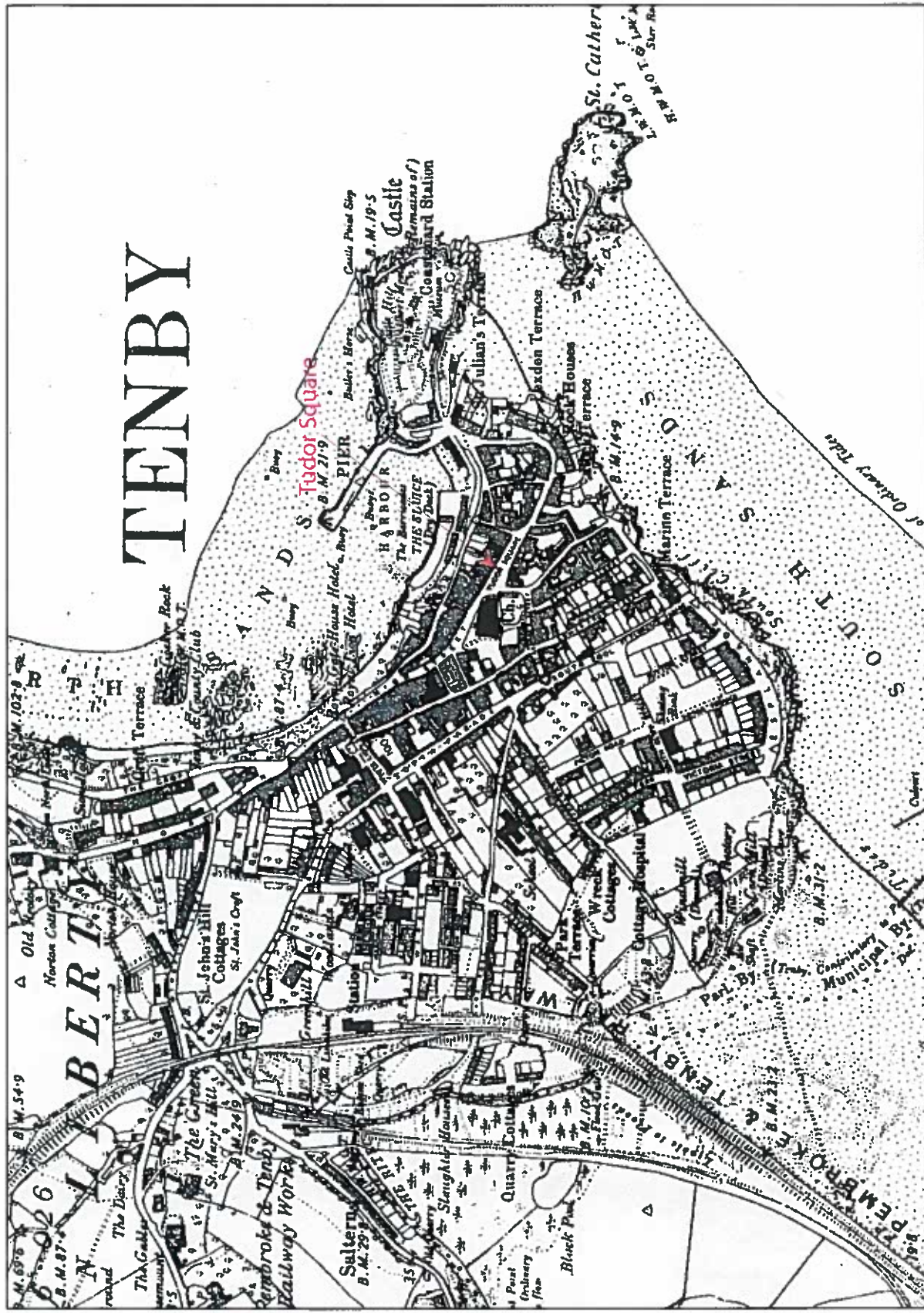


Figure 10. Part of Ordnance Survey First edition six inch map of 1887 showing Tenby Town.

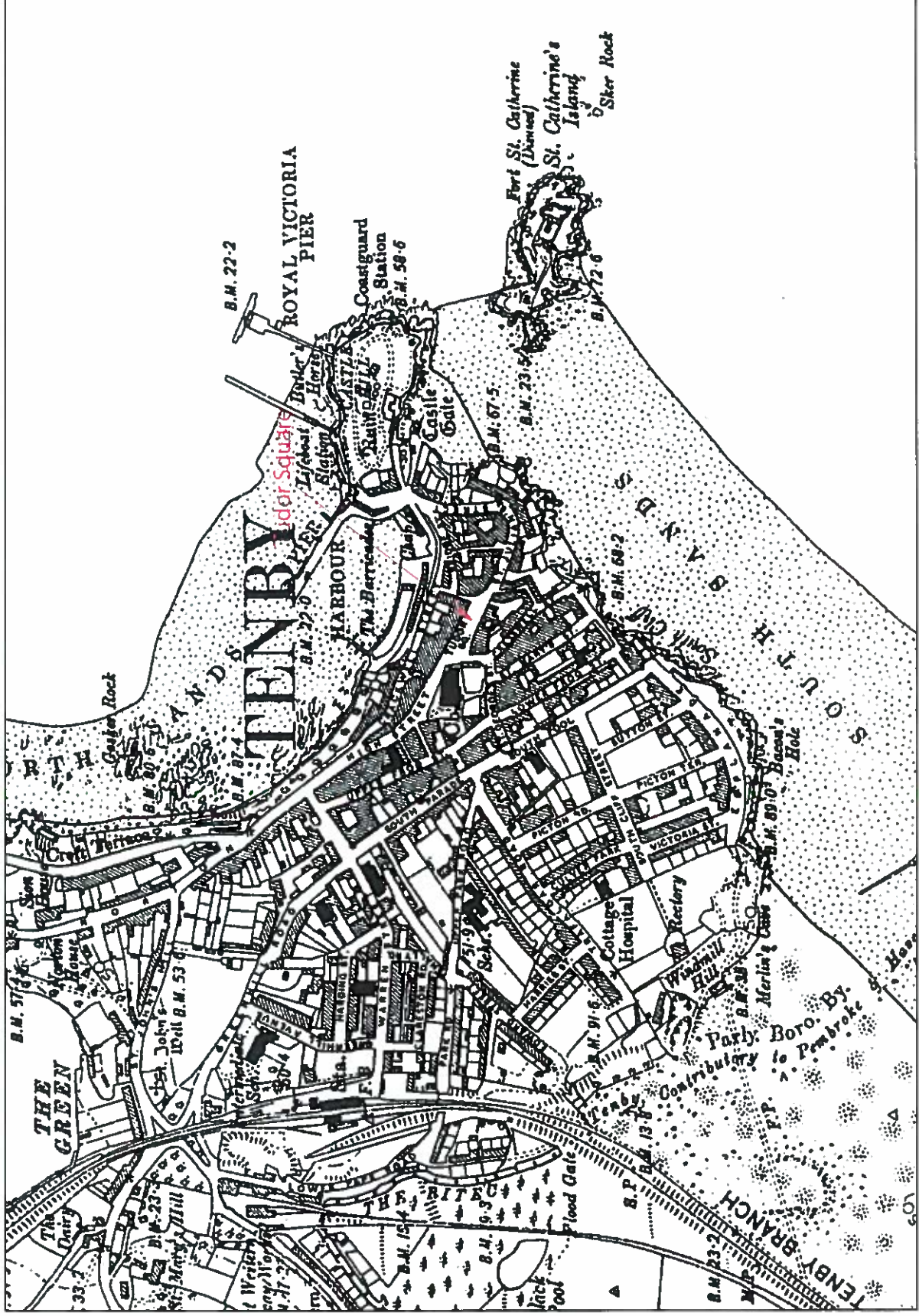


Figure 11. Part of Ordnance Survey Second edition six inch map of 1908 showing Tenby Town.

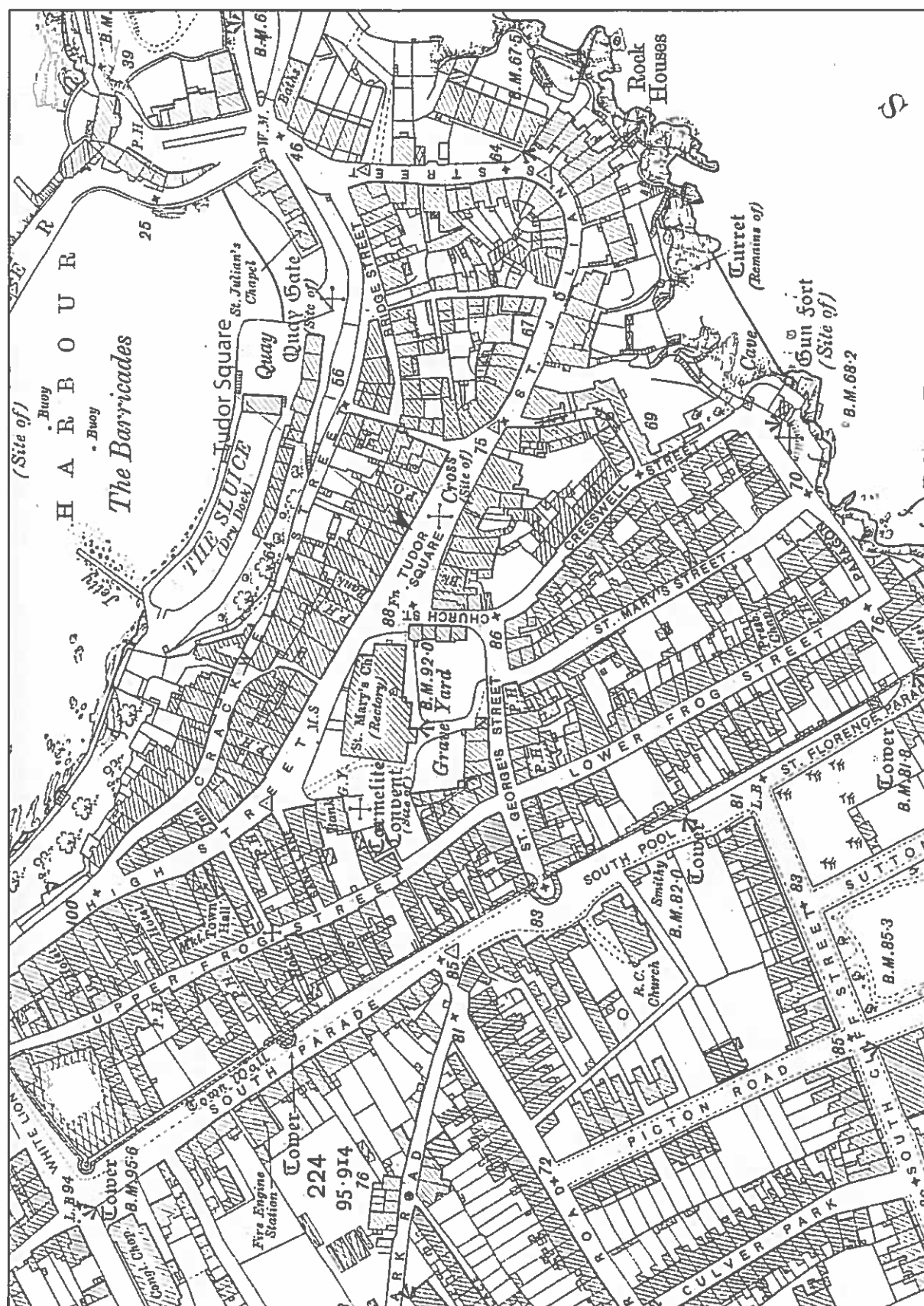


Figure 12. Part of Ordnance Survey Second edition 25 inch map of 1908 showing Tenby Town with Tudor Square highlighted.

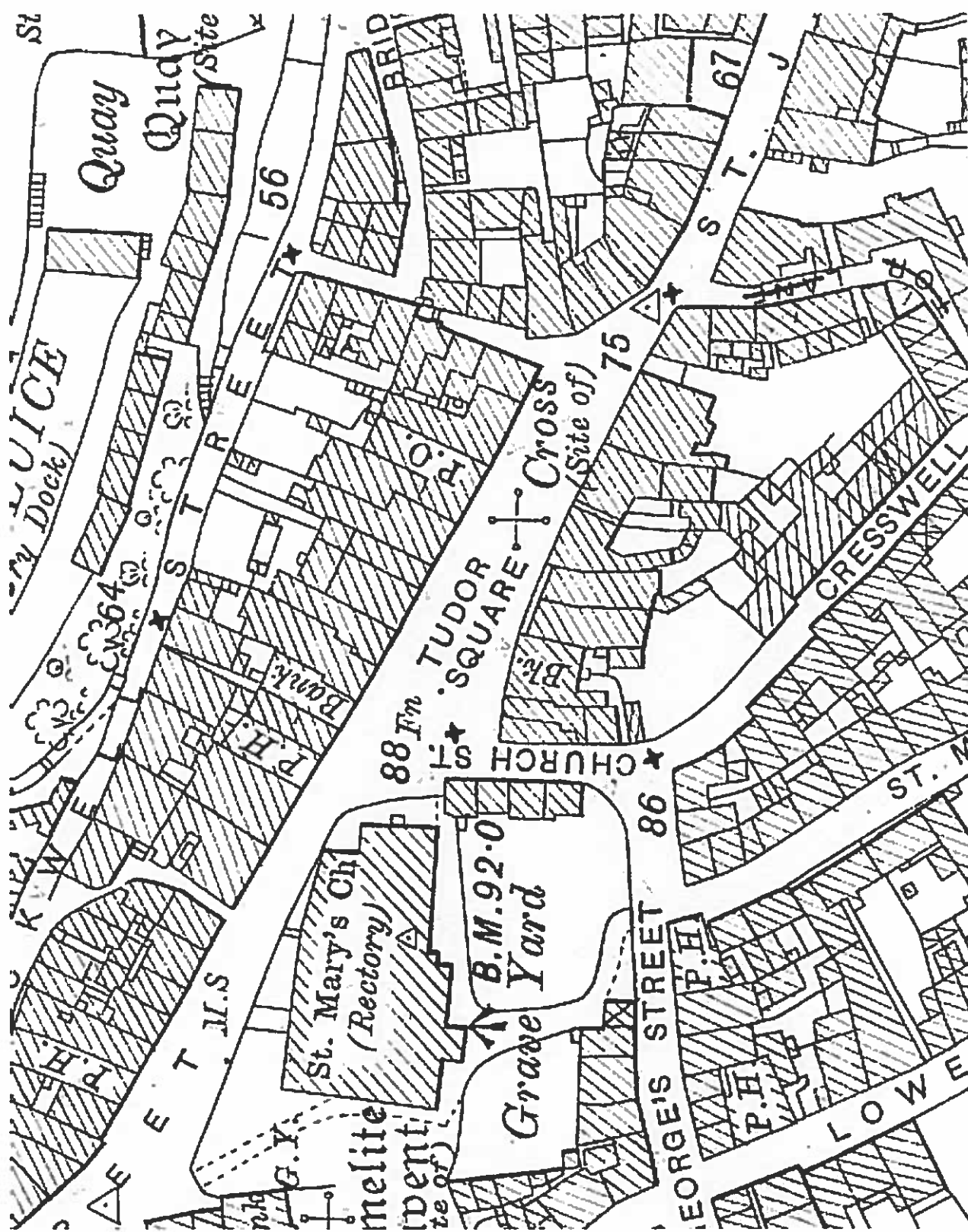


Figure 13. Enlarged part of Ordnance Survey Second edition 25 inch map of 1908 showing area of Tudor Square.

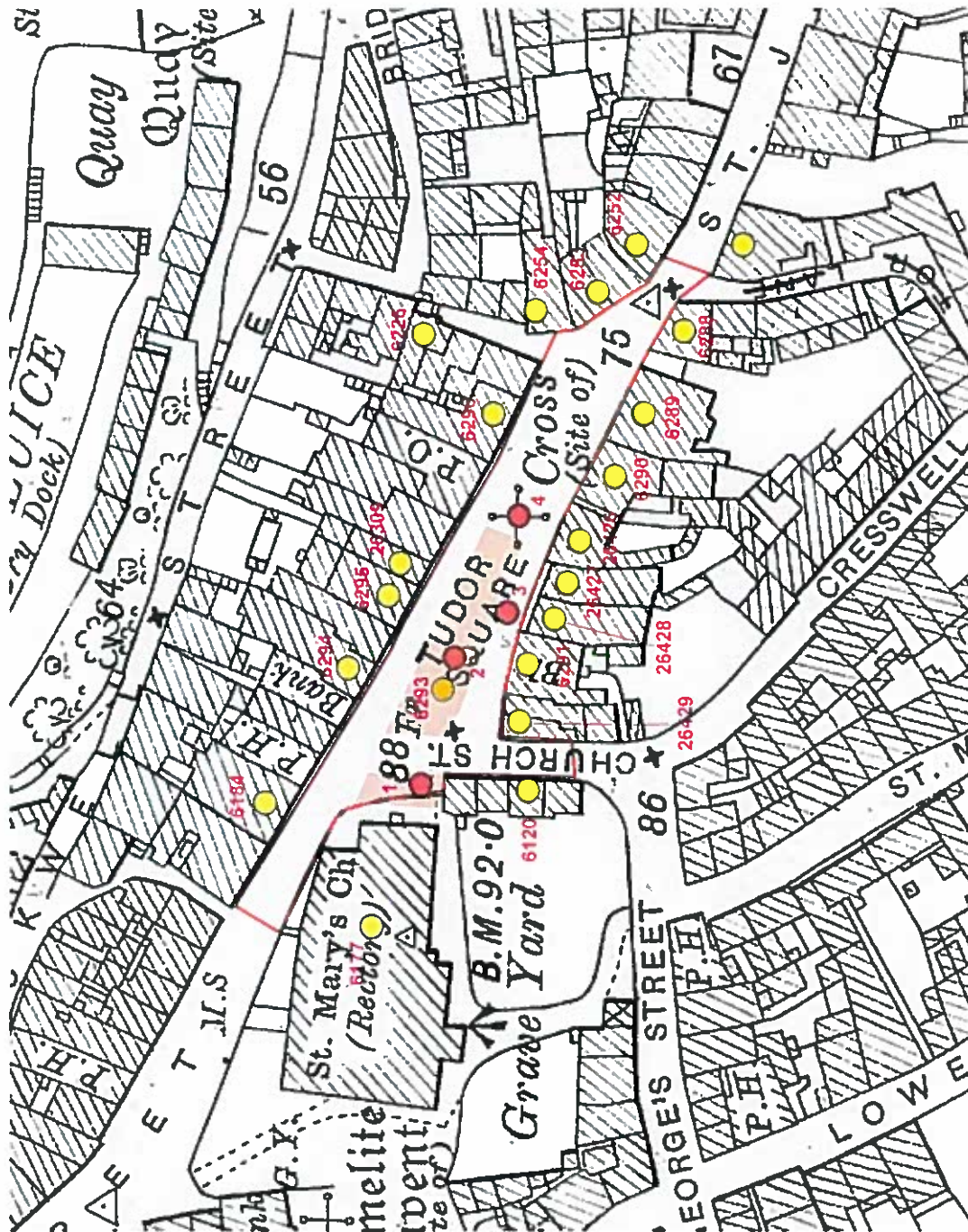


Figure 14. Enlarged part of Ordnance Survey Second edition 25 inch map of 1908 showing area of proposed development in Tudor Square, with archaeological sites and Grade II Listed Buildings shown.

Area of proposed redevelopment.

Archaeological site

1 - Site of former 3-storey house demolished c. 1870.

2 - Site of former block of 16th century buildings known as Market Street demolished c. 1812

3 - Site of former WWII Air raid shelter.

4 - Site of former Market Cross removed c. 1812.

Listed Building

6120 - No. 1 The Goscar Rock Shop

6177 - Church of St. Mary in Liberty

6184 - North Cliff House

6226 - The Tudor Merchants House

6252 - The Buccaneer Inn

6253 - Chellenham Houses

6254 - The Lifeboat Tavern

6288 - Jubilee House

6289 - Terby House Hotel

6290 - Tredegar House

6291 - National Westminster Bank

6293 - Wedgewood Memorial Fountain (in storage)

6294 - No's. 1 & 2 Gower Houses

6295 - Clifton House/Medical Hall

6296 - Pam-Pam Restaurant

26309 - Brecknock House

26426 - Athol House

26427 - York House

26428 - Tudor House

26429 - Tenby Rock & Fudge

Former buildings
demolished 19th century.

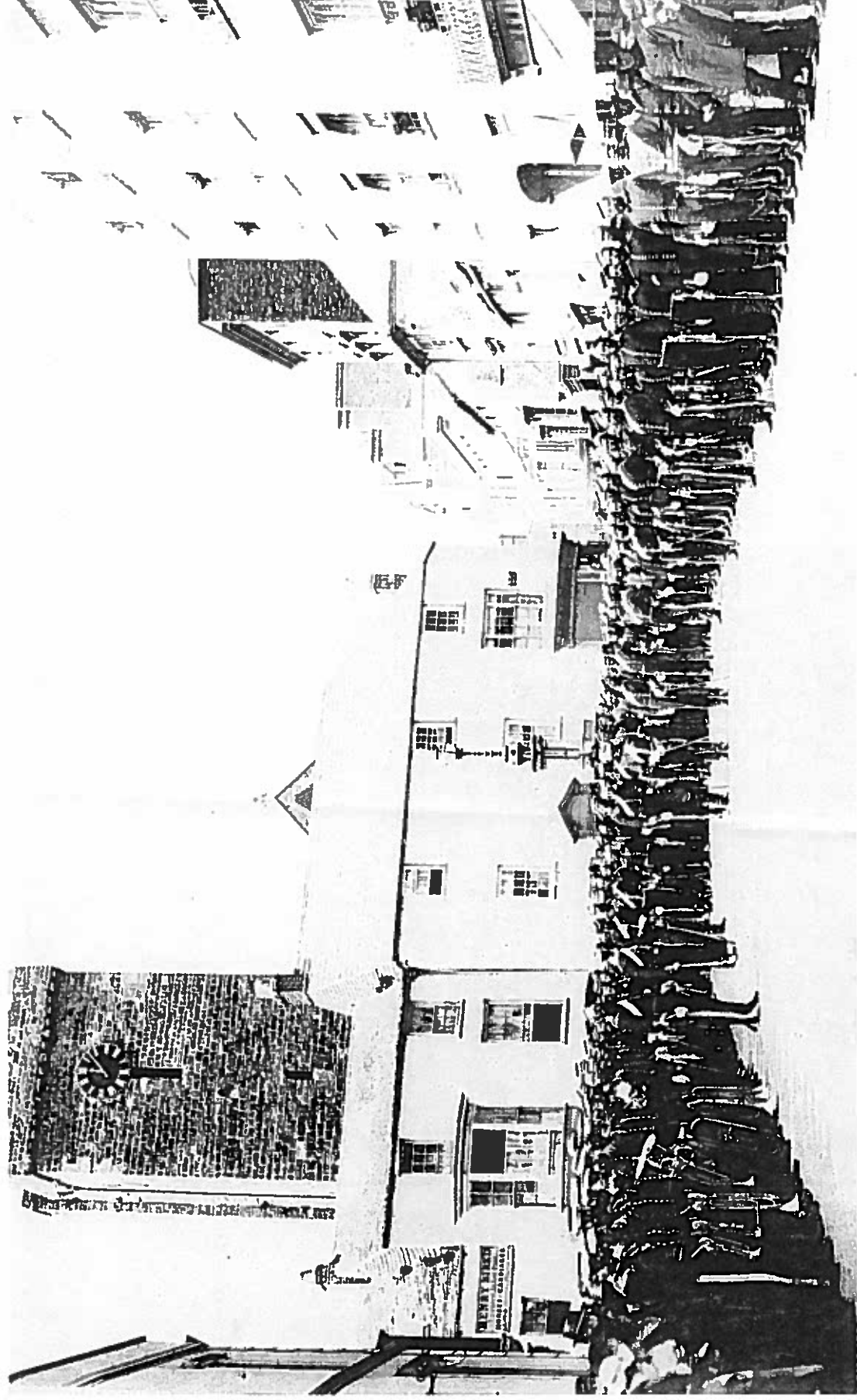


Figure 15. Presentation of a sword to Major Baron De Rutzen, by the non-commissioned officers and men of the Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry in Tudor Square, Tenby. Dated 19 June 1868. Note three-storey building in background in front of St. Mary's Church, no longer present after being demolished c. 1880. (NMR - RCAHMMW)



Figure 16. Postcard of Tudor Square postmarked 1906 (Cripps 1975)

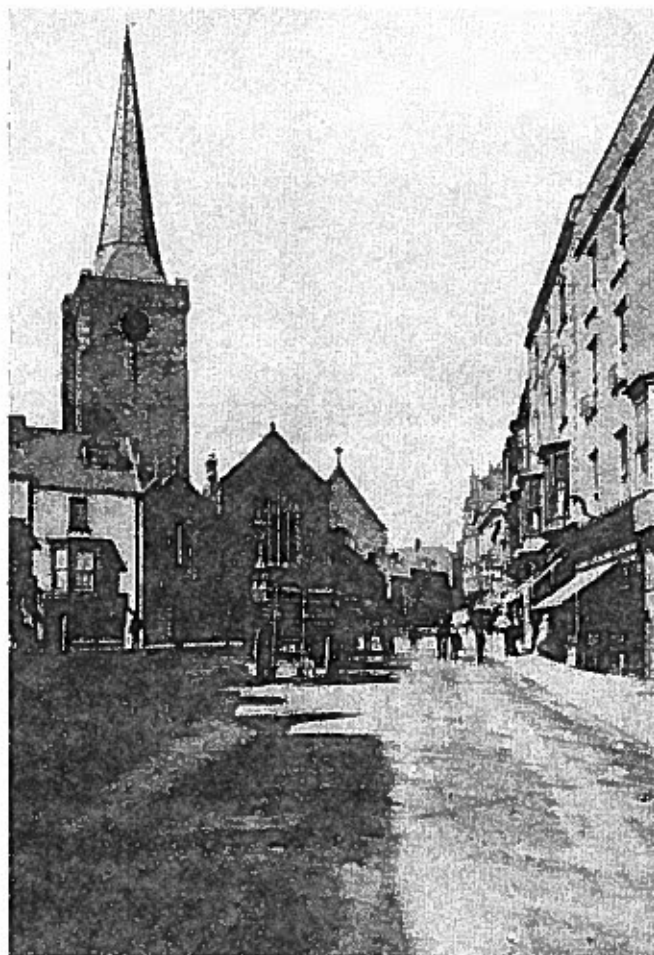


Figure 17. Postcard of Tudor Square postmarked 1916 (Cripps 1975)

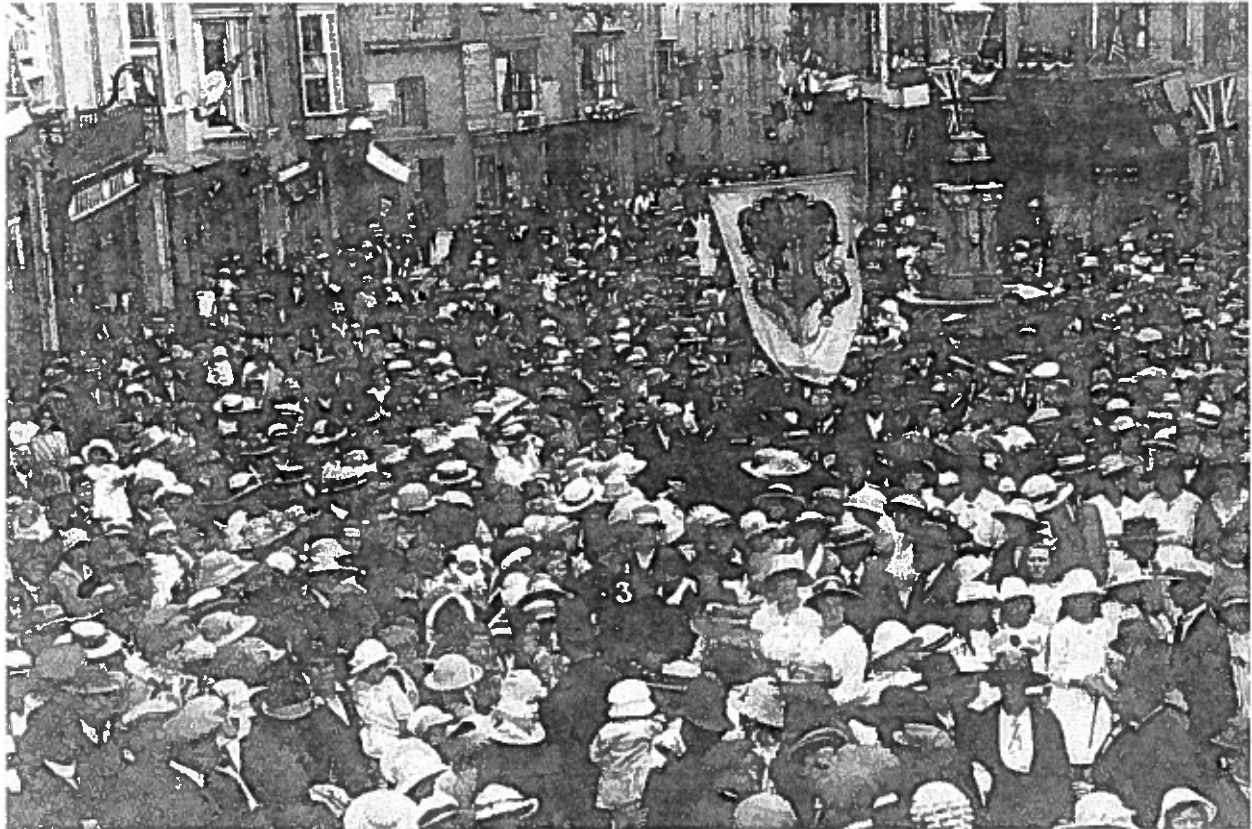


Figure 18. End of First World War celebrations 1919, Tudor Square (Cripps 1975)



Figure 19. Postcard of Tudor Square postmarked 1927 (Cripps 1975)



Figure 20. Postcard of Tudor Square postmarked 1938 (Cripps 1975)

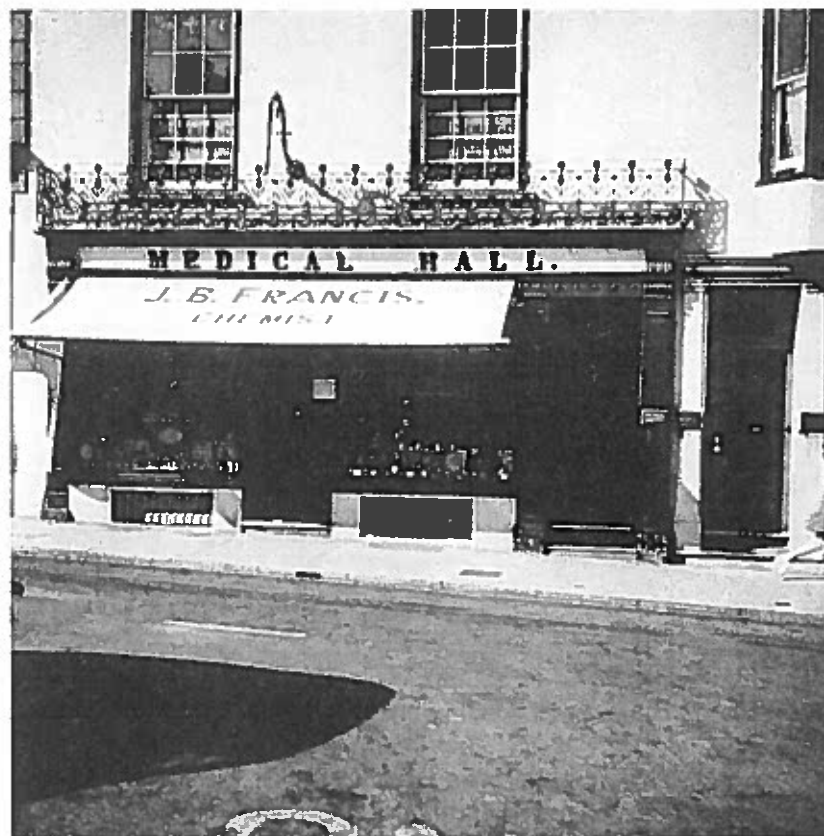


Figure 21. Medical Hall 1942. Listed Building No.6295, now Clifton House (NMR- RCAHWW)



Figure 22. Charles Norris etching (1779-1859). Appears to show area known as the conduit looking toward Tudor Square, then known as Market Street, c. 1812.(NLW).



Figure 23. Charles Norris etching (1779-1859). Shows the area known as the Conduit looking toward St. Mary's church and Market Street looking toward Tudor Square, then known as Market Street, c. 1812.(NLW).



Figure 24 Charles Norris etching (1779-1859). Marked as 'Whites House view from west', c.1812.(NLW).

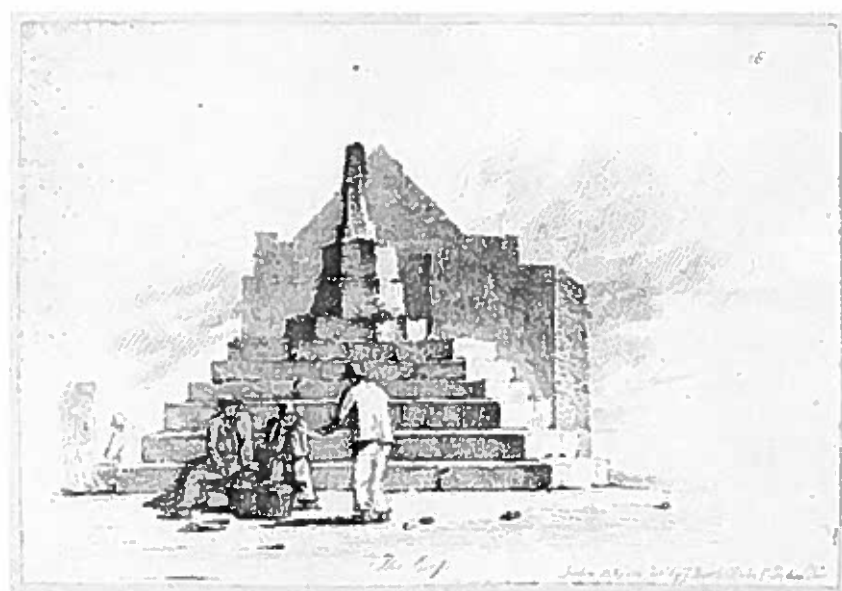


Figure 25. Charles Norris etching (1779-1859). Sketch of the former Market Cross likely looking northward c.1812.(NLW).



APPENDIX II: **Photographic Plates**



Plate 1. Tudor Square, looking toward Church of St. Mary's in Liberty.



Plate 2. Tudor Square, looking toward Church of St. Mary's in Liberty.



Plate 3. Tudor Square, looking toward southwest facing street frontage.

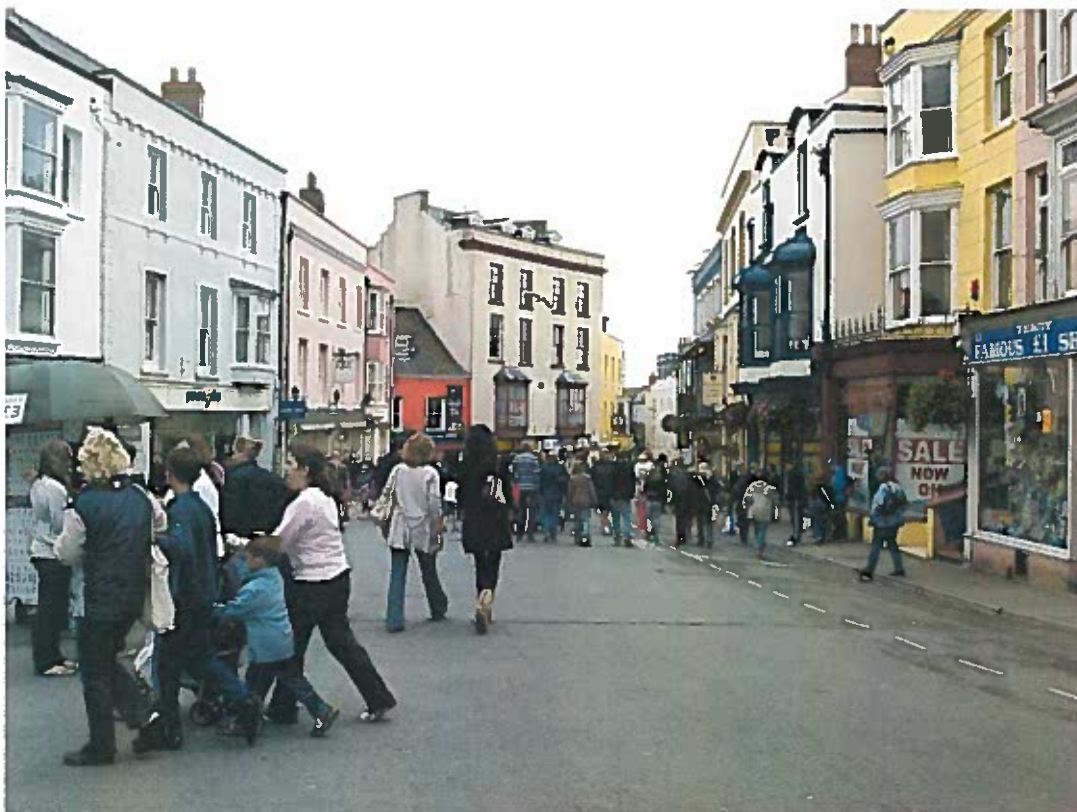


Plate 4. Tudor Square, looking southeast toward St. Julian's Street.



Plate 5. Tudor Square, looking toward St. Julian's Street..



Plate 6. Tudor Square, looking southeast toward St. Julian's Street from front of St. Mary's Church.



Plate 7. Tenby House, Tudor Square. Looking south.



Plate 8. The Tudor Merchant's House, Quay Side, Tenby.



APPENDIX III: **Archive Cover Sheet**

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Tudor Square, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

ARCHIVE DESTINATION – Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd

Site Name: Tudor Square, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Site Code: TT/07/DBA

PRN:

NPRN : N/A

SAM: N/A

Other Ref No: CAP Report No. 532

NGR: SN 1342 0044

Site Type: Medieval town

Project Type: desk Based Assessment

Project Officer: Richard Scott Jones

Project Dates: September 2008

Categories Present: N/A

Location of Original Archive: Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd.

Location of duplicate Archives: Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Number of Finds Boxes:

Location of Finds:

Museum Reference: Not assigned

Copyright: CAP Ltd

Restrictions to access: None

