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Written Scheme of Investigation
For an Archaeological Watching Brief
46 High Street, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Prepared for:
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Project No: 2475

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigation details a proposal for an archaeological watching brief during development works to the rear of 46 High Street, Tenby, Pembrokeshire. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Kim Walker.

1. Introduction

The planned development comprises plans for the conversion, extension and change of use of properties to the rear of 46 High Street, Tenby, Pembrokeshire (Henceforth – the site), centred on NGR SN1346300479 (Figs. 1-4). The local planning authority is the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA), the planning application number is NP/16/0331/FUL.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (Henceforth – WSI) has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Kim Walker (Henceforth – the Client). It provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during an archaeological watching brief and provides detail regarding the protection of medieval vault remains. The watching brief will be undertaken during ground-breaking activity associated with the development of the site.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (Henceforth – DAT-DM), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, have recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during any groundworks, and that further information is provided about the protection and retention of medieval vault remains on the site. The relevant Planning Conditions read:

5. No development or site clearance shall commence until the local planning authority have been informed in writing of the name of a professionally qualified archaeologist who is to be present during the undertaking of any excavations in the development area so that a watching brief can be conducted. No work shall commence until the local planning authority has confirmed in writing that the proposed archaeologists is suitable. A copy of the watching brief report shall be submitted to the local planning authority within two months of the archaeological fieldwork being completed.

Reason: To assess the archaeological value of the site. Policy: Local Development Plan – Policy 8 (Special Qualities) and Planning Policy Wales (Edition 7, July 2014) – Chapter 6 (Conserving the Historic Environment).

6. Full details of the proposed protection and retention of the medieval vault remains shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by the local planning authority, prior to the commencement of development. The development shall be carried out and thereafter retained in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To protect the archaeological value of the site. Policy: Local Development Plan – Policy 8 (Special Qualities) and Planning Policy Wales (Edition 7, July 2014) – Chapter 6 (Conserving the Historic Environment).

The details set out in this document outline procedures to be undertaken during an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking activity, and detail the measures taken to protect and retain the medieval vault remains. This WSI will be submitted to DAT-DM for approval on behalf of the local planning authority.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

2 Site description & archaeological background

The site lies to the rear of 46 High Street (currently occupied by Tesco Express), in property that fronts Crackwell Street to the north (Figs 1-2). This building comprises a three to four storey brick, stone and concrete-built structure, part of a continuous row of properties along Crackwell Street. The street itself slopes down to the east, with ground dropping steeply down to the harbour on the northern side of the road. High Street is a primarily commercial part of the town, comprising a mix of 19th and 20th century buildings, many of which are listed.

The site lies close to the historic centre of the town of Tenby, which occupies a small peninsular jutting eastward into Carmarthen Bay in the Bristol Channel. Tenby itself lies towards the southwest corner of Pembrokeshire.

The solid geology of this area is somewhat complex. This area of Tenby largely sits on limestone, belonging to both the Pembroke Limestone Group formed approximately 326 to 359 million years ago, and the Black Rock Subgroup And Gully Oolite Formation, formed approximately 339 to 359 million years ago. Immediately to the north the bedrock comprises mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Bishopston Mudstone Formation, with a small outcrop of similar rock of the Millstone Grit Group also noted amongst the limestone to the south, in the area of the development (BGS 2016).

The history of Tenby largely dates back to the medieval period, although there is speculation that settlement on this peninsula and in the area has a longer history. It has been claimed that the medieval castle re-used a pre-existing hillfort, which may be Iron Age in origin as such defended enclosures, particularly utilising the natural defensive capabilities offered by coastal promontories, are relatively common in this area. No archaeological evidence of Iron Age settlement has yet come to light however, other than a scattering of chance finds in the surrounding landscape. A number of Roman finds have also been recovered from the surrounding landscape, and again, although no archaeological evidence of Roman-era settlement has yet been discovered it may be of note that Tenby lies within circa 20km of the Roman fort at Wiston, and 20km from the likely location of a Roman fort in the vicinity of **Whitland. Roman forts tend to be spaced a day's march from one another, which** equates to roughly 20km. It is also thought that there may have been a pre-existing settlement at the time the Normans invaded and established settlement in the late 11th and 12th century. A poem in praise of Tenby (Edmyg Dinbych) is recorded in the Book of Taliesin, and is believed to have originated in the 9th century. Unfortunately however, the Book of Taliesin itself dates to the 14th century, but it was not uncommon for Norman fortifications to be established on pre-existing sites.

The Normans had invaded and started to secure this area of Pembrokeshire by the late 11th century. By the mid-12th century they had fortified Castle Hill, and a settlement was established to the west. In the late 13th century the town was enclosed by walls, including the development area. The town became a successful trading port and many prominent buildings were constructed in this area. The development area lies at the heart of this town, as is evidenced by the position of

the medieval parish church of St Mary's a short distance to the southwest. Remains of many late medieval buildings can still be seen incorporated into a variety of later buildings throughout this area of the town. This also appears to be true of the adjacent property, where the remnants of an earlier vaulted cellar have been incorporated into the boundary wall to the west.

After the civil war and plagues of the 17th century Tenby went into a decline, with many abandoned properties noted in 18th century accounts. During the 19th century Tenby underwent considerable revival, and became a popular resort and health spa. This attracted considerable investment into the town, and many prominent 19th century buildings cluster in this area of Tenby. The current age of the building under renovation is unclear, although modern materials are clearly evidence along the Crackwell Street frontage. The presence of the vaulted cellar remains on the adjoining property wall does indicate that this area has been developed, and is likely to have seen successive development since the medieval period.

3 Site specific objectives

The primary objective of the watching brief, as defined by the ClfA (2014) are:

- To allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- To provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

The work will result in a fully illustrated report, which will provide a comprehensive record of all the work undertaken. It will include interpretive statements and provide an assessment of the regional context within which the site is located.

4 Protection of medieval vault remains

Remains of a medieval vault have been identified along the western side of the development site (Fig 3). These remains comprise part of a mortared stone-built vault, that project out approximately 0.6m from an existing wall associated with the adjoining property, an early-19th century house that has been much renovated in the late 20th century. These remains stand approximately 1.5m high, and are currently incorporated into the eastern wall of a garage area associated with the property under development.

The bulk of the development work comprises internal renovations that require no groundworks. These renovation works do not incorporate the western boundary wall containing the remains of the medieval vault.

An extension will be built along the western side of the property to accommodate a kitchen and dining area of one of the flats (Fig 4). This will require groundworks and the construction of a new wall line within the current garage area. The closest edge of the wall line is positioned 1.525m away from the boundary wall containing the remains of the medieval vault. No further groundwork will be undertaken closer to the vault remains, which will remain *in situ* and undisturbed. All groundworkers in this area will be made aware of the significance, location and extent of the vault remains, which will also be clearly marked on all approved site plans.

Groundworks in this area will also be undertaken under archaeological watching brief conditions. An archaeologist will monitor all groundworks in this area as per the methodology below. The archaeologist will also monitor the condition of the identified vault remains and the positioning of the wall foundation trench. If deemed necessary additional fencing and screening will be erected in front of the vault remains to ensure they remain undisturbed.

5 Watching Brief Methodology

General

The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be carried out by a suitable qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and will follow the CIfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014).

Detailed

The Watching Brief will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist on groundworks associated with the extension of the building to the west (foundation excavation) where sub-surface deposits are likely to be exposed or cut into. No further renovation works require ground-disturbance. The mechanical excavation will be undertaken by a machine using a toothless ditching bucket wherever possible, although due to the presence of hard surfaces and likely below-ground rubble deposits it may be necessary to use a toothed bucket.

If archaeological features, finds or deposits are uncovered, work will be stopped in the area of the exposed feature in order that the supervising archaeologist can clean and identify the extent and nature of the feature and for excavation and recording to take place.

All archaeological deposits that are identified will be mapped, cleaned, recorded and fully excavated. The developer will provide a safe working area and sufficient time to record and excavate all features to the satisfaction of AW and DAT-DM. Full excavation of identified features will not be compromised by the construction programme.

Contingency Arrangements

In the event of significant or complex archaeological features being discovered all activities in this area of the site can be temporarily suspended, those areas will be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not enter this area until archaeological recording has been completed. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between the client, their agent, main contractor, DAT-DM and AW should be called at the earliest convenience.

To comply with professional guidelines, a contingency for further access to each such area with a suitably sized team of archaeologists to enable appropriate and agreed archaeological recording should be provided. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between the archaeological contracting company, the client (or their agent) and DAT-DM. Such work may be also subject to the approval by the LPA of an

additional Written Scheme of Investigation.

Recording

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries. This can be achieved through measured triangulation from various points within the site boundary due to the proximity of extant buildings and other permanent features and their known locations. If required this could be further supplemented using a Topcon GTS725 total station.

Photographs will be taken in digital format, using a camera capable of taking photos of at least 10mp, with photographs stored in Tiff format.

The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

Artefacts

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number, which will be obtained from a suitable museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artefacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with a suitable local museum. Contact will be made with Scolton Manor Museum, Haverfordwest for this purpose. If no suitable local repository exists then attempts will be made to deposit the artefacts at the National Museum, Cardiff. In the interim any recovered artefacts will be stored in secure **premises at AW's offices.**

All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and the client, the local Finds Liaison Officer and the local coroner informed, within the guidelines of the Treasure Act 1996.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

Human remains

In the event of burials or cremations being found all work will be halted in the area of the burials and their extent and nature established. The client, DAT-DM and the Ministry of Justice will be informed and a methodology of excavation agreed which will adhere to Ministry of Justice Guidelines.

Environmental and technological samples

Environmental samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located. Technological samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located.

Specialists

In the event of certain finds/features etc. being discovered, the site archaeologist may have to seek specialist opinion for assistance. Such specialists will be accessed either internally within AW itself or from an external source. A list of external specialists is given in the table below.

Type	Name	Tel No.
Flint	Dr Amelia Pannett	02920 899509
Animal bone	Jen Kitch	07739 093712
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall	01305 259751
Clay pipe	Hilary Major	01376 329316
Glass	Andy Richmond	01234 888800
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst	01759 368483
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy	01652 658261
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson	Bradford University
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby	01453 882851
Post Roman pottery	Mr Stephen Clarke	
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot	01388 772167
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling	University of Wales (Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham	01992 552256
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers	01443 233466

Monitoring

DAT-DM will be contacted at least one week prior to the commencement of site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to this WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to DAT-DM for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

Representatives of DAT-DM will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the building recording and/or watching brief. DAT-DM will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

If significant detail is discovered, all works will cease and a meeting will be convened with GGATC to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

6 Post Field-work programme

Conservation

After agreement with the client, DAT-DM and any identified landowner arrangements will be made for the long term conservation and storage of all artefacts in an appropriate local or national museum.

Archive

The site archive will be prepared in accordance with MAP 2, Appendix 3 (Historic England (formerly English Heritage) 1991). It will comprise all the data recovered during the fieldwork and shall be quantified, ordered and indexed and will be internally consistent. The archive will be deposited with the finds in a suitable local museum (contact will be made with Scolton Manor Museum, Haverfordwest or the National Museum, Cardiff). A digital copy of the archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Wales, held and maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth, in compliance with their guidelines. If no finds are recovered then the paper archive will also be deposited with the RCAHMW.

Final reporting

A draft report will be submitted to the client for comments within 2 months of the watching brief being completed.

A full client report of the results of the archaeological work will be prepared within 3 months of the end of the on-site works. Copies of the report will be sent to the client and DAT-DM, and for inclusion in the regional Historical Environment Record. Digital copies will also be provided in pdf format.

Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

The client report will contain, as a minimum, the following elements:

- Non-technical summary
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation with details of how all the buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded
- A brief history of the site
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- Statement of local, regional and national context of the remains
- Conclusions as appropriate
- Bibliography

- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held and maintained by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, may also be required to help place the findings of the archaeological work into context.

7 Resources and timetable

Standards

The field work will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. The project will be managed by Philip Poucher.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Expected timetable of archaeological works

The on-site work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been put forward, although it is anticipated to be in early 2017 (January/February).

Insurance

AW holds Public Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £5,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16), Employers Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £10,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16) and Professional Indemnity Insurance through Hiscox Insurance Company Ltd, with a £1,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16).

Arbitration

In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred for decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of **Arbitrators' Arbitration scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of this Agreement.**

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act*,

1974, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW. A site-specific risk assessment will be compiled prior to attendance on site.

Bibliography:

British Geological Survey (BGS). 2016. *Geology of Britain Online Viewer* (accessed 10/10/16)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

English Heritage. 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice.*



Figure 1: Location map,
1:50,000 @ A4

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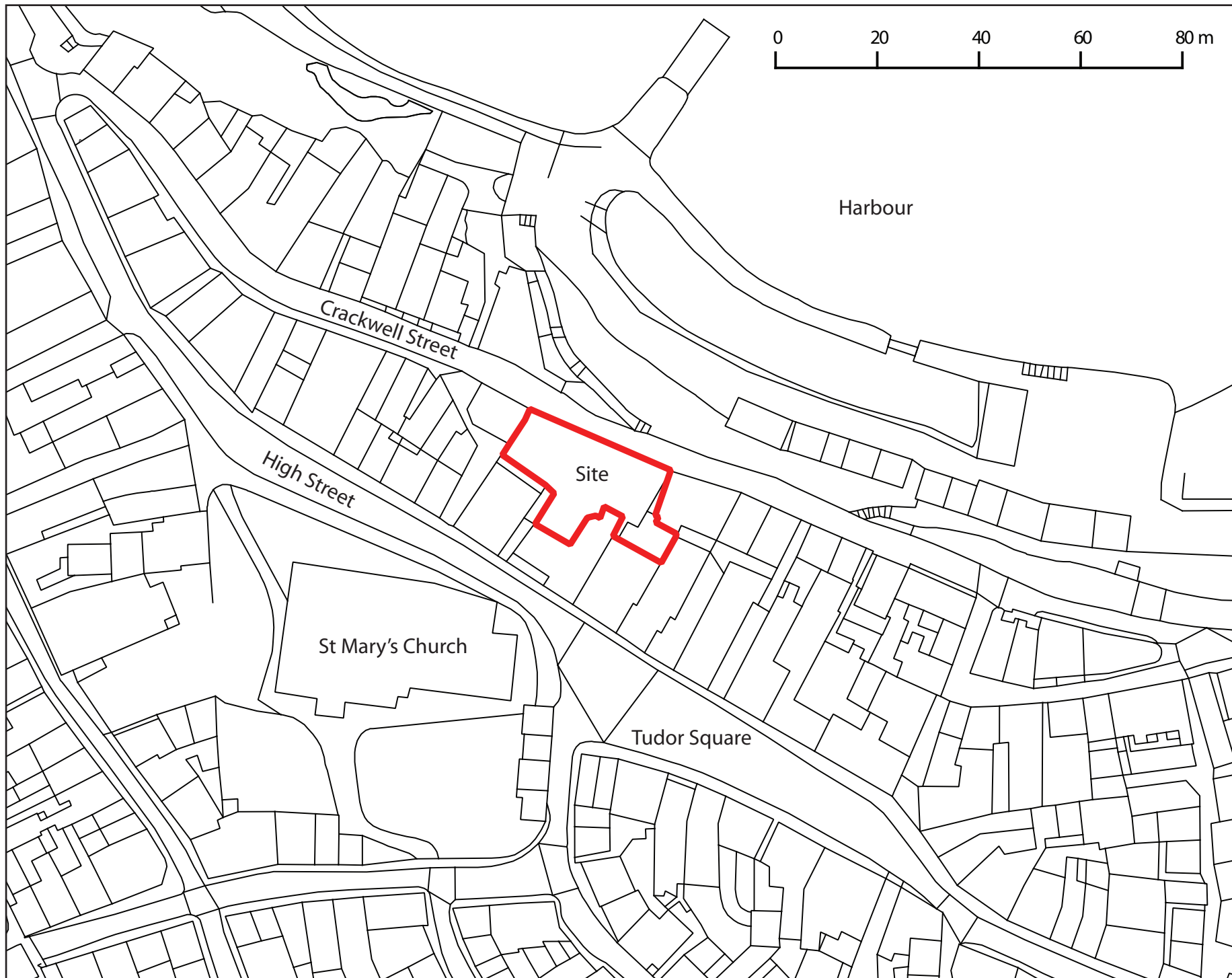
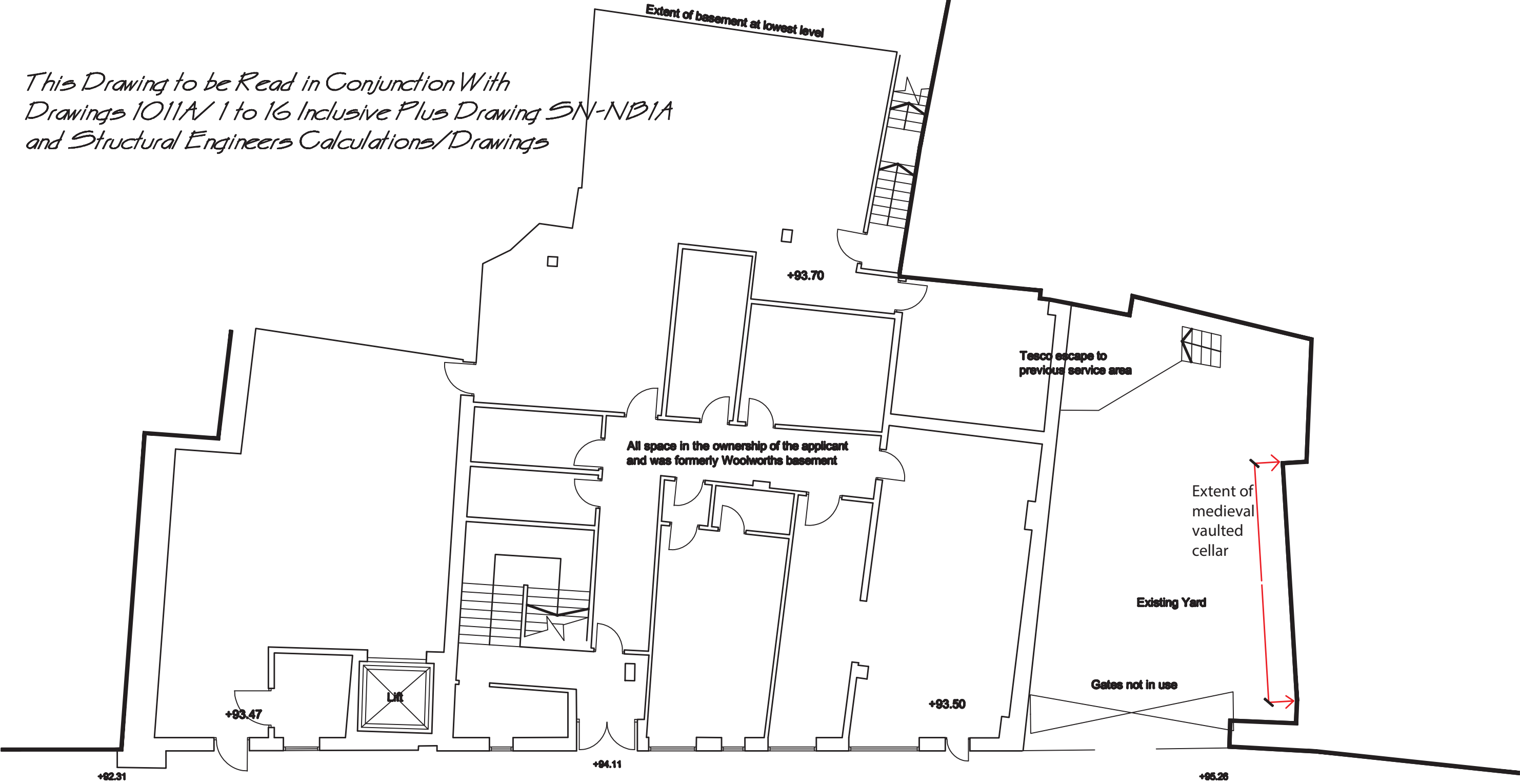


Figure 2: Site location
plan
1:1000 @ A4

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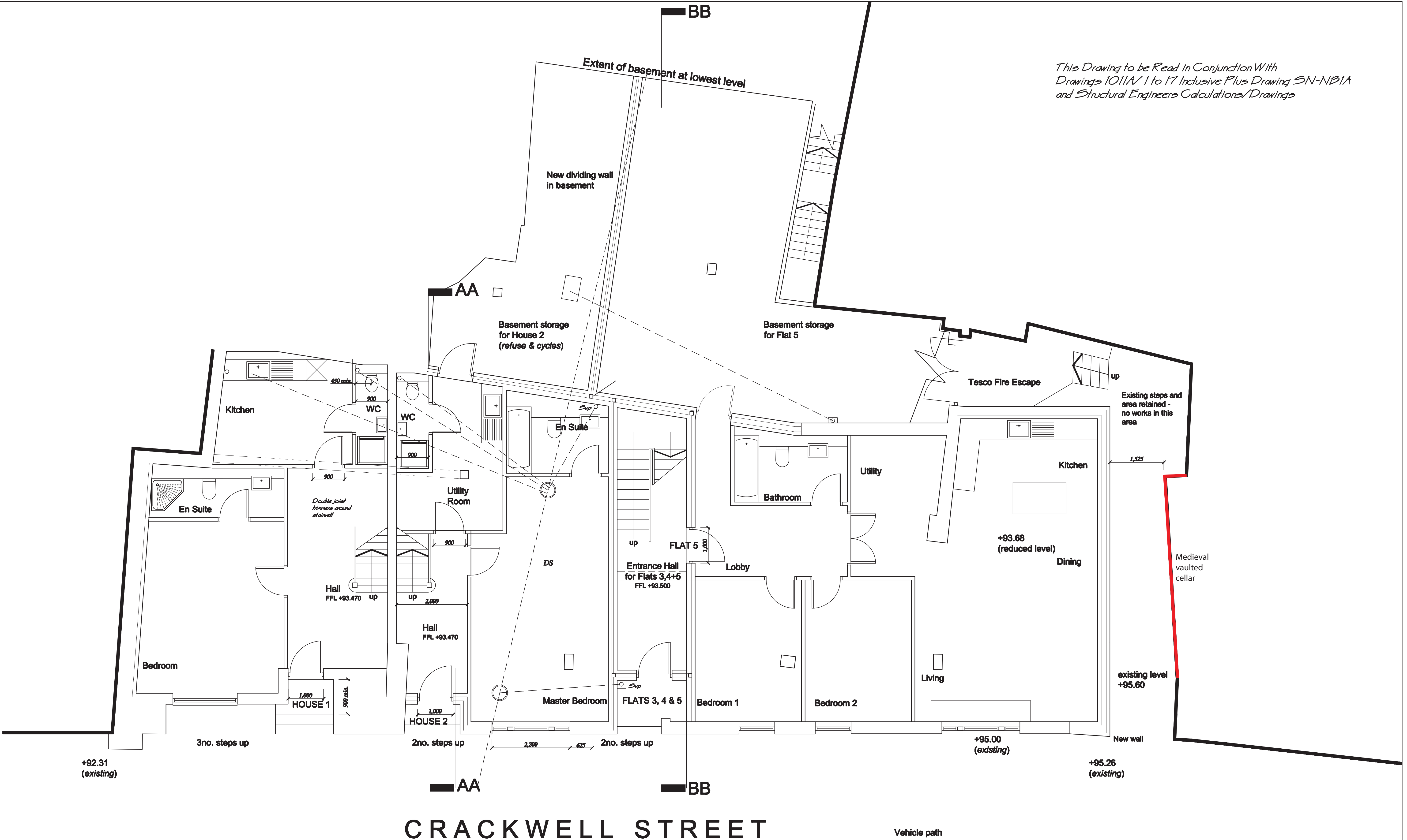
*This Drawing to be Read in Conjunction With
Drawings 1011A/ 1 to 16 Inclusive Plus Drawing SN-NB1A
and Structural Engineers Calculations/Drawings*



CRACKWELL STREET

Dean Lock Design Architectural Services 10 Birchwood Close Highfields Blackwood NP12 1WX Tel No. 01495 221071 Revisions	Existing Ground Floor Plan Drawing		
	Proposed Conversion to 2 Houses and 3 Flats at 46 High Street (Crackwell St) Tenby, For Mr K. Walker		
	Scale 1:100 QA3	Nov. 2015	Dwg. No. 1011A /3

*This Drawing to be Read in Conjunction With
Drawings 1011A/1 to 17 Inclusive Plus Drawing SN-NB1A
and Structural Engineers Calculations/Drawings*



CRACKWELL STREET

Vehicle path

Dean Lock Design
Architectural Services
10 Birchwood Close
Highfields
Blackwood
NP12 1WX
Tel. No. 01495 221071
Revisions A10/16/16, P14 D and
general alterations

Proposed Ground Floor Plan Drawing

**Proposed Conversion to 2 Houses and
3 Flats at 46 High Street (Crackwell St)
Tenby, For Mr K. Walker**

Scale 1:50 @ A1 Nov. 2015 Dwg. No. 1011A /9A