

Archaeology Wales

46 High Street, Tenby Pembrokeshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



By

Kate Pitt ACIfA

Report No. 1577

Archaeology Wales Limited
The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes, SY18 6BN
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk
Web: arch-wales.co.uk




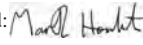
Archaeology Wales

46 High Street, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Prepared For: Kim Walker

Edited by: Philip Poucher
Signed: 
Position: Project Manager
Date: 15/5/17

Authorised by: Mark Houlston
Signed: 
Position: Managing Director
Date: 15/5/17

By

Kate Pitt ACIfA

Report No. 1577

May 2017

CONTENTS

Non-Technical Summary	
1	Introduction 1
1.1	Location and Scope of Work..... 1
1.2	Geology and Topography 2
1.3	Archaeological and Historical Background 2
2	Aims and Objectives 3
3	Methodology 4
4	Results of the Watching Brief 5
4.1	Description (Figures 3-4; Plates 1-20) 5
4.2	Finds 6
5	Interpretation and Conclusion 6
5.1	Overall Interpretation 6
5.2	Conclusion..... 6
5.3	Storage and Curation 7
6	Bibliography and References 7

Appendix I Figures

Figure 1	Location Map
Figure 2	Location plan
Figure 3	Site development and excavated area location plan
Figure 4	Excavation plans
Figure 5	Excavation sections

Appendix II Plates

Plates 1-20	Views of the groundworks
-------------	--------------------------

Appendix III Context Summary

Appendix IV Finds Catalogue

Appendix V Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix VI Archive Cover Sheet

Copyright Notice:

Archaeology Wales Ltd. retain copyright of this report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, and have granted a licence to Kim Walker to use and reproduce the material contained within.

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.

Non-Technical Summary

In March 2017 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief at properties to the rear of 46 High Street, Tenby, Pembrokeshire (Henceforth – the site), centred on NGR SN1346300479. The work was undertaken as a condition of the planning permission, the local planning authority is the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA), the planning application number is NP/16/0331/FUL.

Groundworks revealed the truncated remains of a masonry wall that appeared to represent part of a medieval vaulted cellar, associated with a surviving vaulted cellar wall in an adjacent property boundary. The wall was built directly on to the bedrock, and a repair patch within it contained late medieval to early post-medieval pottery. Two floor levels were recorded in association with the wall. The earliest consisted of a stone-slab floor on a make-up deposit directly overlying the bedrock. This in turn was overlaid by a later make-up deposit, containing early to mid post-medieval pottery, and a compacted earth floor. Modern material overlay this floor and the remains of the wall.

This watching brief was undertaken to the standards set in the ClfA's Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

1.1.1 In March 2017 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief at properties to the rear of 46 High Street, Tenby, Pembrokeshire (Henceforth – the site), centred on NGR SN1346300479 (Figs. 1-3). The local planning authority is the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA), the planning application number is NP/16/0331/FUL.

1.1.2 Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (Henceforth – DAT-DM), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during any groundworks, and that further information be 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).

- 1.1.3 In response, Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Kim Walker (Henceforth – the Client) agreed a Written scheme of Investigations with DAT-DM. The details set out in this document outlined procedures to be undertaken during an archaeological watching brief on ground-breaking activity, and detailed the measures taken to protect and retain the medieval vault remains on site (Appendix V).
- 1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). The projects was managed by Phil Poucher and undertaken by Jerry Bond. The AW Project Number is 2475 and the Site Code HST/16/WB. The following report provides details of the results of the work undertaken.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the rear of 46 High Street (currently occupied by Tesco Express), in a 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.
- 1.2.2 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.
- 1.2.3 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 2017).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 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.

- 1.3.2 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.
- 1.3.3 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 in 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.
- 1.3.4 The vaulted cellar remains are identified in Figure 3, along the western side of the development site. 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.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

- 2.1.1 The aims of an archaeological watching brief, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014) are:
 - To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works;

- To provide an 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 itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard;
- To establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

3 Methodology

The methodology for this archaeological watching brief follows the methodology set out within the approved WSI (Appendix V). In brief, this work included the following key elements:

3.1 Watching Brief

- 3.1.1 The bulk of the development work comprised internal renovations that required no groundworks. These renovation works did not incorporate the boundary wall containing the extant remains of the medieval vault.
- 3.1.2 To accommodate the construction of a new kitchen and dining area of one of the flats (Fig 3) the floor level of an existing garage was removed and lowered. The remnants of the medieval vault in the adjoining property was fenced off, with a buffer of 1.5m maintained in front of the wall. The existing concrete floor was broken up, and then excavated by mini-digger using both toothed and toothless grading bucket, dependent on the nature of the material being removed. All groundworks were undertaken under close archaeological supervision. The excavation locations are also shown on Figure 3.
- 3.1.3 Removal of the existing floor levels and further excavation revealed features of archaeological interest. Work was halted to allow the on-site archaeologist to examine, fully record and excavate these features, prior to groundworks continuing. The excavated area was on average 1.75m deep.
- 3.1.4 The exposed archaeological features and deposits were recorded on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50, as appropriate). All areas were photographed using high resolution (10mp+) digital photography. Written records were produced using AW recording systems.
- 3.1.5 The on-site archaeological work was undertaken by Jerry Bond. The overall management of the project was undertaken by Philip Poucher.
- 3.1.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation. A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure, as laid out in the WSI (Appendix V).

3.2 Finds

- 3.2.1 Finds were recovered by hand and bagged by context number during the course of the watching brief.

3.3 Palaeo-environmental Evidence

- 3.2.2 No deposits suitable for sampling were encountered during the fieldwork.

4 Results of the Watching Brief

4.1 Description (Figures 3-4; Plates 1-20)

- 4.1.1 An uneven natural grey-brown bedrock (014) was exposed at a depth of approximately 1.5m below the original concrete surface. Wall [001] was revealed immediately below the modern concrete surface, and was found to have been constructed directly onto the natural bedrock approximately 1.5m down. Wall [001] was a roughly-faced stone wall of random rubble coursing, bonded with lime mortar and crushed stone and clay infilling. It was visible for 3.5m in length on a SSW-NNE alignment, being 1m in width and 0.8m in height. The northern end of the wall had been truncated. The masonry stones vary in size from 0.2m x 0.2m to 1m x 1m. From the style of construction and its spatial association with the remnants of a medieval vaulted cellar wall (wall [010]) visible beyond the excavated area to the west, wall [001] would appear to be also medieval in date. The wall is largely rendered with a lime mortar (005), and patched with a red clay infill (006) measuring 0.2m x 0.3m x 0.3m, from which two sherds of medieval to early post-medieval pottery were recorded. Both sherds of pottery came from the same vessel, although lime mortar adhering to the fracture joint indicates it was broken just prior to be added to the wall. Deposit (006) is a repair of wall [001], therefore likely to be a post-construction deposit, but contemporary with the use of the wall. Deposit (007) was a further later infill of wall [001], consisting of crushed stone packing between the stones.
- 4.1.2 The remnants of the medieval vaulted cellar to the west, beyond the excavated area, was recorded as wall [010]. This comprised a wall of roughly dressed masonry blocks of variable size, built in irregular coursing with a lime mortar bonding. This wall also lay on an SSW-NNE alignment. The upper courses of this wall projected in a curve to the east, towards the line of wall [001].
- 4.1.3 To the north-west of wall [001] the natural grey-brown bedrock (014) was overlain by a mottled white, brown and grey silty-clay with mortar flecks (013), 0.2m in thickness and covering an area of at least 2m by 3.8m. This butted up against wall [001] but elsewhere extended beyond the limits of the excavated area. This deposit appeared to infill and level out the underlying uneven bedrock, and therefore function as a make-up deposit for an overlying floor (012). This floor was constructed of grey stone paving slabs, between 0.2m x 0.4m and 0.6m x 0.3m in size, around 0.08m thick. The paving slabs only remained in part. This floor deposit was overlain by a mottled light grey and dark brown silty-clay (008) with mortar flecks, ash and charcoal. One small fragment of animal bone, and two sherds of pottery were recovered from this deposit. The pottery, both from a similar, if not the same vessel, appears to date to a general early to mid post-medieval period. This deposit was up to 0.15m in thickness, extending across the excavated area, and acted as a make-up layer for another floor level (003) above. Floor (003) was a very compact mid-brown layer of crushed stone dust and clay, 0.2m in thickness, which extended 2m east to west and 2.8m north to south across the northern half of the site. This appears to have formed a rather crude rammed earth floor. Where this floor butted against wall [001] remnants of the later wall infilling deposit (007) was seen to overlie this floor surface. This floor was overlain by a thin spread of compacted very dark brown silty-loam with ash and cinders (004). This deposit was irregularly spread 2m east to west and 0.6m north to south. Modern concrete flooring and make-up deposits (009) lay directly on top of deposit (004).
- 4.1.4 The south-eastern side of the site was bounded by a brick wall [011] of the extant building, a 19th or 20th century structure. The construction of this wall had removed all deposits on the south-eastern side of wall [001].

4.2 Finds (Appendix IV)

- 4.2.1 Two fragments of pottery came from deposit (006), being from the same vessel, of red earthenware with rock tempering, badly fired with internal green glaze and yellow slip decoration. This pottery dates from the late medieval to early post-medieval period. Two further fragments of pottery came from deposit (008), both from a similar, if not the same vessel. This was of a thin red earthenware with small quartz tempering with an internal yellow-green glaze. This pottery likely dates from a more general early to mid post-medieval period.
- 4.2.2 One small fragment of bone was also recovered from deposit (008), comprising a rib fragment of a small animal, possibly sheep.

5 Interpretation and Conclusion

5.1 Overall Interpretation

- 5.1.1 The groundwork revealed archaeological deposits lying directly underneath the modern concrete floor surface of the garage. Stratigraphically the earliest feature recorded was the remains of a masonry, lime-mortar bonded and rendered, wall [001]. This wall was built directly on to the underlying bedrock. A later repair patch within the wall, represented by deposit (006), contained fragments of late medieval to early post-medieval pottery. This would suggest the wall is contemporary with a vaulted medieval cellar wall [010], on the same alignment, visible 4.8m to the west. Therefore wall [001] represents the truncated remains of the side wall to a vaulted cellar.
- 5.1.2 The area between these two walls could then be considered to be the interior of a cellar. Directly overlying the uneven bedrock floor was deposit (013), which appears to have been used to level off the base, upon which survived the remnants of a stone-slab floor (012). This presumably represents the original cellar floor, and is therefore likely to be medieval in date. It would appear this floor then became too uneven, as it was then covered by another, relatively thin, make-up deposit (008) for a rather cruder compacted earthen floor (003). Fragments of pottery from within the make-up deposit (008) would suggest a broad early to mid post-medieval date for this new floor.
- 5.1.3 There is little indication as to when this cellar went of use. Modern (20th century) rubble lay directly on top of floor surface (003), upon which the concrete floor of the garage was laid. The concrete floor lay directly on top of the truncated remains of wall [001]. Immediately to the southeast of this wall a 20th century brick basement wall had been inserted, removing any potential further earlier cellar remains to the east of wall [001].

5.2 Conclusion

- 5.2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in March 2017 during groundworks associated with the renovation of properties to the rear of 46 High Street, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, centred on NGR SN1346300479. The work was undertaken as part of a Condition of the planning permission for the work, planning application number NP/16/0331/FUL. The local planning authority is the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA).

- 5.2.2 The site lies close to the centre of the medieval town of Tenby. The remains of a medieval vaulted cellar have been incorporated into the boundary wall of the property that defines the western edge of the development area. The watching brief was in part undertaken to ensure this existing wall remained unaffected by the development works.
- 5.2.3 Groundworks revealed the truncated remains of a masonry wall that appear to represent part of the medieval vaulted cellar associated with the existing vaulted cellar wall remains in the adjacent property wall. The excavated wall was built directly on top of the bedrock, and late medieval to early post-medieval pottery was recovered from a repair patch within the wall remains. Both walls would indicate a cellar 4.8m wide, with a vaulted ceiling. An original stone-slab cellar floor surface was also revealed, which along with an underlying make-up deposit, was sat directly on the bedrock. This floor surface was in turn overlaid by a later floor of compacted earth, the underlying make-up deposit for this earthen floor contained fragments of early to mid post-medieval pottery. Modern material lay directly on top of this later floor surface and the truncated wall remains. Further modern development had also removed any further cellar remains to the east of the excavated cellar wall.

5.3 Storage and Curation

- 5.3.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017 (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales).

6 Bibliography and References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014, *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

British Geological Survey Viewer, 2017, Accessed 10/3/17
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Pryce, H, 1998, *Literacy in Medieval Celtic Societies*. Cambridge University Press

Soulsby, I & Jones, D, 1975, *Historic Towns of South Pembrokeshire*

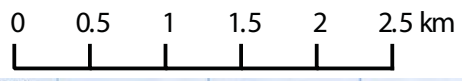
Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX I: Figures



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

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 10005111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey



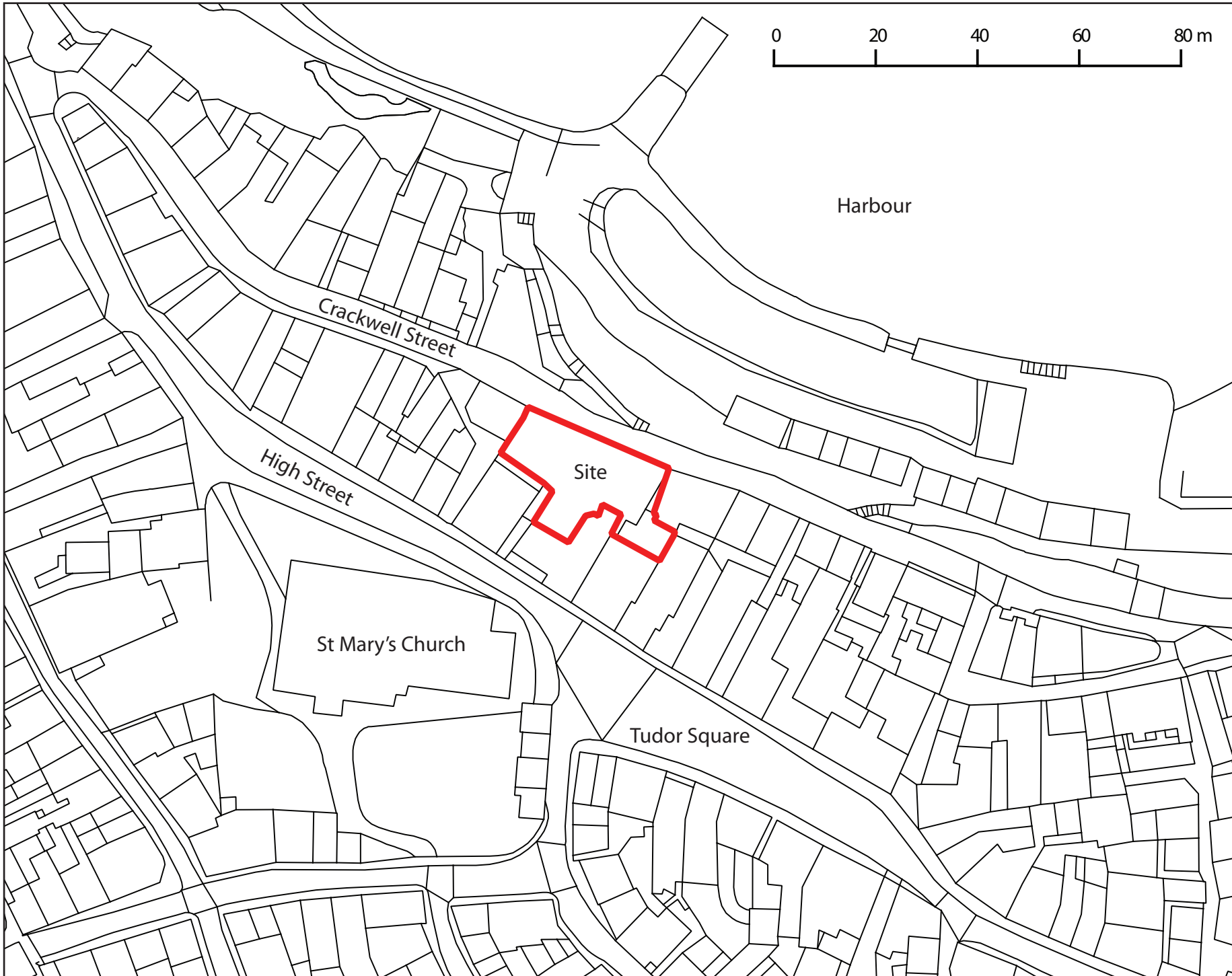


Figure 2: Site location plan
1:1000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

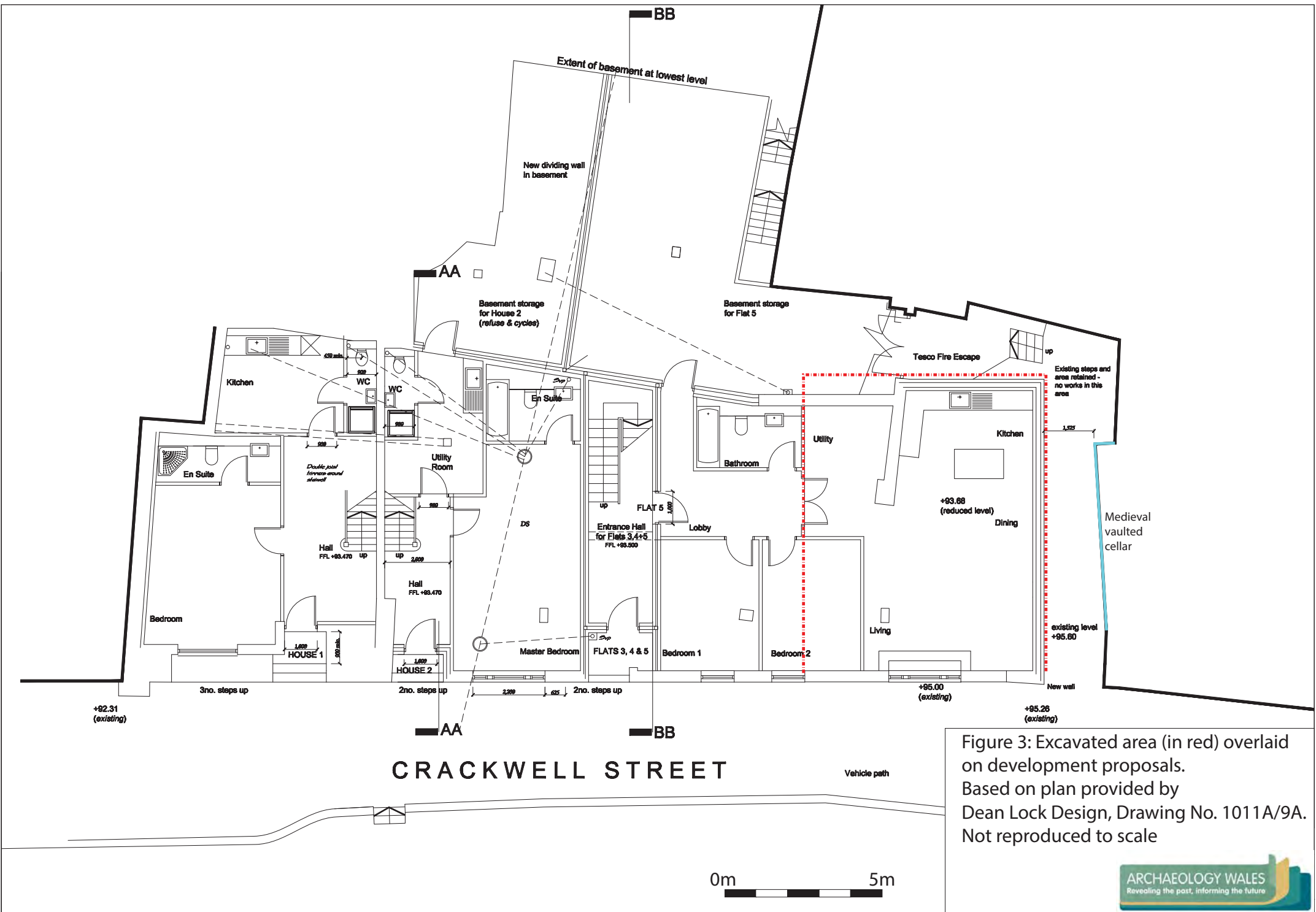
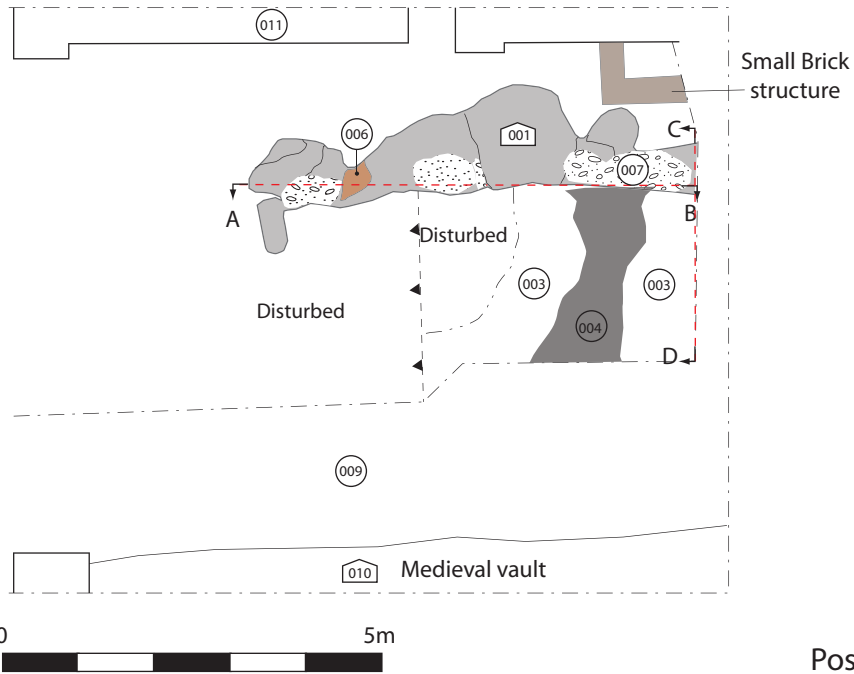


Figure 3: Excavated area (in red) overlaid on development proposals. Based on plan provided by Dean Lock Design, Drawing No. 1011A/9A. Not reproduced to scale



Mid-excavation plan of development site showing Wall [001] and Floor surface (003)



Post-excavation plan of lower Floor surface (012) uncovered under Floor surface (003)

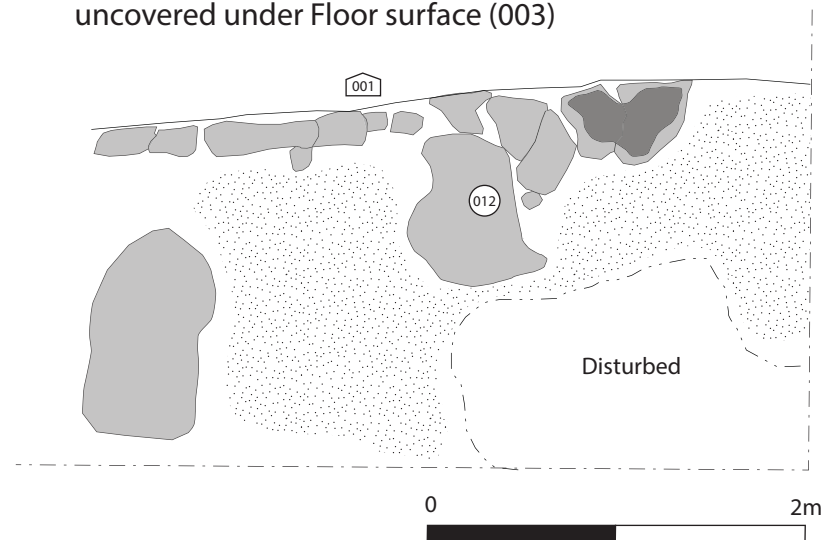
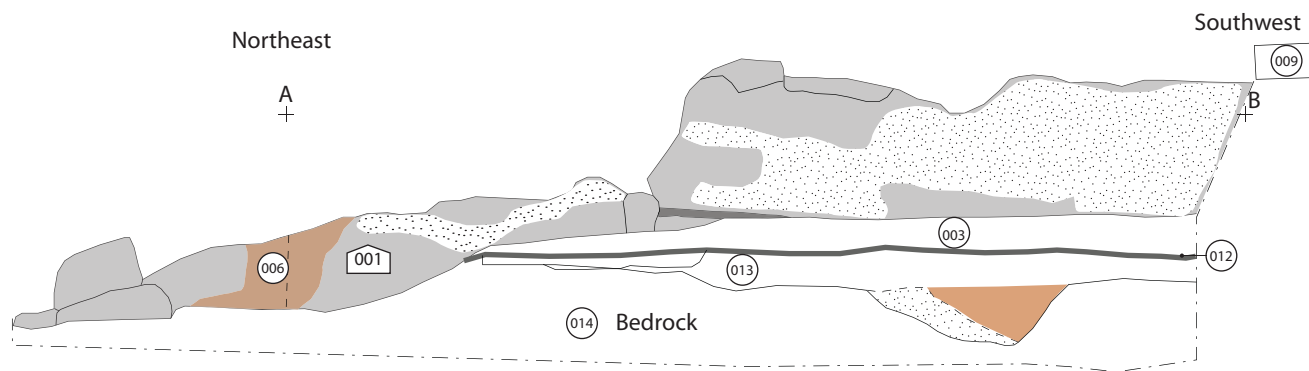


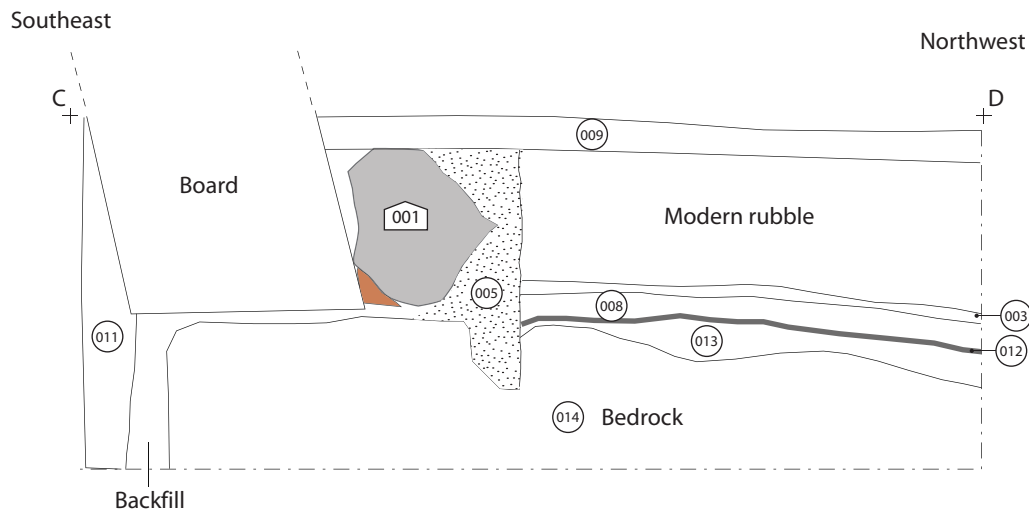
Figure 4
Mid and post-excavation plans of development area

Scale: 1:40 & 1:100 @ A4

Section of Wall [001] and Floor surfaces (003) & (012)



Section through Floor surfaces (003) & (012)



Key

- Stone
- Crushed brown stone
- Mortar
- Red clay



Figure 5
Sections showing Wall (001) and Floor surfaces (003) & (012)

Scale: 1:40 @ A4

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX II: Plates



Plate 1. The Site, works commencing. Looking southwest.



Plate 2. Location of Site. Looking northwest.



Plate 3. Discovery of Wall (001).
Looking north-northeast.



Plate 4. Upper section of Wall (001). Looking east. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 5. View of Wall (001). Looking north-northeast. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 6. View of Wall (001). Looking south-southwest. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 7. View of Wall (001). Looking south. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 8. View of section of Wall (001). Looking east. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 9. View of Wall (001) and floor (003). Looking southeast. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 8. View of Wall (001) and floor (003). Looking south. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 11. View of Wall (001) and lower Floor (012). Looking east-northeast. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 12. View of Wall (001) and lower Floor (012). Looking southeast. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 13. View of Floor (003) and rubble section. Looking south. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 14. View of Floor (003) and rubble section. Looking south. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 15. View of post-excavation against Wall (001). Looking southeast. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 16. View of post-excavation against Wall (01). Looking south. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 17. Post-excavation of Wall (001). Looking south. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 18. Post-excavation of Wall (001). Looking south. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 19. Post-excavation of Wall (001). Looking west. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 20. Post-excavation of site, goundworks complete. Looking south. Scales 1m & 2m

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX III:
Context List

Context Descriptions

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions (Length x width x thickness)
001	Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masonry wall Linear in plan, orientated SSW – NNE. Vertical Built of roughly faced, undressed masonry in random rubble coursing. Stones from 0.2m x 0.3m x 0.3m, up to 1m x 1m Lime mortar bonding, with crushed stone and clay infill. Lime Mortar render on west face. 	3.5m long, 1m wide, 0.8m high.
002	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction cut for 001 No specific cut visible – wall built directly on bedrock surface. 	
003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compacted earth floor Very compact, mid-brown crushed stone-dust & clay No finds 	2.8m long, 2m wide, 0.2m thick
004	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Layer Fairly compact, very dark brown clay-silt Abundant, small ash/cinder fragments No finds 	2m long, 0.6m wide, 0.03m thick
005	Wall (Pt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wall render Very compact, light grey lime mortar Occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions No finds 	
006	Deposit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wall repair Moderate, dark red clay No inclusions 2 x fragments medieval/early post-medieval pottery 	0.2m by 0.2m, 0.03m thick
007	Deposit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wall repair Fairly compact, dark brown silty-sand (crushed stone) Common, small-medium stone No finds 	Variable
008	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floor make-up deposit Moderate, mottled light grey and dark brown silty-clay Common, small mortar flecks. Common small charcoal flecks. Rare small sub-angular stone. 2 x fragments of early/mid post-medieval pottery 1 x fragment animal bone (sheep rib?) 	2m long, 0.5m wide, 0.15m thick
009	Deposit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modern garage floor Concrete slab overlying mixed modern building rubble 	Across site, 0.7m to 0.9m thick

010	Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extant medieval vaulted cellar wall • Linear in plan, orientated north – south. Vertical, with beginnings of westward vault at top. • Built of roughly dressed and undressed masonry in random rubble coursing. Stones variable in size. • Bonded in lime mortar. Projecting vault capped in concrete. 	
011	Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extant brick wall of building. • Linear in plan, orientated NNW – SSW. Vertical. • Brick-built, alternate courses of stretcher and header. • Cement bonding. 	
012	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slab floor • Compact, dark grey sandy-silt • Abundant, large-very large (0.3m x 0.3m x 0.08m) flat stone slabs, horizontally laid with smoothed/worn surface. Common, small mortar fragments • No finds 	3.8m long, 0.3m wide, 0.08m thick
013	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floor make-up deposit • Moderate, mottled light grey to mid brown silty-clay • Abundant, small lime mortar flecks. Common, small – medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	3.8m long, 2m wide, 0.2m thick
014	Bedrock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedrock • Solid bedrock, mid grey to reddish brown, undulating surface. 	Across site

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX IV:
Finds Catalogue

Archaeology Wales Ltd.
Finds catalogue High Street, Tenby

Site code: HST/16/WB

Number	Context	Description	Amount	Weight (g)	Kept/Disc.
Pottery					
	006	Red earthenware, grit inclusions. Int.green glaze. Med/early post-med	2	117	Kept
	008	Fine red earthenware, quartz inclusions. Int.green glaze. Ealy/mid post-med	2	21	Kept
Bone					
	008	Rib fragment (sheep?)	1	2	Disc
		Total finds:			
		Pottery	4		
		Bone	1		
		Total:	5		

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX V: WSI

Archaeology Wales Ltd

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes SY18 6BN

T: 01686 440371

E: info@arch-wales.co.uk

www.arch-wales.co.uk

Written Scheme of Investigation
For an Archaeological Watching Brief

46 High Street, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Prepared for:
Kim Walker

Project No: 2475

October 2016

Archaeology Wales Limited
The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street, Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6BN
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk



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

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100051111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

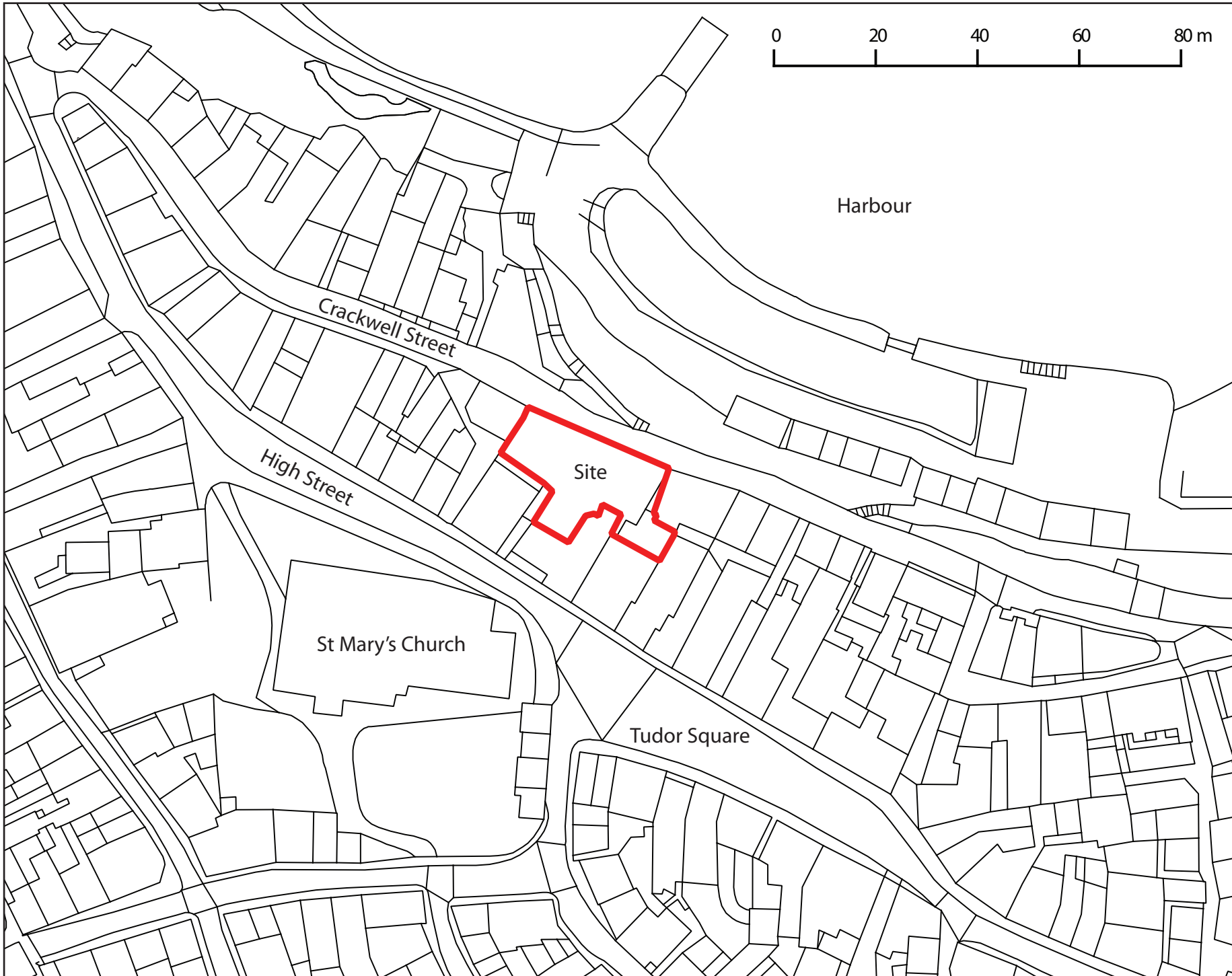
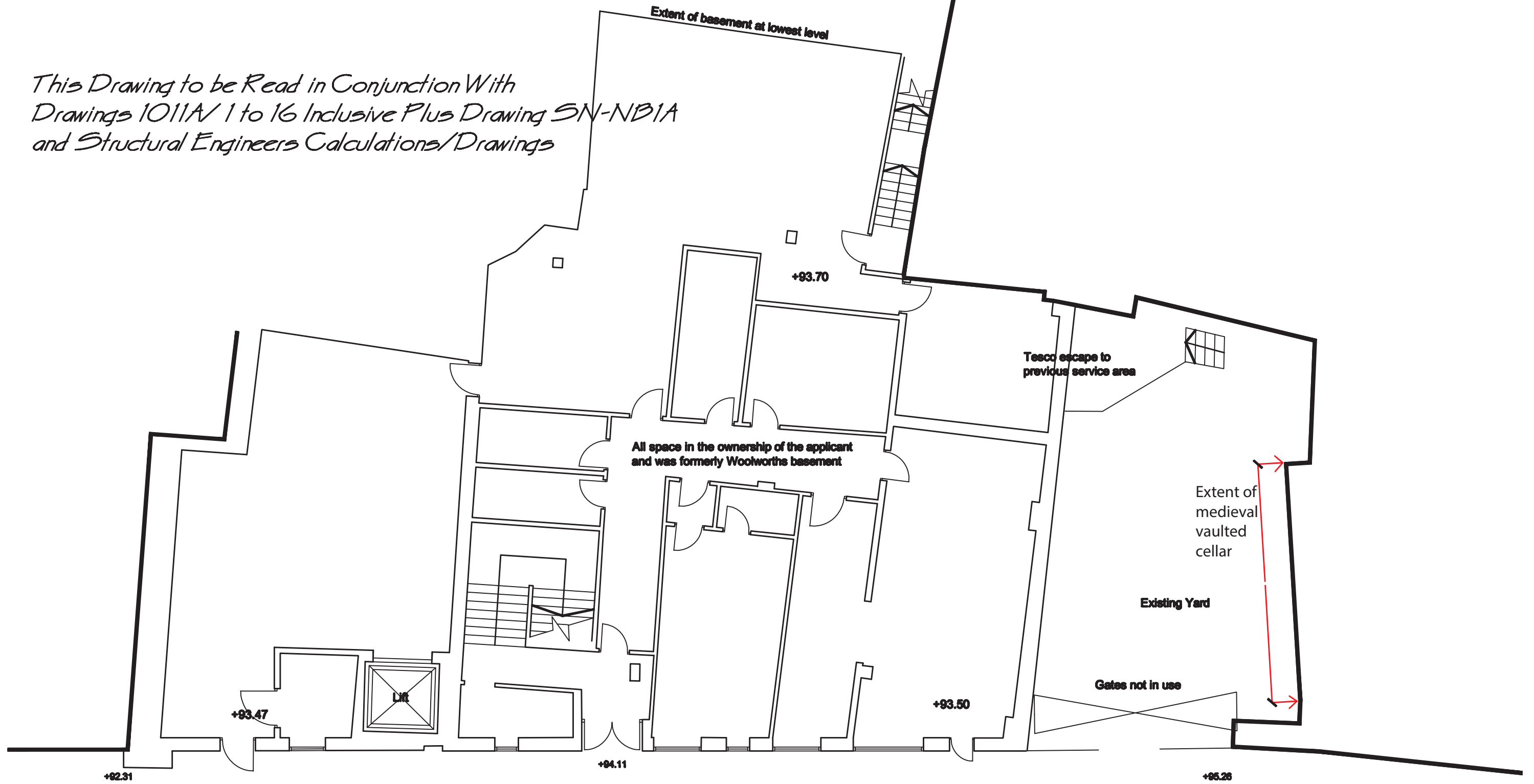


Figure 2: Site location plan
1:1000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

*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 OA3 Nov. 2015 Dwg. No. 1011A I3

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX VI: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Land at the rear of 46 High Street, Tenby, Pembrokeshire

Site Name:	High Street Tenby
Site Code:	HST/16/WB
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	SN1346300479
Site Type:	Brown Field
Project Type:	Watching brief
Project Manager:	Phil Poucher
Project Dates:	March 2017
Categories Present:	Medieval -Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	Scolton Manor Museum, Haverfordwest
Number of Finds Boxes:	NA
Location of Finds:	NA
Museum Reference:	NA
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes, SY18 6BN

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houston MCifA & Jill Houlston

Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales)

Registered Office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers

9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY