

Masterplan for Kiln Park Holiday Centre, Tenby, Pembrokeshire Historic Environment Assessment



Report by: Trysor

For: Bourne Leisure Ltd

Revised January 2017



Masterplan for Kiln Park Holiday Centre, Tenby, Pembrokeshire Historic Environment Assessment

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2015/477

For: Bourne Leisure Ltd

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Cover photograph: The eastern bank of kilns, ID number 27, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (PE436) and a Listed Building (16919), looking east

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DYDDIAD 30^{ain} Ionawr 2017

DATE 30th January 2017

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

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

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

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List of Amendments made to April 2016 Draft to create this final version of the report.

Paragraph	Page No.	Amendment
	Cover	Title and date amended
	Inside cover	Title and date amended
	Sign-off sheet	Tithe and date amended
	Content page	Page numbers amended.
1.1	1	Amended to explain the removal of Area A from the assessment
1.1	1	Additional points added 1.1.2 – 1.1.4
1.2	1	Masterplan Version number amended
5.1	4	Reference to “9 areas” amended to “8 areas”
6.2.3	6	Paragraph 6.2.3 removed as it dealt solely with Area A
7.3.1	9	PPW 8 amended to PPW 9
7.3.3	9	Amended to state that TAN24 is due for publication in Spring 2017
Table 1	10	Changed to update the details of PPW and publication date for revised TAN24 have changed
7.6.5	12	PPW 8 amended to PPW 9 and a new quote from PPW 9 added, to replace the original quote from PPW 8.
11.2.1	26	Masterplan Version number amended
11.3	26	Masterplan Version number amended
11.16	32	Reference to Area A removed
12.2	33	This point originally related to Area A but that has been removed and the point now relates to Area B. All subsequent paragraphs in point 12 have been renumbered accordingly e.g. 12.3 now relates to Area C instead of Area B etc.
12.11	37	This point now deals with the proposed new footpath to Salterns Car Park, which was originally discussed in association with Area A
13.3.1	38	Reference to Area A has been removed. 13.3.1 now refers to Area B. All subsequent paragraphs in point 13 have been renumbered accordingly e.g. 13.3.2 now relates to Area C instead of Area B etc.
13.3.11	40	This point now deals with the proposed new footpath to Salterns Car Park, which was originally discussed in association with Area A
ID number 44	93	Reference to Area A has been removed and text edited accordingly
ID number 54	103	Reference to Area A has been removed and text edited accordingly
Appendix E	107	Latest version of Masterplan Map (version N) included
Photo 2	111	Amended to remove reference to Area A
Photo 3	113	Amended to remove reference to Area A

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1. Summary

- 1.1 This document is a revision of the original historic environment assessment undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed redevelopment of parts of the holiday park complex at Kiln Park, Tenby, Pembrokeshire.
 - 1.1.1 The original document has been subject to a revision in response to the decision by the client to remove plans for the redevelopment or alteration of one of 9 areas within Kiln Park Holiday Park.
 - 1.1.2 The original 9 areas were identified as Areas A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I & J, but Area A has been withdrawn from the redevelopment and all reference to it has been therefore removed from this document.
 - 1.1.3 In November 2016, Planning Policy Wales was updated to version 9 and the document has been amended accordingly.
 - 1.1.4 This document includes alterations to the layout of the remaining 8 areas within the park, labelled Areas B, C, D, E, F, G, H & J on the Revision N Masterplan, included in Appendix C.
- 1.2 Trysor has worked with Bourne Leisure Ltd to identify possible physical and visual impacts on the historic environment and individual historic assets within the Kiln Park Holiday Centre. Discussions were also held with Polly Groom of Cadw to seek guidance in relation to scheduled and listed structures within Kiln Park. As a result, the Revision N Masterplan for the proposed development has taken into account suggested mitigation to remove or reduce any such impacts.
- 1.3 Two field visits were undertaken to examine the site of the proposed development and record previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.4 The assessment has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1km in radius, focused on SN1236000226, the centre of the proposed redevelopment. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.
 - 1.4.1 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 1km radius assessment area. These are the two banks of limekilns at Kiln Park (ID numbers 26 & 27; SAM number PE436) and the ruined windmill tower which also stands close to the boundary of Kiln Park (ID number 1; SAM number PE439).
 - 1.4.2 There would be no impact on windmill tower ID number 1, PE439. There would be a Low, indirect, visual impact on limekilns ID Numbers 26 & 27, PE436, with a Low impact on their setting. Amendments to the original proposal for Area F have lowered the

impact and the redevelopment will now take place further away from the limekilns, preserving open ground from where key views of the structures are gained.

1.4.3 There are 28 listed buildings within a 1km radius of the proposed development, including the three Scheduled Ancient Monuments described in 1.4.1. Only the bank of limekilns, PE436, would be affected, experiencing a Low, indirect, visual impact, with a Low impact on their setting. None of the other listed buildings would experience any impacts from the redevelopment.

1.5 There is no surface evidence, or documentary or cartographic evidence, to suggest that any buried archaeological features exist at the proposed development site. However, in view of the history of the land as a reclaimed coastal estuary, there is potential for the survival of evidence of buried river channels and associated human activity within the areas proposed for redevelopment.

1.6 There is some uncertainty regarding the landscape history of the land within the Kiln Park Holiday Centre, particularly since it was reclaimed from the tidal estuary. In view of this, some archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in relation to this application. A watching brief on groundworks for utility trenches and roads where required might be considered appropriate mitigation, sufficient to establish the stratigraphy and character of buried soils in each area and record any archaeological features. This can help improve the understanding of the development of the modern landscape within the Holiday Centre and any associated human activity.

1.7 The groundworks on any new caravan bases would be very shallow and would not require any archaeological mitigation.

2. Copyright

2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 3 and 6 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 Bourne Leisure Ltd of 1 Park Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 4YL commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed re-development of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre, Tenby.

3.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2014) was used to write the specification that guided the methodology for the assessment. The specification, see Appendix A, was approved by the Planning Archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

4. The proposed development

4.1 The development site is the existing Kiln Park Holiday Centre, Tenby, centred on SN1236000226, see Figure 1 and Appendix C.

4.2 The impact of the initial redevelopment plan was assessed and following team discussions amendments to the design made to mitigate the effect of the change to the layout of the Holiday Centre on the setting of nationally important historic assets.

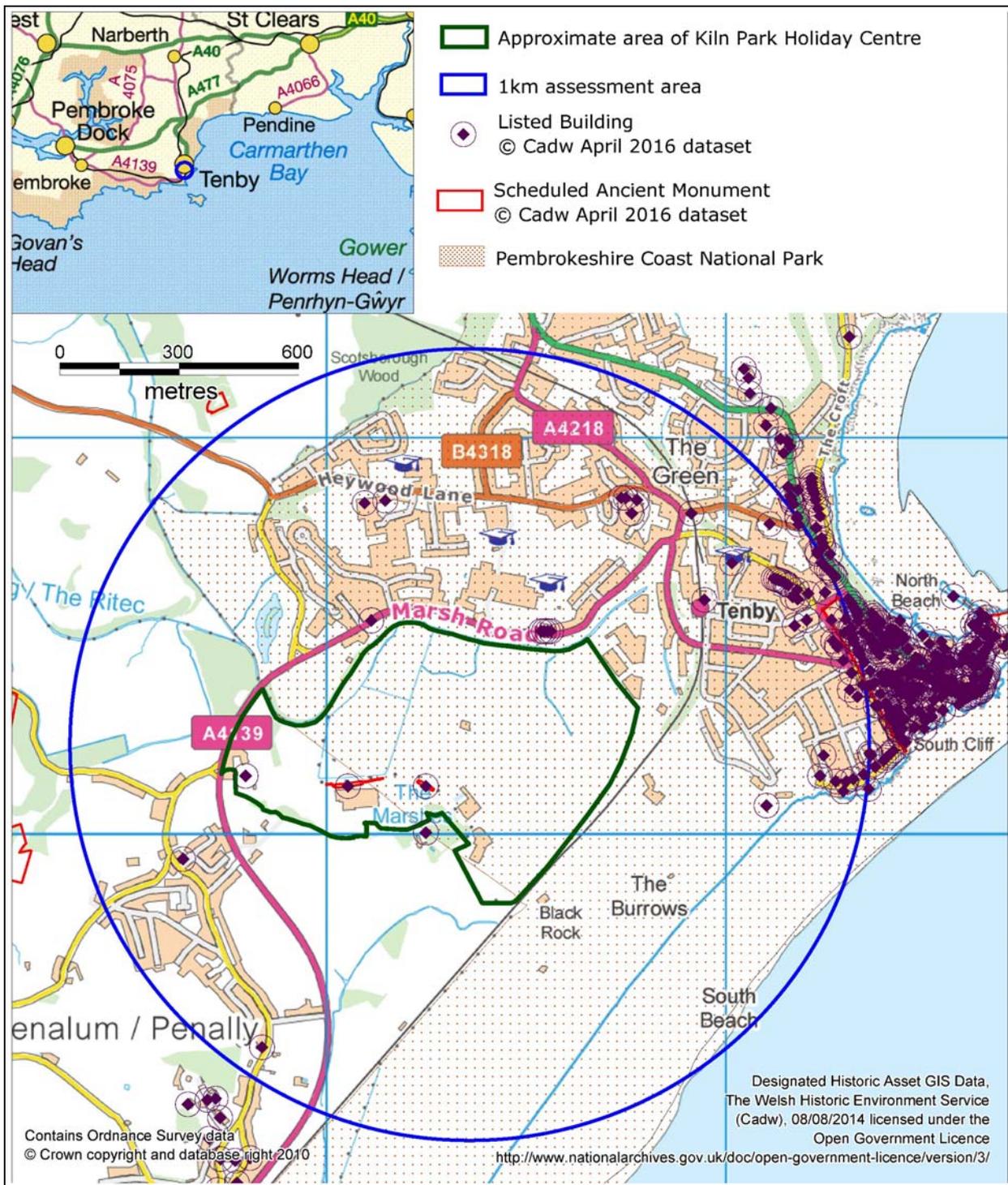


Figure 1: Location of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre, showing the 1km radius assessment area.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 1km radius centred on SN1236000226, the approximate centre of Kiln Park Holiday Centre, was chosen for the initial assessment of all recorded historic assets. Each of 8 areas proposed for redevelopment were considered, see Appendix C. Historic assets were excluded and removed from the final project database if there was no intervisibility between the redeveloped areas of the Holiday Centre and the historic asset, according to ZTVs, and there could also be no impact on setting.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 1km assessment.
- 5.3 A previous report for the Holiday Centre written in 1992 by Heather James of Dyfed Archaeological Trust was used as well as other documentary sources including 19th and 20th century newspaper articles.
- 5.4 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the Penally parish tithe map of 1842 and accompanying tithe schedule of 1841.
- 5.5 Two site visits were made to the proposed redevelopment site, and the surrounding area. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the redevelopment proposal were searched for, and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.6 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2009, were used to inform the assessment as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection and the historic photos online from the Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales, in particular those dating to 1969. Oblique shots from 1921, 1937 and 1950 from Britain from Above website were also consulted.
- 5.7 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used to assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting, as well as a ZTV created by Trysor.
- 5.8 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.9 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.
- 5.10 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.

- 5.11 Each of the records in the final assessment 1km dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each site was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 3. These terms are used in line with the regional Historic Environment Record and the " Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process" (Cadw/CCW, 2007, p.17). Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.
- 5.12 Sites of Minor Importance, or Locally Important but in a very poor condition/destroyed, were not assessed further unless there would be a direct impact on them.
- 5.13 The term "Locally Important" as used in this assessment should not be confused with the term "Building of Local Importance" adopted by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority in Policy 14 their Local Development Plan.

The use of the term "Local Importance" in the Local Development Plan reflects an increasing trend to try to identify and highlight buildings and structures which would not meet the criteria of "National Importance" but which are thought worthy of preservation or interpretation. This is a stand-alone policy adopted by the National Park.

The significance of buildings, structures or archaeological features in Wales are assessed by heritage practitioners according in line with the Regional HER and Cadw/CCW guidelines i.e. adopting the categories Minor Importance, Local Importance, Regional Importance and National Importance.

Therefore buildings, structures or archaeological features defined as being "Locally Important" in the historic environment record would not necessarily meet the criteria used by the National Park to define a Building of Local Importance worthy of protection. For example, the Kiln Park Holiday Centre Shop (ID number 45) is defined for the purposes of this assessment as being of "Local Importance" (i.e. it is not of Minor Importance, nor of Regional or National Importance), but it would not be considered worthy of preservation.

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

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

- 5.14 The Direct and Indirect impact on the remaining historic assets was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taking into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact.

6. The Development Site

6.1 The development site is found within the Kiln Park Holiday Centre complex, which is situated on low-lying, former marshland and sand dunes in a coastal location, to the east of Penally, Pembrokeshire. Kiln Park includes the limestone crag which was historically exploited by the Black Rock Limestone Quarry and an area of former meadow and pastureland to the north, which was reclaimed from a tidal estuary during the 19th century. The highest point of the surviving crag around the former Black Rock Quarries site lies 20 metres above sea level. The lowest land is found along the northern edge of the holiday complex, close to the Ritec stream, where the land falls to 3 metres above sea level.

6.2 The proposed development site is underlain by sedimentary rocks of Carboniferous date. These are primarily limestones of the Pembroke Limestone Group, which were laid down in warm, shallow seas between 326 and 359 million years ago, which include the fossils of shells and corals. The eastern side of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre is underlain by undifferentiated rocks which date to the Upper Devonian and Lower Carboniferous periods, between 299 and 416 million years ago, including both limestones and argillaceous rocks.

6.2.1 Kiln Park lies in a coastal location and to the east, along the coastline, is an area of blown sand which is of Quaternary date, up to 3 million years old. These deposits form the area known as The Burrows, which was characterised by sand dunes but has been considerably altered in modern times by the creation of Tenby Golf Course. Development Areas H and B fall within this area of blown sand.

6.2.2 The northern and western parts of the Kiln Park complex overlie alluvial deposits of Quaternary age, which have built up in the Ritec estuary during the past 2 million years, which will include clay, silt, sand and gravel. Development Areas C, D, E, F, & J fall within this area.

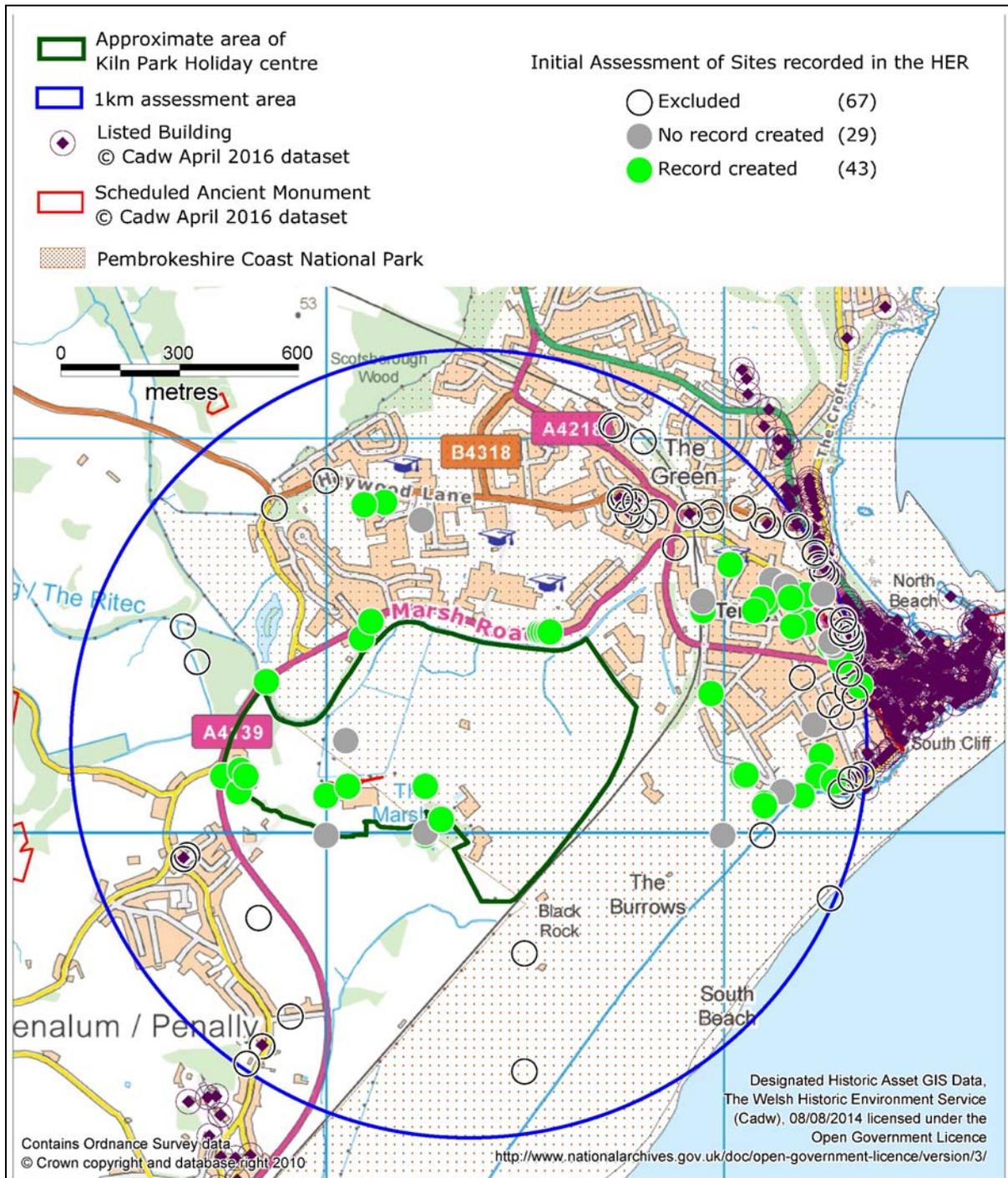
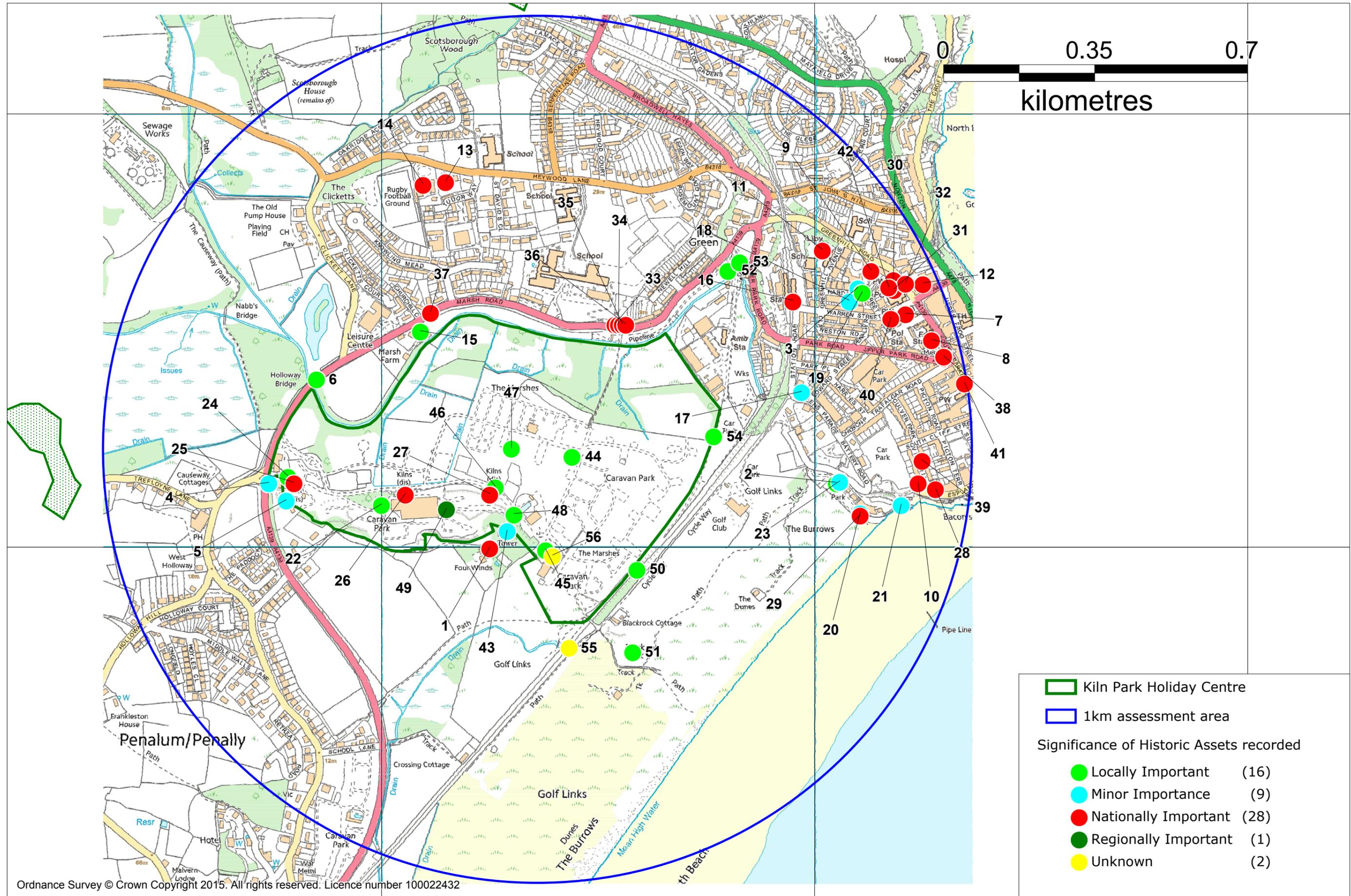


Figure 2: Historic assets excluded from further assessment as no intervisibility, and no impact on setting. Further details in section 10.



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Figure 3: The 1km assessment area showing significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

7. Planning Policy Context

7.1 UK Legislation

1.1.1 UK legislation relating to archaeology and to Scheduled Ancient Monuments is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Legislation regarding buildings of special architectural or historic interest is contained in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Section 66 of the 1990 Act is of relevance to the Kiln Park Holiday Centre application as it states that special regard must be given by the decision maker in the exercise of planning functions to the desirability of preserving a Listed Building and its setting.

7.2 Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016

7.2.1 This new act was given Royal Assent on March 21st 2016. Some sections of the Act, including amendments to both the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), give new powers to the Welsh Ministers to make regulations in relation to Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings and came into force on March 21st 2016. No guidance or technical advice notes have been issued at present.

7.3 Planning Policy, Advice and Guidance

7.3.1 Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Government, Version 9, 2016) draws attention to desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting, whether scheduled or not, when determining a planning application. It also states that there should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation of Listed Buildings and their settings

7.3.2 More detailed advice and guidance on procedures is currently contained in Welsh Office Circular 60/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology' (December 1996) and 61/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas' (December 1996).

7.3.3 It should be noted that the Welsh Government have indicated that they will replace Welsh Office Circulars 60/96 and 61/96 with a new Technical Advice note (TAN 24: Historic Environment being prepared for publication in Spring 2017).

Title of Policy, Guidance or Act	Current Status
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	In force, amended in March 2016
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	In force, amended in March 2016
Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2016)	Partially in force as of March 2016
Planning Policy Wales, Version 9 (2016)	In force. Chapter 6 (The Historic Environment) of relevance.
Welsh Office Circular 60/96: Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology (1996)	In force. To be replaced by TAN24 in Spring 2017.
Welsh Office Circular 61/96: Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas (1996)	In force. To be replaced by TAN24 in Spring 2017.
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24 (forthcoming)	In preparation

Table 1: Relevant Planning Policies, Guidance and Acts

7.4 Pembrokeshire Local Development Plan

7.4.1 Pembrokeshire County Council's Local Development Plan was adopted in 2013 and is valid until 2021. The relevant policy guidance in the document is GN.38, Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment. This states that:

"Development that affects sites and landscapes of architectural and/or historical merit or archaeological importance, or their setting, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would protect or enhance their character and integrity."

7.5 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan

7.5.1 The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority adopted their Local Development Plan in 2010 and it will remain in force until 2021. The Local Development Plan has a section (4.69) on the Historic Environment, which gives guidance on where information can be accessed.

7.5.2 Policies 13 and 14 of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority Local Development Plan respectively deal with "Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens" and the "Protection of Buildings of Local Importance."

7.5.3 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority have also issued supplementary guidance on Historic Environment (Archaeology) in 2011. It is not part of the Local Development Plan, but has been adopted by

the Park Authority and has "significant weight" in planning decisions within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority.

7.5.4 It is the policy of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority to ensure archaeological protection and, where possible, enhancement, is in line with the principles and detailed requirements of Welsh Office Circular 60/96.

7.6 Settings of Historic Assets in Wales: General Principles

7.6.1 The importance of giving consideration to the setting of historic assets is outlined in several key documents produced by Cadw in recent years.

7.6.2 A useful statement on the importance of setting to an historic asset in Wales is included in the Technical Annex of *A Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process* (revised, 2nd edition) (Cadw & CCW 2007, p.20). This includes revisions to the assessment process (ASIDOHL2). This states that:

"The importance of 'setting' is a well-established criterion in the assessment of the significance of impact of development on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings... There is no statutory definition of setting, but it could be considered as having two principal dimensions. Firstly, there is the immediate or essential setting which, in the case of a building, would be the ancillary land used with it or the curtilage. Secondly, there is the wider setting that, in the case of a building, may or may not be legally attached to it, may or may not be used with it, and is often part of the built environment or part of the countryside. Settings may not be as easily defined for field monuments, but it may be possible to make reasonable inferences based on archaeological, or historical, information. Setting should not be interpreted too narrowly, and for the purposes of this process, impacts on settings will be categorized as 'indirect' impacts."

7.6.3 Cadw, in their *Conservation Principles* (2011, 38), define setting as follows:

"The surroundings in which an historic asset is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape."

7.6.4 Cadw also include setting as an component in any assessment of the significance of historic assets. Significance consists of four 'values': Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value. Aesthetic Value may include "the form of an historic asset, its external appearance and how it lies within its setting."

7.6.5 In 'The Historic Environment', Chapter 6, point 6.5.5, of *Planning Policy Wales* (Welsh Government, 2016), the importance of setting is highlighted;

"Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a significantly damaging effect upon its setting. In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development."

7.6.6 Paragraph 11 of Welsh Office Circular 61/96 deals with the setting of Listed Buildings and states that:

"The setting is often an essential part of a building's character especially if a park, garden or grounds have been laid out to complement its design or function. In addition, the economic viability as well as the character of historic buildings may suffer. They can be robbed of their special interest and of the contribution they make to townscape or the countryside if they become isolated from their surroundings".

7.6.7 It should be noted that Cadw have informally issued advice to heritage professionals in Wales that the guidance currently provided on the setting of heritage assets in England should not be applied to Wales. The guidance given in "Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3" (Historic England, 2015) is only relevant to England's National Planning Policy Framework and is unsuitable for application in the Welsh context, where a different planning regime exists.

8. Kiln Park: Archaeological & Historical Overview

8.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with human activity for any archaeological period earlier than the Medieval period recorded in the HER within a 1km radius of the centre of the proposed re-development site.

8.1.1 There is evidence of a bone cave (ID number 49) at Black Rock, although no evidence of human occupation was found. In August, 1874, the Tenby Observer reported that workmen at the quarry discovered a quantity of bones "30 feet below the surface". These included decayed bones thought to be from the hippopotamus or rhinoceros and included some teeth, of Palaeolithic date. The bones were identified by the Rev. G.N. Smith of Gumfreston, who kept them at his home and offered an opportunity for interested visitors to view them.

8.1.2 Both the HER and the National Monuments Record have records relating to earlier archaeological periods within 1km of the outer boundaries of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre. Most notable are the bone caves at Hoyle's Mouth (PRN 14209; NPRN 304237) and Longbury Bank/Little Hoyle (PRN 13398; NPRN 305459). Excavations within these caves in the late-19th and mid-20th centuries have produced archaeological evidence dating to the Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Romano-British and Early Medieval periods, ample evidence of the time depth to human activity in the landscape surrounding Kiln Park Holiday Centre.

8.1.3 It should be noted that during early prehistory the land around Kiln Park Holiday Centre would have been well inland, as the ancient coastline would have been much further south than at present. It was not until the early Neolithic period, some 6,000 years ago, that sea levels reached their present levels. Evidence of this rise in sea level is found around the Pembrokeshire coastline where the tree stumps of ancient forests, drowned by advancing seas, are sometimes exposed by the tides. Good examples of a drowned forest and associated peat deposits are found further up the coastline to the north-northeast at Amroth and Wiseman's Bridge (recorded in the NMR as NPRNs 524729 & 524789). Another exposure of a submerged forest and peat beds is also found 4km to the southwest at Lydstep (NPRN 524754). Here, the footprints of Mesolithic people (NPRN 416341) and red deer, left in the surface of the peat, have been recorded. The remains of a wild pig, wounded by Mesolithic arrowheads and hidden under a tree trunk, has also been found at Lydstep. This evidence shows that the present foreshore was a wooded area, further inland from the sea edge, during Mesolithic times.

8.1.4 The eastern part of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre lies over the western side of an area of blown sand which was formerly part of The Burrows, an area of coastal sand dunes now detached from the Holiday Centre by the railway line, which was built in 1862-63. During the

construction of the line the Black Rock Railway Bridge was built over a small stream and evidence of a possibly human burial (ID number 55) was uncovered in the sand. The record for this discovery is not detailed, but it seems that a skeleton or partial skeleton of unknown date was found. The significance of the find is not clear, but it is possible that prehistoric or later burials, and other activity, may survive in the area either side of the railway line, possibly buried in or underneath the blown sand.

8.2 The Medieval period (AD 1100 – AD 1539) is not well represented in the HER within a 1 mile radius of the centre of the redevelopment site. Only part of the medieval town walls of Tenby (ID number 41), built in the mid-13th century and rebuilt in the mid-15th century, fall within this radius. The walls defined the limit of the medieval town, which was an important port and defended settlement, protected by Tenby Castle (PRN 3698), which stands on a rocky promontory at the edge of the town.

8.2.1 During Medieval times, the re-development site would have lain within the estuary of the Ritec stream, an area which was covered by tidal waters and accessible to coastal shipping at a small scale.

8.3 The Post Medieval and Industrial period (AD1539 to the present day) is largely represented in the HER by historic assets associated with the development of Tenby. Other records relate to the industrial heritage of the district.

8.3.1 Many listed buildings, mostly private dwellings, are included in the record. These include buildings associated with the expansion of Tenby as a popular seaside resort during the 19th century, when townhouses and villas such as Greenhill House (ID number 11) and Heywood Mount (ID number 14) were built outside the medieval town walls. The growth of tourism to Tenby in the mid-19th century is also reflected by grand buildings built along the sea front, such as the fine South Beach Hotel (ID number 10) on the Esplanade, built as a pair of town houses in the 1870s but later converted into a hotel.

8.3.2 The Belgrave Hotel (ID number 28), also on the Esplanade, is another example of Victorian townhouses which have been converted into a hotel. The central house of three houses which have been joined to create the hotel is said to have been the birthplace of the famous artist Augustus John. Both Augustus John and his sister, the renowned artist Gwen John, are known to have spent some of their early years living at 32, Victoria Street, Tenby (ID number 39). The cultural life of the town is further reflected by buildings such as the former Assembly Rooms (ID number 12), later a theatre and playhouse it is now a listed building. Fine religious buildings, such as the listed Deer Park Baptist Chapel (ID number 42) and Warren Street United Reform Church (ID number 7) also make an important contribution to the streetscape of the town.

8.3.3 A number of important historic assets are recorded which are associated with the industrial heritage of the district and of particular relevance to the proposed development at Kiln Park. As the name implies, the Holiday Centre is located at one of the most important industrial sites in the Tenby and Penally district. Kiln Park incorporates the site of the Black Rock Quarries (ID number 22). This large limestone quarry is thought to have been opened by George Mathias in 1863 or 1864 to produce stone to supply the expanding railway network. Two large bank limekilns (ID numbers 26 & 27) were built at the northern edge of the quarry, where limestone was burned. This produced lime, which could be used to make cement and was also much in demand as an agricultural fertiliser. It is not clear whether lime from Black Rock was sold to the agricultural market or simply used for industrial purposes. Further surviving evidence of the industrial period includes associated features such as the course of the former branch railway (ID number 48), which connected the quarries to the main railway line near Tenby, are also found within the holiday complex. One interesting feature associated with the quarry railway which has also survived is a section of the revetment wall (ID number 46), built along the northern edge of the railway embankment in front of the lime kiln banks at Blackrock Quarry. About 75 metres of this wall survives to the north of the eastern bank limekiln (ID number 27), sufficiently intact to be retained as a historic asset.

9. The Reclamation of The Marsh

- 9.1 The story of the reclamation of marshes along the tidal estuary of the Ritec stream and its conversion into productive farmland during the 19th century, much of which are now occupied by the Kiln Park Holiday Centre, can also be outlined from historical sources.
- 9.2 "The Marsh" is shown on John Butcher's map of 1740 and these salt marshes along the Ritec stream were owned by the Tenby Corporation until the early 19th century. This estuary was shown as Holloway Water on the 1809 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings and even at that time would have flooded with each tide and been accessible to coastal vessels. Indeed, there is evidence that there was a quay and a quay house on the northern side of the estuary, where Marsh Road now runs, during the early part of the 19th century. These may have been associated with Sleeman's Timber Yard (ID number 52). In an article in the Tenby Observer (p.4), dating to 6th April, 1876, it was reported that;

"prior to the enclosure of the Marshes, by a wall built by the late Sir John Owen, Bart., in or about 1811, the sea freely ebbled and flowed over the Marshes in question, and that timber laden vessels and others were in the habit of sailing over these Marshes for the purpose of depositing cargoes of timber at a yard held by one Thomas Sleeman

(deceased), and also for a considerable distance inland for shelter and repairs. "

- 9.3 During the early 19th century, Sir John Owen of Oriulton had apparently purchased the Ritec estuary from Tenby Corporation. He began the process of attempting to drain marshland there and reclaim the land from tidal inundation. He built a wall or embankment (ID number 50), across the mouth of the estuary to prevent tidal flooding. This embankment was not a great success and was eventually breached by the sea in 1826. A report in the *South Wales Daily News* dating to 5th, December 20th, 1876 (p.5) gives an account that is evidence that even after the construction of Owen's embankment, The Marsh was frequently flooded by the tides, allowing ships to continue to access the lower Ritec estuary;

"even after this time the water on the marshes was deep enough for vessels to past up to Sleeman's timber yard' (which was situate near the old railway station), and 'here discharge cargoes of timber. A small portion of the marsh which was reclaimed from the sea at this period was called the Salt Marshes."

- 9.4 Owen ran into financial troubles and sold his interests in the area to Charles Mathias of Lamphey Court. In 1840, Mathias repaired the old embankment and thereafter the tidal inundations were stopped and the marshland to the landward side could be reclaimed. The subsequent improvement of the land at The Marsh means that old river courses may lie below the fields at northern side of the Holiday Centre. Boats and small vessels were moored in the lower reaches of Holloway Water before the area was cut off from the sea in the 1840s. This means that abandoned boats, or even the hulks of coastal vessels could survive below ground, buried in the alluvial silts along the former Ritec estuary.

- 9.5 The Penally parish tithe map, which dates to 1842, gives a very valuable snapshot of the condition of the land now included in the Kiln Park Holiday Centre. The map shows the field system created out of the former marshland within a year or two of the repair of the embankment across the Ritec estuary by Charles Mathias. The accompanying tithe schedule, prepared in 1841, also gives details of land use in the area where the caravan park is now found and also shows that Mathias owned most of the land here.

9.5.1 The tithe survey shows the area later developed as Black Rock Quarries was simply recorded as a "hill", forming a large parcel of pasture land (field parcel 423) along with "sand banks" adjacent to the coastline. The old windmill (ID number 1) is shown within this parcel.

9.5.2 At this time the only evidence of limestone quarrying in the area was found near the present site of Kiln Cottage (which did not exist at that time), where there was a small quarry and two limekilns. The

easternmost of these kilns survives as the listed limekiln (ID number 25) within the Kiln Park complex.

9.5.3 The fields between the "hill" and the Ritec stream to the north were by this time all productive farmland. Several field parcels (413 & 415-420) are named as "Marsh" but have their land use recorded as pasture, meadow or arable land. Field parcel 422 is "Burrows Hill" and was an area of pasture.

9.6 In 1862, construction began on the Pembroke & Tenby Railway. A section of the sea defence built by Sir John Owen and repaired by Charles Mathias was strengthened to create an embankment for the track bed. This line opened between Pembroke and Tenby's original station (ID number 53), to the west of Greenhill House (ID number 11), in July 1863. In the following year the line had been linked to the main South Wales Railway at Whitland and a new station had been built at the site of the present station (ID number 16).

9.7 The use of the area of former marshland, which was historically known as The Marsh, and is now largely occupied by the Kiln Park Holiday Centre, is not easily charted. It is evident that drainage of The Marsh was already underway in the early 19th century, as evidenced by Sir John Owen's construction of an embankment across the Ritec estuary. Another embankment or 'causeway' (PRN 8004) still partly survives in fields to the west of the main entrance into the Kiln Park Holiday Centre. This embankment would have been built at an earlier date to reclaim land higher up the Ritec valley. James (1992, 11) claims that horse races were held on The Marsh by 1815 (ID number 47), which would imply that early drainage attempts had been relatively successful. However, newspaper reports suggest that horse racing was not held on The Marsh until later in the 19th century. The Tenby Observer of 5th September, 1845 (p.4), describes the recently held races on The Marsh in some detail and notes;

"The new turf course, on the marshes, had been well prepared for the purpose, and its trifling distance from the town rendered it equally eligible, in that respect, with the sands where the races were formerly held."

Evidently, the local understanding at that time was that races had historically been held on the beach, not on The Marsh.

9.8 The repair of the embankment caused a different problem. Sand built up on the seaward side of the embankment and periodically blocked the mouth of the Ritec stream, causing freshwater flooding of The Marsh area. This led to attempts to create a culvert through which the Ritec could flow. The lower reaches of the Ritec were canalised, probably around the time that the Pembroke & Tenby Railway was built in 1862-63, as part of the effort to control flooding along the river.

9.9 The drainage of The Marsh and the canalisation of the Ritec stream created dry ground which was initially used for pasture. Very little is known as to how the drained land was converted into pasture, but there were plans by the early 20th century, reported in the local press, to tip refuse from Tenby at Black Rock Quarries and also over the adjacent fields at The Marsh.

9.9.1 Contemporary newspaper reports show that these plans were hotly contested but also show that some tipping did occur. A correspondent with the Tenby Observer on 31st March, 1910 wrote that *"every day a certain number of loads is deposited on the Marsh."* On April 28th, 1910, another correspondent wrote in the Tenby Observer of *"The untidy state of refuse heap on the Marsh"* and that *"the Town Clerk was requested to write to Mr Edward Laws asking his assistance in having this part kept more tidy, it being extremely unsightly to everybody entering Tenby from Penally and Pembroke."* It is not clear from these letters as to the exact position or extent of any rubbish dump on The Marsh. The refuse would be likely to consist of Victorian domestic waste from the town.

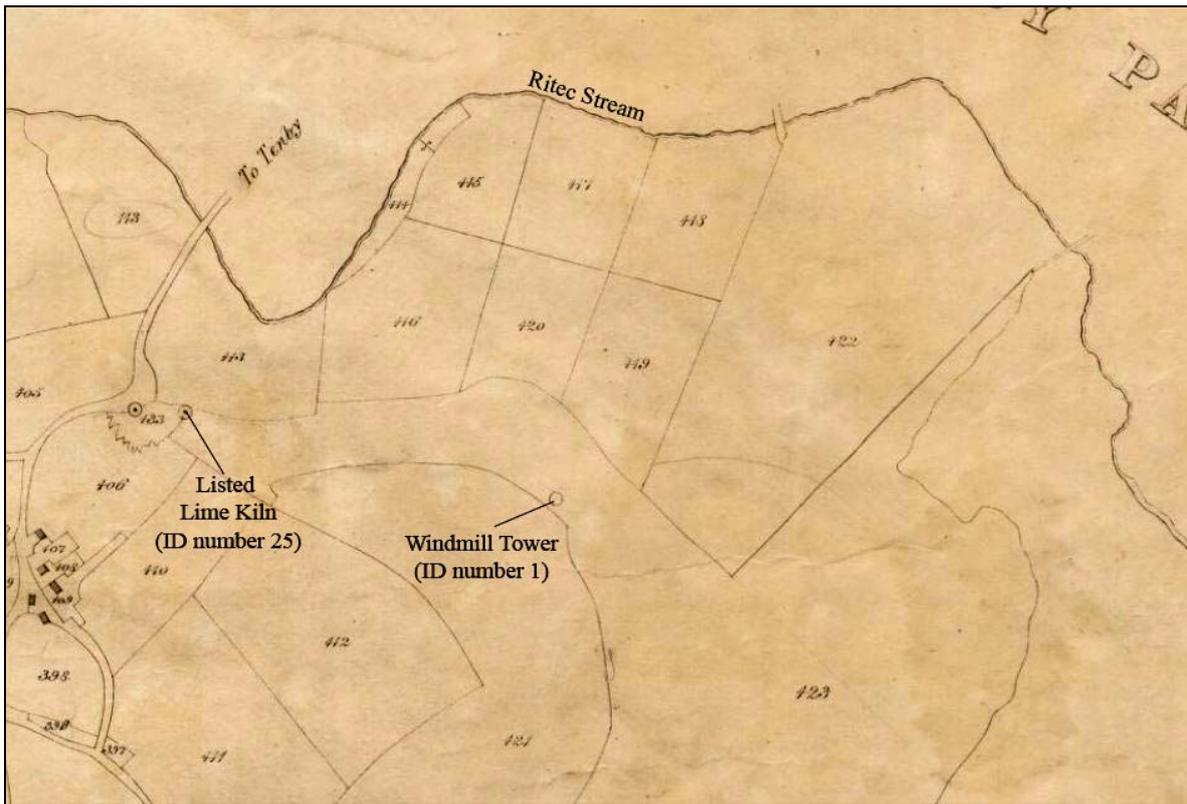


Figure 4; An excerpt from the Penally Parish tithe map of 1842, showing the fields where the Kiln Park Holiday Centre is now situated.



Figure 5: An excerpt from the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings of 1809, which shows the Ritec estuary before the first reclamation and drainage attempts had been made in 1811. The upper part of the estuary is labelled as Holloway Water. Note the Windmill Tower (ID number 1) to the south of the estuary.

10. Impact Assessment

- 10.1 The HER enquiry for the under 1km radius area yielded records for 139 historic assets.
- 10.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on two separate occasions, 26th June 2015 and 14th September 2015. The area is in use as a Holiday Centre. These visits were undertaken on overcast days, but with good visibility.
- 10.3 Of the initial 139 historic assets recorded in the HER for the 1 kilometre assessment area, 66 were excluded as there was no intervisibility, and no possible impact on setting. A further 29 records were removed from the dataset; 1 as it was for a place-name only, 1 as it was for a DELETED record, only kept in the HER for administrative purposes, 2 as they were findspots, 7 as they were duplicates of another record, 10 as they were for individual houses also recorded under a group record, e.g. row of terraced houses, and there was no need to assess each individual record on this occasion, 5 as they had poor locational information, 1 as the NGR was wrong but it was not clear where the site should be, 1 as it has been lost under the sand dunes, and 1 as it was an overall number for Tenby town but the individual elements had already been assessed.
- 10.4 Twelve new records were created in the project database by Trysor. One was for the mineral railway that ran to the lime kilns at Kiln Park, (ID number 48), and another for a wall that defined the edge of the level ground the railway used (ID number 46). The other records were for: reclaimed marsh/salt marsh (ID number 44), a racecourse on the marshes in the later 19th century (ID number 47), Tenby Golf Course (ID number 51), a sea defence across the marsh (ID number 50), the shop in the Holiday Centre which will be replaced during the redevelopment (ID number 45), a 19th century timber yard (ID number 52), the first Tenby railway station (ID number 53), the first railway line (ID number 54), a cave within which hippopotamus or rhinoceros bones were found (ID number 49) and a former building on the Burrows (ID number 56) .
- 10.5 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 1km radius Assessment area contained 56 records.
- 10.6 The significance of the historic assets represented by these records were assessed and graded in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown).

- 10.7 Within the 56 records there were three Scheduled Ancient Monuments, all of which are also Listed Buildings. There were a further 25 Listed Buildings. There were no registered Historic Parks and Gardens.
- 10.8 Historic assets that were graded as being of Minor Importance, or Locally Important but very damaged or destroyed, were not further assessed unless there would be a direct, physical impact, see Table 2 and Appendix B and Figure 3.

Table 2: Sites assessed as of Minor Importance or Locally Important but in poor condition or destroyed. These were not further assessed, further details such as HER PRN can be found in Appendix B.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type
3	DEER PARK, GARDEN WALL	GARDEN WALL
6	HOLLOWAY	BRIDGE
17	QUEEN'S QUARRY	QUARRY
18	WARREN STREET WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL
20	SOUTH BEACH, TENBY	AIR SHAFT
21	TENBY SOUTH BEACH	BEACH ACCESS
23	SOUTH BEACH, TENBY	CORN MILL

- 10.9 The Direct and Indirect impact on the remaining historic assets was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact. A full gazetteer is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 3 below and illustrated in Figure 6. These impacts are further discussed in Sections 11 & 121.

Table 3: Impact on historic assets in the 1km assessment area around the centre of the proposed redevelopment area

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
45	KILN PARK SHOP	SHOP	Very High	None	None
44	THE MARSHES	RECLAIMED LAND	Low	None	Very Low
26	BLACKROCK QUARRY, WEST SET OF KILNS	LIME KILN	None	Low	Low
27	BLACKROCK QUARRY, EAST SET OF KILNS	LIME KILN	None	Low	Low
46	KILN PARK	WALL	None	Low	None
25	SINGLE KILN	LIME KILN	None	Very Low (Positive)	Very Low (Positive)
54	PEMBROKE & TENBY RAILWAY	RAILWAY	None	Very Low	None

*Kiln Park Holiday Centre, Tenby, Pembrokeshire
Historic Environment Assessment*

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
1	BLACKROCK TOWER	WATCH TOWER	None	None	None
2	SOUTH BEACH PAVILION; SHANLY'S PAVILION	PAVILION	None	None	None
4	THE MARSHES	LIME KILN	None	None	None
5	THE MARSHES	LIMESTONE QUARRY	None	None	None
7	UNITED REFORMED CHURCH THE	CHURCH	None	None	None
8	SOUTH PARADE NOS.3 2 5	TERRACE	None	None	None
9	DEER PARK NOS.8-14	TERRACE	None	None	None
10	ESPLANADE THE; SOUTH BEACH HOTEL	HOUSE; HOTEL	None	None	None
11	GREENHILL HOUSE	DWELLING	None	None	None
12	ROYAL PLAYHOUSE THE	CINEMA	None	None	None
13	BROADMEAD GUEST HOUSE	DWELLING	None	None	None
14	HEYWOOD MOUNT	DWELLING	None	None	None
15	MARSH ROAD	CHURCH	None	None	None
16	TENBY STATION	RAILWAY STATION	None	None	None
19	WESTON LODGE	LODGE	None	None	None
22	BLACKROCK QUARRY	LIMESTONE QUARRY	None	None	None
24	KILN HOUSE	DWELLING	None	None	None
28	BELGRAVE HOTEL AND AREA RAILINGS	HOUSE	None	None	None
29	FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN BEACON	BEACON	None	None	None
30	WALLS AND RAILINGS TO DEER PARK BAPTIST CHURCH	RAILINGS	None	None	None
31	WALMER HOUSE AND FRONT RAILINGS.	HOUSE	None	None	None
32	CLIFTON ROCK AND GARDEN WALL ALONG ROADSIDE.	WALL	None	None	None
33	NO 1 MARSH ROAD COTTAGES (CASA VECCHIA)	COTTAGE	None	None	None
34	NO 2 MARSH ROAD COTTAGES (SUNPATCH)	COTTAGE	None	None	None

*Kiln Park Holiday Centre, Tenby, Pembrokeshire
Historic Environment Assessment*

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
35	NO 3 MARSH ROAD COTTAGES (WATERMANS COTTAGE)	COTTAGE	None	None	None
36	NO 4 MARSH ROAD COTTAGES	COTTAGE	None	None	None
37	MILESTONE OUTSIDE SPRINGFIELD	MILESTONE	None	None	None
38	THE WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	None	None	None
39	No.32, VICTORIA STREET	HOUSE	None	None	None
40	COUNTY CHAMBERS (FORMER CONGREGATIONAL MANSE)	HOUSE	None	None	None
41	TENBY TOWN WALLS	TOWN WALLS	None	None	None
42	DEER PARK BAPTIST CHURCH	CHAPEL	None	None	None
43	BLACKROCK QUARRIES	MAGAZINE	None	None	None
47	THE MARSHES	RACECOURSE	None	None	None
48	KILN PARK	RAILWAY	None	None	None
49	BLACK ROCK QUARRIES	CAVE	None	None	None
50	RITEC ESTUARY	SEA DEFENCE	None	None	None
51	TENBY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	None	None	None
52	SLEEMAN'S TIMBER YARD	TIMBER YARD	None	None	None
53	PEMBROKE & TENBY RAILWAY STATION	RAILWAY STATION	None	None	None
55	BLACKROCK BRIDGE	INHUMATION?	None	None	None
56	THE BURROWS	BUILDING	Unknown	Unknown	None

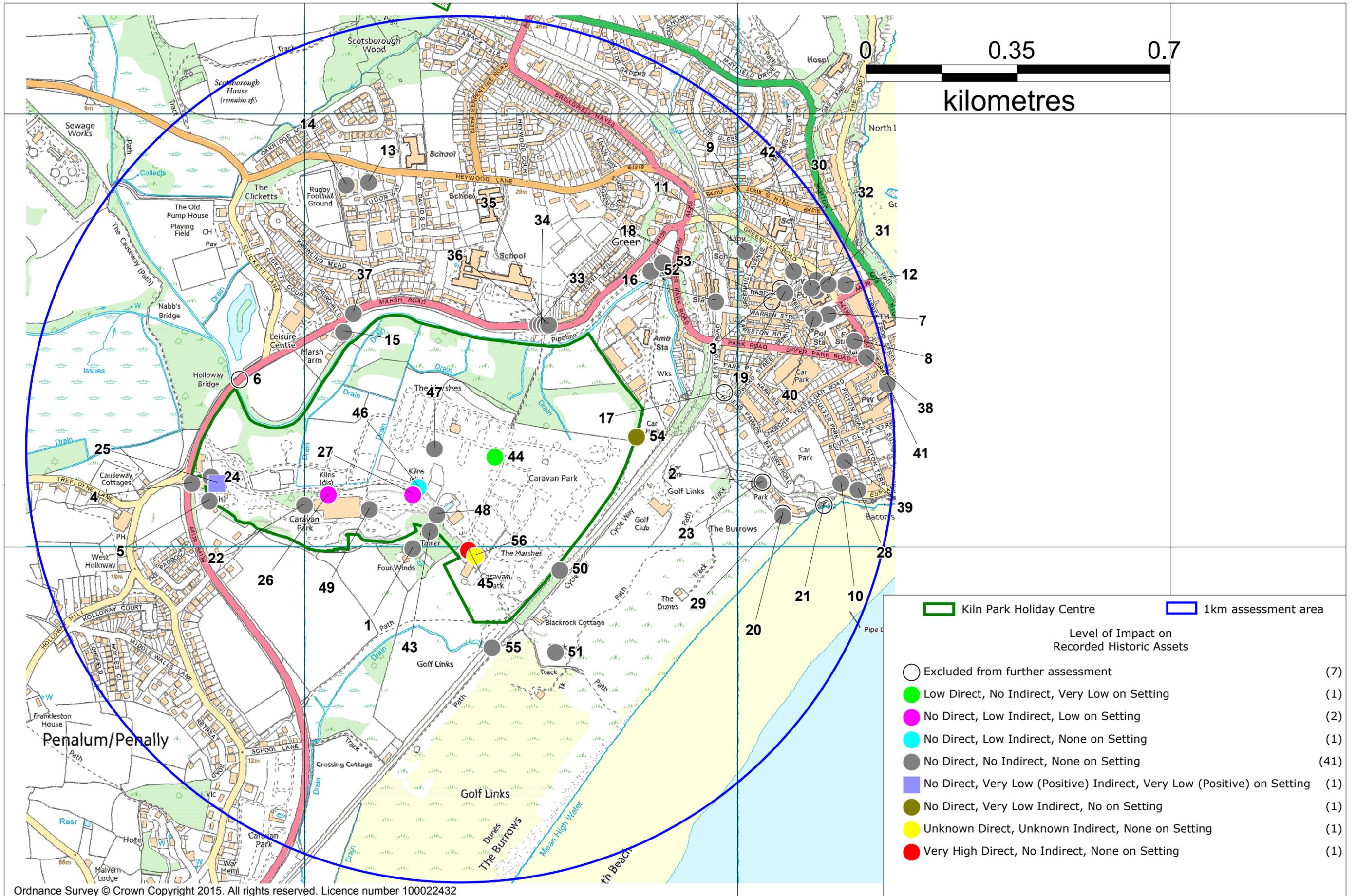


Figure 6: The 1km assessment area showing the level of impact on historic assets recorded, labelled with Project ID number

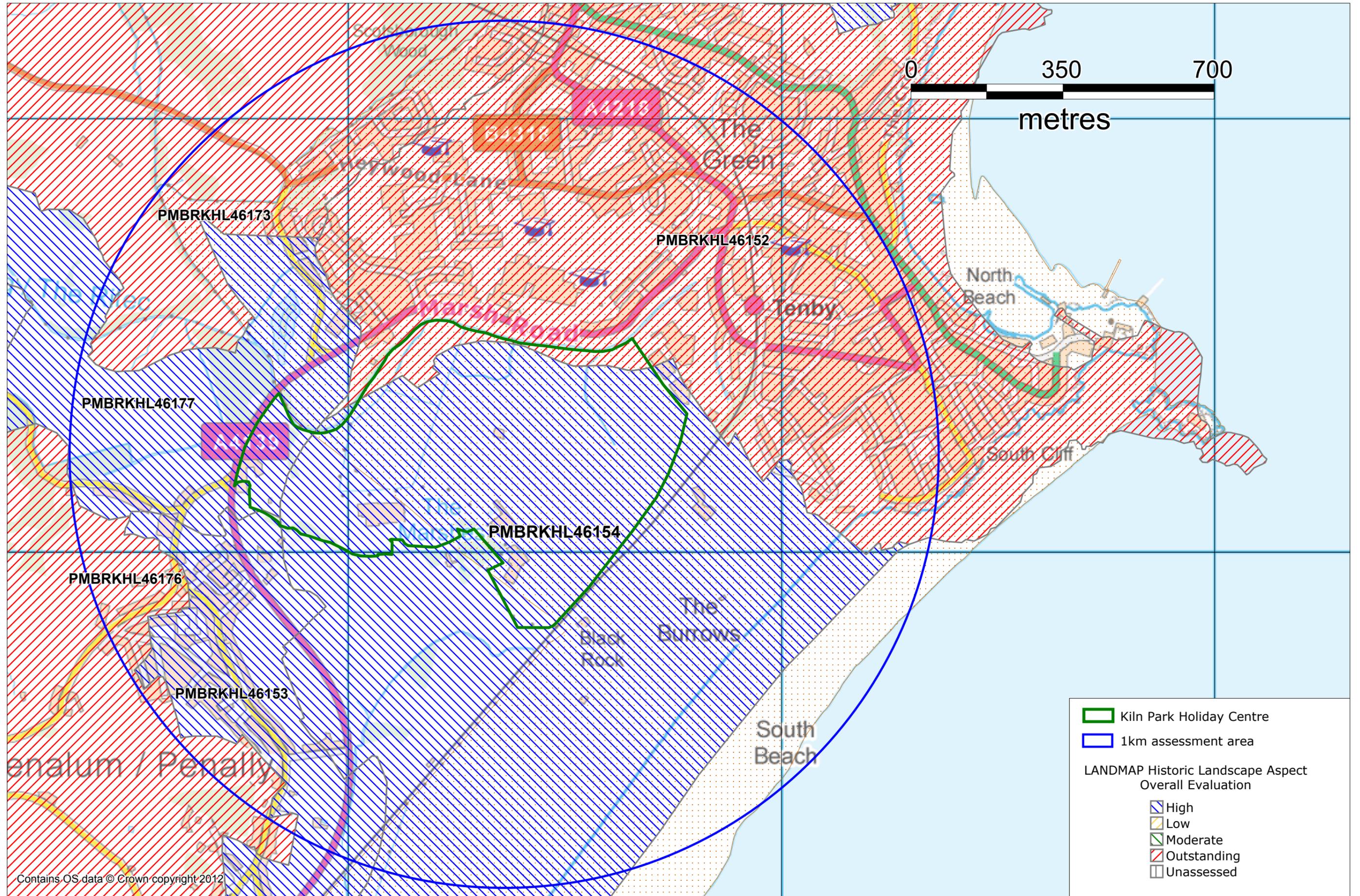


Figure 7: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

11. Historic Environment Aspects

11.1 Following the impact assessment, aspects of the historic environment around the proposed redevelopment site have been considered as outlined in the specification agreed by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section (see Appendix A).

11.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

11.2.1 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 1km assessment area, see Table 4 below, Appendix B, and Figures 3 & 6.

11.2.1 There would be no impact on the stone tower (ID number 1, PE439) on the remains of Black Rock hill. There would be a Low indirect Impact on the two banks of lime kilns (ID numbers 26 & 27, PE436), with a Low impact on setting. This is a mitigated impact, with the Revision N Masterplan in Appendix C reflecting an improved outcome for the Scheduled Ancient Monuments from earlier masterplans.

Table 4: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the 1km assessment area.

ID Number	Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
26	PE436	BLACKROCK QUARRY, WEST SET OF KILNS	LIME KILN	None	Low	Low
27	PE436	BLACKROCK QUARRY, EAST SET OF KILNS	LIME KILN	None	Low	Low
1	PE439	BLACKROCK TOWER	WATCH TOWER	None	None	None

11.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

11.3.1 There are 28 Listed Buildings within the revised 1km assessment dataset. Three of these are also Scheduled Ancient Monuments (ID numbers 1, 26 & 27). There would be a Low indirect visual and Low impact on the setting of the two banks of lime kilns at Black Rock (ID numbers 26 & 27). A Very Low, but positive, indirect impact and impact on setting would be experienced by the single kiln (ID number 25) near Kiln Park Cottage, where the caravans would be moved further away from the kiln than at present. See Table 5 below, Appendix B and Figures 3 & 6 for more detail. This is a mitigated impact, with the Revision N Masterplan in Appendix C reflecting an improved outcome for the Scheduled Ancient Monuments from earlier masterplans.

Table 5: Listed Buildings within the 1km assessment area.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
26	BLACKROCK QUARRY, WEST SET OF KILNS	LIME KILN	None	Low	Low
27	BLACKROCK QUARRY, EAST SET OF KILNS	LIME KILN	None	Low	Low
25	SINGLE KILN	LIME KILN	None	Very Low (Positive)	Very Low (Positive)
1	BLACKROCK TOWER	WATCH TOWER	None	None	None
7	UNITED REFORMED CHURCH THE	CHURCH	None	None	None
8	SOUTH PARADE NOS.3 2 5	TERRACE	None	None	None
9	DEER PARK NOS.8-14	TERRACE	None	None	None
10	ESPLANADE THE; SOUTH BEACH HOTEL	HOUSE; HOTEL	None	None	None
11	GREENHILL HOUSE	DWELLING	None	None	None
12	ROYAL PLAYHOUSE THE	CINEMA	None	None	None
13	BROADMEAD GUEST HOUSE	DWELLING	None	None	None
14	HEYWOOD MOUNT	DWELLING	None	None	None
16	TENBY STATION	RAILWAY STATION	None	None	None
28	BELGRAVE HOTEL AND AREA RAILINGS	HOUSE	None	None	None
29	FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN BEACON	BEACON	None	None	None
30	WALLS AND RAILINGS TO DEER PARK BAPTIST CHURCH	RAILINGS	None	None	None
31	WALMER HOUSE AND FRONT RAILINGS.	HOUSE	None	None	None
32	CLIFTON ROCK AND GARDEN WALL ALONG ROADSIDE.	WALL	None	None	None
33	NO 1 MARSH ROAD COTTAGES (CASA VECCHIA)	COTTAGE	None	None	None
34	NO 2 MARSH ROAD COTTAGES (SUNPATCH)	COTTAGE	None	None	None
35	NO 3 MARSH ROAD COTTAGES (WATERMANS COTTAGE)	COTTAGE	None	None	None
36	NO 4 MARSH ROAD COTTAGES	COTTAGE	None	None	None

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
37	MILESTONE OUTSIDE SPRINGFIELD	MILESTONE	None	None	None
38	THE WAR MEMORIAL	WAR MEMORIAL	None	None	None
39	No.32, VICTORIA STREET	HOUSE	None	None	None
40	COUNTY CHAMBERS (FORMER CONGREGATIONAL MANSE)	HOUSE	None	None	None
41	TENBY TOWN WALLS	TOWN WALLS	None	None	None
42	DEER PARK BAPTIST CHURCH	CHAPEL	None	None	None

11.4 Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets

11.4.1 There are no impacts on non-designated, previously recorded Historic Assets within the 1km assessment area. Further details in Appendix B, Figure 3 & 6 and listed in Table 6 below.

Table 6: List of previously non-designated historic assets and buildings within the revised 1km assessment area.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
2	SOUTH BEACH PAVILION; SHANLY'S PAVILION	PAVILION	None	None	None
4	THE MARSHES	LIME KILN	None	None	None
5	THE MARSHES	LIMESTONE QUARRY	None	None	None
15	MARSH ROAD	CHURCH	None	None	None
19	WESTON LODGE	LODGE	None	None	None
22	BLACKROCK QUARRY	LIMESTONE QUARRY	None	None	None
24	KILN HOUSE	DWELLING	None	None	None
55	BLACK ROCK BRIDGE	INHUMATION?	None	None	None

11.5 Newly identified historic assets

11.5.1 Twelve newly recorded historic assets were noted for this assessment within or close to the development site. These include a shop within the Holiday Centre that will be demolished as part of the redevelopment of Area B (ID number 45), the mineral railway (ID number 48) that serviced the Black Rock quarries and limekilns, and a revetment wall defining the eastern edge of the level area on which the railway ran (ID number 46), a cave containing hippopotamus or rhinoceros bones discovered by quarrymen in the 19th century (ID number 49), the reclaimed marshland on which a large part of the Holiday Centre stands (ID number 44) and a 19th century race course (ID number 47), a sea wall or embankment (ID number 50), Tenby golf course (ID number 51), a 19th century timber yard (ID number 52), the first Tenby railway station (ID number 53), the first railway line (ID number 54), and a former building on the Burrows (ID number 56).

11.5.2 Details of these sites are included in Table 7, Appendix B and Figures 3 & 6. The shop (ID number 45) will be removed, see Photo 1 in Appendix B.

Table 7: Impacts on newly recorded historic assets and buildings within the revised 1km assessment area.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
45	KILN PARK SHOP	SHOP	Very High	None	None
44	THE MARSHES	RECLAIMED LAND	Low	None	Very Low
54	PEMBROKE & TENBY RAILWAY	RAILWAY	None	Very Low	None
55	The BURROWS	BUILDING	Unknown	Unknown	None
46	KILN PARK	WALL	None	Low	None
47	THE MARSHES	RACECOURSE	None	None	None
48	KILN PARK	RAILWAY	None	None	None
49	BLACK ROCK QUARRIES	CAVE	None	None	None
50	RITEC ESTUARY	SEA DEFENCE	None	None	None
51	TENBY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	None	None	None
52	SLEEMAN'S TIMBER YARD	TIMBER YARD	None	None	None
53	PEMBROKE & TENBY RAILWAY STATION	RAILWAY STATION	None	None	None

11.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

11.6.1 There are no registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 1km assessment area.

11.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

11.7.1 There are no Registered Historic Landscapes within the 1km assessment area.

11.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

11.8.1 There are no non-registered Historic Landscapes within the 1km assessment area.

11.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

11.9.1 The proposed redevelopment lies in the Tenby Marshes LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (PMBRKHL46154), see Figure 6, which is described as;

“Tenby Marshes is a small, coastal aspect area (1.413 sq km) representing an area of unenclosed dune slacks and salt-marsh that has developed behind a sandy beach. The marsh developed during the post-medieval period when the mouth of an inlet, the Ritec, was cut off from the sea by a sand bar. Much of the marshland was reclaimed during the 19th century and the Ritec is now a small stream. The bulk of the area has, since the 1960s, been occupied by a static caravan holiday park and associated buildings, and by a golf course. A railway line also crosses the area. However, the higher ground at the centre of the area is occupied by a battery of scheduled limekilns and by a scheduled beacon or watchtower. Both sites are also listed buildings and there are several further listed limekilns. There is little other recorded archaeology apart from a possible prehistoric burial. Summary of the most significant archaeological elements: medieval beacon/watch tower, post-medieval limekilns.”

11.9.2 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High. This is qualified by “*The high value assigned to this area reflects the well-preserved condition and historic value of certain relict components within this modern recreational landscape, in particular the Old Watch Tower (of late medieval date) and the impressive 19th century limekilns at Blackrock Quarries.*”

11.9.3 It should be noted that the structure listed and scheduled as a “watch tower” (ID number 1) is now thought to be a post-medieval windmill. It is not clear which “possible prehistoric burial” is alluded to in the LANDMAP description. There is no record of such a feature in the HER or NMR for this area.

11.10 Conservation Area

11.10.1 Small parts of two conservation areas, Penally and Tenby lie within the 1km assessment area.

11.10.2 The northeast tip of the Penally Conservation Area lies within the 1km assessment area but is not be intervisible with Kiln Park Holiday Centre.

11.10.3 Parts of the western edge of the Tenby Conservation Area lie within the 1km assessment area most of which are intervisible with Kiln Park Holiday Centre.

11.11 Tir Gofal interests or requirements

11.11.1 No Tir Gofal or Glastir interests were identified.

11.12 Buried archaeological & palaeoenvironmental potential

11.12.1 During the field visit, no physical, visible evidence was noted suggestive of significant buried archaeology at the proposed development site. There is no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at the proposed development sites. However, in view of the history of the land as a reclaimed coastal estuary, there is potential for the survival of evidence of buried river channels and associated human activity within the areas proposed for development. The eastern side of the site historically lay within the area of blown sand along the coastline, known as the The Burrows.

10.12.2 As a reclaimed tidal estuary, the land within the Kiln Park Holiday Centre also has undoubted palaeoenvironmental potential as Pleistocene and Holocene sediments are likely to be buried along the Ritec valley. This area may not have been glaciated during the last Ice Age, which suggests that the stratigraphy may not have been disturbed by glaciation. Up until the 19th century the area was still subject to inundation by tidal water and frequent deposits of alluvium and blown sand will have sealed in earlier surfaces, with the mid-19th century reclamation and drainage of the area further creating the modern land surface.

11.13 Hedgerows and field patterns

11.13.1 The proposed development will take place in a landscape which was reclaimed from a tidal estuary, drained and enclosed in the 19th century, creating a series of rectilinear field parcels, defined by drainage ditches and fences. There are no earlier boundary banks within the development area.

11.14 Ancient woodland

11.14.1 There are no areas of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland, or parts of areas, within the 1km assessment area.

11.15 Place-names

11.15.1 There are no placenames of archaeological significance surrounding the proposed development site.

11.16 National Park

11.16.1 The Kiln Park Holiday Centre lies largely within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, with only the western section falling outside the National Park boundary and therefore administered by Pembrokeshire County Council for planning purposes. With regard to the redevelopment of the Holiday Centre, Areas B, C, D, E, F, H and a small part of Area J lie within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. Area G and the larger part of Area J fall under the administration of Pembrokeshire County Council's Planning Department.

12. Impacts by Redevelopment Area

12.1 This section looks at the potential impacts on the historic environment within each of the 8 areas of the Holiday Centre which would be affected by the redevelopment of the park, as outlined in Revision N of the Masterplan, see Appendix C.

12.2 Area B.

12.2.1 This area is currently the location of the site shop (ID number 45), a launderette and an associated parking area, see Photo 1 in Appendix D. These are to be replaced with static caravans served by a new roadway.

12.2.2 This area would historically have been within The Burrows, an area of coastal sand dunes. This specific area was not affected by development until the 1860s, when a branch railway line (ID number 48) was laid down here to link the new Black Rock Quarries (ID number 22) with the main Pembroke & Tenby railway line.

12.2.3 The track bed would have passed along the northern side of the present site shop (ID number 45). Buried evidence of the track bed may survive beneath the shop or the tarmaced area immediately to the north of the building.

12.2.4 The 1890 and 1907 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps also show a small building (ID number 56) to the south of the railway, which would have stood where the shop now stands. This building may have been associated with the nearby Black Rock Quarries. This building is shown as a roofless ruin on an oblique aerial photograph of Tenby taken in 1921 (Britain from Above website, image reference number WPW006974). It seems to have disappeared as a standing structure by the time of a second aerial photograph dating to 1950 (Britain from Above website, image reference number WAW033702).

12.2.5 It seems that buildings associated with the caravan site had been built where the shop now stands by the time of the 1967 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map, although the present shop seems to have been built a little later, probably during the 1970s.

12.3 Area C.

12.3.1 This area at the northern edge of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre is in an area which would have been in the middle of the Ritec estuary before the land was fully reclaimed after 1840 (ID number 44) see Photo 4 in Appendix D. It was improved as pasture land during the 1840s and, despite being low lying and damp, was farmed until the second half of the 20th century.

12.3.2 The land here has been used for camping since the early 1970s. An access road through the area is shown on the 1976 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. No static caravans have been located here in the past and it is unlikely that any below ground utilities have been installed.

12.3.3 The archaeological potential of the area is also unknown. James (1992, p.5) suggests that evidence of boats and ships which used the estuary for shelter and access to Tenby until the mid-1840s, could lie buried in "the northern half of the caravan site." It is also not known what potential exists for palaeoenvironmental evidence beneath the modern land surface, relating to the development of the estuary in post-glacial times. There may also be evidence of refuse dumping on The Marsh by Tenby Corporation in the early 20th century.

12.4 Area D.

12.4.1 This area at the northern side of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre is in an area which would have been in the middle of the Ritec estuary before the land was fully reclaimed after 1840 (ID number 44), when it formed part of The Marsh. It was improved as pasture land during the 1840s and, despite being low lying and damp, was farmed until the second half of the 20th century.

12.4.2 The land here has been used for camping since the early 1970s. An access road along the southern side of Area D is shown on the 1967 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map. Two parallel rows of static caravans have been located along the northern side of that access road since at least the early 21st century and some below-ground utilities will have been installed to serve them. The redevelopment will see slightly fewer caravans in the area, realigned and served by a new access road which will enter the area from the north.

12.4.3 The archaeological potential of the area is also unknown. James (1992, p.5) suggests that evidence of boats and ships which used the estuary for shelter and access to Tenby until the mid-1840s, could lie buried in "the northern half of the caravan site." It is also not known what potential exists for palaeoenvironmental evidence beneath the modern land surface, relating to the development of the estuary in post-glacial times. There may also be evidence of refuse dumping on The Marsh by Tenby Corporation in the early 20th century.

12.5 Area E.

12.5.1 This area at the heart of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre and would have been within the Ritec estuary before the land was fully reclaimed from the sea post-1840 (ID number 44), when it formed part of The Marsh. It was improved as pasture land during the 1840s and, despite being low lying and damp, was farmed until the second half of the 20th century.

12.5.2 The land was used for camping or touring caravans since at least the early 1960s, with static caravans filling the area by the later part of the 20th century. Access roads had been created along the northern and eastern sides of Area E by the time of the 1967 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map. Below-ground utilities will have been installed to serve the static caravans, which are arranged in rows but are not served by access roads. The redevelopment will see fewer caravans in the area, realigned and served by a series of new access roads which will enter the area from the east.

12.5.3 The archaeological potential of the area is also unknown. James (1992, p.5) suggests that evidence of boats and ships which used the estuary for shelter and access to Tenby until the mid-1840s, could lie buried in "the northern half of the caravan site" but it is possible that Area E would have similar potential. It is also not known what potential exists for palaeoenvironmental evidence beneath the modern land surface, relating to the development of the estuary in post-glacial times. There may also be evidence of refuse dumping on The Marsh by Tenby Corporation in the early 20th century.

12.6 Area F.

12.6.1 This area at the heart of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre and would have been at the southern edge the Ritec estuary before the land was fully reclaimed from the sea post-1840 (ID number 44), when it formed part of the The Marsh. It was improved as pasture land during the 1840s and, despite being low lying and damp, was farmed until the second half of the 20th century.

12.6.2 The land has been used as an open recreational space within the Holiday Centre in modern times and is largely a flat, grassy area. The redevelopment would see Area F created, as a small number of static caravans located at the northern side of this open area, served by a new access road coming through Area E to the north. A small play area will be created at the eastern side of this area. The southern half of the open area will not be included in the Area F development, but will be retained as open ground to avoid impacting on key views of the eastern bank of kilns (ID number 27) associated with Blackrock Quarries see Photos 7, 8 and 9 in Appendix D.

12.6.3 The size of the development in this area and the point of access were changed to protect historic environment interests identified by Trysor, in order to preserve an open area from where the eastern bank kilns could be viewed and also to preserve the revetment wall (ID number 46) that defined the edge of the quarry railway (ID number 48). Originally the access was intended to come into this area from the south, breaching the revetment wall.

12.6.4 The archaeological potential of this area is also unknown. James (1992, p.5) suggests that evidence of boats and ships which used the estuary for shelter and access to Tenby until the mid-1840s, could lie buried in "the northern half of the caravan site" but it is possible that Area F would have similar potential. It is also not known what potential exists for palaeoenvironmental evidence beneath the modern land surface, relating to the development of the estuary in post-glacial times. There may also be evidence of refuse dumping on The Marsh by Tenby Corporation in the early 20th century.

12.7 Area G.

12.7.1 This small area is situated within an area which was quarried during the 19th century (ID number 5). It is proposed that five static caravans will be removed and replaced by two staff accommodation units and a maintenance area. The present 25 caravans within the area will be reduced to 22.

12.7.2 In view of the historical quarrying at this location, the archaeological potential of this area is Very Low. A listed limekiln (ID number 25) stands at the northern side of this area. The redevelopment will see the removal of the caravans which are now closest to the south and east of the structure, slightly improving the setting of the monument.

12.8 Area H.

12.8.1 This small area is at the heart of the Holiday Centre and is focused on the main reception block serving the complex, which is to be retained. The redevelopment does not represent a major alteration to the area, but will see the loss of some car parking space and the creation of some new car parking spaces.

12.8.2 Historically, this area would have been at the interface of the Ritec estuary, before its reclamation from the sea after 1840 (ID number 44), and the area of sand dunes at The Burrows, which may have extended as far west as this. During the 1860s the railway line to Blackrock Quarries (ID number 48) was laid down through this area, and the former track bed has been used for the route of the main access road into the Holiday Centre.

12.8.3 It is not anticipated that significant groundworks would be undertaken in this area and potential impacts on the historic environment would be minimal.

12.9 Area J.

12.9.1 This area in the western part of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre would have been at the southern edge the Ritec estuary before the land

was fully reclaimed from the sea post-1840 (ID number 44), when it then formed part of The Marsh. It was improved as pasture land during the 1840s and, despite being low lying and damp, was farmed until the second half of the 20th century.

12.9.2 The land has mostly been used as an open recreational space within the Holiday Centre in modern times and is largely a flat, grassy area. It is proposed that 22 static caravans, served by a new road, will be introduced into this area. The southern half of the eastern end of Area J will be left as open space however. This is to leave an area from where key views of the western bank kilns (ID number 26) of the former Blackrock Quarries can be enjoyed and is in response to mitigations suggested by Trysor at an earlier stage in the design process for the redevelopment.

12.9.3 The archaeological potential of this area is also unknown. James (1992, p.5) suggests that evidence of boats and ships which used the estuary for shelter and access to Tenby until the mid-1840s, could lie buried in "the northern half of the caravan site" but it is possible that Area F would have similar potential. It is also not known what potential exists for palaeoenvironmental evidence beneath the modern land surface, relating to the development of the estuary in post-glacial times. There may also be evidence of refuse dumping on The Marsh by Tenby Corporation in the early 20th century.

12.10 Water Catchment Area.

12.10.1 It is also proposed to retain and enlarge an existing water catchment pool at the northwestern (SN12670 00395) corner of the Holiday Centre. This catchment area is within the former Ritec estuary, which was reclaimed from the sea after 1840 (ID number 44).

12.10.2 This area has already been disturbed by the earlier excavation for the present water body. It is not thought that the proposed enlargement of the water body will cause significant new ground disturbance.

12.11 Footpath to Saltern Park

12.11.1 A well-used footpath leading from Kiln Park to Tenby via the Salterns Car Park passes through a field at the northeastern corner of the Holiday Centre and exits its eastern boundary. It is intended that this footpath will be improved or rerouted in future. A new pedestrian ramp may be required to improve access to the Salterns Car Park road from the Holiday Centre. The road follows the line of the Victorian railway line into Tenby from the south, which was constructed along a raised embankment. Any development would, therefore, abut against the former railway embankment. Care should be taken to ensure that any groundworks would not physically damage any of the embankment.

13. Conclusion

13.1 This assessment shows that the proposed redevelopments at Kiln Park Holiday Centre would not cause any significant physical, direct impacts or any significant visual, indirect impacts to known archaeological or historical features.

13.2 There are three separate 19th century lime kilns within the Holiday Centre (ID numbers 25, 26 & 27). These include a small early 19th century kiln (ID number 25) and two large bank kilns (ID numbers 26 & 27) which date to the 1860s or 1870s. All three are Listed Buildings and the two bank kilns are also Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

13.2.1 The redevelopment of Area G will mean that existing static caravan close to Lime Kiln ID number 25 will be removed, thus improving the setting of the kiln.

13.2.2 The redevelopment of Area F will see static caravans introduced into an open area to the north of the eastern bank kiln (ID number 27). In mitigation it has already been agreed by the developer that the proposed layout will be amended to retain a broad strip of open land adjacent to the kilns, in order to preserve the key view of the structure.

13.2.3 The redevelopment of Area J will see static caravans introduced into an open area to the north of the western bank kiln (ID number 26). In mitigation the proposed layout will also retain a broad strip of open land adjacent to the kilns, in order to preserve the key view of the structure from the north.

13.3 There are 8 areas within the Holiday Centre where redevelopment or development is being proposed (Areas B-H & Area J). For some of these areas, further mitigations may be considered necessary;

13.3.1 Area B. A watching brief on groundworks for utility trenches and roads might be considered appropriate mitigation, sufficient to establish the stratigraphy and character of buried soils within the area and record any archaeological features. The former quarry railway ran through this area and a possible quarry building stood at the site of the present shop. Some evidence of these features may survive below ground.

13.3.2 Area C. A watching brief on groundworks for utility trenches and roads might be considered appropriate mitigation, sufficient to establish the stratigraphy and character of buried soils within the area and record any archaeological features. The land here has not been previously developed and may have some archaeological or palaeoenvironmental potential.

13.3.3 Area D. A watching brief on groundworks for utility trenches and roads might be considered appropriate mitigation, sufficient to establish the stratigraphy and character of buried soils within the area and record any archaeological features. The land here has been previously developed but the redevelopment will see the creation of new roads in an area where some archaeological or palaeoenvironmental potential may exist.

13.3.4 Area E. A watching brief on groundworks for utility trenches and roads might be considered appropriate mitigation, sufficient to establish the stratigraphy and character of buried soils within the area and record any archaeological features. The land here has been previously developed but the redevelopment will see the creation of new roads in an area where some archaeological or palaeoenvironmental potential may exist.

13.3.5 Area F. A watching brief on groundworks for utility trenches and roads might be considered appropriate mitigation, sufficient to establish the stratigraphy and character of buried soils within the area and record any archaeological features. The land here has not been previously developed and may have some archaeological or palaeoenvironmental potential.

13.3.6 Area G. This area has previously been quarried and no archaeological mitigation is thought necessary. Care should be taken to avoid any disturbance to the listed Lime Kiln (ID number 25) which stands at the edge of this area.

13.3.7 Area H. No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in this area. It has already been developed and any new groundworks are likely to cause minimal disturbance.

13.3.8 Area J. A watching brief on groundworks for utility trenches and roads might be considered appropriate mitigation, sufficient to establish the stratigraphy and character of buried soils within the area and record any archaeological features. The land here has, mostly, not been previously developed and may have some archaeological or palaeoenvironmental potential.

13.3.9 Water Catchment Area. Excavations associated with enlarging a water body at the northwestern corner of the Holiday Centre at the will not involve significant new ground disturbance. No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary for this element of the redevelopment.

13.3.10 The groundworks on any new caravan bases would be very shallow and would not require any archaeological mitigation.

13.3.11 The new footpath connection from the Holiday Centre into the Salterns Car Park would not involve significant groundwork and would not require archaeological mitigation.

14. Reporting

14.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client, The National Monument Record and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

15. References

15.1 Map sources

Butcher, John, 1740, Map of Corporation Lands
Ordnance Survey, 1809, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Tenby Sheet
Ordnance Survey, 1856, 1" to 1 mile
Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:2500
Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:2500
Ordnance Survey, 1967, 1:2500
Ordnance Survey, 1976, 1:2500
Penally parish tithe map 1842 and apportionment 1841

15.2 Web-based materials

Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales,
<http://aerialphotos.wales.gov.uk/#>
Cynefin, tithe maps online <http://cynefin.archiveswales.org.uk/>
RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal <http://historicwales.gov.uk/>
Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, www.archaeoleg.org.uk
Welsh Newspapers Online <http://newspapers.library.wales/>

15.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment of Wales*,
Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to the Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development process*.
Welsh Government, 2016, "The Historic Environment" in *Planning Policy Wales*, Edition 9, Chapter 6.
Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*
Welsh Office Circular 60/96

15.4 Unpublished sources

James, H., 1992, *Kiln Park Holiday Centre – An Archaeological and Historical Survey*. Dyfed Archaeological Trust report.
Trysor, 2015, *Specification for an Historic Environment Assessment for Kiln Park, Tenby*

15.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 23/07/2015
Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, created April 2016
Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, created August 2015
Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, created April 2016
Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied August 2015
Cadw, Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset, supplied August 2015

16. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

- 16.1 In line with the requirements of the ClfA Standards & Guidance notes for undertaking Desk-based Assessments (Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.
- 16.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19th and 20th centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area. The earliest map source was the 1809 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which an adequate digital copy is available through the British Museum website. Later Ordnance Survey maps do not always reflect the changes made to the coastline by land reclamation however, particularly the 1856 one inch scale Ordnance Survey map, which shows the Ritec estuary as a tidal area some 15 years after the land had been drained. The Penally parish tithe map (1842) is a good source. It is a clear map and the accompanying tithe schedule provides field names, land use, ownership and tenancy details.
- 16.3 The main source of data for the assessment was the Dyfed HER. The National Monuments Record for Wales was also used.
- 15.3.1 HER data supplied by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was of limited use to studying the history of Kiln Park and the quarries at Blackrock. Relatively little historical detail is known about the area of the park and the history of the quarries and the associated lime kilns.
- 15.3.2 The National Monuments Record is available online, through Coflein. It was found that the NMR contains very few records within the assessment area and was of limited use for this assessment.
- 16.4 Cadw's Listed Buildings descriptions were accessed via the Historic Wales Portal where necessary. These records were found to be informative and accurate.
- 16.5 A useful document which informed this assessment was Heather James' report on the history of Kiln Park (James, 1992). This report provides a very useful outline of the history of the landscape around the Holiday Centre, although it is limited in its scope as it was a short piece of research and acknowledges its limitations.
- 16.6 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 2006 and 2009 and provide good coverage for the assessment area.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
April, 2016

Appendix A: Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT FOR KILN PARK, TENBY

1. Introduction

1.1 Bourne Leisure Ltd of 1 Park Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 4YL have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for re-development of the holiday park at Kiln Park, Tenby.

1.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2014) was used to write this specification.

2. The proposed development

2.1 The development site is the existing holiday park at Kiln Park, Tenby centred on SN1236000226.

2.1 The proposal would increase the number of static caravan bases at its Kiln Park Holiday Park site in Tenby but with no net increase in the total number of pitches across the site. Some of the touring caravan and camping pitches will be removed alongside a general thinning of the bases.

- 173 new caravan bases resulting from thinning of 125 pitches and creation of 4 new zones totalling 82 bases
- Removal of 67 touring pitches and 0.47 ha of camping space
- Two new camping zones of 158 pitches (for 28 day camping)
- Relocation of pitch and putt
- Removal of car park of 73 spaces near entertainment complex
- New car parking area of 97 spaces near entertainment complex
- Demolition of shop (and relocation to Entertainment Complex)
- Relocation of service yard
- Removal of 21 spaces from existing shop car park
- New car park of 25 spaces by existing reception
- Upgraded pedestrian access to the park and ride and into the town centre
- Associated landscaping, drainage, and infrastructure works

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application has not been submitted for this development yet.

3.2 This assessment is to provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the effect of the redevelopment on this resource, to allow interested parties to make an informed decision about the impact of the proposal.

4. Objective of the specification

4.1 The objective of this specification is to outline the method to be used for the assessment in order to identify any potential historic environment dimension associated with the proposed planning applications, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2014)

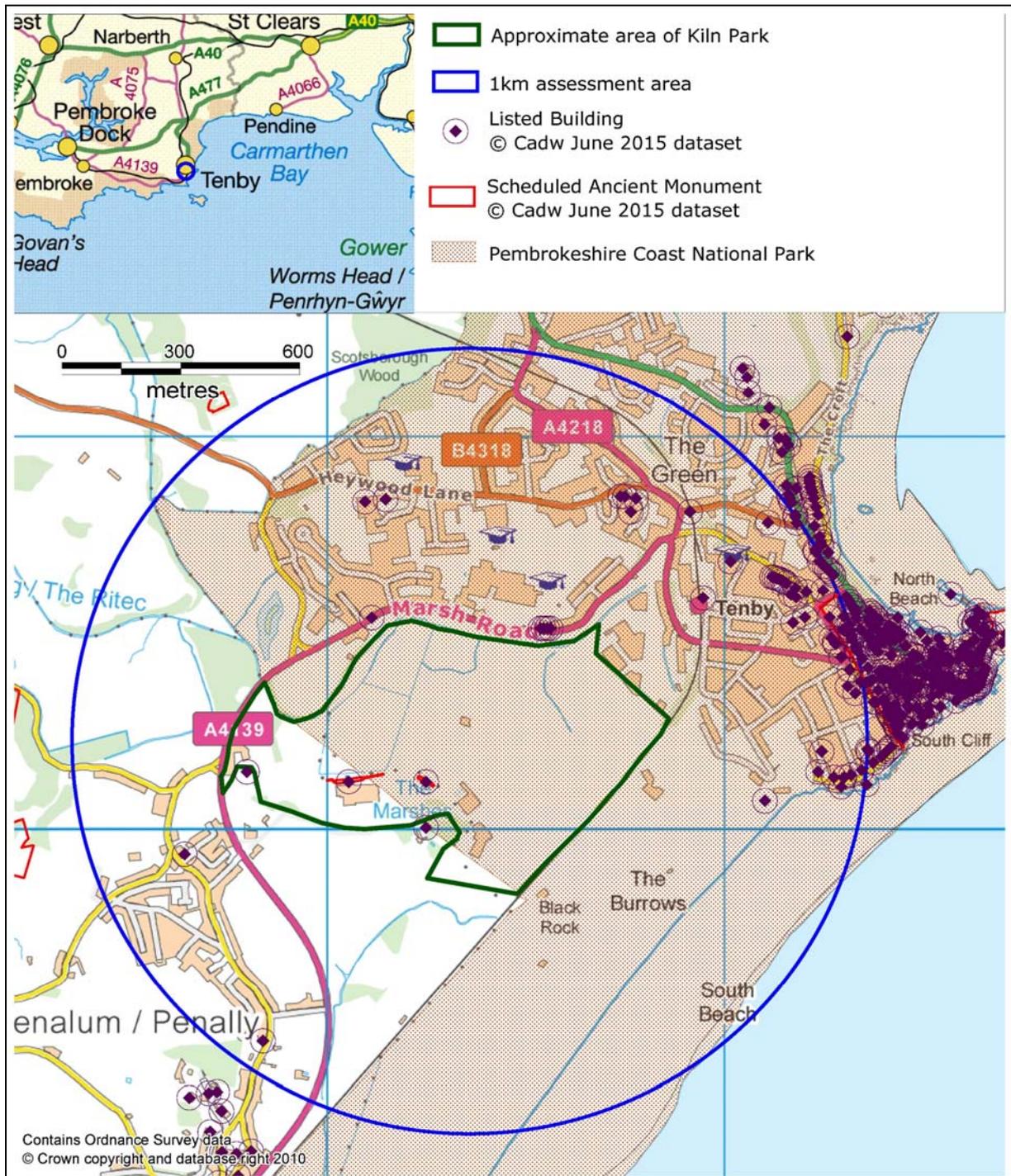


Figure 1: The proposed location of the redevelopment and the proposed 1km assessment area

5. Scope of Work

5.1 The assessment will initially consider known historic assets within a 1km radius circle centred on SN1236000226, the approximate centre of the development area (see Figure 1). Some historic assets may be excluded from further assessment once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of sites has been established.

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

- a. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and their settings.
- b. Listed buildings and their settings.
- c. Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings and their settings
- d. Newly identified sites of historic importance
- e. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- f. Registered Historic Landscapes
- g. Non-registered historic landscapes
- h. LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information
- i. Conservation Areas
- j. Any Tir Gofal interests or requirements
- k. Buried archaeological potential
- l. Palaeoenvironmental potential
- m. Hedgerows and field patterns
- n. Ancient woodland
- o. Place-name evidence
- p. Cumulative impacts, e.g. static caravans etc in close proximity
- q. National Parks

5.3 An assessment will be made of the development's possible impact on all known archaeological and historic sites recorded in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Records (NMR), the National Museum of Wales' Artefact Records, and Cadw's SAM and Listed Building registers within the revised study areas.

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

5.5 Historic Ordnance Survey maps and tithe map will be consulted to guide the assessment, as well as aerial photographs. Archive sources and documents will be also be consulted, including the Scheduled Ancient Monuments archive at the National Monuments Record and the archive for the Archaeological and Historical Survey Kiln Park, Tenby undertaken in 1992 before the park was first developed in its current form.

5.6 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. The site visit will be record any unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets. A rapid record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets.

5.7 Colour digital photographs will be taken, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

6. Reporting

6.1 A written report will be submitted to the client to inform the current planning application. The report will include;

- a. a non-technical summary
- b. a site location plan
- c. a bibliography
- d. a limited gazetteer of all historic assets included in the assessment giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- e. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- f. an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive, direct or indirect.
- g. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.
- h. statement on reliability of resources used during assessment.

6.2 The report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

7. Sources

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

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

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

8. Health & Safety

Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in advance of any field visit in accordance with their health and safety policy.

9. Dissemination

A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales* if appropriate. Paper copies of the report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record, as well as the National Monument Record as well as in pdf format.

10. Archive

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

11. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the assessment. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

12. Qualification of personnel

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

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

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

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2015/477

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
July 2015

**Appendix B:
Site Gazetteer
within 1 kilometres**

ID number: 1 **BLACKROCK TOWER**
WINDMILL

HER PRN: 3689

NMR NPRN: 33273

NGR: SN12250000 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Damaged

Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument; Listed Building

SAM number: PE439 **LB number:** 16916 **grade:** II

Trysor

Description:

This ruined stone tower is shown as "Holloway Old Mill" on H.M. Denham's Admiralty Chart of 1831 and also as an "Old Mill" on Capt. Aldridge's chart of 1856. By 1890 the Ordnance Survey were showing the tower as a "Watch Tower" but it seems more likely that the structure was in fact a ruinous windmill tower. It survives in a ruinous state today in a wooded area on a surviving part of the hill which was quarried away by the Blackrock Quarries in the late 19th century.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from centre of holiday park: 245m to the southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Ruinous structure

Historical Value: Described in historic sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This ruined stone tower is likely to be a ruinous windmill tower of post medieval date, shown on Ordnance Survey maps as early as 1809. It survives in a ruinous state today in a wooded area on a surviving part of the hill which was quarried away by the Blackrock Quarries in the late 19th century.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This structure is hidden in a parcel of mature woodland and would have no view of the development.

ID number: 2 SOUTH BEACH PAVILION; SHANLY'S PAVILION
PAVILION

HER PRN: 8452 **NMR NPRN:** 32119

NGR: SN13050015 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	Shanly's Pavilion was built on the site of the former corn mill by Michael William Shanly in 1929, later renamed as South Beach Pavilion. It was a six story concrete building with a ballroom, concert area, cinema, restaurant and amusement arcade, as well car and coach parking, tennis courts and an ice rink.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: Documentary sources; Photographs

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Former visitor attraction

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This building was demolished in 1978 and the site turned into a car park.

ID number: 3 DEER PARK, GARDEN WALL
GARDEN WALL

HER PRN: 8887

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN131006 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval
Spaces, Defence

Broadclass: Gardens Parks and Urban

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Not Known

Site Status: Descheduled Ancient Monument PE385

SAM number: PE385

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
centre of holiday
park:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing wall

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

This wall was descheduled and is a garden wall of minor importance

ID number: 4 THE MARSHES
LIME KILN

HER PRN: 16972

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN11740015 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
centre of holiday
park:**

Group Value: One of two limekilns associated with a small limestone quarry in the first half of the 19th century

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Shown on the parish tithe map for Penally

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** This kiln was removed during the 20th century and the area has been landscaped and built over.

ID number: 5 THE MARSHES
LIMESTONE QUARRY

HER PRN: 17312

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN11780011 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A small limestone quarry worked at the edge of the Marshes, Penally during the 19th century. It was amalgamated with the larger Blackrock Quarry in the later 19th century and is now part of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre and has static caravans within the former quarry area.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from centre of holiday park: 550m to the west

Group Value: Associated with two limekilns in the 19th century

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Shown on 19th century mapping

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A small limestone quarry worked at the edge of the Marshes, Penally during the 19th century. It was amalgamated with the larger Blackrock Quarry in the later 19th century and is now part of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre and has static caravans within the former quarry area.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The area of a small quarry shown on 19th century maps.

ID number: 6 HOLLOWAY
BRIDGE

HER PRN: 18771

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN11850039 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport; Monument (by Form)

Form: Structure

Condition: Modernised

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A bridge at Holloway has been recorded since at least 1721 (Laws, 1868, p.364, but the current bridge is a modern structure. Whether anything remains of earlier bridges is not known.

Rarity: Common

Distance from centre of holiday park:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing structure, original bridge likely to have been replaced

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Carries public road across river

Setting:

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact on Setting:

Comment on Impact: A minor bridge.

ID number: 7 UNITED REFORMED CHURCH THE
CHURCH

HER PRN: 20507

NMR NPRN: 10999

NGR: SN13210054 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 6286 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: Built in 1867 at the western side of Warren Street, just to the west of Tenby's Town Walls, this large chapel remains in use today.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 900m to the east-northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes. Designed by architects Paull & Robinson of Manchester in Early English Style.

Aesthetic Value: Striking 19th century chapel with a prominent spire on a clock tower.

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: Built in 1867 at the western side of Warren Street, just to the west of Tenby's Town Walls, this large chapel remains in use today.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Buildings to the west would block views of the development.

ID number: 8 SOUTH PARADE NOS.3 2 5
TERRACE

HER PRN: 20508

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN13270048 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 6285 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: This row of three terraced houses was built in the mid-19th century on South Parade, Tenby, outside and facing the medieval town walls to the opposite side of the road (looking east). The houses are all still occupied in 2015.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 940m to the east-northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing buildings, still in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes. Designed by architects Paull & Robinson of Manchester in Early English Style.

Aesthetic Value: Listed for their architectural value

Communal Value: None

Setting: This row of three terraced houses was built in the mid-19th century on South Parade, Tenby, outside and facing the medieval town walls to the opposite side of the road (looking east). The houses are all still occupied.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Buildings to the west would block views of the development.

ID number: 9 DEER PARK NOS.8-14
TERRACE

HER PRN: 20512

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN13130064 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 26317 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: A row of seven terraced houses built on the southern side of Greenhill Road in the second-half of the 19th century. They are listed buildings (6147 & 26312-26317).

Rarity: Common

Distance from centre of holiday park: 870m to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing buildings, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed for their late Georgian design

Communal Value: None

Setting: A row of seven terraced houses built on the southern side of Greenhill Road in the second-half of the 19th century.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Adjacent houses would block views of the development.

ID number: 10 ESPLANADE THE; SOUTH BEACH HOTEL
HOUSE; HOTEL

HER PRN: 20513

NMR NPRN: 30252

NGR: SN1323900150 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Commercial; Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Converted

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 6151 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: This building was first built about 1875 as a pair of town houses at the western end of the Esplanade, Tenby. The houses were later amalgamated and converted into a hotel. In the early 21st century the hotel closed and the building was converted for use as residential flats.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 880m to the east

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use as a hotel

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed for their Victoria architecture

Communal Value: None

Setting: This building was first built about 1875 as a pair of town houses at the western end of the Esplanade, Tenby. The houses were later amalgamated and converted into a hotel. In the early 21st century the hotel closed and the building was converted for use as residential flats.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Trees and the Kinloch Court Hotel would block views of the development.

ID number: 11 GREENHILL HOUSE
DWELLING

HER PRN: 20514 **NMR NPRN:** 22013
NGR: SN1301800687 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Converted
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 6153 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: Greenhill House was built in the mid-19th century on fields at the western edge of Tenby. The surrounding area was rapidly infilled with development by the 1870s, with the main railway to Pembroke Dock built just to the west of the house by 1863. The house was turned into the Gowards School during the 1880s and, in 1895, became Tenby County Intermediate School and was extended. In modern times it has been reused again as a Community Learning Centre managed by the Local Authority.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 400m to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, modernised

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Retains the appearance of a town house despite alterations and extensions

Communal Value: None

Setting: Greenhill House was built in the mid-19th century on fields at the western edge of Tenby. The surrounding area was rapidly infilled with development by the 1870s, with the main railway to Pembroke Dock built just to the west of the house by 1863. The house was turned into the Gowards School during the 1880s and, in 1895, became Tenby County Intermediate School and was extended. In modern times it has been reused again as a Community Learning Centre managed by the Local Authority.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not be visible from this location. It would not impact on views of Greenhill House or on its setting.

ID number: 12 ROYAL PLAYHOUSE THE
CINEMA

HER PRN: 20605 **NMR NPRN:** 32109
NGR: SN13250061 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Recreational
Form: Building **Condition:** Converted
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 6308 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: The Assembly Rooms were originally built on White Lion Street, Tenby in 1857. The building burnt down in 1880 and was replaced with the much simpler present building. This building served as a Playhouse and a Cinema and in modern times has been converted for use as a supermarket.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from centre of holiday park: 960m to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, converted into a supermarket

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Converted internally but externally still retains the façade of the old playhouse

Communal Value: Former theatre, now a supermarket

Setting: The Assembly Rooms were originally built on White Lion Street, Tenby in 1857. The building burnt down in 1880 and was replaced with the much simpler present building. This building served as a Playhouse and a Cinema and in modern times has been converted for use as a supermarket.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Buildings to the west would block views of the development.

ID number: 13 BROADMEAD GUEST HOUSE
DWELLING

HER PRN: 20623 **NMR NPRN:** 21675
NGR: SN1214800845 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Converted
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 6162 **grade:** II
Trysor Description: A mid-19th century villa built in an elevated position to the south of Heywood Lane, Tenby. Now in use as a hotel.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from centre of holiday park: 650m to the north-northwest

Group Value: Very similar to Heywood Mount, a villa of similar date which stands to the west

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value:

Communal Value: None

Setting: A mid-19th century villa built in an elevated position to the south of Heywood Lane. The house faces northwards but would have had views towards lower ground to the south from the rear of the building, but mature trees now block views in this direction. When the house was built the southward view would probably have included Holloway Water, which was later drained to create The Marshes between Tenby and Penally.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 14 HEYWOOD MOUNT
DWELLING

HER PRN: 20624 **NMR NPRN:** 22055

NGR: SN1209600839 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 6163 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: A mid-19th century villa built in an elevated position to the south of Heywood Lane, Tenby.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 675m to the north-northwest

Group Value: Very similar to Broadmead, a villa of similar date which stands to the east

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Attractive 19th century villa

Communal Value: None

Setting: A mid-19th century villa built in an elevated position to the south of Heywood Lane. The house faces northwards but has views towards lower ground to the south from the rear of the building. When the house was built the southward view would probably have included Holloway Water, which was later drained to create The Marshes between Tenby and Penally.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: It is possible that Kiln Park is already partially visible from the rear of this dwelling, but there would be no additional impact from the development.

ID number: 15 MARSH ROAD
 CHURCH

HER PRN: 20626 **NMR NPRN:** 11004

NGR: SN12090050 Grid reference taken at centre of site

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

Form: Building **Condition:** Converted

Site Status:

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: A Calvinistic Methodist Chapel or Sunday School which was built in the
 1880s and converted for use as a private dwelling by the early 21st
 century.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from 450m to the northwest
centre of holiday
park:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, converted

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Still retains external character of a gable-entry chapel

Communal Value: Former place of worship

Setting: A small, former chapel built at the side of Marsh Road in the 1880s.
 Disused by 1997 and then converted for domestic use.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No
Impact?: None

Any Indirect No
Impact?: None

Level of Impact None
on Setting:

Comment on Trees block any view of the development site.
Impact:

ID number: 16 TENBY STATION
RAILWAY STATION

HER PRN: 20628 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN12950057 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Transport
Form: Structure **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 26424 **grade:**
Trysor
Description: This railway station was built in 1870-71 for the Pembroke Tenby and Whitland Railway. It still retains its Victorian Gothic architecture although enlarged in the late 19th century with the addition of a covered platform.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 690m to the northeast

Group Value: Part of the railway network

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a typical Victorian railway station building

Communal Value: In use as a railway station

Setting: A railway station built in 1870-71 on the Pembroke, Tenby & Whitland Railway line, intended to serve Tenby and its neighbourhood. The station remains in use today and the main station building still stands.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Trees and buildings would block views of the proposed development.

ID number: 17 QUEEN'S QUARRY
 QUARRY

HER PRN: 20629

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN12970036 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Not known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
centre of holiday
park:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** A disused, minor quarry working

ID number: 18 WARREN STREET WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL
CHAPEL

HER PRN: 20630

NMR NPRN: 11007

NGR: SN13080057 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
centre of holiday
park:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Former place of worship

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** This chapel was demolished in 1989 and the site reused for modern housing.

ID number: 19 WESTON LODGE
LODGE

HER PRN: 20632

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN13110059 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A town house built in Harding Street, Tenby in the 19th century. It is still lived in today.

Rarity: Common

Distance from centre of holiday park: 830m to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A town house built in Harding Street, Tenby in the 19th century. It is still lived in today.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Adjacent houses would block views of the development.

ID number: 20 SOUTH BEACH, TENBY
AIR SHAFT

HER PRN: 29928

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1310500081 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Unassigned

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A colliery air shaft on South Beach, Tenby, shown on the 1890 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The area is now buried under sand.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 755m to the east-southeast

Group Value: One of several air shafts in the area

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A colliery air shaft on South Beach, Tenby, shown on the 1890 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The area is now buried under sand.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact on Setting:

Comment on Impact: A minor feature associated with local collieries

ID number: 21 TENBY SOUTH BEACH
 BEACH ACCESS

HER PRN: 32794

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN13200010 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Structure

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
centre of holiday
park:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Ramp still in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: A public walkway

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:** A minor ramp giving access to the South Beach at Tenby

ID number: 22 BLACKROCK QUARRY
LIMESTONE QUARRY

HER PRN: 33723

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN120001 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Earthwork **Condition:** Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This quarry was worked in the later 19th century in limestone outcrop on the coast at Penally. It worked into the mid-20th century, petering out in the late 1940s. From the early 1950s onwards, the quarry and its environs were developed as the Kiln Park caravan park and static holiday caravans and a large leisure facility had been built within the quarry itself.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from centre of holiday park:	200m to the south		
Group Value:	Associated with a purpose built railway line which linked to the main line nearer Tenby		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	Described in historic sources		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	This quarry was worked in the later 19th century in limestone outcrop on the coast at Penally. It worked into the mid-20th century, petering out in the late 1940s. From the early 1950s onwards, the quarry and its environs were developed as the Kiln Park caravan park and static holiday caravans and a large leisure facility had been built within the quarry itself.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The proposed development would not impact on the quarry itself, which is now built over and also out of view from the areas to be developed.		

ID number: 23 SOUTH BEACH, TENBY
CORN MILL

HER PRN: 33769

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1305800153 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
centre of holiday
park:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

A post medieval corn mill, destroyed by the late 20th century.

ID number: 24 KILN HOUSE
DWELLING

HER PRN: 35236

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1178400165 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Modernised

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A 19th century house which takes its name from its proximity to the nearby lime kiln associated with Blackrock Quarry. It originally seems to have had some land and outbuildings associated with it. The house has been modernised and now stands next door to a petrol station, at the western edge of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from centre of holiday park: 600m to the west-southwest

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping; Modernised house

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A 19th century house which takes its name from its proximity to the nearby lime kiln associated with Blackrock Quarry. It originally seems to have had some land and outbuildings associated with it. The house has been modernised and now stands next door to a petrol station, at the western edge of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not be visible from this location.

ID number: 25 SINGLE KILN
LIME KILN

HER PRN: 59443

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1179800150 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Building

Condition: Damaged

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 16917 **grade:** II

Trysor

Description:

A ruinous and disused limekiln which stood at the northern edge of a small limestone quarry at the edge of the Marshes, Penally in the 19th century. It was one of a pair of kilns, its eastern neighbour having been removed in the 20th century. It now stands within a small area of undeveloped land within the Kiln Park Holiday Centre and has several static caravans to its west and south. See photo 10.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 565m to the west

Group Value: One of two kilns associated with a small 19th century limestone quarry

Evidential Value: Ruinous structure

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes.

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A disused limekiln which stood at the northern edge of a small limestone quarry at the edge of the Marshes, Penally in the 19th century. It was one of a pair of kilns, its eastern neighbour having been removed in the 20th century. It now stands within a small area of undeveloped land within the Kiln Park Holiday Centre and has several static caravans to its west and south.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: Very Low (Positive)

Comment on The proposed development would have a positive impact on the setting of this kiln as the caravans in Area G will be moved further away the structure

ID number: 26 BLACKROCK QUARRY, WEST SET OF KILNS
LIME KILN

HER PRN: 59444 **NMR NPRN:** 40722
NGR: SN1205500124 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Building **Condition:** Near Intact
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument; Listed Building

SAM number: PE436 **LB number:** 16918 **grade:** II*

Trysor Description: The westernmost of two large bank kilns built in the late 19th century to burn limestone quarried at the adjacent Blackrock Quarry. It was used into the early 20th century. The kiln has been disused for about a century but remains relatively intact. It was served by a railway branch which ran from the kiln to the main line closer to Tenby. See Photos 5 & 6.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from centre of holiday park: 50m to the south

Group Value: Part of the Blackrock Quarry complex

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes.

Aesthetic Value: An imposing and well constructed 19th century lime kiln

Communal Value: None

Setting: One of two large bank kilns built in the late 19th century to burn limestone quarried at the adjacent Blackrock Quarry. It was used into the early 20th century. The kiln has been disused for about a century but remains relatively intact and is an important landscape feature within the Kiln Park Holiday Centre, standing alongside the main entrance road into the park complex.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low

Level of Impact on Setting: Low

Comment on Impact: These kilns will only be affected by the proposed changes to the caravan park within Area J, which will cause a Low, indirect, visual impact. This will see caravans introduced into an area which is now open ground. However, in the context of the modern setting of the kilns within the Holiday Centre, the impact on setting is Low. Mitigation has been undertaken to ensure that an open area is retained between the development and the kilns to ensure that the key view of the kilns will not be lost. The kilns will only be viewed, as now, with the receptors back to the caravan park. The development would have no physical impact on the kilns.

ID number: 27 BLACKROCK QUARRY, EAST SET OF KILNS
LIME KILN

HER PRN: 59445 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN1225000124 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Building **Condition:** Near Intact
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument; Listed Building

SAM number: PE436 **LB number:** 16919 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: The easternmost of two large bank kilns built in the late 19th century to burn limestone quarried at the adjacent Blackrock Quarry. It was used into the early 20th century. The kiln has been disused for about a century but remains relatively intact. It was served by a railway branch which ran from the kiln to the main line closer to Tenby. See photos 7 & 8.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from centre of holiday park: 80m to the south

Group Value: Part of the Blackrock Quarry complex

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes.

Aesthetic Value: An imposing and well constructed 19th century lime kiln

Communal Value: None

Setting: One of two large bank kilns built in the late 19th century to burn limestone quarried at the adjacent Blackrock Quarry. It was used into the early 20th century. The kiln has been disused for about a century but remains relatively intact and is an important landscape feature within the Kiln Park Holiday Centre, standing alongside the main entrance road into the park complex.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low

Level of Impact on Setting: Low

Comment on Impact: These kilns will only be affected by the proposed changes to the caravan park within Area F, which will cause a Low, indirect, visual impact. This will see caravans introduced into an area which is now open ground. However, in the context of the modern setting of the kilns within the Holiday Centre, the impact on setting is Low. Mitigation has been undertaken to ensure that an open area is retained between the development and the kilns to ensure that the key view of the kilns will not be lost. The kilns will only be viewed, as now, with the receptors back to the caravan park. The development would have no physical impact on the kilns.

ID number: 28 BELGRAVE HOTEL AND AREA RAILINGS
HOUSE

HER PRN: 59818 **NMR NPRN:** 21919
NGR: SN1327900136 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Converted
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 26301 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: Built as three large, terraced houses on The Esplanade, Tenby, overlooking the South Beach, these buildings were later amalgamated to create the Belgrave Hotel. The middle house is thought to have been the birthplace of Augustus John, but this building was completely destroyed by fire in 1878 and replaced by a later building.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 950m to the east

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes. Possibly the birthplace of Augustus John

Aesthetic Value: Listed for its origins as three Victorian seafront houses

Communal Value: None

Setting: Built c. 1874 as three large, terraced houses on The Esplanade, Tenby, overlooking the South Beach, these buildings were later amalgamated to create the Belgrave Hotel.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Adjacent buildings would block views of the development.

ID number: 29 **FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN BEACON**
BEACON

HER PRN: 59844 **NMR NPRN:** 414043
NGR: SN1310500075 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Commemorative
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 26328 **grade:** II
Trysor
Description: A 19th century lamp standard which was reused in 1951 as a beacon for the Festival of Britain and stood on The Esplanade, Tenby. It has been moved in modern times to the South Beach Car Park.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from centre of holiday park: 755m to the east-southeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: No longer in situ but re-erected in a public car park

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: A 19th century cast iron lamp standard

Communal Value: None

Setting: This lamp standard has been moved from its original setting and now stands in a public car park alongside South Beach, Tenby.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A sand dune to the west-northwest would block views towards the development site.

ID number: 30 WALLS AND RAILINGS TO DEER PARK BAPTIST
CHURCH

RAILINGS

HER PRN: 59851

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1318200619 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 26335 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: The railings and wall to the front (northeastern side) of Deer Place Chapel date to the later 19th century. They remain intact.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 900m to the northeast

Group Value: Associated with Deer Place Chapel

Evidential Value: Railings and wall remain intact

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Fine 19th century detail associated with frontage of chapel

Communal Value: Part of the streetscape

Setting: The railings and wall to the front (northeastern side) of Deer Place Chapel date to the later 19th century. They remain intact.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The adjacent chapel blocks views in the direction of the development.

ID number: 31 **WALMER HOUSE AND FRONT RAILINGS.
HOUSE**

HER PRN: 59852

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1318300596 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 26336 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: A house built on the southern side of Deer Place Chapel in the late 19th century. It was a private dwelling from the outset, given to the builder of the chapel as part payment for his work.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 900m to the northeast

Group Value: Associated with Deer Place Chapel

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Designed by leading Welsh architect George Morgan, Carmarthen

Aesthetic Value: An attractive architect designed house in the Gothic style

Communal Value: None

Setting: A house built on the southern side of Deer Place Chapel in the late 19th century. It was a private dwelling from the outset, given to the builder of the chapel as part payment for his work.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Adjacent houses would block views of the development.

ID number: 32 CLIFTON ROCK AND GARDEN WALL ALONG
ROADSIDE.

WALL

HER PRN: 59875 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN1321000610 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 26359 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: A villa built at the eastern side Greenhill Road, Tenby in the 1860s for a wine merchant of the town. It now stands in an urban setting and is still used as a private dwelling.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 920m to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: A good example of a mid-19th century town house

Communal Value: None

Setting: A villa built at the eastern side Greenhill Road, Tenby in the 1860s for a wine merchant of the town. It now stands in an urban setting and is still used as a private dwelling.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Buildings to the western side of Greenhill Road would block views of the development.

ID number: 33 NO 1 MARSH ROAD COTTAGES (CASA VECCHIA)
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 59898

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1253900516 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 26382 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: One in a row of four, single-story cottages built on the northern side of Marsh Road in the mid-19th century for quarrymen working in the limestone quarries.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 330m to the southwest

Group Value: One in a row of four terraced cottages

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: An attractive single-story industrial workers cottage

Communal Value: None

Setting: One in a terraced row of four, single-storey cottages built on the northern side of Marsh Road in the mid-19th century for quarrymen working in the limestone quarries. Still occupied.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Trees growing across The Marsh to the south block any view of the proposed development.

ID number: 34 NO 2 MARSH ROAD COTTAGES (SUNPATCH)
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 59899

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1254700516 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 26383 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: One in a row of four, single-story cottages built on the northern side of Marsh Road in the mid-19th century for quarrymen working in the limestone quarries.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 330m to the southwest

Group Value: One in a row of four terraced cottages

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: An attractive single-story industrial workers cottage

Communal Value: None

Setting: One in a terraced row of four, single-storey cottages built on the northern side of Marsh Road in the mid-19th century for quarrymen working in the limestone quarries. Still occupied.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Trees growing across The Marsh to the south block any view of the proposed development.

ID number: 35 NO 3 MARSH ROAD COTTAGES (WATERMANS
COTTAGE)

COTTAGE

HER PRN: 59900

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1255600516 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 26384 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: One in a row of four, single-story cottages built on the northern side of Marsh Road in the mid-19th century for quarrymen working in the limestone quarries.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 340m to the southwest

Group Value: One in a row of four terraced cottages

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: An attractive single-story industrial workers cottage

Communal Value: None

Setting: One in a terraced row of four, single-storey cottages built on the northern side of Marsh Road in the mid-19th century for quarrymen working in the limestone quarries. Still occupied.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Trees growing across The Marsh to the south block any view of the proposed development.

ID number: 36 NO 4 MARSH ROAD COTTAGES
COTTAGE

HER PRN: 59901

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1256400516 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 26385 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: One in a row of four, single-story cottages built on the northern side of Marsh Road in the mid-19th century for quarrymen working in the limestone quarries.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 350m to the southwest

Group Value: One in a row of four terraced cottages

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: An attractive single-story industrial workers cottage

Communal Value: None

Setting: One in a terraced row of four, single-storey cottages built on the northern side of Marsh Road in the mid-19th century for quarrymen working in the limestone quarries. Still occupied.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Trees growing across The Marsh to the south block any view of the proposed development.

ID number: 37 MILESTONE OUTSIDE SPRINGFIELD
MILESTONE

HER PRN: 59902

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1211300543 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Building

Condition: Not Known

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 26386 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: A milepost set against a property boundary wall at the northern side of a former turnpike road, which is now Marsh Road.

Rarity: Common

Distance from centre of holiday park: 400m to the northwest

Group Value: One of series of mileposts on a former turnpike road

Evidential Value: Milepost remains in position

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Cast iron, early 19th century milepost

Communal Value: Marker on a public road

Setting: A milepost set against a property boundary wall at the northern side of a former turnpike road, which is now Marsh Road.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Trees growing across The Marsh to the south block any view of the proposed development.

ID number: 38 THE WAR MEMORIAL
WAR MEMORIAL

HER PRN: 59936 **NMR NPRN:** 403992
NGR: SN1329800442 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Commemorative
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 26422 **grade:** II
Trysor Description: This War Memorial was erected in 1921 in a small public garden just outside the medieval town walls of Tenby at the junction of Upper Park Road and South Parade.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 960m east-northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Designed by J Howard Morgan of Carmarthen

Communal Value: Public war memorial

Setting: This War Memorial was erected in 1921 in a small public garden just outside the medieval town walls of Tenby at the junction of Upper Park Road and South Parade.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Trees growing across The Marsh to the south block any view of the proposed development.

ID number: 39 No.32, VICTORIA STREET
HOUSE

HER PRN: 59945

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1324800202 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 26431 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: One in a street of terraced, three storey houses, with attics and basements, built in 1876. It stands at the eastern side of Victoria Street, Tenby. The house is listed as the childhood home of Gwen and Augustus John.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 890m to the east

Group Value: One in a row of terraced houses

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes. Listed as the childhood home of Gwen and Augustus John.

Aesthetic Value: A fine 19th century terraced town house

Communal Value: None

Setting: One in a street of terraced, three storey houses, with attics and basements, built in 1876. It stands at the eastern side of Victoria Street, Tenby.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Adjacent houses would block views of the development.

ID number: 40 COUNTY CHAMBERS (FORMER CONGREGATIONAL
MANSE)

HOUSE

HER PRN: 59946

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1317600530 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Converted

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 26432 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: This building was built between 1872 to 1874 as the manse for the congregational chapel to its northeast. More recently it has been a solicitors offices.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 900m to the east-northeast

Group Value: Manse associated with the adjacent United Reform Church

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use as a commercial property

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes. Probably designed by architects Paull & Robinson of Manchester in the Gothic style

Aesthetic Value: Fine manse in the Gothic style

Communal Value: None

Setting: This fine manse was built in 1874 to the rear (west) of St. John's Wesleyan Methodist Church

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Adjacent houses would block views of the development.

ID number: 41 TENBY TOWN WALLS
TOWN WALLS

HER PRN: 59948 **NMR NPRN:** 127
NGR: SN1334600380
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Defence
Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 26434 **grade:** I

Trysor Description: The original town walls of Tenby were built in 1245. After becoming neglected they were rebuilt in 1457 in rubble stone and crenulated parapet. The walls are substantially intact with five towers and a gateway complex.

Rarity: Rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 965m to the east northeast

Group Value: Part of the multiperiod townscape of Tenby

Evidential Value: Most of the town wall is a standing structure still defining the inner core of Tenby

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes.

Aesthetic Value: Drawn and painted by many people including Charles Norris

Communal Value: Part of the townscape familiar to people

Setting:

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 42 DEER PARK BAPTIST CHURCH
CHAPEL

HER PRN: 60403

NMR NPRN: 11001

NGR: SN1317100602 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 6559 **grade:** II

Trysor Description: A large chapel built on the western side of Greenhill Road, Tenby during the 1880s. It remains in use today.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 900m to the northeast

Group Value: Associated with adjacent Walmer House and listed railings to the front of the chapel

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: An attractive architect designed chapel in the Gothic style

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: A large chapel built on the western side of Greenhill Road, Tenby during the 1880s. It remains in use today.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Adjacent houses would block views of the development.

ID number: 43 **BLACKROCK QUARRIES
MAGAZINE**

HER PRN: 103402 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SN12290004 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A quarry magazine shown on the 1889 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps. It is not shown on later maps and may only survive as a badly ruined foundation.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 200m to the south-southwest

Group Value: Part of the Blackrock Quarries complex

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A quarry magazine shown on the 1889 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps. It is not shown on later maps and may only survive as a badly ruined foundation in a wooded area to the east of the quarry.

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This feature may not survive but its site is now hidden in a wooded parcel and it would not be affected by the proposed development.

ID number: 44 THE MARSHES
RECLAIMED LAND

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1244000211 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: 19th century

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Landform

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This area was known as Holloway Water in the early 19th century but was drained and turned into productive farmland later in the century. The process was helped when the Pembroke & Tenby railway was built across the river mouth in the 1880s. This caused sandbanks and dunes to form along the railway line and prevented further tidal inundation by the sea.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: Within

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Discussed in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This area was known as Holloway Water in the early 19th century but was drained and turned into productive farmland later in the century. The process was helped when the Pembroke & Tenby railway was built across the river mouth in 1863. This caused sandbanks and dunes to form along the railway line and prevented further tidal inundation by the sea. Much of the former marshland is now overlain by the Kiln Park Holiday Centre, with some still managed as marsh or wet pastureland.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: Yes
Low

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
None

Level of Impact on Setting: Very Low

Comment on Impact: Some archaeological mitigation would be desirable to gain a better understanding of the processes which turned the land into productive farmland during the 19th century.

ID number: 45 KILN PARK SHOP
SHOP

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS1237999996 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: 20th century

Broadclass: Commercial

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A late 20th century, purpose-built shop built within the Kiln Park Holiday Park. There are plans to have the building demolished after 2016. See photo 1 in Appendix D.

Rarity: Common

Distance from centre of holiday park: Within

Group Value: Part of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre complex

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Shop used by people staying at the holiday park

Setting: A late 20th century, purpose-built shop built within the Kiln Park Holiday Park. There are plans to have the building demolished after 2016 as part of the redevelopment of Area B.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: Yes
Very High

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: There are plans to have the building demolished after 2016 as part of the redevelopment of Area B.

ID number: 46 KILN PARK
WALL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1226300141 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: 19th century

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Structure

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A railway branch line was built in the late 19th century to connect the limestone quarries at Blackrock, Penally with the main Pembroke & Tenby GWR line near Tenby. This wall appears to have been built along the northern edge of the railway bed to define its embankment, as the line was raised above the level of the fields to the north. Some sections of the wall, which was built of limestone blocks, survive within the Kiln Park Holiday Centre. See photos 7, 8 & 9.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from centre of holiday park: 50m to the south

Group Value: Associated with the railway embankment serving the Blackrock Quarry complex

Evidential Value: Sections of wall survive in a derelict condition

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This wall appears to have been built along the northern edge of the Blackrock Quarry branch railway bed to define its embankment, as the line was raised above the level of the fields to the north. Some sections of the wall, which was built of limestone blocks, survive within the Kiln Park Holiday Centre.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Low

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Due to mitigations agreed with the developer, the development will have no physical impact on this wall. The development in Areas F & J would be visible but would cause only Low, indirect, visual impact.

ID number: 47 THE MARSHES
RACECOURSE

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1230000230 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: 19th century **Broadclass:** Recreational

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	From as early as 1815, local people gathered on the limestone crag near the later Blackrock Quarries to watch horse racing on the Marshes below. This activity was particularly popular in the mid-19th century, but the development of the quarries later in the century must have put an end to the sport. It seems that some form of stand or shelter was built alongside the race course. It is likely that the land used is now occupied by the Kiln Park Holiday Centre.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: Within

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: Mentioned in 19th century newspapers

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Used for public entertainments

Setting: From as early as 1815, local people gathered on the limestone crag near the later Blackrock Quarries to watch horse racing on the Marshes below. This activity was particularly popular in the mid-19th century, but the development of the quarries later in the century must have put an end to the sport. It is likely that the land used is now occupied by the Kiln Park Holiday Centre.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: No trace of this race course survives and its exact location is not known.

ID number: 48 KILN PARK
RAILWAY

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1230600078 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: 19th century

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A railway branch line was built in the late 19th century to connect the limestone quarries at Blackrock, Penally with the main Pembroke & Tenby GWR line near Tenby. The line was taken out when the quarry declined. The western section of the old railway bed is now used as the main access road into the Kiln Park Holiday Centre.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from centre of holiday park: 50m to the south

Group Value: Part of the Blackrock Quarry complex

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A railway branch line was built in the late 19th century to connect the limestone quarries at Blackrock, Penally with the main Pembroke & Tenby GWR line near Tenby. The line was taken out when the quarry declined. The western section of the old railway bed is now used as the main access road into the Kiln Park Holiday Centre.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The railway line no longer survives and the development would have no impact on it.

ID number: 50 RITEC ESTUARY
SEA DEFENCE

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS1259099950 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: 19th century

Broadclass: Monument (By Form)

Form: Other Structure

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	During the early 19th century, Sir John Owen of Orielton acquired control of The Marsh from Tenby Corporation. He began the process of attempting to drain The Marsh and reclaim the land from the daily tidal inundation. He built a wall or embankment (ID number 50), across the mouth of the Ritec estuary to prevent tidal flooding The Marshes. This embankment was not a great success and was eventually breached by the sea in 1826. It was rebuilt by Charles Mathias of Lamphey Court in 1840, this time much more successfully, allowing for the marshlands on the landward side to be turned into pasture fields. The embankment was strengthened and partly incorporated into the line of the Pembroke & Tenby Railway in 1863.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: Unknown

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: Mentioned in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This embankment or wall was raised across the mouth of the Ritec estuary between 1811 and 1820 by Sir John Owen of Orielton. Its purpose was to prevent the tides from flooding marshland between Penally and Tenby. The embankment failed and was breached by the sea in 1826. It was rebuilt by Charles Mathias of Lamphey Court in 1840, this time much more successfully, allowing for the marshlands on the landward side to be turned into pasture fields. The embankment was strengthened and partly incorporated into the line of the Pembroke & Tenby Railway in 1863.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The wall or embankment appears to have been located to the east of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre.

ID number: 51 **TENBY GOLF COURSE**
GOLF COURSE

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS1258099760 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: 19th century; 20th century

Broadclass: Recreation

Form: Complex

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The Tenby Golf Course was founded in 1888 in The Burrows on the coastline at Penally. Originally a 9-hole course, it was expanded to be an 18-hole course by 1913, designed with some advice from the celebrated course-designer and golfer James Braid. The original club house, opened in 1904, was located in Black Rock Cottage, which stands to the seaward side of the Tenby to Pembroke railway line. The golf course is still in use, but now has a larger clubhouse, built to the north of Black Rock Cottage.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 400m to the southeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Golf club in use

Historical Value: The first golf club established in Wales

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The Tenby Golf Course was founded in 1888 in The Burrows on the coastline at Penally. Originally a 9-hole course, it was expanded to be an 18-hole course by 1913. The original club house was located in Black Rock Cottage, which stands to the seaward side of the Tenby to Pembroke railway line. The golf course is still in use, but now has a larger clubhouse, built to the north of Black Rock Cottage.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The golf course would not be affected by the proposed development.

ID number: 52 SLEEMAN'S TIMBER YARD
TIMBER YARD

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1280000640 Approximate

Period: 19th century **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Tenby merchant Thomas Sleeman (1781-1855) is said to have had a timber yard in this area, on the northern side of the Ritec stream to the southwest of Tenby, between Marsh Road and the Saltern car park. Timber was brought by ship to his yard. A report in the South Wales Daily News of 20th December, 1876 states that Sleeman's Timber Yard was situated near the "old railway station" in Tenby. The railway station referred to was the terminus of the original Pembroke & Tenby Railway, near the present day Saltern car park. It would have fallen out of use after 1840, when Charles Mathias repaired the sea defences across the mouth of the Ritec and closed off access to the river's former estuary. The area was later redeveloped.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 600m to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This timber yard was located on the northern side of the Ritec stream to the southwest of Tenby, between Marsh Road and the Saltern car park. It would have fallen out of use after 1840, when Charles Mathias repaired the sea defences across the mouth of the Ritec and closed off access to the river's former estuary. The area was later redeveloped.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This timber yard has long disappeared and the area built over.

ID number: 53 PEMBROKE & TENBY RAILWAY STATION
RAILWAY STATION

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1282700660 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: 19th century

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Complex

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This railway station was situated at the southwestern edge of Tenby town and built on level ground at the northern side of the Ritec stream when the Pembroke & Tenby railway was first opened in 1863. It was replaced by a new station in 1864, when the line was extended to Whitland. The site was retained for use by the railway company and became the Pembroke & Tenby Railway Works, later the Great Western Railway Works and was used well into the 20th century. No trace of the complex now survives and the area has been redeveloped.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: 630m to the northeast

Group Value: Part of the Pembroke & Tenby Railway system

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This railway station was situated at the southwestern edge of Tenby town and built on level ground at the northern side of the Ritec stream when the Pembroke & Tenby railway was first opened in 1863. It was replaced by a new station in 1864, when the line was extended to Whitland. The site was retained for use by the railway company and became the Pembroke & Tenby Railway Works, later the Great Western Railway Works and was used well into the 20th century. No trace of the complex now survives and the area has been redeveloped.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: No physical trace of this facility now survives and the area has been redeveloped.

ID number: 54 PEMBROKE & TENBY RAILWAY
RAILWAY

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SN1276700258 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: 19th century

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Structure

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The original line of the Pembroke & Tenby railway was opened in 1863 to its terminus at southwestern edge of Tenby town. The railway was extended to Whitland in 1864, which was achieved by building a new line from Blackrock Junction to a new railway station in Tenby. This cut out the original railway station and this section of the original track, which was about 900 metres long. This section of line was kept in use, however, to link the main line with the new Pembroke & Tenby Railway Works, built at the site of the old railway station. There is now no trace of the railway station or Railway Works, but the line of the track bed to Blackrock Junction survives as the road accessing the Salterns Car Park and in land boundaries to the southwest of the car park.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from centre of holiday park: 420m to the east-northeast.

Group Value: Part of the Pembroke & Tenby Railway system

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The original line of the Pembroke & Tenby railway was opened in 1863 to its terminus at southwestern edge of Tenby town. The railway was extended to Whitland in 1864, which was achieved by building a new line from Blackrock Junction to a new railway station in Tenby. This cut out the original railway station and this section of the original track, which was about 900 metres long. This section of line was kept in use, however, to link the main line with the new Pembroke & Tenby Railway Works, built at the site of the old railway station. There is now no trace of the railway station or Railway Works, but the line of the track bed to Blackrock Junction survives as the road accessing the Salterns Car Park and in land boundaries to the southwest of the car park.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A new pedestrian ramp may be constructed to improve access to the Salterns Car Park road from the Holiday Centre. Such a development would abut against the former railway embankment but should not physically damage any of the original structure.

ID number: 55 **BLACK ROCK BRIDGE
INHUMATION?**

HER PRN: 10527

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS1243399771 Approximate

Period: Unknown

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	This possible human burial was found in The Burrows, Penally in 1862 or 1863 when the railway bridge was built across a stream near Blackrock. It was recorded in the Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey by the archaeologist Edward Laws, who lived at Tenby and later owned much of the land around Blackrock, The Burrows and The Marsh, Penally.		

Rarity: Not common

Distance from centre of holiday park: 460m to the south (200m to closest point)

Group Value: None known

Evidential Value: Documentary sources

Historical Value: Mentioned by Laws & Owen in "Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey"

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This possible human burial was found in The Burrows, Penally in 1862 or 1863 when the railway bridge was built across a stream near Blackrock.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: There is no impact on this find or on the immediate environs of the findspot from the proposed development.

ID number: 56 THE BURROWS
BUILDING

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS1239599982 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: 19th century **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
The 1890 and 1907 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps show a small building to the south of the railway, which would have stood where the Kiln Park site shop now stands. This building may have been associated with the nearby Black Rock Quarries. It is shown as a roofless ruin on an oblique aerial photograph of Tenby taken in 1921 (Britain from Above website, image reference number WPW006974). It seems to have disappeared as a standing structure by the time of a second aerial photograph dating to 1950 (Britain from Above website, image reference number WAW033702). It seems that buildings associated with the caravan site had been built where the shop now stands by the time of the 1967 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map, although the present shop seems to have been built a little later, probably during the 1970s.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from centre of holiday park: Within Area B

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Shown on historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This building stood at the northern edge of the area of sand dunes known as The Burrows in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Its purpose is not known but it may have been associated with the nearby Blackrock Quarries or the quarry railway line, which passed close by to the north.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: Yes
Unknown
Any surviving parts of this building may be uncovered by the redevelopment of the area

Any Indirect Impact?: No
Unknown

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Although this building had disappeared from the landscape by the 1950s it is not known if surviving foundations survive beneath the Kiln Park shop. Any such remains could be exposed during the redevelopment and would need assessment as they may throw light on the purpose of the building.

Appendix C: Plan from Client

Appendix D Photographic Record

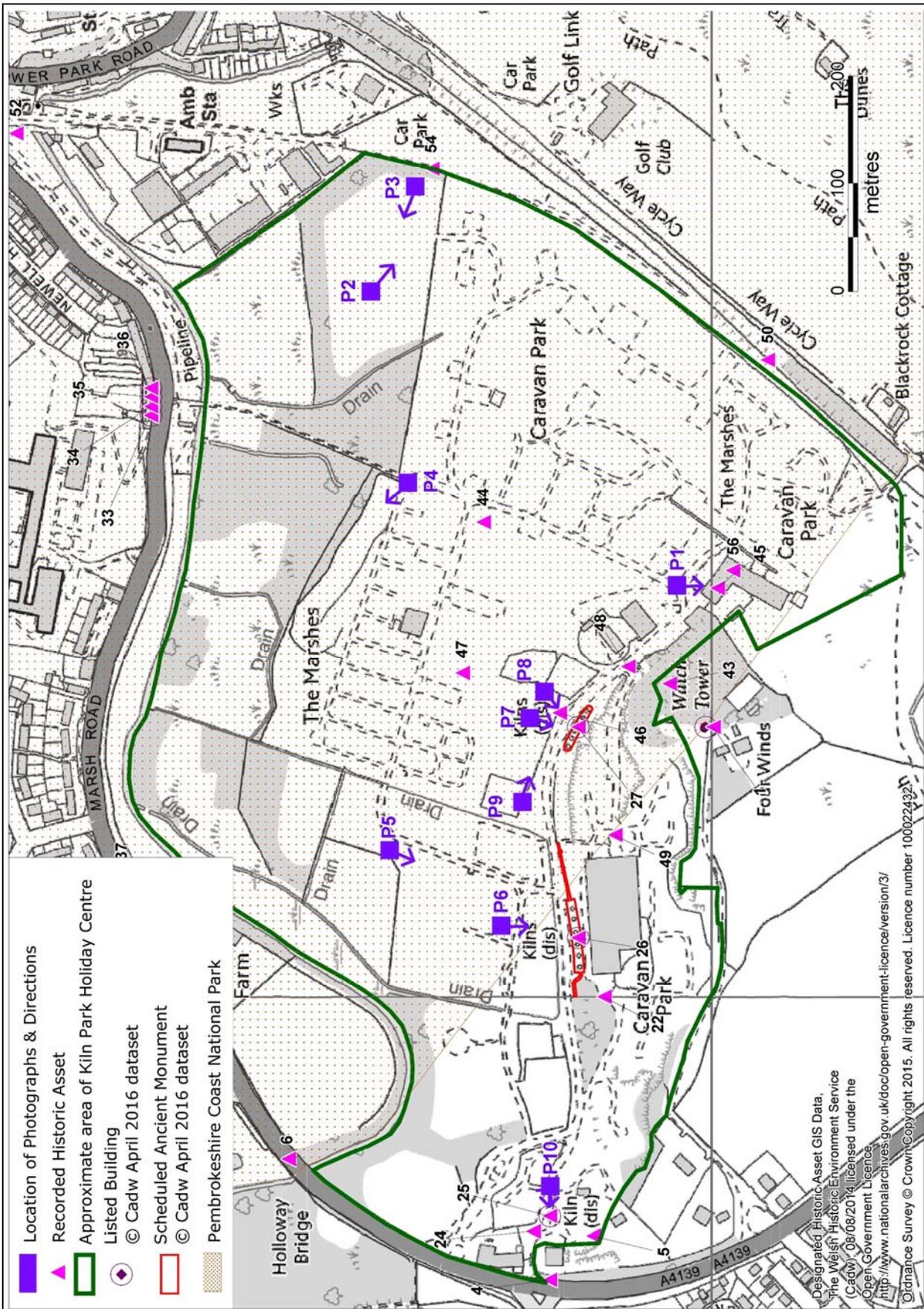


Figure 7; A map showing the location and direction of the photographs included in this appendix.



Photo 1; A view of the Kiln Park Holiday Centre shop, (ID number 45) in June 2015. This late 20th century building will be removed as part of the redevelopment of Area B. Despite its flat and low-lying situation, it stands where there was a field parcel known as "Burrows Hill" on the parish tithe map of 1842. This suggests it may be located on an area which was formerly characterised by blown sand, at the western edge of the coastal sand dunes known today as "The Burrows."

Viewpoint Location; SN1238300025, looking south



Photo 2; A view across the field at the northeastern corner of the Holiday Centre, looking southeast in the direction of the Salterns Car Park. In the 19th century a natural pool known as Black Pool was located to the left of the area shown, but it was drained during the 20th century. This parcel of land is also within the area shown as "Burrows Hill" on the parish tithe map of 1842 and may be underlain by blown sand. The large hedgerow at the right hand side of the image is the line of the former Pembroke & Tenby railway, (ID number 54), built in 1862-63, probably along the line of the embankment, (ID number 50), built in 1811 and repaired in 1840 to prevent the tidal flooding of the Ritec estuary. A current footpath from the Holiday Centre passes through the hedgerow into the Salterns Car Park.

Viewpoint Location; SN1264100328



Photo 3; This view looks northwest from the current footpath from the Holiday Centre into the Salterns Car Park. Greenhill School is visible behind the trees to the right.

Viewpoint Location; SN1274800270



Photo 4; A view looking northwest towards across Area C, June 2015.

Viewpoint Location; SN1248000272



Photo 5; A view looking south-southwest across Area J. The western bank kiln (ID number 26) is visible in the distance beyond.

Viewpoint Location; SN1213500290



Photo 6; A closer view, looking south, of the western bank kiln (ID number 26). A single row of static caravans would be located beyond the road in the foreground, within Area J. However, the southern half of the green strip between the road and the kilns would be retained as an open area, therefore providing ample open ground from where the best views of the kilns would still be obtained.

Viewpoint Location; SN1206600188



Photo 7; A close view of the eastern bank kiln (ID number 27), again showing the key view from the north. Amendments to the proposed development plan will ensure that the open space to the north of this kiln will remain open ground to protect this view. The wall in the foreground is the revetment wall (ID number 46) which defined the edge of the former quarry railway line. The railway track bed is now overlain by the entrance road into the holiday park, along which the vehicles in the photograph are travelling.

Viewpoint Location; SN1227300152 looking south southwest



Photo 8; A view of the eastern bank kiln (ID number 27), and retaining wall (ID number 46), looking southwest and showing the open area to the north of the kiln which will be retained to preserve the setting of the monument.

Viewpoint Location; SN1226100163



Photo 9; A view looking east-southeast along the line of the railway revetment wall ID number 46.

The widening of the former railway track bed at this point suggests that the wall defined the edge of an area used for sidings.

The surviving section of wall is marked with a red dotted line in the inset map below, which is taken from the 1890 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map.

*Viewpoint Location;
SN1219000168*

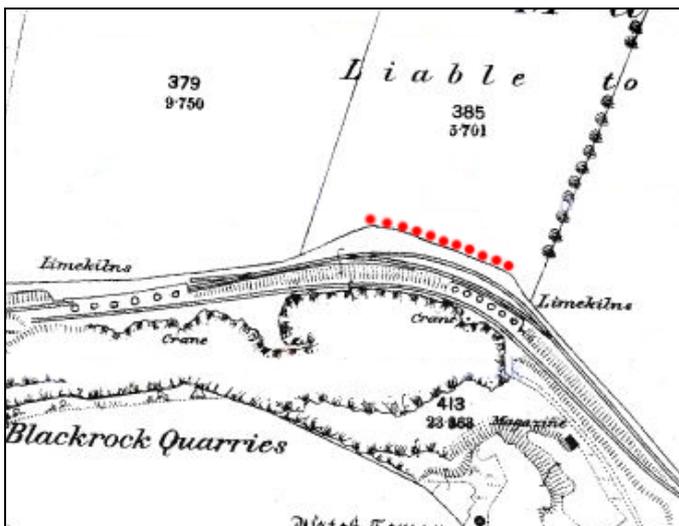




Photo 10; A view of the listed lime kiln ID number 25, looking west. The kiln is now fenced off and relatively forgotten within the holiday park. The crack above the drawing arch shows that the structure is in a poor condition.

Viewpoint Location; SN1181100149