

**Pembrokeshire County Council
Cyngor Sir Penfro**



**Supplementary
Planning Guidance**

**Pembroke Conservation Area
Character Statement**

Draft for Public Consultation

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PEMBROKE CONSERVATION AREA

CHARACTER STATEMENT

NOVEMBER 2008

INTRODUCTION

This report is the first of a three part series for Pembroke Conservation Area aimed at providing clear statements of built environment quality; how those qualities may be safeguarded or improved; appropriate guidance for new development and advice on the preservation of the old.

A. The CHARACTER STATEMENT will provide a physical description of the townscape, identifying the characteristic historic and architectural elements. The process of analysis will be represented graphically and where appropriate text will expand on notation used. The value of the Conservation Area and its character is reliant upon the interaction of all the previously described qualities as well as upon how the area is used. The architecture, landscape and history of Pembroke is rich and varied, creating an environment that is the product of many generations.

Pembroke is a fine example of our social, cultural and aesthetic history and must be safeguarded from indiscriminate or ill-considered change.

Means of ensuring the continuity of the value of the Conservation Area and perhaps even improving it will be addressed in subsequent parts of this study.

This statement cannot realistically cover every aspect of quality and the omission of any particular building, feature or space should not be taken to mean that it is not of interest.

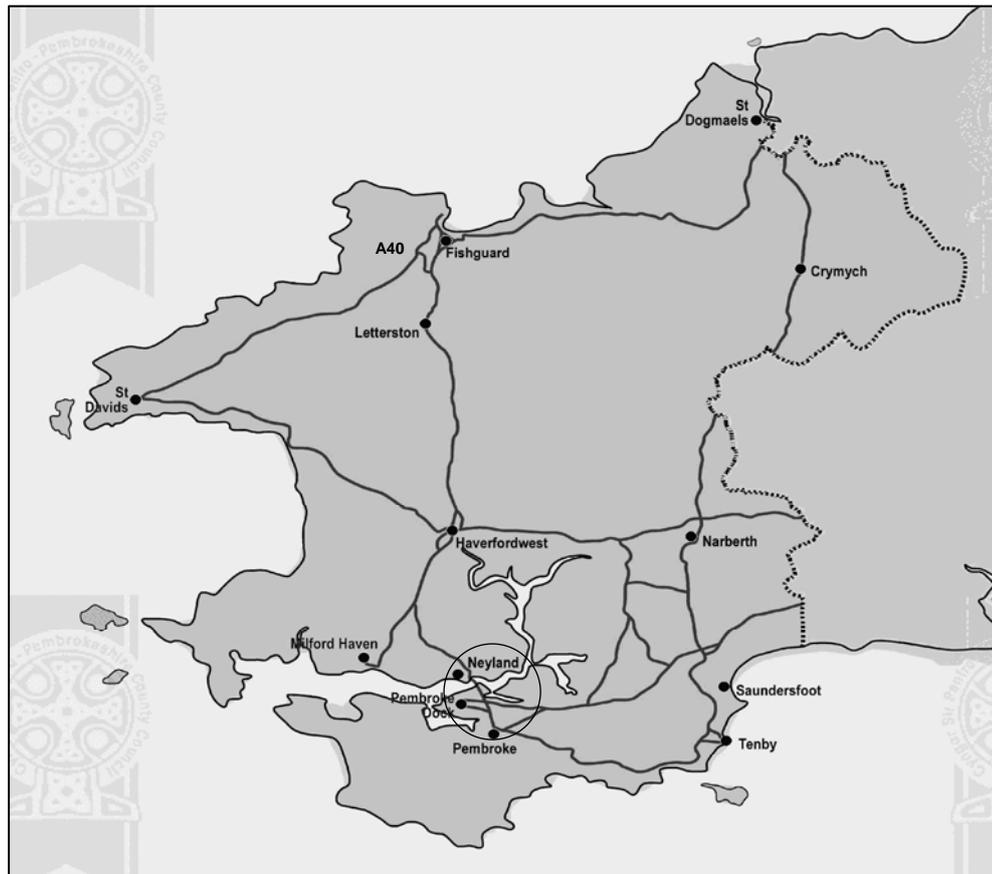
B. The MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT PLAN will give the area's policy context. National legislation will be explained and local policies identified or possibly developed to address particular problems. The plan will therefore provide for the future of the area in terms of safeguarding the existing features of value and if appropriate identify areas where some measure of enhancement or environmental improvement would be welcomed.

C. DESIGN GUIDANCE will advise upon new build as well as the repair or refurbishment of the old. Design clues will be identified in terms of materials and relationships between existing historically valued buildings, open space and possibly new build. Townscape accessories such as public seating, lighting regimes and signs will also be considered.

The product of this three-part body of work will be to provide supplementary planning guidance for the Conservation Area of Pembroke.

1.0 LOCATION

- 1.1 Pembroke is located in the south of the County of Pembrokeshire. Pembroke can be accessed from the north via the A.40 Trunk Road from Haverfordwest, the A.477 to Pembroke Dock and the A.4139 from Pembroke Dock. The A.4139 and A.4075 roads from Tenby and St Clears respectively enter the town from the east.



2.0 SETTING/TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The character and development of the town has owed much to its physical setting on a spur of higher ground between two narrow valleys. The Old Town of Pembroke occupies a small spur some 1,000 metres long by 200 metres wide, and varying between 15 metres and 21 metres in height. Immediately to the north is an impounded area of water being the former mill pond, while to the south an area of former salt marsh has been drained and reclaimed to form an area of public open space. A tidal creek and pill of the Pembroke River envelopes the western end of the spur, on which is situated the Castle. All these surrounding areas lie between 0 and 3 metres above the high water mark of medium tides.



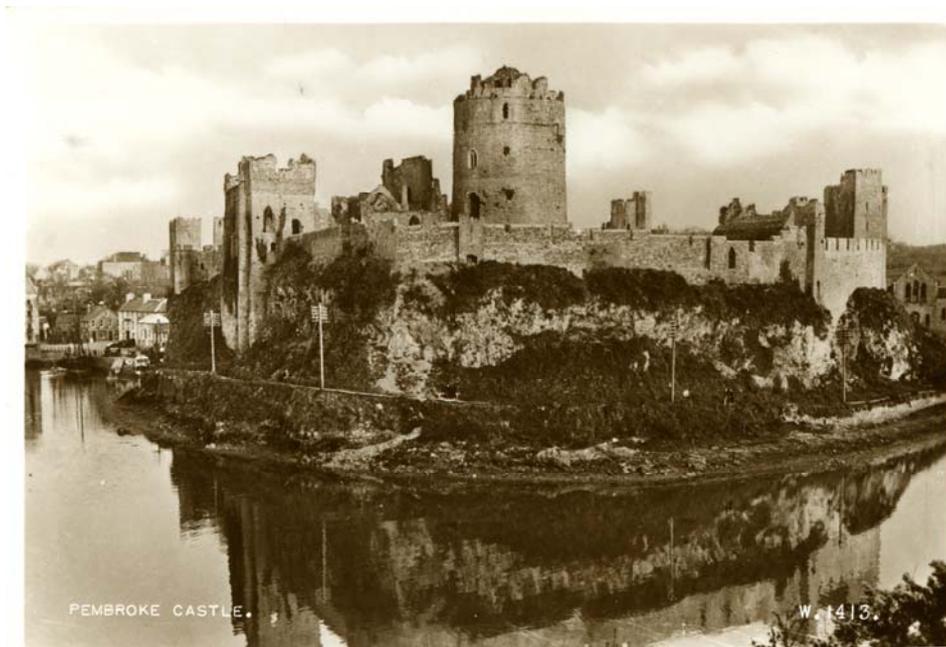
AERIAL VIEW OF PEMBROKE

- 2.2 To the east the land dips slightly before gently rising and the spur broadening out as the town is left behind. All the land beyond these immediate areas, rises fairly sharply to a plateau level of some 60 metres. The Pembroke River winds its way in a north -westerly direction to enter the main ria of Milford Haven some 2 miles away. The natural setting of the town owes its formation in a large part to the weathering differentials of the underlying rock strata, which is composed of bands of Carboniferous Limestone and Old Red Sandstone which run in a roughly east-west direction. The soils are of varying depth and good quality, and the climate as a whole is one of the mildest in the British Isles, with a range of temperatures the smallest of any part of Great Britain. The vegetation is lush and the predominant species of trees, of which there are many fine, mature stands, are beech and oak.

3.0 HISTORICAL EVOLUTION

- 3.1 There is evidence that the surroundings proved attractive to man as early as 50,000 years ago, for remains of cave habitation have been found in Priory Cave, Monkton nearby, and it is reasonable to suppose that with the ease of movement offered by the tidal creeks the general area, if not the specific site of the old town, has been inhabited continuously since the Stone Age.
- 3.2 The present day settlement of Pembroke was founded by Arnulph de Montgomery, one of the Norman Lords who followed William I in 1066 on his conquest of England. In 1093 Arnulph landed and established a bridgehead, and a simple wooden castle was erected on the site of the present stone one. The area around was subdued and the land parcelled out among his followers and these measures, together with the defensive potential of the site, were rewarded in the following year when a Welsh revolt resulted in the expulsion of many Norman Lords and the destruction of their castles, only Pembroke staving off the assault.
- 3.3 The settlement continued to expand and increase in importance and after the collapse of the Belleme revolt against him in 1102 Henry I threw a garrison into Pembroke (recently escheated to him) and entrusted its custody to a knight named Saer. In 1105 Gerald de Windsor was appointed Royal Steward, and married Nesta, the daughter of Rhys and mistress-of Henry I, so founding the dynasty of the Carew Barons. In 1138 the Marcher Lordship of Pembroke was created an earldom and County Palatine, under Gilbert Fitz Gilbert, although the first earl seems to have been his son, Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow. On the death of Richard in 1176 the earldom passed under the control of the Crown during the wardship of his daughter Isabella.
- 3.4 This ended in 1189 when William Marshal married Isabella and was created Earl of Pembroke 1189 – 1219 and it was he or his successors who enclosed the town with walls confirming its long, narrow layout 'without any cross streets' as noted by Elizabethan George Owen. " In this family it continued five generations, till William Valens was made Earl in 1247, succeeded by his son Amery, who defeated Robert Bruce, making him fly to the West Isles in 1306. In 1339, Laurance Hastings married Lady Isabel, the heiress to Valens, and became Earl of Pembroke. He was succeeded by his son John. (It is recorded that the Crown held the earldom in 1389 during the wardship of one of the above Johns). In 1414 Humfrey Duke of Gloucester was Earl of Pembroke: then William Pole, Duke of Suffolk; then Jasper Tudor in 1453, uncle to King Henry VII; and in 1468 William Herbert was created Earl of Pembroke. Succeeded by his son William, who resigned it to King Edward IV, and whose son Edward Prince of Wales was Earl of Pembroke. In 1532 Ann Pullen was Marchioness of Pembroke. 1551 William Herbert was again made Earl of Pembroke and Knight of the Garter by King Edward VI, in which family the title now remains". (T Kitchen; 1764).
- 3.5 The continuing and growing importance of the area in Mediaeval and Tudor times can thus be gauged. In January 1457 Henry Tudor was born at Pembroke Castle, which had been granted by Henry VI in 1452 to his half-brother Jasper Tudor. The boy Henry spent much of his youth at Pembroke and it was to this area, that he returned in 1485 on his way to the Bosworth. However, evidence suggests that by 1602, failing trade and a decline in the income of the Lords, coupled with a decline in the prosperity of the peasantry

the town was probably in decline: "Pembrok verie ruinous and much decayed, yett good for such houses as are standinge". (George Owen 1602). The onset of more stable conditions with the establishment of the Tudor Dynasty also meant the neglecting of the fortifications of the area, some of them getting into disrepair. This did not however prevent Pembroke playing an active part in the Civil War, when it changed hands twice and held out for 48 days against an army led personally by Oliver Cromwell and during which time the artillery seige train made little impression on the castle. After surrender, finally brought about by starvation and treachery, the castle and town defences were slighted, and remained in a ruinous state until quite recently. The castle was in fact partly restored in the 1880's, and further alterations were effected for military purposes during the Second World War, after which the castle and the town walls have been largely cleared of debris and extensively restored by the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works, as all the fortifications are now a scheduled Ancient Monument.



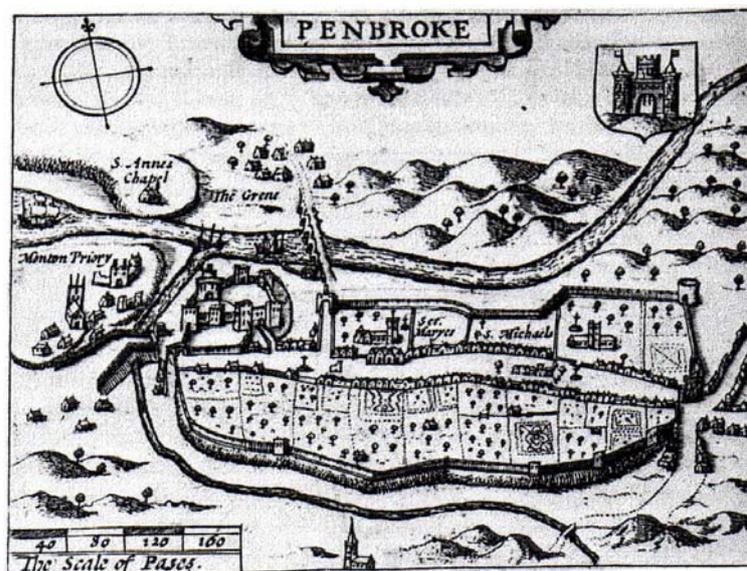
- 3.6 The available documentary evidence would suggest that the peak mediaeval population of the town settlements of Pembroke and Monkton combined did not exceed 2,000 persons. The 1349 Black Death (bubonic plague) and Civil War took a heavy toll and the 2,000 population mark of circa 1340 was probably not reached again until the eighteenth century. The 1670 Hearth Tax Returns suggest a population then of some 1,800 persons, and the first national census of 1801 gives a population of approximately 2,500 for a similar area after correction for the low male returns due to the Napoleonic Wars. During the nineteenth century there were various extensions to Pembroke and Monkton, and the building of a new settlement at Pembroke Dock some 2 miles north of the old town in association with the new Naval Dockyard there in 1814. Thus figures for the population of the particular area under consideration become hidden although 3,500 would not seem unreasonable by 1900.
- 3.7 In the later nineteenth century suburbs expanded. After the Pembroke and Tenby Railway was completed in 1863 the Green and an area to the east of

the town developed. A large new suburb to the south, Orange Gardens, originally named Orange Town was constructed to house workers from the Naval Dockyard at Pembroke Dock. The streets were laid out in a grid plan, with most of the terraces being single storey, small cottages.



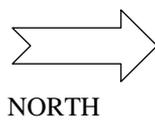
Passenger train leaving Golden Hill Tunnel for Pembroke Dock around the end of the 19th Century

- 3.8 Twentieth century private and council housing estates have considerably increased the extent of the town, but with redevelopment, new space standards, smaller families, and the adaptation or conversion of former dwelling houses for other purposes, the present population is not substantially greater than that at the end of the twentieth century. Although the town is small it acts as a service and marketing centre for the surrounding and predominantly agricultural area. The town has also become increasingly important as a tourist centre in association with tourism over the whole of the south-west Pembrokeshire.
- 3.9 The core of the town remains essentially the same today as at the time George Owen remarked upon it. Behind the two main rows of houses were long burgage plots, sloping down to the Town Walls which were clearly defined on John Speed's map of 1611.



Map of Pembroke by John Speed, 1611

4.0 THE CONSERVATION AREA



- 4.1 The Conservation Area was designated on 25th July 1973 and covers some 50 hectares. The road known as Orange Way essentially defines the southern boundary. Following an anti-clockwise direction the eastern boundary is then defined by Wellhill, the road leading uphill (in a northerly direction) to East End Square. The boundary then follows the eastern side of the railway line before it turns in a westerly direction winding its way just inland (north) of the Mill Pond. It continues in this direction crossing the main road (A.4139), to include Rocky Park and the tidal barrage. The boundary continues for some 150 metres beyond the barrage and in a westerly direction. It then turns in a southerly direction, crossing the Pembroke River to the east of the Pumping Station. The boundary then runs for approximately 350 metres to include Priory Farm at Monkton. From Priory Farm it runs in a south easterly direction to include the rear gardens of Church Terrace, crosses Bridgend Terrace to its most southerly point adjacent to the boundary of the rear gardens to the dwellings at West Street.

5.0 TOWNSCAPE AND BUILDING DESIGN

- 5.1 The townscape of the Conservation Area is determined by its setting and topography, and the history of the development of the town. The Conservation Area focuses on the historic core of Pembroke and has examples of heritage buildings from the 14th Century to the late Victorian period. It is the diversity of buildings along the medieval street layout that creates its attractive character.
- 5.2 The shape of the narrow spur has resulted in Pembroke walled town being predominantly being built around one east-west spine road - Main Street, which leads from the castle in the west to the previous location of the East Gate at East End Square. This urban form has remained since medieval times with the two other entrances - West Gate, near the castle; and North Gate, facing the crossing of the Pembroke River/ Mill Pond, still being used today as the main vehicular and pedestrian entrances into the town centre - although the actual gatehouses were demolished by the 18th Century.
- 5.3 This general setting of the walled town within the wedges of open space and water contributes to the overall townscape quality and provides the framework for the organisation of the buildings and related urban spaces which give the town its distinct and detailed townscape. The burgage plot layouts to the properties north and south of the Main Street remain distinct, although on the south side some disruption to these layouts has occurred due to the removal of some walling to create Public Car Parking.
- 5.4 The Castle is positioned on the highest ground and this key location together with the scale of the structure itself combine to ensure that it is prominent in many views within the Conservation Area and in most views from outside. It should not be forgotten that as a defensive structure the Castle was also a place to look out from and fine views of the surrounding area can be taken from numerous vantage points of the structure.





A view of the Castle from The Mill Bridge illustrating the visual prominence of the structure. Anybody entering the Town from the North could hardly fail to take notice of this fine monument.

- 5.5 The Main Street can be considered as one continuous townscape from east to west gates, but the route has significant local groupings. The slight bends and variations in the level of the Main Street limit long distance views and create an intimate scale and character with the variety and mix of predominantly three storey, terrace buildings clustering close to the road. The distinctive and intimate local townscapes along Main Street following the one-way system from the west include:



5.5.1 The Westgate entrance, a steep hill with the high stone walls of the Castle facing the grey stone chapel and medieval houses. A busy junction as traffic from the Commons and Monkton converges at this point. Traffic signs intrude on the setting of the important landmark structures at this point.



5.5.2 View up Westgate Hill with no's 8-11 (Mediaeval Houses) at the entrance to The Parade. The stone faced houses at 8-11 sit directly opposite the high stone walls of the Castle. These stone walls are a contrast to the predominantly rendered and painted facades of the later period buildings as the street proceeds to the east. The stonework to these buildings and the Castle opposite reinforce the feeling of these structures being the earlier and older structures within the Town. The traffic sign directly in front of the buildings detracts from the setting of these buildings.



5.5.3 Castle Terrace to the left opposite the three storey rendered and painted buildings at the top of Westgate Hill where the view along Main Street is introduced. The road level is now dropping away from the castle to the junction of North gate Street to Main Street. The combination of variations in level and differing roof heights provide some relief and interest to the skyline although the strong rhythm of building frontage addressing the back of the pavement is maintained.



5.5.4 The view up Northgate Street towards the junction of Main Street and Castle Terrace with the Lion Hotel providing the visual stop. This is the location of the former North Gate entrance to the Town. The feeling of entering the Town is reinforced by the position of the buildings at the southern end of the Mill Bridge and is in contrast to the openness at the Mill Bridge. The narrowness of the road is exaggerated by the scale of the buildings both sides. There is an unfortunate gap at mid point on the west side, which is the position of some modern advertising hoardings which detract from the character of this area.



5.5.5 The principal retail area starting with the unfortunate modern Somerfields. The majority of buildings are predominantly three storey rendered facades. The Clock House visible in the background, which is a prominent local landmark. Most buildings have a shop window at pavement level with first and second floor sash windows. On occasion the second floor window is of a smaller scale which is a typical trait of Georgian properties.



5.5.6 Further east the street widens to the Chain Back on the north side. The Chain Back is at a higher level and the buildings are a mix of two and three storey. Interestingly the three centre buildings provide a set piece and have a parapeted front elevation. The next pair of houses are taller three storey mid 19th century. The change in road level between the Main Street and the Chain Back is defined by a local stone retaining wall with iron railings providing a barrier above ground level at the Chain back. The front boundaries of the Chain Back buildings are defined by stone walls and railings which is a contrast to the Main Street where building fronts sit directly behind the pavement.



5.5.7 The Chain Back leads to the Eastback which is separated from the Main Street by the island of buildings known as Hamilton Terrace. This island (pictured left) has prominent buildings at its west and east end, whilst Hamilton Terrace itself is once again a mix of two and three storey properties.



At the west end of the island is Hamilton House and Melbourne House. This large Georgian building although appearing to have a single frontage facing west, down the Main street, was constructed as two separate dwellings. The garden area to this west frontage is raised up behind retaining stone walls.



The eastern end of the island terminates at the former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. This large, imposing structure has its main frontage facing east and provides a strong focal point and visual stop in views from East End Square.



5.5.8 The East Back has a quieter feel to it due to its separation from the Main Street by Hamilton Terrace. Although still accessible by vehicular traffic this is much more limited than the Main Street. The south side of the East Back is defined by the rear garden walls and garages of Hamilton Terrace and consequently this side of the street does not achieve the same quality or rhythm as elsewhere.



The north side of the East Back is varied in style and treatment. Unusually two small scale buildings are set back from the street edge which is more commonly a treatment for more prominent, landmark buildings.



The former Mount Pleasant Baptist Chapel itself an imposing structure and again a landmark building, illustrates this trend although its front railings and walls are situated on the street line.



5.5.9 St Michaels Church sits on the north side of the Main street, once again set back from the road edge and further separated by its car park. The church is stone built and is a local landmark with its tower visible in many views.



5.5.10 The Main Street from the East Back junction to East End Square is distinctive because the building lines are further apart creating a sense of space which is quite different to the more intimate feeling of the Main street elsewhere. Sadly only two of the trees that once lined the north side of the street now survive. The vacant petrol station on the south side (to the left in this frame) provides an unsightly gap in the terrace and an opportunity for redevelopment that could enhance the character of the Conservation Area.

5.6 The Main Street terminates at its eastern end at East End Square. This area is where four roads converge. Being furthest from the core shopping area of the town the buildings are generally of a smaller scale with the exception of the Eastgate Public House and the Church Hall. The Church Hall in particular is a prominent structure which sits between Wellhill and the Upper Lamphey Road and provides a visual stop when viewed from the Main Street. Generally the East End Square has a rather utilitarian feel and appearance and as a gateway to the Conservation area could provide an opportunity for some enhancement of the public realm.



5.6.1 The East Gate Public House is a distinctive building which sits at the north east corner of East end Square.



5.6.2 The Church Hall is a prominent structure that provides a visual stop when viewed from the Main Street.



5.6.3 A utilitarian feel to the East End Square with wide expanses of tarmac and paving with highway signs adding to the clutter.

- 5.7 From East End Square the road leading north is Harcourt Terrace. A two storey terrace of residential buildings sit on the west side and lead to the Railway Bridge flying over the road which defines the Conservation area boundary at this point. These buildings all sit on the same building line and retain all of their front openings and proportion although most of the original doors and windows have been replaced with modern equivalents.



5.7.1 The two storey Harcourt Terrace leads to the north and terminates at the railway bridge which is also the boundary of the Conservation Area at this point.

- 5.8 From East End Square, Wellhill leads downhill (south) to the The Commons via Orange Way. The western edge of Wellhill defines the Conservation Area boundary. The modern steel clad industrial unit on the west side of Wellhill is an unfortunate intrusion into the Conservation Area.



- 5.9 In contrast to the scale and built up surroundings of the Main Street The Commons provides the public open space and amenity area and although bisected by the road known as Orange Way retains a cohesive quality that defines its character as being Green Space of recreational and amenity value that provides a setting to the town from the south. Well maintained grassed areas and numerous trees of landscape value provide a quality Town parkland that should be preserved.



5.9.1 View across Upper Common Park to Rock Terrace and The Town beyond.



**5.9.2 View towards
The Castle from the
Lower Common.**

- 5.10 The south eastern corner of the Conservation Area incorporates Bridgend Terrace, Church Terrace and the cluster of buildings around Monkton Priory Church and Priory Farm. Monkton Priory Church is the oldest of all Pembroke's churches and was founded for the Benedictine order in 1093. It was altered in the 14th century and eventually fell in to a ruinous state. It was restored in the later 19th century. The church is a prominent local landmark with a fine tower. The churchyard is separated from Church Terrace by a stone wall which has received a modern render which is at odds with the character of the church. A fine row of mature trees sit behind the church boundary wall and add amenity value to this area.



- 5.11 Monkton Old Hall, which is regarded as one of the oldest domestic dwellings in Pembrokeshire dates from around the 14th century and sits opposite Church Terrace. The Old Hall is thought to have been either the Prior's House or a guest house for visitors to Monkton Priory. The house was rescued from decay in the 19th century. Once again exposed stonework is evident on the older structures which aids to distinguish them from the later but nevertheless historic developments of Church and Bridgend Terrace.



**Monkton
Old Hall with
Church
Terrace
leading to
Bridgend
Terrace.**

- 5.12 The road at Bridgend terrace is narrow and tightly bounded both sides with little or no pavement. It is an uncomfortable street for pedestrians and vehicles to negotiate. Vehicular traffic is only able to pass through in single file and consequently is stop/start as a result. The stone wall on the western side gives strong definition to the road edge. The eastern side is lined by buildings of Bridgend Terrace which are all of a domestic scale and appearance and two storey high. The frontages are difficult to maintain given the proximity of the busy road and these buildings suffer from a shaded aspect.



**5.12.1 Bridgend
Terrace leading
to Monkton, a
pinch point for
traffic.**

- 5.13 On approach to the Conservation Area from the north the transition from modern development to the older town is defined by the historic stone walls skirting the pavement and surrounding Springfield House.



- 5.14 From this point and heading in to the town Springfield Terrace sits alongside the road and links to the North Quay. Here the Corn Store, a three storey listed former warehouse sits with recent development directly adjacent to the Mill pond.



6.0 DETAILS & FEATURES

The following text considers particular elements of the buildings and features of the Conservation Area that combine to create its special character.

6.1 Windows/Doors/Shopfronts

6.1.1 Doors are generally painted, timber panelled construction. In most cases the door sits beneath a fanlight which will either be plain flat headed or arched/semi circular with glazing bars when providing the entrance to residential properties. Many residential properties include a surround to the door which frames the entrance and adds a sense of grandeur to the building.



A fine Georgian entrance door with circular fanlight with radiating glazing bars. A broken pediment portico door surround frames the doorway.



Two entrance doorways to residential properties both with overlights above the door and both incorporating a fine surround making a feature of the entranceway. Note the heavy panel detail on the doors which is often misrepresented on modern reproduction doors.

6.1.2 Historic windows are generally either 12 or 4 pane painted timber sash, set back from the face of the building 100 – 150mm with a painted masonry/slate cill. There are also many unfortunate examples of modern window treatments in the Conservation Area (usually white Upvc) which lack the fine detail and proportion of the originals they try to mimic. There are also some examples of ground and first floor bay windows to front elevations. Most commonly these have small hipped and slated roofs.



Some of the best examples of original Georgian timber sash windows exist at 111 and 113 Main Street.



4 pane Victorian sash which are traditionally painted white or off white to this residential frontage.



A first floor four pane timber sash Bay window with a flat lead roof. Four pane sashes originate from the Victorian period and typically when glass was able to be manufactured in larger sheets. As a result of this the window sashes had to be strengthened to carry the extra weight of glass. Thicker glazing bars and the introduction of horns to the upper sashes were the solution.



A Georgian 12 pane timber sash window. Note the fine glazing bars, slender meeting rail and lack of horns to the upper sash. It is important that these details are respected and retained or correctly replicated when replacing windows in a property of this period.



A replacement upvc window attempting to mimic a four pane sash. The clumsy detailing and thick, flat section sizes drastically alter the proportions of the window. The wholesale replacement of traditional sash windows with poor quality windows leads to a serious loss of character within the Conservation Area.

6.1.3 There are a number of good quality shopfronts within the Main Street which date from the Georgian and Victorian period, which reinforce the quality of the heritage feel. These shopfronts typically are painted timber, with ornamental detail to pilasters and cornices and slender glazing bars. There are however also a number of examples of poor quality shopfronts which coupled with poor and inappropriate shop signage detract from the character of the area. Those shopfronts regarded as being of a poor quality and detracting from the quality of the conservation area, lack the refined detail of originals. Often they display clumsy detailing with no depth, oversized timers and no cornice or corbel details. In addition they will often be painted in garish colour schemes and may have signs in modern materials which include large lettering all of which can combine to dominate the streetscene in an unsympathetic way.



A good quality original shopfront displaying slender detailing can enhance the commercial frontage. Discreet well considered signage does not detract from the charm of the original.



6.2 External Walls

6.2.1 Most terraced properties within the Conservation are finished in a smooth render which is painted. In most situations this render has been scribed or lined to simulate ashlar blocks. A detail commonly used to mimic the quality of more expensive buildings but in a more affordable way. Many buildings in the Main Street incorporate raised render details on the facades, such as quoin stones, raised plinths, window/door surrounds and incised scribing. The main exceptions to the rule are the landmark buildings, churches, chapels, the Castle, 8-11 Westgate Hill and Drill Hall that all display exposed stonework. In some limited cases render has been removed to expose random rubble stonework perhaps as a means of decorating the building or as an attempt to set it apart from its neighbours. This treatment is usually historically and architecturally incorrect and should be resisted. In addition to exposing rubble stonework that was never intended to be on view, the face of the stone will now be under threat from the elements and over time the fabric of the building will suffer.



Removal of render to expose random rubble stone, inappropriate architectural treatment and upsets rhythm of terrace



Raised render detailing around windows and at storey heights, rendered quoin stones and incised render at ground floor storey to simulate stone coursing.

6.3 Roofs/Chimneys

6.3.1 Roofs are generally pitched and of gable construction. Natural slate is the traditional and most common roof covering. Roofs are commonly of a pitch between 35 and 40 degrees. Most commonly ridge tiles are butt jointed and plain angle. In some cases decorative finials are evident although this tends to be reserved for notable landmark buildings.

6.3.2 Chimneys form an important part of the street and roofscape and are evident in views into the town from outside the Conservation Area. Generally they sit on the ridgeline and define either the gable end of the building or the line of the party wall. Their proportion is an important factor in providing scale to the buildings that they serve. Chimneys are generally constructed of red brick (exposed) or finished in smooth render. All original chimneys retain a brick corbel detail at the head .



Chimneys astride the ridge

6.4 Use of buildings

Within the Main Street the main building use is commercial/retail with shops/business on the ground floor and in most cases, residential above. The main residential terraces/buildings are at Rocky Park, the Chain Back, the East Back, east end of the Main Street, Hamilton Terrace, Harcourt Terrace, Gooses Lane and Bridgend Terrace and Church Terrace at Monkton. To the north of the road known as Common Road, and sitting against the backdrop of the higher ground up to the parade, building uses are either community/public use, business or domestic storage.

6.5 Boundary Treatments

In the majority of cases the building line addresses the back of the footway and no front boundary treatment therefore exists. Exceptions to this apply at: The east end of the Main Street, the Chain Back and Springfield Terrace.

These front boundaries consist of either stone or rendered courtyard walls which in some cases include cast iron railings and gates. Rear boundaries of the Main Street buildings are defined by historic stone walls which follow the line of the original Town Walls. The burgage plot walls also in most cases are in stone and generally of a height ranging from 1.2 to 2 metres. Front boundary courtyard walls and railings are a distinctive feature of certain parts of the Conservation Area and any piecemeal or wholesale removal of these features should be avoided.



Examples of good quality front boundary treatments of dwarf stone wall with cast iron railings.



6.6 Roads and Footpaths

6.6.1 The roads in the Conservation Area are of traditional form and generally with the footways either side which are surfaced with either paving slabs or tarmacadam. Northgate Street is heavily trafficked and pedestrian crossing points are provided at each end of the Mill Bridge. The Main Street is a one way route and is also heavily trafficked. During busy periods vehicular traffic can come to a standstill due to vehicles manoeuvring in and out of road side parking spaces. The East End Square is a busy junction with a mini roundabout. Traffic from the north, south, east and west converges at this point. Wellhill negotiates the change in level and links the East End Square to Orange Way and Common Road to the south. Gooses Lane is a small, access only road linking East End Square to Rock Terrace and on to the Commons Road. Common Road terminates at its western end at Bridgend Terrace. Traffic can either bear left into Bridgend Terrace or right into Westgate Hill and onto the junction with Main Street. Bridgend Terrace becomes narrow and only comfortable for single passage of vehicles at its southern end. The footpath, which only exists on the east side, narrows to approximately 450mm. An alternative and safer route for pedestrians leads to Church Terrace.



An alternative and safer route than Bridgend Terrace for pedestrians leads to Church Terrace.

6.6.2 On Westgate Hill and immediately after passing the Wesleyan Presbyterian Church, vehicles can turn right into the Parade. This is a one way single file route to the rear of the properties on the south of the Main Street and also provides access to the public car park. Further public car parking can be found off the Parade opposite Castle Terrace and also at the South Quay and further ample public car parking at the Commons.

6.6.3 Public footpaths and linking pedestrian routes are numerous. The Mill Pond walk east of the Mill Bridge follows the edge of the Mill Pond and the line of the north town wall. This is a pedestrian route and is well surfaced and pleasant views across the Mill Pond can be taken.



6.6.4 This walk terminates at the mediaeval Barnards Tower at the east end and access can be gained to the Main Street via Blackhorse Walk. A further link to the Main street can be found approximately half way along this Mill pond walk via Morgans Way. To the west of the Mill Bridge a circular walk leads from the north quay following the edge of the Mill Pond to the tidal barrage, where views down the Pembroke River can be taken in, and also across the Mill Pond to the north side of the Castle.



6.6.5 Across the tidal barrage the footpath continues along the north west edge of the Mill Pond to Bridgend Terrace. The Mill Pond walk can continue from this point, across Monkton Bridge in a northerly direction immediately at the foot of the castle from Westgate Hill and linking back to the South Quay. Further footpaths exist at the commons, which link up to the Parade car parks. There are pedestrian links to the Main Street through Willings Passage, The Drangway and New Way.

6.7 Open Spaces and Soft Landscape

6.7.1 The Mill Pond is an important and distinctive open water space that provides a setting to the north of the old town and separates what is predominantly modern development to the north of the conservation area.



Mill Pond provides setting to the north

6.7.2 The Commons provides useful open space to the south, which provides town amenity space and also creates an important setting to the old town from the south. This area incorporates a childrens play area. Numerous mature trees exist about this area which contribute to the amenity value and character of this area. This area is recognised as being of value by definition of its protection as 'Open Space' under Policy 69 of the Joint Unitary Development Plan.



View north across The Commons



**The Commons
towards the Old Town
Wall, with the C18
Gazebo sitting on top
of mediaeval masonry**

7.0 Glossary of Terms

Ashlar –Masonry of hewn or sawn stone, in blocks which are usually large but often quite thin, carefully squared and finely jointed in level courses.

Ashlar Scribed Render – render lined to simulate blocks of cut stone

Burgage Plot – a plot of land longer than it is wide, can include any structures on it. Typical of medieval towns.

Casement – a window hinged on one side, so as to open outwards or inwards

Corbel – a block of stone or piece of brickwork projecting from a wall (or chimney)

Cornice – a projecting ornamental moulding along the top of a building, wall, arch, shopfront etc. finishing or crowning it

Course - a continual layer of stones or bricks

Dormer – a window projecting vertically from a roof slope

Georgian – used to loosely describe the period of English architecture between 1740 – 1830

Incised Render – render which has been deeply cut into usually to simulate the coursing lines of Ashlar

Medieval – loosely describes architecture period up to 1740

Parapet – a low wall at the edge of a large drop

Pediment - in classical buildings a gable of low pitch, straight sided or curved above a door, window, portico etc.

Pointing – filling in the joint lines of brickwork, stonework with mortar or cement, smoothed with the point of a trowel or brushed

Portico – a roofed space, open or partly enclosed, forming the entrance and centrepiece of a façade often including attached columns supporting the roof

Render – covering an outside wall with plaster

Rubble stone – unsquared and undressed stone, not laid in regular courses

Sash – a glazed wooden frame which slides up and down by means of pulleys

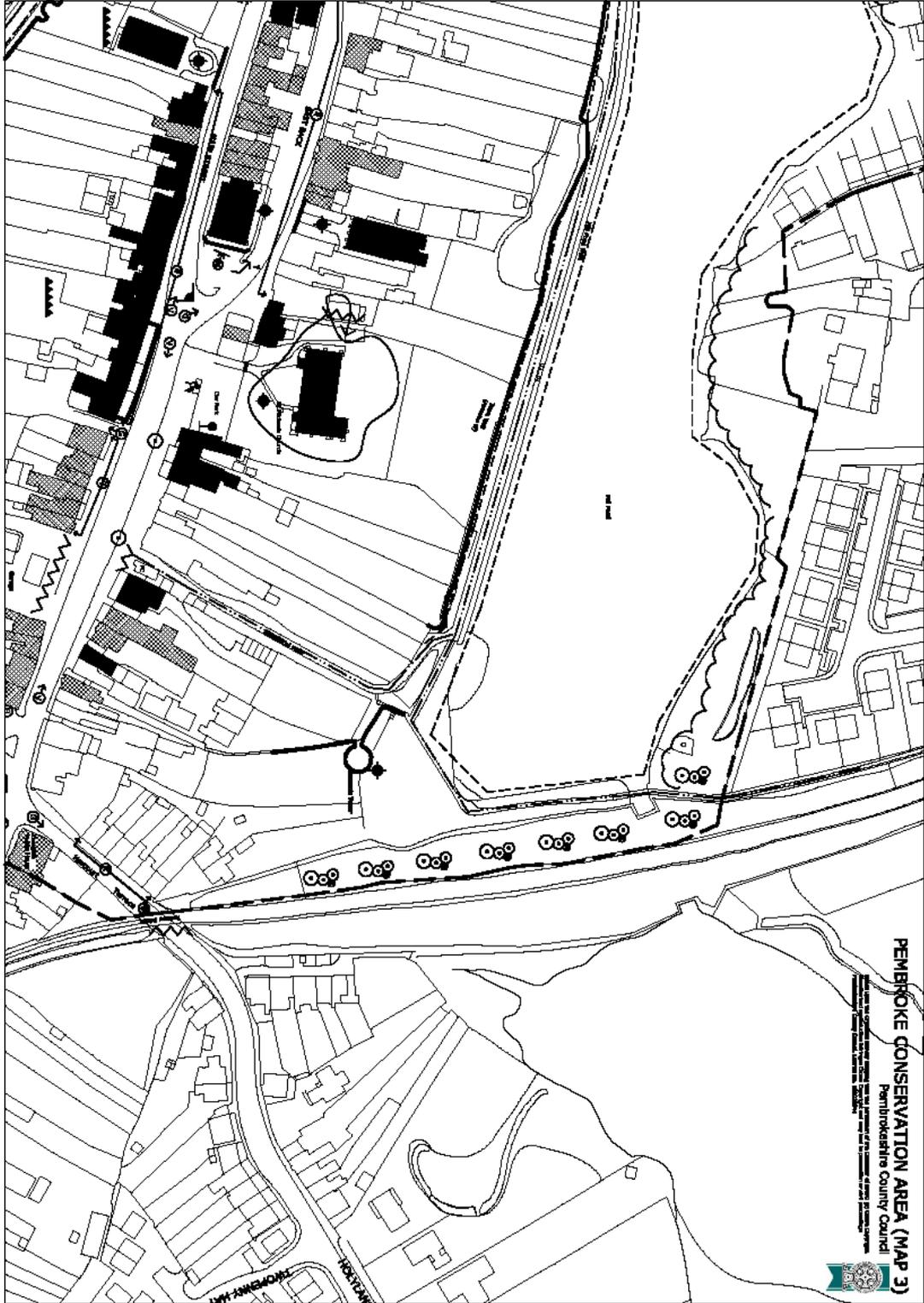
UPVC - Unplasticised Poly Vinyl Chloride

Victorian – loosely describes period of English architecture between 1830 – 1900

8.0 Townscape Analysis Maps

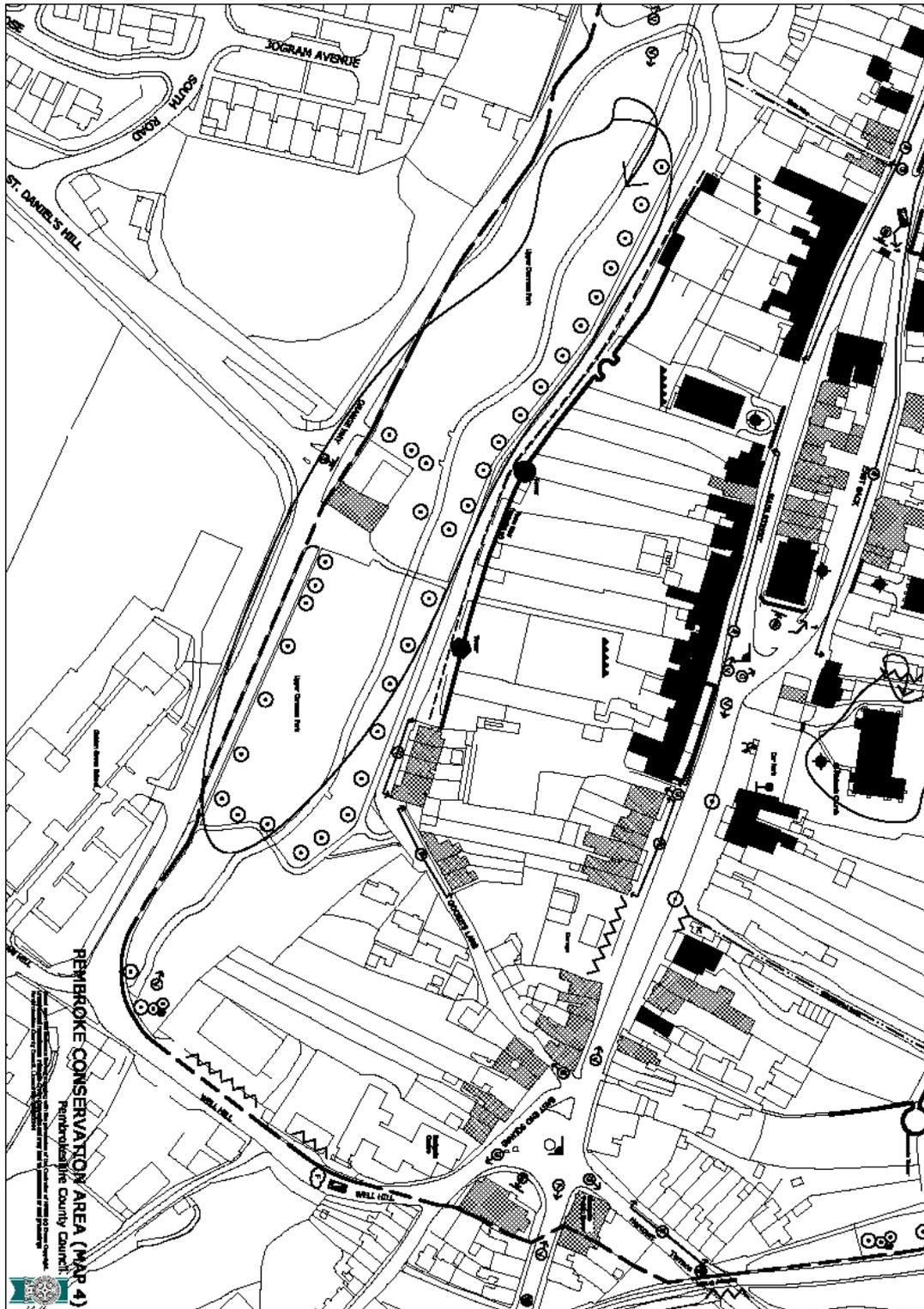
- 8.1 The following plans attempt to capture the key elements of the Conservation Area and immediate context which combine to make the character of the Conservation Area. The notation therefore largely seeks to quantify that 'special something' the combining elements of individual buildings, their relationship with one another, how the area is used and how the whole produces townscape of value.

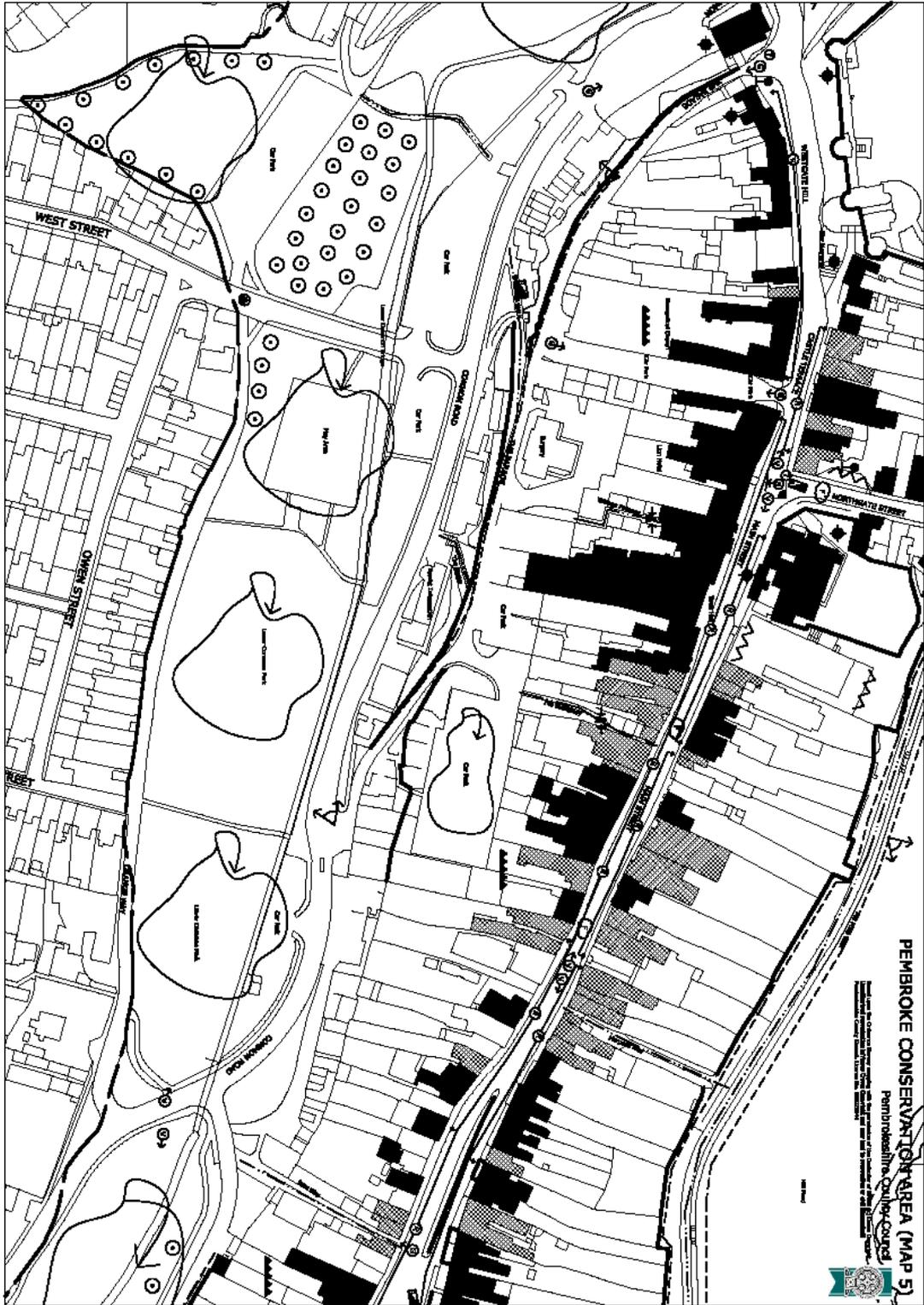




PEMBROKE CONSERVATION AREA (MAP 3)
Pembrokeshire County Council







PEMBROKE CONSERVATION AREA (MAP 5)

This map shows the Conservation Area boundaries and the buildings and structures within the Conservation Area. It is a plan of the Conservation Area and does not show the ground level or the position of the buildings and structures. It is a plan of the Conservation Area and does not show the ground level or the position of the buildings and structures.



