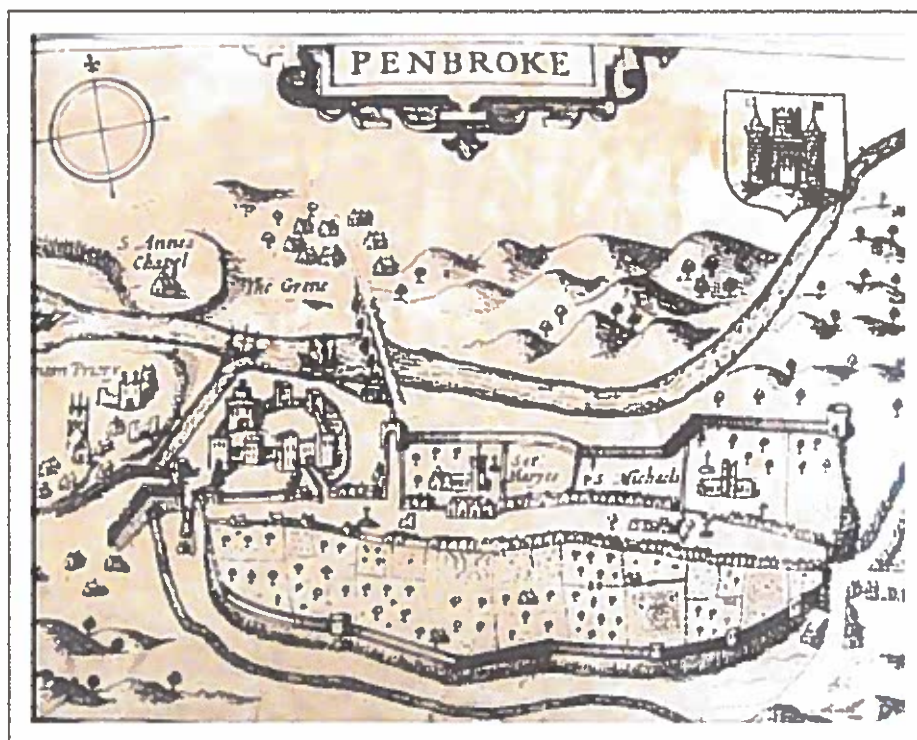


# Archaeology Wales



## Pembroke School, Pembroke

### Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



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Report No. 1003

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### Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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## **Summary**

*In January 2011, Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the site of Pembroke School and its immediate surroundings. The purpose of the work was to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to Pembrokeshire County Council considering an application to redevelop the area. The research included examination of cartographic and documentary sources (including the HER) and a site visit. The work revealed that although no evidence exists for archaeological remains within the redevelopment site, it lies within an archaeologically significant landscape containing sites dating from the Palaeolithic to the post-medieval periods. The site visit demonstrated that the areas of the site outside the confines of the modern school and its playing fields remain relatively undisturbed. The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be moderate.*

## **1. Introduction**

In January 2011, Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned by Richard Lawrence of Pembrokeshire County Council to undertake an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the site of proposed redevelopment at Pembroke School (NGR: SM 978 025; fig 1 and 2). The proposed redevelopment involves the demolition of the existing school buildings and the construction of a new secondary school and leisure facilities.

The site lies within the 'Milford Haven Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest in Wales'. As a result, Charles Hill, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Historic Management (DAT-HM), recommended that a pre-determination desk based assessment be carried out to establish the archaeological and historic potential of the site.

The requirements for the archaeological work are set out in Planning Policy WALES, March 2002, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96.

The proposed redevelopment site lies between Pembroke and Pembroke Dock on the B4322 Pembroke Road. It is currently occupied by the buildings and playing fields of Pembroke Comprehensive School, and buildings and fields belonging to the former Bush Farm.

## **2. Aims and Objectives**

The primary objective of the archaeological work is to identify any archaeological remains that may be present on the site through a detailed desk based assessment, following guidelines set by the Institute for Archaeologists in its *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.

This work will provide details of the archaeological potential of the site, and its significance within the local, regional and national context. This will be used to inform a mitigation strategy to limit the impact of redevelopment the on the archaeological resource.

## **3. Methodology**

The desk based assessment involved the examination of all available written, cartographic and pictorial sources about the site held in the Historic Environment

Record (HER) at Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT). A site visit was also carried out to establish whether any archaeological remains can be seen on the ground.

Sources consulted were:

- HER database
- RCAHMW online catalogue (Coflein)
- Tithe Enclosure and Apportionment
- OS historic maps

## **4. Results of Desk Based Assessment**

### **4.1 HER data**

The HER lists 52 sites of historic and archaeological interest within a 1km radius of Pembroke School (see full HER listings in Appendix A), including 17 listed buildings and three Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The majorities of listings are of post-medieval date and relate to buildings and structures associated with the docks and sea defences. These comprise:

- Pembroke Town Quay
- South Quay
- Monkton Quay
- Customs House
- Groynes and dams
- Mill Bridge flood gate
- Boat houses
- A crane
- Warehouses

Other post-medieval buildings listed include farmsteads, lime kilns, dovecotes, a corn mill, a woollen mill, schools, churches and quarries (including Bush Quarry). A number of wrecks are also recorded, located in the channel of the Pembroke River to the south of the school.

A number of wartime structures and sites are also listed, including an RAF station at Pembroke Dock and its associated camp, air raid shelters and training camps.

There are four significant archaeological sites located within 1km of the school. These are Pembroke Castle and Pembroke Town, the site of St Anne's Chapel, and Catshole Cave.

Pembroke Castle is located 1km to the south-south-east of Pembroke School. The castle was first established in the eleventh century, soon after the Norman conquest of south Wales. The first stone buildings were constructed in the twelfth century, and it became both a stronghold and a home for the Tudors in the fifteenth century. It is perhaps best known as the birthplace of King Henry VII. The town of Pembroke itself built up along the peninsula to the south-east of the castle, and has its origins in the eleventh century. It was fortified in the twelfth century, with the walls that still partly survive constructed in the fourteenth century.

St Anne's Chapel is located approximately 600m to the south-east of Pembroke School, although the exact location has never been established. Little is known about this church – it is depicted on John Speed's map of 1614 (fig. 3) but is thought to have

fallen into ruin by 1800. It is assumed to be medieval in date and to be the Parish Church for Pembroke St Mary's.

Perhaps the most significant archaeological site located within the study area is that of Catshole Cave, located 500m south of Pembroke School on the opposite bank of the Pembroke River. The cave is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and contains evidence for occupation from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Bronze Age and medieval periods. The Palaeolithic finds comprise assemblages of knapped flint, including both hunting and processing tools dating from the late glacial period around 10,000 BC. Animal bones, including mammoth and reindeer, were also found within the cave. These showed some signs of butchery indicating that the cave was used for processing animals caught in the local area. A small assemblage of Mesolithic knapped flint was also recovered, including a fragmentary microlith and some debitage. Clearly, the cave remained in use in the Mesolithic period but was not occupied to the same extent as it was in the Palaeolithic period. The cave was again the focus for activity in the Bronze Age, when a hoard of metalwork was buried within the floor deposits. The metalwork included axe heads and other tools. The final episode of occupation dates to the medieval period, c. 1400-1500 and comprises a shell midden.

#### 4.2 Map Regression

The earliest depiction of the site of Pembroke School is on the Tithe Map of 1843. Unfortunately, the section of map depicting the western half of the site was not available to view. The depiction of the eastern half of the site was viewed (see fig. 4). The Tithe Map and Apportionment reveal that the majority of the proposed development site was under pasture belonging to Bush Farm. The farmhouse lies outside of the proposed redevelopment site, however a probable orchard immediately to the north of the house is contained within the site, together with a small building on the road junction in the north-eastern corner of the site. The fields that make up the majority of the site are fairly large and regular in form, suggesting that they are post-medieval in date.

The 1866 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map (fig. 5) shows that Bush Farm had developed considerably in twenty years. A large manor house has replaced the farmhouse depicted on the Tithe Map. Surrounded by formal gardens, orchards and woodlands with a large driveway and several outbuildings, this appears more of a country estate than simple farm. An L-shaped building is located to the west of the main house complex – this appears to be two cottages with gardens. A track runs south from the cottages to the large Bush Quarry, located on the northern bank of the Pembroke River, indicating that these may be cottages for workers at the Quarry. Two roughly circular ponds are located to the east of the cottages. None of these features are depicted on the Tithe Map. The remainder of the site comprises fields and woodland, with a third circular pond depicted in the north-western corner of the site. The small building located on the road junction has been enlarged and is labeled as Bush Lodge. This is clearly now associated with the manor at Bush Farm, its redevelopment contemporary with that of the farmhouse.

By the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map of 1908 (fig. 6), Bush Farm has expanded further, with more small outbuildings located close to the workers cottage. Bush Quarry appears to have gone out of use by this time, and it is likely that the cottages and associated buildings formed part of the Bush Farm Estate. The circular pond located in the north-western corner of the site has been removed, and a covered well built in the field

between Bush Farm and Bush Lodge. The remainder of the site still comprises woodlands and fields.

By 1966 (fig. 7), the fields surrounding Bush Farm have been extensively developed, with Pembroke Grammar School constructed to the west of the manor house. A large proportion of the outbuildings associated with the farm still stand, incorporated into the school. The fields to the north and east of the school appear to have been landscaped to create playing fields, and some of the formal gardens formerly belonging to Bush Farm have been converted to school facilities. The two ponds located adjacent to the workers cottages remain, although the cottages have been replaced by modern school buildings. The remaining two fields, to the west and south of Bush Farm remain undeveloped, still in use for agriculture.

#### **4.3 Aerial Photographs**

Only modern aerial photographs were available to view. These did not reveal any potential sites of archaeological interest within the proposed development site (see fig. 8)

#### **4.4 Site Visit**

The site visit was undertaken by Hywel Keen on 24<sup>th</sup> January. The visit concentrated on examining and recording the areas outside the modern school buildings.

The proposed redevelopment site lies covers the site of the extant school and its playing fields, together with several surrounding fields. The northern half of the site comprises playing fields on ground that has clearly been landscaped (fig. 9). It is possible to see where the ground has been raised to create ground suitable for playing fields.

The western side of the site comprises gently west-sloping ground covered in scrubby trees, brambles and other overgrown plants (fig. 10). A small pond was identified within the undergrowth – this is not marked on any of the early maps of the area.

The southern half of the site comprises gently sloping south-facing ground which slopes down towards Bush Quarry and the northern bank of the Pembroke River (fig. 11). This part of the site originally comprised fields, but is now overgrown with brambles and other scrub vegetation.

No archaeological remains were identified within the study area, although the density of the vegetation across the site would have masked any features on the ground.

### **5. Discussion and Conclusions**

The desk-based research has revealed that the site is located in an archaeologically and historically significant landscape. It lies within the boundary of the 'Milford Haven Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historical Interest in Wales', and is located close to a number of sites and features of historical and archaeological significance.

The proximity of the site to Pembroke means that it is likely to have formed part of the land exploited by the inhabitants of the town and the castle. While archaeological remains would not be expected, evidence of midden spreading may be present in the

medieval soils together with contemporary artefacts. The site of St Anne's Chapel is thought to lie close to the proposed redevelopment area, although its exact location is unknown. While it is considered unlikely that the chapel or any associated buildings exist within the study area, it is possible that contemporary remains, including burials, may exist on the site.

Of most significance is the proximity of the site to Catshole Cave, which contains evidence for occupation from the Palaeolithic period to the Bronze Age. Clearly, no Palaeolithic remains or artefacts will survive on the site, but the presence of late Mesolithic materials within the cave demonstrates the presence of populations within the local landscape following the glacial retreat. The Pembroke coast is well-known as a focus for Prehistoric activity, and consequently it is considered probable that Prehistoric remains survive within the redevelopment area.

The map regression did not reveal any evidence for archaeological remains, nor did the site visit. Both did, however, demonstrate that the area had been used for agriculture since the early 1800s until the development of the school in the 1950s. As a consequence of this it is possible to suggest that any archaeological remains that are present in the currently undeveloped areas of the site will be well preserved.

It is considered, following the research carried out for this study, that the site holds moderate archaeological potential.

## **6. Acknowledgements**

Thanks to Hywel Keen for carrying out the research work for this study.

## **7. Sources Consulted**

HER data held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

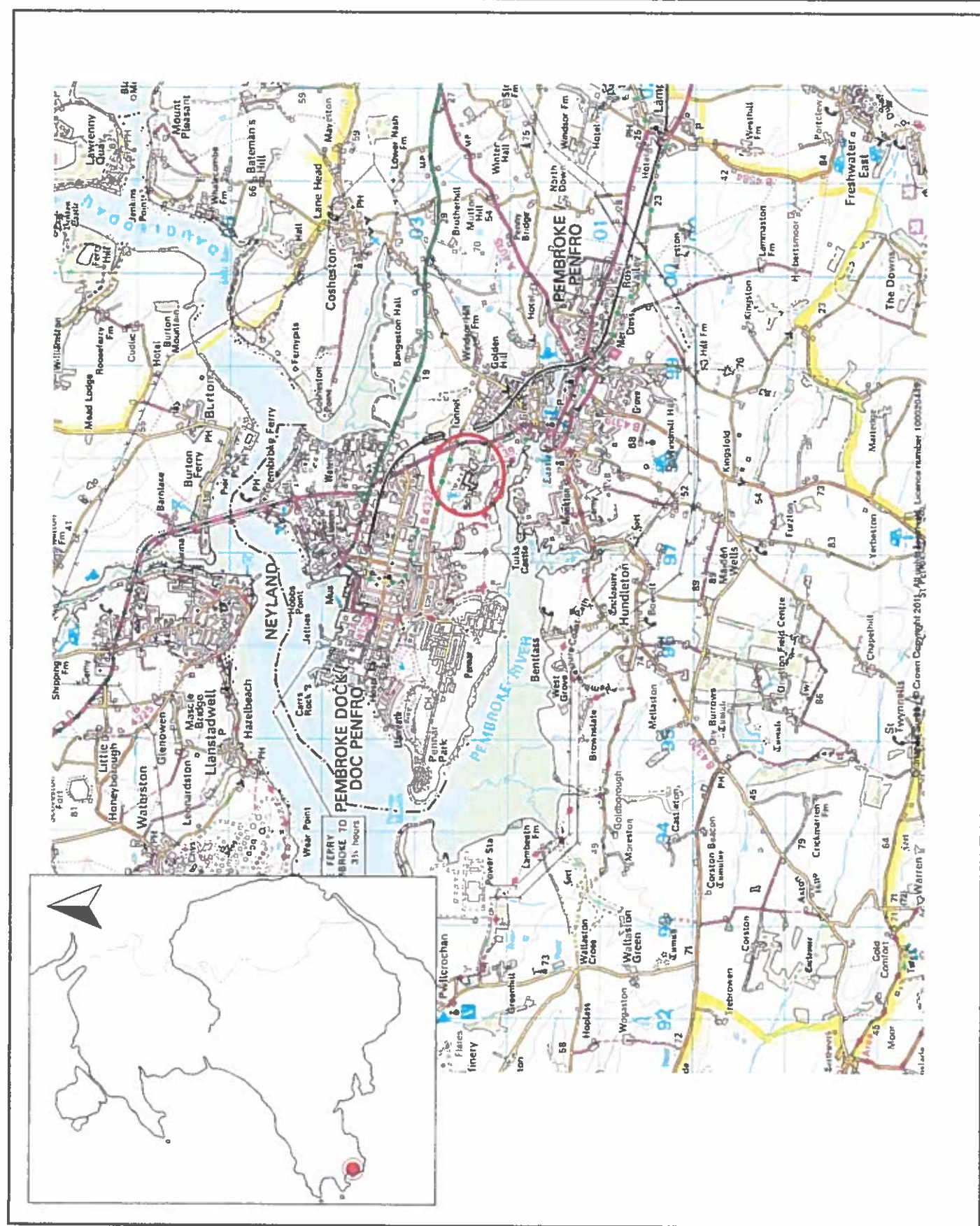
NMR listings held by RCAHMW – online catalogue at [www.coflein.co.uk](http://www.coflein.co.uk)

Aerial Photographs held by the RCAHMW

Tithe Enclosure Map and Apportionment for Pembroke St Marys Parish  
OS maps



Fig. 1  
Location of  
site



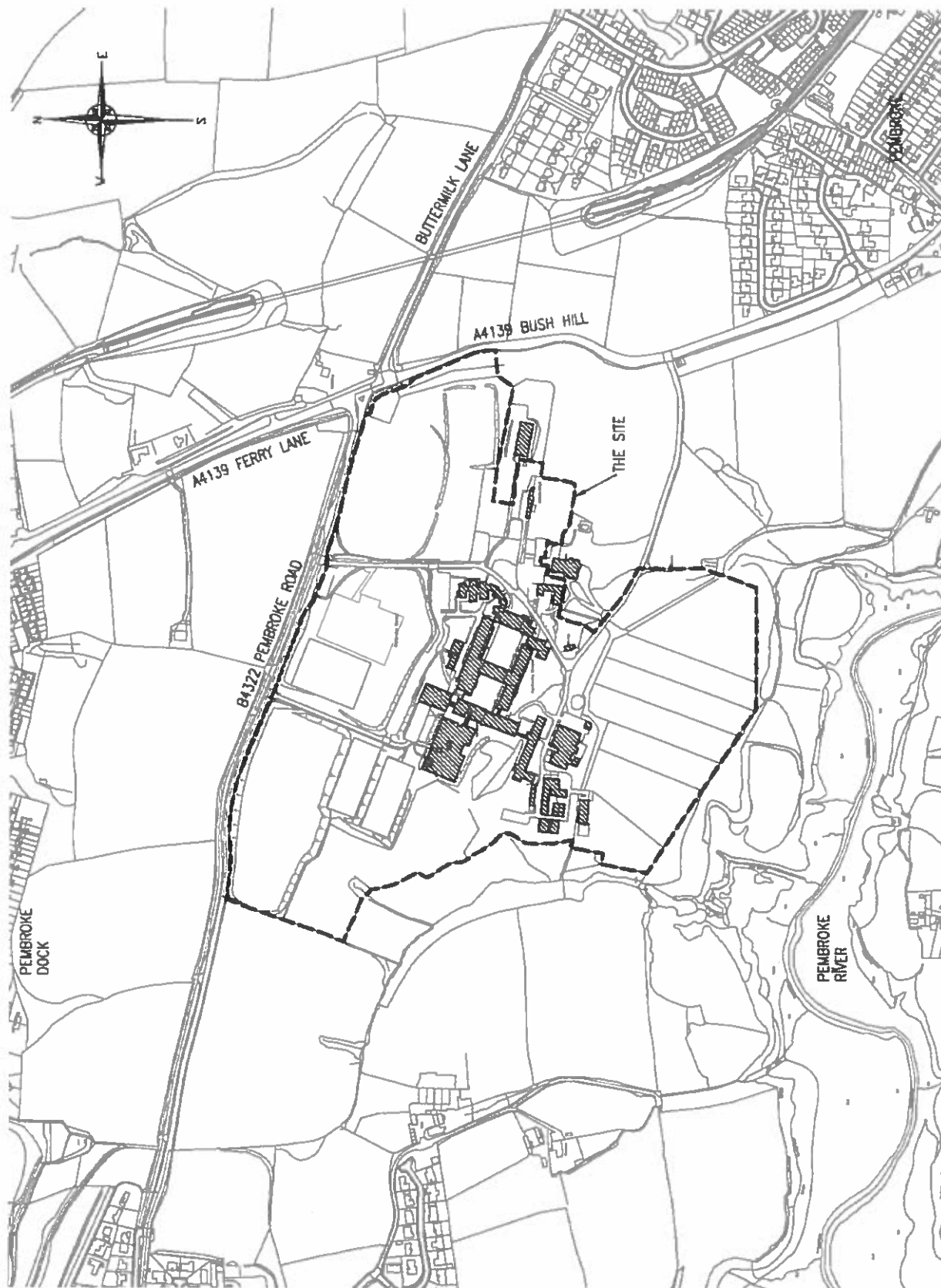


Fig. 2  
Location and  
extent of site





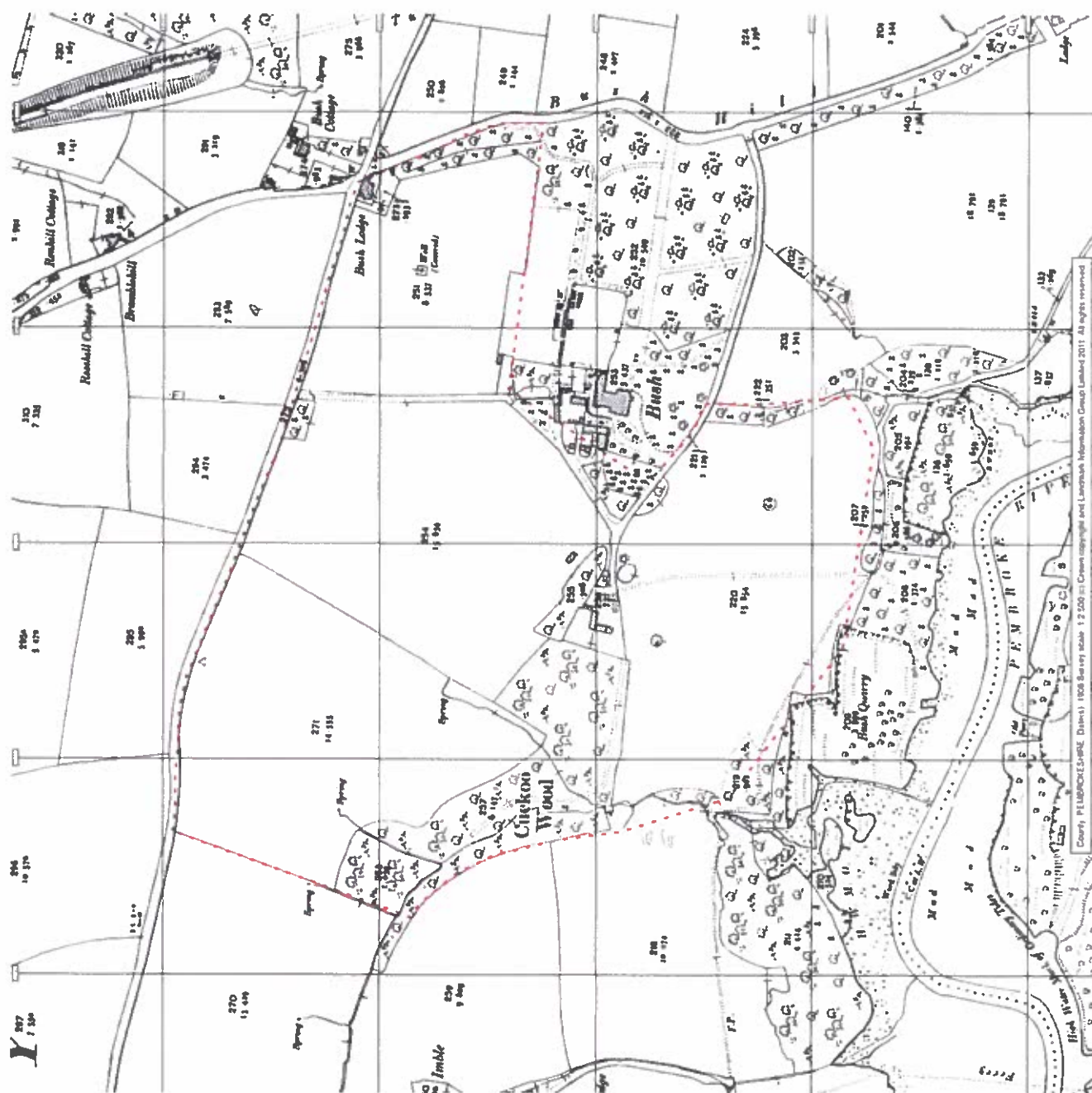


Fig. 4  
Tithe Map of  
1843 showing  
the eastern half  
of the site





Fig. 6  
OS 2nd Edition Map  
of 1908 showing  
approximate site  
outline



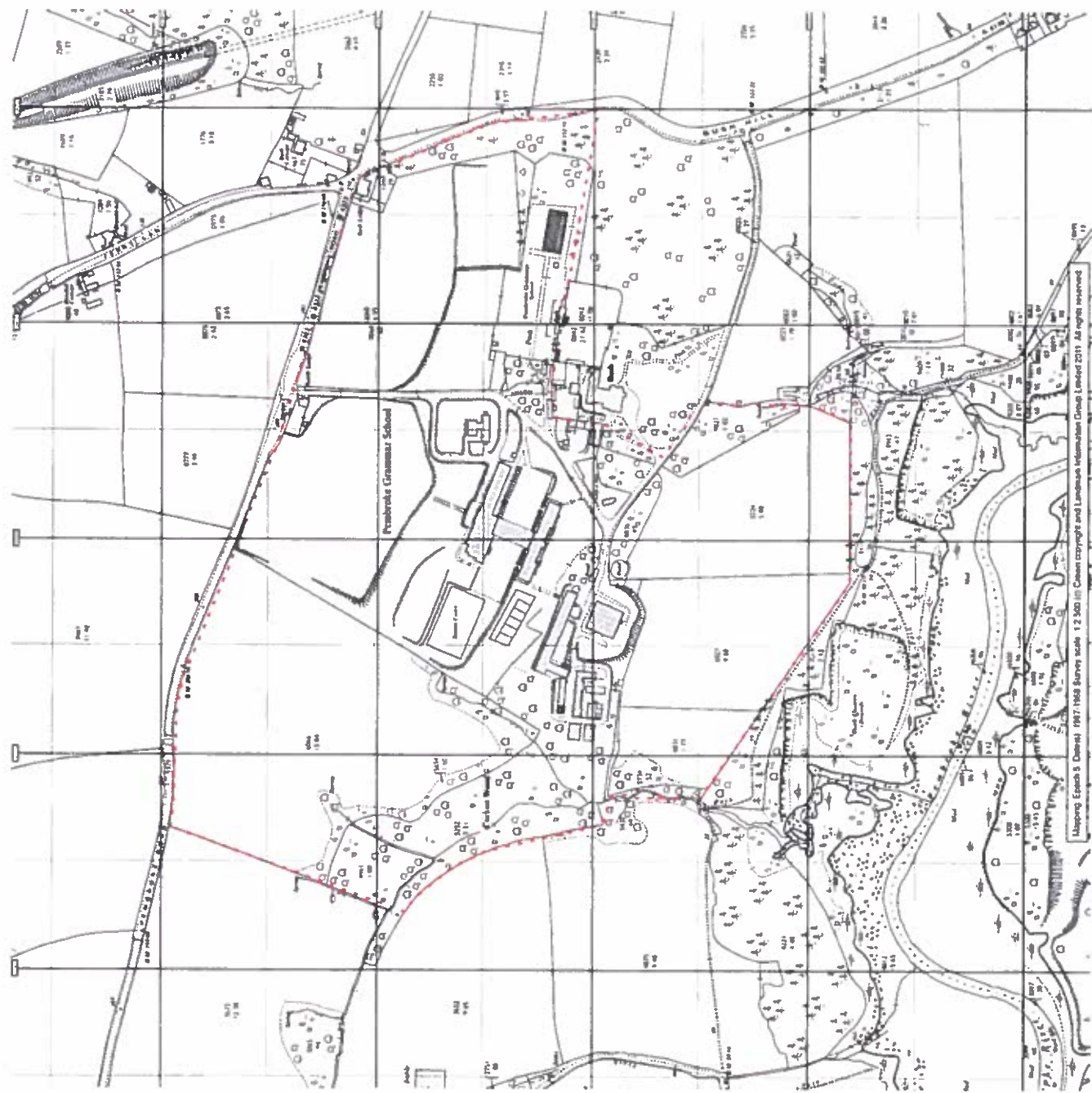


Fig. 7  
OS Map of 1967  
showing site  
outline

Archaeology & Planning

Mapping: Espada & Davies 1997 1:6250 Survey scale 1:2,500 (© Crown copyright and Licensing Information Centre 2011 All rights reserved)





Fig. 8  
Modern Aerial  
Photograph of  
the site



Looking SW



Looking SE



Looking NE



Fig. 9  
Views across the  
playing fields at the  
northern end of the  
site

Looking S



Looking SE



Looking NW



Fig. 10  
Views across  
scrub and woodland  
on the western  
side of the site

*Archaeological Work*



Looking SW



Looking NW



Looking N



Fig. 11  
Views across  
former fields in the  
southern half of  
the site

*Dr. Augustus P. Smith*

## HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION

**PRN** 10800 **NAME** LLONION;LLANION;LONION  
**TYPE** SETTLEMENT **PERIOD** Medieval  
**NGR** SM97680346 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke Dock  
**CONDITION** **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Documents

### SUMMARY

A settlement at Llanion is referred to in an early 12th century source as "Lonion" and a reference in one of the Welsh triads and its etymology as a district and personal name suggest an important pre-Norman focus in this area, later replaced by Norman Pembroke. HJ May 1999

**SOURCES** Pm Note Charles,BG 1992 The Place-names of Pembrokeshire p.722

Mm List DAT 1999 Milford Haven Historic Audit - Part 1 Pembroke Ferry to Garron Pill Stage 1 Data gathering

Ph Mention Laws,E 1888 Little England Beyond Wales p.91

Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in the 14th Century SW sheet

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN** 12186 **NAME** PRIORY FARM CAVE;CATSHOLE CAVE

**TYPE** MIDDEN **PERIOD** Medieval

**NGR** SM978018 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Finds

### SUMMARY

**SOURCES** Mm List Allen,B & Murphy,K 1998 Coastal survey 1997-98 - Lower Milford Haven SMR Library

Mm List DAT 1982 CR 4520,12187-8

Mm List DAT 1989 CR PRN 14211,Group No.

Pm Desc Text Grimes,WF 1933 Arch.Camb Vol.88,p.88-100

Pm Mention Laws,E 1908 Arch.Camb 6th Series,Vol.8,p.114-5

### OTHER SOURCES

---

**PRN 12187 NAME** PRIORY FARM CAVE;CATSHOLE CAVE  
**TYPE** FINDSPOT **PERIOD** Palaeolithic  
**NGR** SM978018 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Finds

**SUMMARY**

Collection of flints from Catshole Cave including developed gravette points, lateral graters, elongated blades (some with secondary working), fragmentary oval blade with secondary working, a fragmentary point with blunted back, a fragmentary blade with minute vertical flaking down each side and waste material. The cave also contained a large assemblage of animal bone suggesting occupation of the site, which appears to have included flint tool manufacture and repair as well as a range of other activities. Mesolithic flint implements were also recovered (see PRN 12188). NAP 2004.

**SOURCES** Mm List Allen,B & Murphy,K 1998 Coastal survey 1997-98 - Lower Milford Haven SMR Library  
Mm List DAT 1982 CR 4520,12186,12188  
Mm List DAT 1989 CR PRN 14211,Group No.  
Pm Desc Text Grimes,WF 1933 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.88,p.88-100,155  
Pm Mention Grimes,WF 1951 Prehistory of Wales p.136-7,Nos.6,7  
Pm Mention John,B 1981 Milford Haven Waterway p.7  
Pm Mention Laws,E 1908 Archaeologia Cambrensis 6th Series,Vol.8,p.114-5  
Mm Letter NMW 1984 re threat from dumping  
Mm Desc Text Page,N 2004 Prehistoric Undefended Settlements Project, Southwest Wales: A Review of the Lithic Evidence from the Regional SMR Report no.2004-53, ACA Reports  
Pm Desc Text Style,AH 1907 Notes on a Pembroke Cave

**OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN 12188 NAME** PRIORY FARM CAVE;CATSHOLE CAVE  
**TYPE** FINDSPOT **PERIOD** Mesolithic  
**NGR** SM978018 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Finds

**SUMMARY**

The Mesolithic component of a large lithics collection recovered from Catshole Cave. The bulk of the material recovered during excavation was Palaeolithic in date (PRN 12187), with the Mesolithic element consisting of a fragmentary microlith, a 'rod' worked down both sides and some waste

material. NAP 2004.

**SOURCES** Mm List Allen,B & Murphy,K 1998 Coastal survey 1997-98 -  
Lower Milford Haven SMR Library  
Mm List CBA Mesolithic Artefact Cards  
Mm List DAT 1982 CR 4520,12186-7  
Mm List DAT 1989 CR PRN 14211,Group No.  
Mm Desc Text Davies,M 1989Recent advances in cave archaeology in  
southwe SMR Offprints Box 73B  
Pm Desc Text Grimes,WF 1933 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.88,p.88-100  
Pm Mention Grimes,WF 1951 Prehistory of Wales p.136-7,No.6  
Pm Mention Laws,E 1908 Archaeologia Cambrensis 6th Series,Vol.8,p.114-5  
Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index F516  
Mm Desc Text Page,N 2004 Prehistoric Undefined Settlements Project,  
Southwest Wales: A Review of the Lithic Evidence from the Regional SMR  
Report no.2004-53, ACA Reports  
Pm Desc Text Style,AH 1907 Notes on a Pembroke cave

**OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN 12229 NAME** WOGAN CAVE

**TYPE** CAVE **PERIOD** Mesolithic

**NGR** SM981016 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Landform

**SUMMARY**

**SOURCES** Mm List CBA Meso.Art.cards

Mm List DAT 1983 CR 7935

Mm Mention Ludlow,N 1993 North and South Quay, An Initial Archaeological  
Assessment SMR Library,p.3

Mm Desc Text Rees,S 1992 A guide to Ancient and Historic Wales: Dyfed  
pp.8-9

**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN 12970 NAME** MONKTON;EAST MILL?

**TYPE** CORN MILL **PERIOD** Medieval

**NGR** SM98330163 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Documents

**SUMMARY**

Mediaeval mill, possibly the one mentioned in 1199 when King John granted

it to the Knights Templar. "East Mill" is cited in building accounts of the 14th century. By 1678 the mill had been replaced by PRN 29536. The mediaeval mill is related to the mediaeval bridge PRN 29534. JH based on NL 1993

**SOURCES** Mm List Allen,B & Murphy,K 1998 Coastal survey 1997-98 - Lower Milford Haven SMR Library  
Mm List DAT 1983 CR Med.town 12969,Post Med mill 4515  
Mm Desc Text Ludlow,N 1993 North and South Quay, An Initial Archaeological Assessment SMR Library,p.5  
Pm Desc Text Owen,H 1918 Cal Pembs Recs p.123-4  
Pm Desc Text Soulsby & Jones 1975 Hist.Towns,S.Pembs No.6.2.8,p.27  
Mh Map Speed,J C.1610 John Speed's Atlas,Part 2,Wales published 1970  
**OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN 14211 NAME** CATSHOLE CAVE;PRIORY FARM CAVE  
**TYPE** CAVE **PERIOD** General  
**NGR** SM97890183 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument PE435*  
**FORM** Landform

#### **SUMMARY**

**SOURCES** Mm List Allen,B & Murphy,K 1998 Coastal survey 1997-98 - Lower Milford Haven SMR Library  
Mm Desc Text Barton,RNE & Collicut,SN 1986 A survey of Palaeolithic cave sites and rock shelters in England and Wales for Cadw and EH  
Mm Letter CADW 1989 Notification of Scheduling SAM file,Pe 435  
Mm Letter CADW 1990 Letter to SPDC regarding proposed development near Priory Farm,Pembroke DRF  
Mm Desc Text CADW 1995 AM107 SAM file, Pe 435  
Mm File CADW 2000 SMC Application CAM 1-2-3683-02 SAM file, Pe 435  
Mm Desc Text Cadw 1999 Scheduled Monument consent application - excavation and small scale sampling SAM file, PE435  
Mm List DAT 1989 CR 4520,12186-8 Pew's  
Pm Desc Text Green,S & Walker,E 1991 Ice Age Hunters  
Mm Mention Ludlow,N 1993 North and South Quay, An Initial Archaeological Assessment SMR Library,p.3  
**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN 16967 NAME** SPRINGFIELD  
**TYPE** DWELLING **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM9833701810 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not known **STATUS** *listed building 6353 II* **FORM** Building

**SUMMARY**

**SOURCES** Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.25  
**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 16968 **NAME** NORTH QUAY  
**TYPE** WAREHOUSE **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM9830501668 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Near intact **STATUS** *listed building 6351 II* **FORM** Building

**SUMMARY**

Three storey, stone-built structure with brick detailing. Roof slate, but partly replaced by asbestos sheets. Now disused. Attached to it on the far end is a single storey brick and timber extension with slate roof. KM 1997

**SOURCES** Mm List Allen,B & Murphy,K 1998 Coastal survey 1997-98 - Lower Milford Haven SMR Library  
Mm GP DAT 2002 B&W print of digital photo's 2002-6.15-21  
Mm Desc Text GGAT 2002 North Quay, Pembroke Archaeological Survey and Building recording interim report PRN 44965  
Mm Desc Text GGAT 2003 North Quay, Pembroke Archaeological Survey, building recording and field evaluation PRN 44965  
Mm GP Murphy,K 1997 One colour slide GP slide file  
Mm GP Murphy,K 1997 DAT97-21-27  
Mm File SPem DC 1990 Application for conversion and refurbishment to form 6 flats Withdrawn application,Referred to R.Caple,DRF  
Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.24  
**OTHER SOURCES**

---

**PRN** 17866 **NAME** CATSHOLE QUARRIES  
**TYPE** QUARRY **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM975019 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Damaged **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Earthwork

**SUMMARY**

Old quarry, east part a Welsh Water pumping station, centre a machine store and a gypsy camp. KM 1997



**SOURCES** Mm List Allen,B & Murphy,K 1998 Coastal survey 1997-98 -  
Lower Milford Haven SMR Library  
Pm Map OS 1971 SM90SE

**OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN 20042 NAME** THE TOWN QUAY;SOUTH QUAY

**TYPE** QUAY **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM982016 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Restored **STATUS** *listed building* **LB 2 FORM** O.Struct

**SUMMARY**

The present quay and slipway were built of roughly coursed stone in 1818.  
NL 1993 Stone-built quay, c.60m long, projecting out c.20m from cliff/town  
wall lines. A modern slip runs down from its west end. KM 1997

**SOURCES** Mm List Allen,B & Murphy,K 1998 Coastal survey 1997-98 -  
Lower Milford Haven SMR Library

Mm Desc Text CADW 1998 BSAHI Listed building description DRF

Pm Desc Text Ludlow,N 1991 Fortress 8

Mm Desc Text Ludlow,N 1993 North and South Quay, An Initial  
Archaeological Assessment SMR Library,p.6-7

Mm File Many 1989 P.A. residential,Commercial and Interpretative  
development,The South Quay,Pembroke Referred to R.Caple, DRF

Mm GP Murphy,K 1997 DAT97-21-30

Mm GP Murphy,K 1997 One colour slide GP slide file

Pm List WOI 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.84

**OTHER SOURCES**

Report Ludlow,N 1993 North & South Quay, Pembroke

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**PRN 20043 NAME**

**TYPE** WAREHOUSE **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM98260161 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Restored **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Building

**SUMMARY**

Stone built free standing warehouse with one full storey and a loft beneath a  
gabled roof. NL 1993 Restored and converted to Pembs County Council  
Watersports Centre. KM 1997

**SOURCES** Mm List Allen,B & Murphy,K 1998 Coastal survey 1997-98 -  
Lower Milford Haven SMR Library

Mm GP DAT 1985 SMR 63-70A

Mm Desc Text Ludlow,N 1993 North and South Quay, An Initial

Archaeological Assessment SMR Library,p.7

Mm File Many 1989 P.A. Demolish unstable buildings and rebuild for residential and commercial use,buildings at South Quay,Pembroke Referred to R.Caple,DRF

Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.84

Mm List WO 1993 Notification of delisting DRF

**OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN 20044 NAME**

**TYPE** WAREHOUSE **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM98280161 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Damaged **STATUS** *listed building LB 2* **FORM** Building

**SUMMARY**

Only the south wall - part of the town wall - and stubs of wall up to 2m high projecting out at right angles survive of this warehouse. KM 1997

**SOURCES** Mm List Allen,B & Murphy,K 1998 Coastal survey 1997-98 -

Lower Milford Haven SMR Library

Mm GP DAT 1985 SMR 63-71A

Mm Desc Text Ludlow,N 1993 North and South Quay, An Initial Archaeological Assessment SMR Library,p.7

Pm List WO 1981 BSAHI-Pembroke p.85

**OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN 20058 NAME** NURSERY

**TYPE** SCHOOL **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM97280318 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not known **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Building

**SUMMARY**

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1974 1,2500 SM9703

**OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN 20063 NAME**

**TYPE** CHAPEL **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SM97910252 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke

**CONDITION** Not known **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Building

## SUMMARY

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1974 1,2500 SM9703  
**OTHER SOURCES**

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**PRN 20064 NAME**  
**TYPE** KILN **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM97830336 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not known **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** O.Struct

## SUMMARY

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1974 1,2500 SM9703  
**OTHER SOURCES**  
CPAT 2007 Waterloo Public Amenity Site, Nr Pembroke Dock,  
Pembrokeshire DRF

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**PRN 20065 NAME**  
**TYPE** WOOLLEN MILL **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM980033 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not known **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Building

## SUMMARY

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1974 1,2500 SM9703  
**OTHER SOURCES**  
CPAT 2007 Waterloo Public Amenity Site, Nr Pembroke Dock,  
Pembrokeshire DRF

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**PRN 20083 NAME** BETHANY BAPTIST  
**TYPE** CHURCH **PERIOD** Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SM983029 **COMMUNITY** Pembroke  
**CONDITION** Not known **STATUS** *None recorded* **FORM** Building

## SUMMARY

**SOURCES** Pm Map OS 1966 1,2500 SM9602  
**OTHER SOURCES**

Archaeological data, from the Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2009 (and in part Crown, 2009).