

Heartlands Hub Heritage and Natural Environment Audit

Part B Camrose Community Audit



For: PLANED

May
2012



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By

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Heartlands Hub Heritage & Natural Resources Audit Camrose Community

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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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CAMROSE COMMUNITY

1. COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Camrose is a large, inland community, covering an area of 45.92km², see Figure 1. It is situated in western Pembrokeshire, between the Western Cleddau and the coastal communities bordering St Bride's Bay. The modern community is roughly co-terminous with the historical ecclesiastical parish of Camrose and its smaller neighbour to the south, Lambston.

1.1 Landscape and Geology

The community is mostly underlain by rocks of Cambrian and Ordovician age. Amongst the oldest rocks are sandstones of the Cambrian Period known as Lingula Flags, which are found in the north of the community, running westwards as a broad band from Wolfsdale and Leweston. These are over 500 million years old and are named after the Lingula shell fossils they contain. The oldest rocks in the community are found at its extreme northern tip, to the north of Plumstone Mountain, where Cambrian igneous rocks, over 550 million years old are found. The band of high ground that crosses the northern end of the community, from Leweston Mountain westwards to Dudwell Mountain, is composed of hard igneous rocks of Ordovician age, belonging to the Roch Volcanic Formation, which are rhyolites dating to between 470 and 485 million years old. South of the Lingula Flags the bedrock consists solely of Ordovician rocks. These are mostly mudstones, although a small area of limestone is found to the north and south of Camrose village, whilst a band of igneous rocks of the Treffgarne Volcanic Formation passes east to west from Wolfsdale to Dudwell Farm.

Camrose is a relatively low-lying community characterised by an undulating terrain. The highest point is found at its northern end on Dudwell Mountain, at 178 metres above sea level. The eastern boundary of the community is formed by the Cleddau Wen or Western Cleddau river and it is along the valley here that the lowest-lying ground is found, falling to less than 10 metres above sea-level south of Cuttybridge. A number of tributary streams of the Cleddau Wen flow eastwards across the community into the Western Cleddau, including Camrose Brook and Knock Brock.

Camrose is a highly rural community and much of the landscape has been modified by human activity, and now consists mostly of productive farmland. It is therefore characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern and has only small villages at Camrose, Keeston, Simpson's Cross, Pelcomb Cross and Portfield Gate. Camrose and Keeston are the most historic of these settlements, as the other villages are relatively recent developments which have grown at key points on the road network.

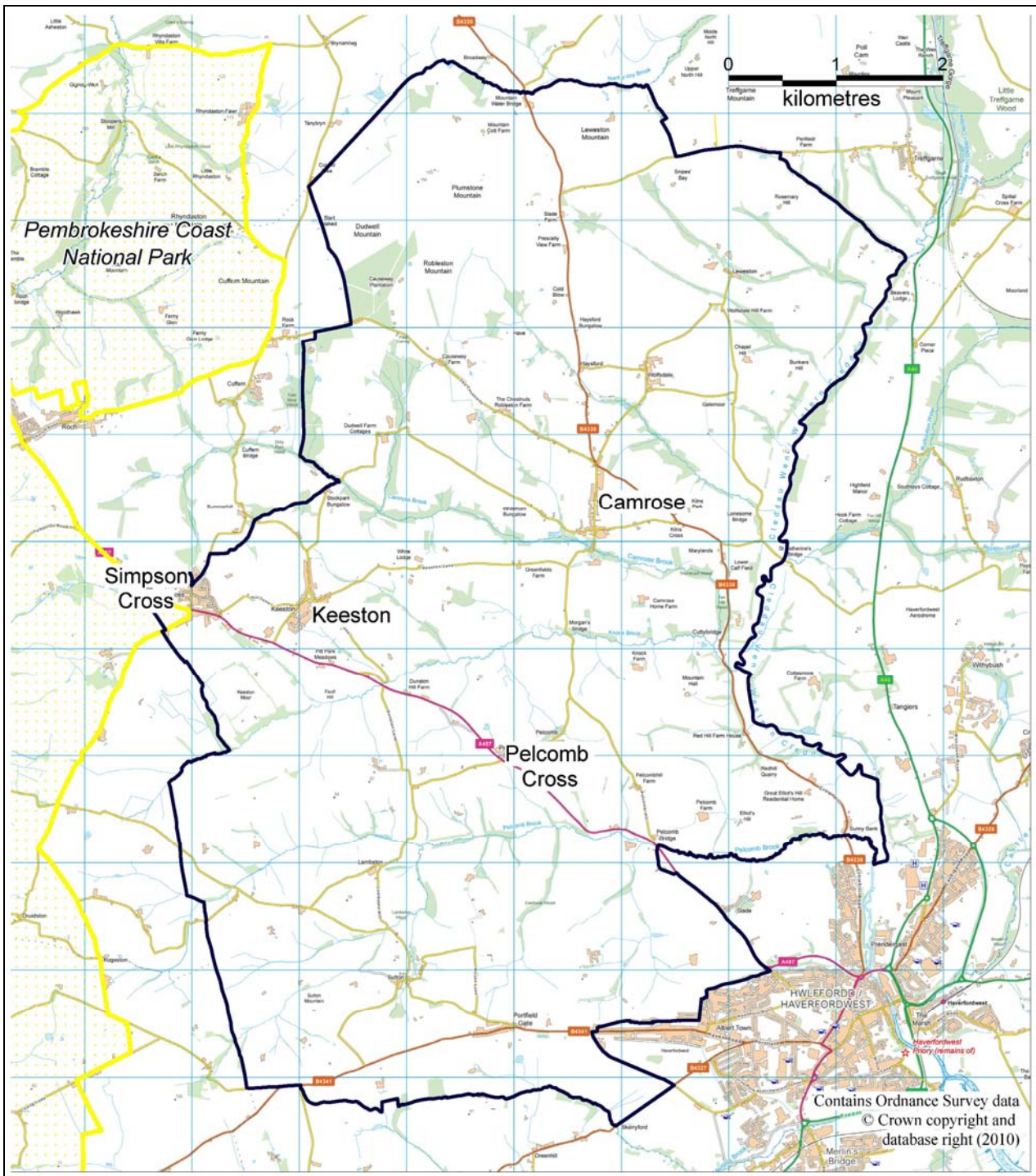


Figure 1: Camrose Community

2. NATURAL HERITAGE (Designations and Attractions)

Camrose is located to the west of the Western Cleddau river and several of its tributaries flow eastwards through the community. These are all designated as a Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) due to their environmental quality and importance.

There are small areas of deciduous woodland found here, four of which are designated as Ancient and Semi Natural Woodlands. These woodlands are private and little access is possible.

Camrose Community has a number of small areas of surviving common land, the most extensive of which is found at the northern end of the community on Dudwell Mountain and Plumstone Mountain.

Natural Attractions and Natural Designations within the community are listed in the table below and shown in Figure 2. The numbers in the sequences 30000-39999 and 50000- 59999 are the Id numbers used in the Natural Attractions and Designated Areas tables respectively in the project database, see the Part I Methodology report for the Heartlands Hub for further details about these tables.

Camrose		
COMMON LAND		
30086	CROSSMOOR	SM9293020750
30084	KEESTON COMMON	SM9065019430
30083	KEESTON MOOR	SM8954018590
30085	PELCOMB GREEN	SM9288018080
30087	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	SM9123023060
30082	SUTTON MOUNTAIN	SM8994015720
Camrose		
Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland		
50113	EASTHOOK WOOD	SM9228016680
50112	LAMBSTON WOOD	SM9107016550
Cwm Gwaun; Mynachlogddu; New Moat; Maenclochog; Llandysilio; Clunderwen; Puncheston; Letterston; Hayscastle; Wolfscastle; Camrose; Nolton and Roch; Rudbaxton; Spittal; Ambleston		
Special Area of Conservation		
50077	AFONYDD CLEDDAU/CLEDDAU RIVERS	SM9720034400
Cwm Gwaun; Puncheston; Ambleston; Spittal; Rudbaxton; Camrose; Nolton And Roch; Wolfscastle; Letterston; Hayscastle		
Site of Special Scientific Interest		
50067	AFON CLEDDAU GORLLEWINOL/WESTERN CLEDDAU RIVER	SM9529034470

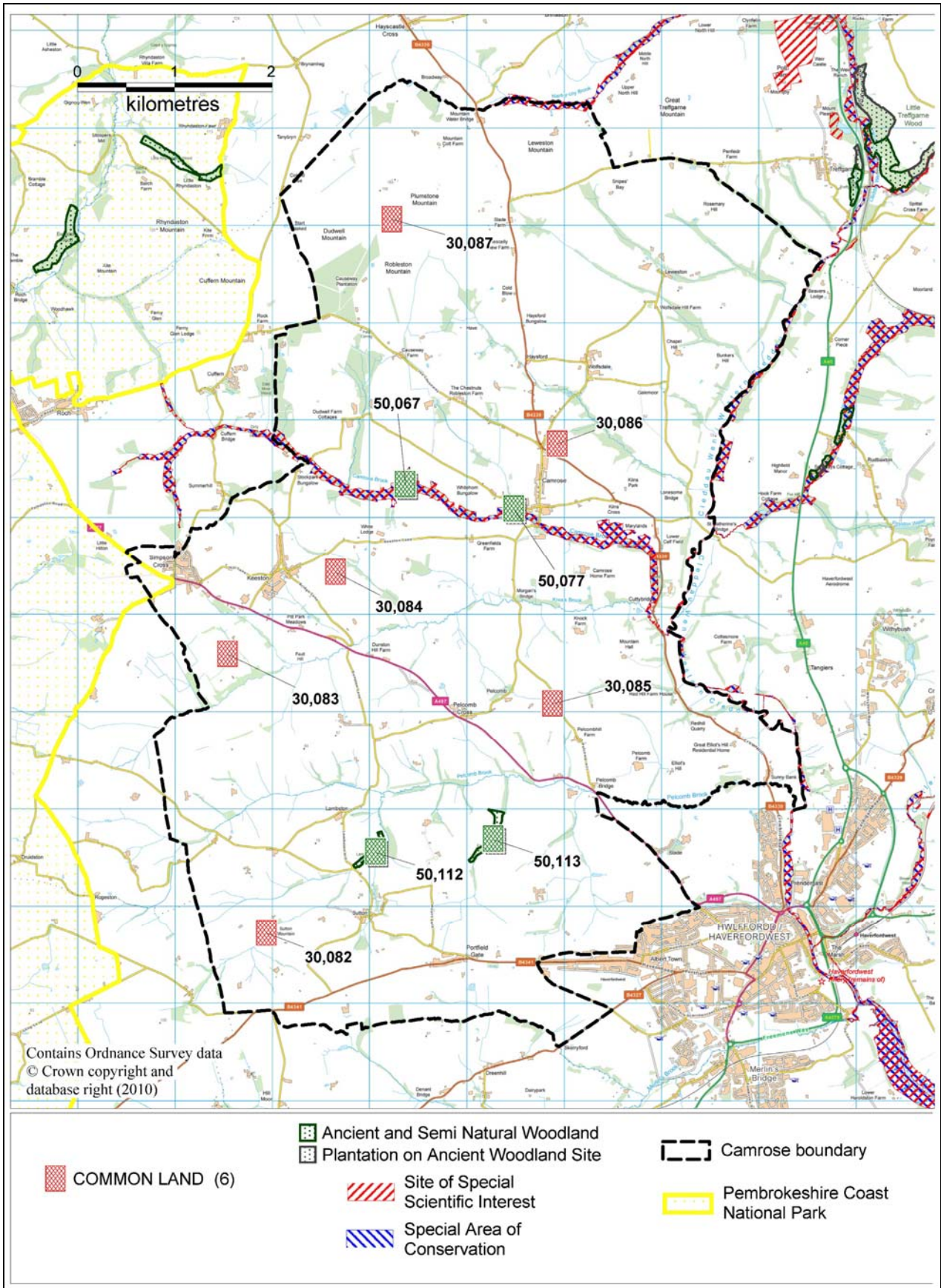


Figure 2: Natural Heritage in Camrose Community

3. HERITAGE (Archaeology, History and Culture)

The Id numbers in the sequences 1 to 9999 and 10000- 19999 are the Id numbers used in the Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage tables respectively in the project database and are referred to throughout the following text. The Part I Methodology report for the Heartlands Hub gives further details about these tables. A printout of the relevant records from the database as it stood at the time of writing this report are included in two gazetteers at the end of this report.

3.1 Heritage Overview

3.1.1 Neolithic Period (4,000BC – 2,200BC)

The archaeological record of Camrose Community extends back to the Neolithic period, during which the first farming communities developed in the country. Although there are no archaeological monuments of the period found locally, a number of artefacts from the period have been found. A chert axe-head (Id number 2059) found on Plumstone Mountain in the 19th century is kept at Tenby Museum. Another stone axe (Id number 2062), said to have been found at Causeway Farm, is kept by the Pembrokeshire County Museum, Scolton Manor, as is an unusually large axe, measuring 35cm by 10cm, found at Have Lane (Id number 2071). In 1966 a characteristically Neolithic leaf-shaped flint arrowhead was found at Sandy Lane (Id number 2077) and in the previous year two flint scrapers were found at Long Island (Id number 2080). Collectively these finds show that this part of Pembrokeshire must have been home to a settled, agricultural community as far back as 6,000 years ago.

3.1.2 Bronze Age Period (2,200BC – 700BC)

An important group of Bronze Age funerary and ritual sites are recorded at the northern end of Camrose community. These represent burial sites where cremated remains would have been interred in funerary urns, then covered over with an earth barrow or stone cairn. Plumstone Mountain has a round barrow pair (Id number 2057) and round barrow (Id number 2060), whilst there is a round barrow pair at Plumstone Rock (Id number 2058), all of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Another round barrow is found at Twmpath, to the south of the high ground, which is also a scheduled site. A stone funerary cairn is recorded on Dudwell Mountain (Id number 2056), but this is now obscured by vegetation. A single axe hammer of Bronze Age type has been found at Causeway Farm (Id number 2067) and is kept at Pembrokeshire County Museum.

Evidence of Bronze Age settlement is generally scant in Wales and its absence in Camrose is no exception. Archaeological excavation has shown that some Iron Age hillforts and defended enclosures in Pembrokeshire have their origins in the Bronze Age. There are several Iron Age settlements within the community, but there is at present no excavated evidence to indicate they had Bronze Age origins.

3.1.3 Iron Age Period (700BC – 70AD)

Pembrokeshire is well-known for its Iron Age hillforts and defended enclosures, known as locally as raths, which protected small settlements or farmsteads. Sometimes evidence of further enclosures and field systems also survive around such sites. These are firm archaeological evidence showing that the region was extensively farmed and settled centuries before the Roman conquest. In some instances archaeological excavation has shown that the enclosures have Bronze Age origins, and others have been shown to have been still in use during Roman times.

Camrose has as many as 9 Iron Age settlement sites. Amongst the most significant of these is Walesland Rath (Id number 2099), which is a rare Welsh example of an Iron Age defended enclosure which has been completely excavated. The work was carried out in 1967-1968 by Geoff Wainwright (Wainwright, GJ, 1971). Importantly, along with evidence of Iron Age roundhouses, there was also evidence of iron smelting on the site and a large amount of Romano-British pottery.

This showed that the settlement had continued in use during the Roman period. There was also medieval pottery found, suggesting much later activity.

Keeston Castle (Id number 2081), a Scheduled Ancient Monument, is one of the largest hillforts in Pembrokeshire and overlooks Keeston village from high ground to the northwest. The heart of the settlement is a small oval enclosure, strongly defended by two concentric ramparts and ditches, with a third concentric rampart and ditch much further out, creating an enclosure some 275 metres in diameter. A possible second oval enclosure sits just to the south of the inner enclosure.

Another form of Iron Age settlement is the promontory fort, a good example of which is seen at Crowhill Rath (Id number 2102). This Scheduled site consists of a large, oval enclosure sited on a steep-sided promontory of land overlooking a stream confluence, protected by the natural slopes of the hill on two sides, and a rampart and ditch on the other two sides.

The rampart bank of the well-preserved Plumstone Rath (Id number 2061) has been incorporated into the modern field system. The oval enclosure appears to have a rectilinear annexe attached to its southern side. This is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

A number of the Iron Age sites have been badly affected by centuries of ploughing. East Hook Rath (Id number 2100) is now only a low, oval earthwork. Pelcomb Rath (Id number 2101) is similarly eroded, although there may be evidence of an Iron Age field system to the west of the enclosure and it is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Rosemary Rath (Id number 2078) has been largely levelled and only a small part of the monument is still visible. Cuttybridge Rath (Id number 2098) has also been largely ploughed out, as has a small, rectilinear enclosure of possible Iron Age date at South Cuckoo (Id number 2120).

3.1.4 Roman Period AD70 – AD410

The Roman conquest of Wales in AD70 brought the prehistoric era to an end and instigated many important changes to society, some of which resonate to the present day. Pembrokeshire has many tantalising clues demonstrating that the Roman influence on the region was significant, but even today the full extent of Roman activity is not clear. It is now evident that the Roman road network extended to the west of the regional Roman capital of Moridunum (Carmarthen) but its course has only been identified with certainty as far as Wiston, with other intermittent sections apparently visible from the air westwards to Haverfordwest. The relationship between this road and communities such as Camrose is unknown, although there is no doubt that the impact of the road network on trade and the regional economy must have been significant.

Excavations on some Iron Age settlement sites across Pembrokeshire have shown in the past that Roman artefacts such as coinage and pottery were being used by the native population before, during and after the conquest. Soon after the Romans arrived there appears to have been a general abandonment of the traditional Iron Age hillforts, which were either not allowed to be maintained as fortifications or simply no longer required. Instead, the native population appears to have moved out of the forts and into smaller farmsteads or settlements, which were often enclosed and protected by earthwork banks. However, the excavation of Walesland Rath (Id number 2099) produced significant evidence of Roman-British activity within the defended enclosure, which points to it being maintained or reused as a settlement site well into the Roman period. It is interesting to compare this evidence with that of another excavated Iron Age site in Pembrokeshire, Castell Henllys, near Nevern, where a Romano-British settlement was found outside the gate of the Iron Age fort. Clearly, some Iron Age settlements continued as foci of activity after the Roman conquest.

3.1.5 Early Medieval Period (AD410 – AD1100)

The Roman period ended in AD410, although the effects of Roman civilisation and administration did not immediately or completely disappear. Contact with the Roman Empire had changed the economy, settlement pattern and communications network of most of the British Isles by the time the links with Rome were broken. Latin had become the language of administration and law, and contact with the wider empire had introduced Christianity into the British Isles at an early date. These factors all influenced society during the centuries after the Roman withdrawal.

In Welsh tradition, the early medieval period is often known as “Oes y Saint” or “The Age of the Saints”, as this was a period during which the Christian church grew rapidly. In many parts of Pembrokeshire there are churches which bear the names of the early saints who strove to spread the gospel in Wales and laid the foundation for 1,500 years of Christian heritage.

Camrose community bears some evidence of this early tradition. Both Camrose and Lambston parish churches (Id numbers 2087 & 2104) are dedicated to the Celtic saint Ishmael. An early medieval inscribed stone has been recently discovered inside Camrose church, built into the chancel wall. This suggests that there was a place of worship here before the Anglo-Norman conquest of the area and the later construction of the present parish church. Lambston church stands inside an oval churchyard (Id number 2105), which is thought to signify that it is an early medieval *llan* enclosure.

3.1.6 Medieval Period (AD1100 – AD1536)

The medieval period saw the conquest of Pembrokeshire by the Normans during the late 11th and early 12th century. The ancient *cantref* of Rhos was transformed into the Anglo-Norman Hundred of Roose, and became part of the increasingly anglicised region of south Pembrokeshire, separated from the Welshry to the north by a line of castles which stretched roughly west to east across the centre of the county. This line would later approximate the cultural boundary known as the Landsker, which represented the division between the areas where the Welsh and English language, culture and practices held sway; a boundary which has shifted slightly in either direction in later centuries.

Camrose lay at the extreme northern end of Roose, and apparently on the English side of the Landsker line, although it would also appear to have had some Welsh influence in later times. Camrose has retained its original Welsh name, *Camrhos*, albeit in Anglicised form and some local placenames at the northern end of the community also show Welsh influence. Lambston borders on Haverfordwest, which developed into the dominant settlement in medieval Roose. Here, at the southern end of the community, the medieval commons of Haverfordwest Borough, known as *Poor Field* (Id. No. 2113) extended northwards to Portfield Gate.

As a community close to the Landsker “frontier” Camrose possesses its own castle, a 12th century motte and bailey (Id. No. 2090), which would undoubtedly been a key centre of authority and administration in the early period of Anglo-Norman control on the district. The castle is far from being the only medieval site of interest in the community, however. Camrose parish church has retained much of its medieval fabric, including a 14th century chancel and nave and 15th century tower.

There is a tradition that a medieval chapel (Id. No. 2066) stood near Leweston, north of Camrose, where a field called “Old Chapel” and a farm called “Chapel Hill” are found. It is a reminder that some of the large farmsteads and small villages of the community have origins as medieval settlements, such as Leweston, Wolfsdale and Keeston. At Keeston, there was a grange farm of Pill Priory (Id. No. 2121). There were also once the remains of another ecclesiastical foundation of much greater importance, for in medieval times it stood on one of the pilgrimage routes to St

David's and had a pilgrims' hospice (Id. No. 2084). The ruins of what was thought to be the hospice could still be seen in the village in the late 19th century, although it is also though possible that they represented the remains of the ancient seat of the Keating family, from whom the village took its name during medieval times.

A monastic link was also found at Temperness, Portfield Gate, where Haverfordwest Priory had a grange farm known as *Temperaunce* (Id. No. 2115) which was broken up and sold into private hands in the 1530s, after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Wolfsdale figures in an interesting episode in medieval Welsh history. In 1217, Llywelyn the Great of Gwynedd met the Bishop of St David's here during a military campaign against the Anglo-Normans of Pembrokeshire.

3.1.7 Post Medieval & Modern Periods (1536 – present day)

Estates and landownership

Rural Pembrokeshire saw increasing changes to its economy and society after the reforms of the Tudor period. Medieval Pembrokeshire had been largely controlled by the crown, marcher lords and church authorities, but by the 17th century the old system of lordships and monastic estates had broken down and been replaced by private estates, often in the hands of minor gentry families. The Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII, during the 1530s, was particularly significant and monastic granges such as those at Keeston and Temperness were acquired by private estates.

Many private estates were focused on homesteads which were increasingly replaced with country residences and mansions, set in landscaped gardens and parklands. They also gradually acquired possession of more land and property, creating landed estates of varying sizes.

A number of homesteads in Camrose community grew to prominence in this way. Leweston (Id number 2064) and Dudwell (Id number 2069) were both possessions of the Earls of Pembroke by the 14th century and grew to local prominence in post medieval times. Robleston (Id number 2070) Wolfsdale (Id number 2074) and Keeston (Id number 2084) all grew from medieval origins to become significant early post medieval homesteads.

Some of the prominent dwellings of the community did not appear until post medieval times. East Hook (Id number 2109) may not have come into existence until the 16th or 17th century and first appears in records in the 1620. Camrose House (Id number 2092) is one of the most significant gentry houses of the community, but appeared quite late on, during the 18th century. It was built by the Bowen family, who were said to have lived in the area since medieval times. The Pembrokeshire antiquarian Richard Fenton was a close acquaintance of Hugh Webb Bowen of Camrose House and the turn of the 18th to 19th century. Cleddau Lodge (Id number 2093) is a later historic home, built in the first decades of the 19th century as a hunting and fishing lodge for a wealthy Cardiff family.

It was in the interests of the private estates to ensure that the land they owned was well-farmed by their tenant farmers and throughout the 17th and 18th centuries there were gradual improvements in agriculture and an expansion of the land under the plough. Rising populations in the post medieval period made it necessary to produce more food. It was during this period that the pattern of enclosed fields was laid down in the Pembrokeshire countryside.

By the 19th century, further population increases put more pressure on the land and much of the surviving common or waste land was also enclosed and improved in order to increase the area of productive farmland; in general this too was carried out by the private estates. A proportion of the common land was always retained however, as it provided valuable summer grazing for the inhabitants of the district. The high ground from Dudwell Mountain northwestwards across Plumstone Mountain to Leweston Mountain was a large block of open moorland until the 19th

century, but enclosures ate away into it until only the core of the moor, on Plumstone Mountain was left unenclosed.

Nonconformism

Following the Civil War of the 1640s, and the period of Commonwealth government and the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, significant changes took place in terms of religious practice and affiliation in rural Wales. Dissenting Protestants, such as Independents, Presbyterians and Baptists were able to practice their religion more freely for over a decade, but the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 saw limitations placed on worship and a period of persecution of dissenters followed.

It was over a century later that the first nonconformist chapel appeared in the community area. Keeston Congregational Chapel (Id number 2082) was founded in 1787 and remains open as a place of worship. It is a prominent and attractive building at the heart of the village, although it is now a United Reform Church chapel. During the 19th century another Congregational chapel Bethel Independent chapel (Id number 2075) opened at Wolfsdale. Two English Baptist chapels opened soon afterwards; in 1838 Lebanon was founded at Camrose (Id number 2088) and Bethel, Sutton followed a year later (Id number 2106). One unusual religious foundation in the community was the Moravian Chapel (Id number 2118) built at Portfield Gate in 1773; the denomination's only chapel in Wales.

Industry

Camrose is a highly rural area which has little association with the industrial traditions of neighbouring communities such as Roch (coal mining) or Wolfscastle (quarrying). The most significant industries in the community area have been associated with agriculture, which has formed the backbone of local society throughout the centuries. No fewer than five corn mills are found in the community, Leweston (Id number 2065), Wolfsdale (Id number 2073), Keeston (Id number 2079), Camrose (Id number 2091) and Cuckoo Mill (Id number 2103).

3.2 Designated Heritage Sites and Areas

There are 21 sites with Listed Building status in Camrose community. These include the medieval parish church at Camrose (Id number 2087) and Lambston parish church (Id number 2104). The historic Camrose Church Hall (Id number 2086) is also listed. The historic homes at Leweston (Id number 25148) and Cleddau Lodge (Id number 2093) are listed and the Camrose Corn Mill (Id number 2091). One of the more unusual listed sites is the Friends Burial Ground (Id number 2108), which was opened by the Quaker congregation of Haverfordwest in the 17th century.

There are 9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the community. These include two round barrow pairs and a round barrow on Plumstone Mountain (Id numbers 2057, 2058 & 2060) and the Twmpath round barrow (Id number 2068). Four Iron Age sites are scheduled; Plumstone Rath (Id number 2061), Keeston Castle (Id number 2081), Pelcomb Rath (Id number 2101) and Crowhill Rath (Id number 2102). The medieval Camrose Castle (Id number 2090) is also scheduled.

Details of these can be obtained via the Historic Wales website, which includes Cadw's Listed Buildings Register and the details of all Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

3.3 List of Heritage Sites by Period

Further details of these sites can be found in the gazetteer at the end of this report. Use the Id number to find the record in the gazetteer you are interested in.

Neolithic

2059	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	FINDSPOT	SM9150023200
2062	CAUSEWAY FARM	FINDSPOT	SM9100022100
2071	HAVE LANE	FINDSPOT	SM9220021650

Neolithic; Bronze Age

2077	SANDY LANE	FINDSPOT	SM9051020030
2080	LONG ISLAND	FINDSPOT	SM8976019620

Bronze Age

2119	TEMPERNESS	BURNT MOUND	SM9184014990
2056	DUDWELL MOUNTAIN	CAIRN	SM9071223141
2067	CAUSEWAY FARM	FINDSPOT	SM9121821750
2060	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	ROUND BARROW	SM9230423607
2068	TWMPATH	ROUND BARROW	SM9172021670
2058	PLUMSTONE ROCK	ROUND BARROW PAIR	SM9170723397
2057	PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	ROUND BARROW PAIR	SM9126223463

Iron Age

2100	EAST HOOK RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9121017040
2098	CUTTY BRIDGE RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9377918878
2102	CROWHILL RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9503817360
2101	PELCOMB RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9384017320
2078	ROSEMARY RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9088120079
2061	PLUMSTONE RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9220023210
2081	KEESTON CASTLE	HILLFORT	SM8983819582

Iron Age?

2120	SOUTH CUCKOO	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	SM9295015060
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Iron Age; Roman; Medieval

2099	WALESLAND RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SM9153017300
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Medieval

2090	CAMROSE CASTLE	CASTLE	SM9267419888
2115	TEMPERNESS; TEMPERAUNCE	GRANGE	SM9160215083
2121	KEESTON GRANGE	GRANGE	SM9000019000
2084	KEESTON	HOSPICE?; HISTORIC HOME	SM9022919390

Medieval?

2066	LEWESTON	CHAPEL?	SM9424021980
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Medieval; Post Medieval

2104	ST. ISHMAEL'S PARISH CHURCH, LAMBSTON	CHURCH	SM9071016940
2087	ST. ISHMAEL'S PARISH CHURCH, CAMROSE	CHURCH	SM9271620065
2105	ST. ISHMAEL'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, LAMBSTON	CHURCHYARD	SM9072216935
2113	POOR FIELD	COMMON LAND	SM9270015060
2074	WOLFSDALE	HISTORIC HOME	SM9327021457

17th century

2108	FRIENDS BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SM9168016496
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17th century; 18th century

2109	EAST HOOK	HISTORIC HOME	SM9158116841
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18th century

2082	KEESTON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9006419546
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19th century

2118	MORAVIAN CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9213115475
2114	PORTFIELD GATE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9163015592
2106	BETHEL ENGLISH BAPTIST CHURCH, SUTTON	CHAPEL	SM9091016330
2075	BETHEL INDEPENDENT CHAPEL	CHAPEL	SM9326021552
2088	LEBANON BAPTIST CHAPEL, CAMROSE	CHAPEL	SM9290120105
2086	CAMROSE CHURCH HALL	CHURCH HALL	SM9273520096
2093	CLEDDAU LODGE MANOR HOUSE	HISTORIC HOME	SM9409519216
2095	NEW INN; HILL ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	SM9021818841
2116	NEW INN	PUBLIC HOUSE	SM9193415435

19th century; 20th century

2107	BETHEL BURIAL GROUND, SUTTON	GRAVEYARD	SM9091016370
2089	LEBANON BAPTIST CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND, CAMROSE	GRAVEYARD	SM9286620097
2083	KEESTON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	SM9004719547
2097	THE PELCOMB INN	PUBLIC HOUSE	SM9195917946

2110	RISING SUN	PUBLIC HOUSE	SM9322317101
2117	PENRY ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	SM9202715469
2096	CAMROSE (SOUTH) SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SM9144118307
2072	CAMROSE (NORTH) BOARD SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SM9265221291

Post Medieval

2091	CAMROSE MILL	CORN MILL	SM9271019924
2079	KEESTON MILL	CORN MILL	SM9166120200
2073	WOLFSDALE MILL	CORN MILL	SM9294921330
2103	CUCKOO MILL	CORN MILL	SM9310017170
2065	LEWESTON MILL	CORN MILL	SM9420022160
2092	CAMROSE HOUSE	HISTORIC HOME	SM9269519785
2064	LEWESTON	HISTORIC HOME	SM9389022596
2070	ROBLESTON; ROBLINSTON	HISTORIC HOME	SM9159321104
2069	DUDWELL	HISTORIC HOME	SM9085021070

20th century

2076	BETHEL CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND, WOLFSDALE	GRAVEYARD	SM9337321560
2094	YE OLDE INN	PUBLIC HOUSE	SM9393519798

Modern

2085	KEESTON	CEMETERY	SM9028119362
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Second World War

2111	PELCOMB BRIDGE	PILLBOX	SM9333617033
2112	PELCOMB BRIDGE	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	SM9322917042

Unknown

2063	CAUSEWAY FARM	ENCLOSURE	SM9103021960
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3.4 Cultural Sites

A small number of themes of cultural importance have been identified within the community. The list is not intended to be exhaustive. Details are included in the Cultural database and in the Gazetteer at the end of this report.

10165	CAMROSE FAIR	FAIR	SM9280020000
10166	CAMROSE FULLING AND WOOLLEN MILLS		SM9200018990
10167	LLYWELYN FAWR of GWYNEDD	HISTORICAL EVENT	SM9300021300
10035	GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS	HISTORICAL FIGURE	SN1624045820

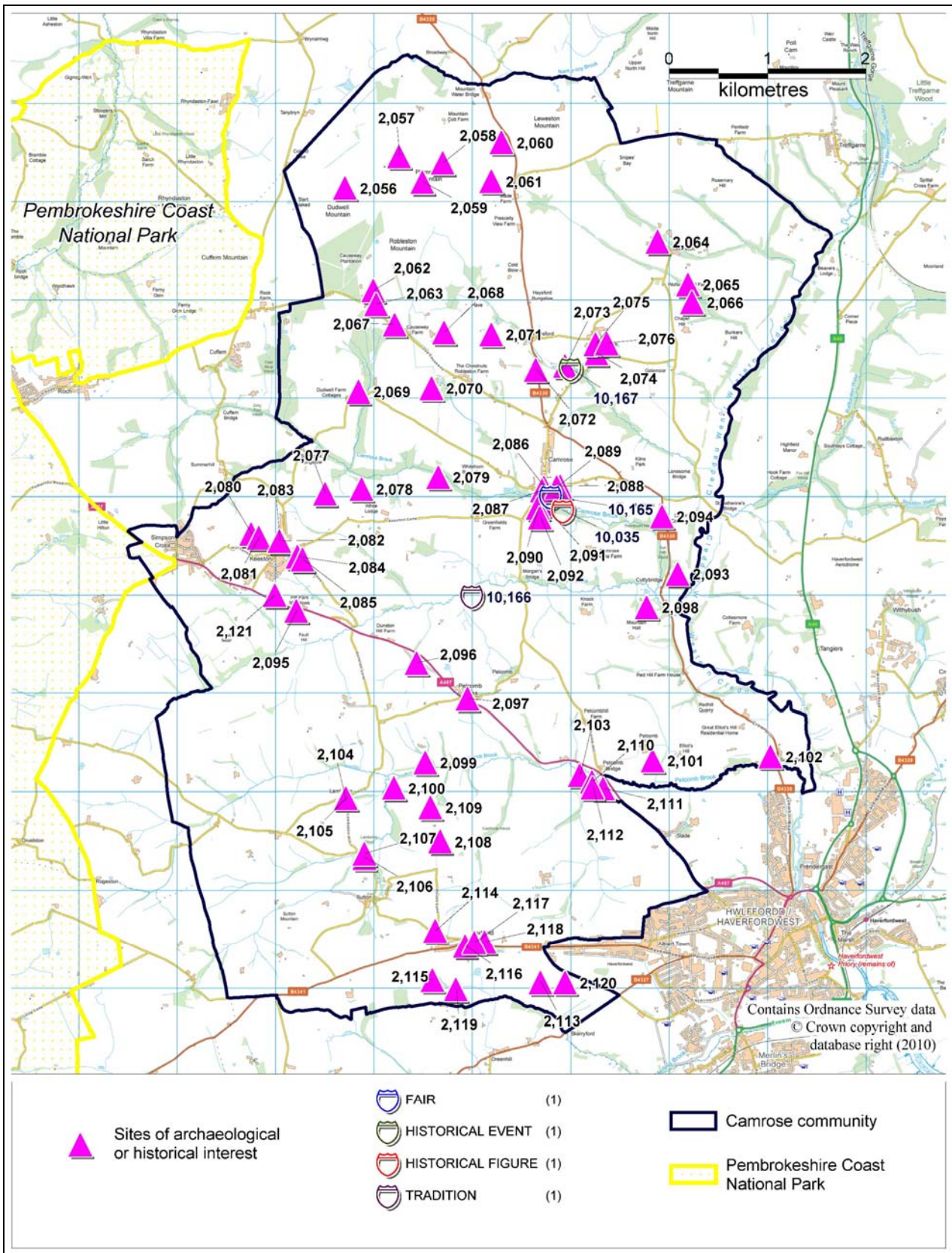


Figure 3: Heritage in Camrose Community

4. INTERPRETATION

At the time of this survey, there was no identified heritage interpretation in Camrose community.

5. TOURISM-RELATED COMMERCE

At present the level of tourism-related activity within Camrose community is reasonably well developed. This appears to be largely due to the location of the community along one of the main tourism routes in Pembrokeshire, as the A487 road between Haverfordwest and St David's passes through the heart of the community.

Popular attractions such as Newgale beach, Solva, St David's and the Pembrokeshire Coastal Path lay within easy reach of the community. Most of the tourism-related businesses in Camrose are found along, or in close proximity to, this route.

The Id numbers in the sequences 40000- 49999 are the Id numbers used in the Commerce table in the project database and are referred to in the list below. The Part I Methodology report for the Heartlands Hub gives further details about this table.

B & B

40645	CORNERWAYS	SM8925519313
40637	CUCKOO MILL FARM	SM9309217161
40639	KNOCK FARM	SM9317018810
40657	STONECROFT	SM9192615468

Caravan Site

40642	CASTLE FARM HOLIDAYS	SM9081118880
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Caravan Site; Self Catering

40629	SCAMFORD CARAVAN PARK	SM9105919795
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Museum

40634	PEMBROKESHIRE MOTOR MUSEUM	SM8934119195
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Public House

40633	YE OLDE INN	SM9393519798
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Public House; B & B

40636	THE PELCOMB INN	SM9196417940
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Public House; Restaurant; B & B; Camp site

40638	RISING SUN	SM9332117105
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Self Catering

40631	CAMROSE HOUSE	SM9269519785
40630	CAMROSE MILL	SM9271019924
40643	CURLEW COTTAGE	SM9102219635
40627	KEESTON HILL COTTAGE	SM8961919067
40635	PELCOMB CROSS FARM	SM9186318018
40628	SEA BREEZES	SM8993419298
40632	THE COACH HOUSE	SM9408819257
40644	UPPER CALFFIELD	SM9395819858

Self Catering; B & B

40656	EAST HOOK FARM	SM9158116841
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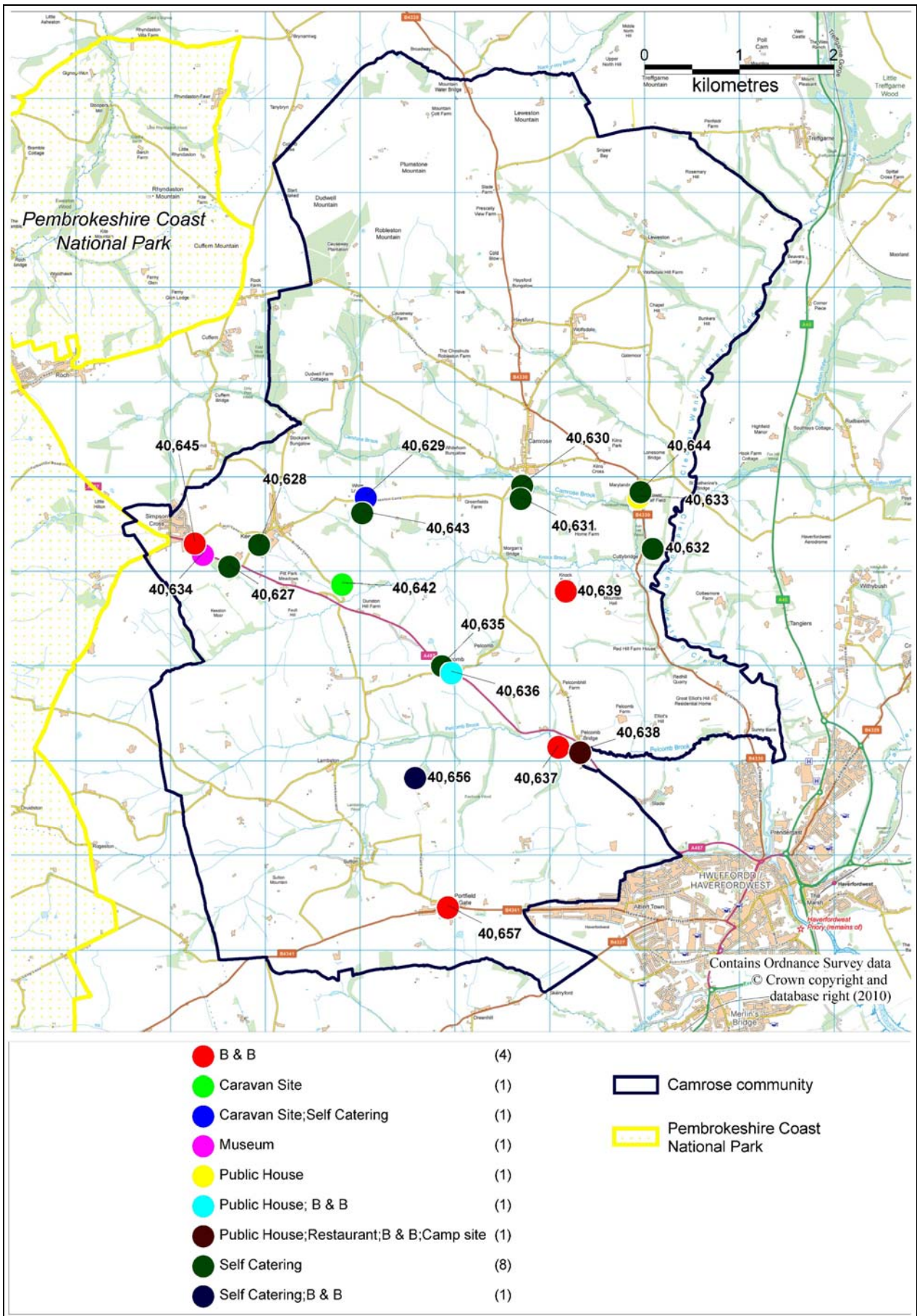


Figure 5: Tourism-related Commerce in Camrose Community

6. OBSERVATIONS

6.1 Strengths

The community has a range of archaeological and historical themes which merit interpretation.

There is already a range of tourism-related businesses in the community, including the Pembrokeshire Motor Museum.

Transport routes to the community are good, and the essential rural character of Camrose community makes it an attractive area to visit.

6.2 Issues

There are a low number of accessible sites with heritage interest.

There appears to be no on-site interpretation of local heritage. Signage to sites of interest is also poor or not present.

6.3 Opportunities

This report does not make any firm recommendations for action on the basis of an audit of the natural and human heritage of the community. Certain observations can be made however which may help inform future debate.

6.3.1 Interpretation plan. There is clearly scope for greater interpretation of the community's landscape and heritage through panels, leaflets and other interpretive media (including the internet). At present, the interpretation of local heritage is patchy and uncoordinated. An interpretive plan for the community could help overcome this problem in future and help the community make appropriate use of its heritage assets.

6.3.2 Branding. The branding of Camrose as a distinctive community, or of a group of neighbouring communities in the rural heartland of central Pembrokeshire, could draw attention to the heritage and landscape attractions of the area. Such a strategy could help strengthen tourism-based commerce in the district, supporting existing businesses and opening opportunities for new ventures.

6.3.3 Local walks. There is a need to ensure that the accessible footpath network within the community is well defined and signposted, for the benefit of local people and visitors alike, promoting healthy living and wellbeing. There is scope for limited distance local trails, based on the existing public footpath network, focused on places of heritage or environmental interest within the community.

6.3.4 Faith Tourism. Amongst the most interesting heritage sites of the community are its chapels and churches. Efforts should be made to investigate means of allowing public access, of funding on-site interpretation in order that the rich heritage of the chapels and churches, and their congregations, can be shared with the wider community. Churches and chapels may also offer potential locations for general interpretive material.

6.3.5 Genealogy. Most local chapels and churches have their own burial grounds and are a rich store of genealogical interest. The gravestones themselves also tell us much about the social history

of a community. Genealogy is a growing hobby across the world and the descendants of many families who left Pembrokeshire in past times are now seeking to research their family histories. An opportunity exists to encourage the identification and promotion of this outstanding heritage resource.

6.3.6 Events. Involvement in time-limited, low cost events such as the Civic Trust For Wales Open Doors could be a possible way of allowing access to places not normally open to the public such as the chapel. In this case the Civic Trust for Wales help promote the event so that a wider audience than normal may be engaged with.

6.3.7 Profile raising. Engagement with social media, crowd sourced and user-generated content could be a way of raising the profile of areas like Camrose. Costs are low or non-existent with more reliance on the amount of time people want to give to creating content and their enthusiasm. For instance adding content to the People's Collection and adding appropriate tags to the images may mean that Camrose is brought to the attention of more people.

**7. CAMROSE
HERITAGE GAZETTEER
INDEX**

Camrose		
NAME	TYPE	ID Number
BETHEL BURIAL GROUND, SUTTON	GRAVEYARD	2107
BETHEL CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND, WOLFSDALE	GRAVEYARD	2076
BETHEL ENGLISH BAPTIST CHURCH, SUTTON	CHAPEL	2106
BETHEL INDEPENDENT CHAPEL	CHAPEL	2075
CAMROSE (NORTH) BOARD SCHOOL	SCHOOL	2072
CAMROSE (SOUTH) SCHOOL	SCHOOL	2096
CAMROSE CASTLE	CASTLE	2090
CAMROSE CHURCH HALL	CHURCH HALL	2086
CAMROSE HOUSE	HISTORIC HOME	2092
CAMROSE MILL	CORN MILL	2091
CAUSEWAY FARM	FINDSPOT	2067
CAUSEWAY FARM	ENCLOSURE	2063
CAUSEWAY FARM	FINDSPOT	2062
CLEDDAU LODGE MANOR HOUSE	HISTORIC HOME	2093
CROWHILL RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	2102
CUCKOO MILL	CORN MILL	2103
CUTTY BRIDGE RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	2098
DUDWELL	HISTORIC HOME	2069
DUDWELL MOUNTAIN	CAIRN	2056
EAST HOOK	HISTORIC HOME	2109
EAST HOOK RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	2100
FRIENDS BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	2108
HAVE LANE	FINDSPOT	2071
KEESTON	CEMETERY	2085
KEESTON	HOSPICE?; HISTORIC HOME	2084
KEESTON CASTLE	HILLFORT	2081
KEESTON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	CHAPEL	2082
KEESTON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BURIAL GROUND	GRAVEYARD	2083
KEESTON GRANGE	GRANGE	2121
KEESTON MILL	CORN MILL	2079

			Camrose
NAME	TYPE	ID Number	
LEBANON BAPTIST CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND, CAMROSE	GRAVEYARD	2089	
LEBANON BAPTIST CHAPEL, CAMROSE	CHAPEL	2088	
LEWESTON	CHAPEL?	2066	
LEWESTON	HISTORIC HOME	2064	
LEWESTON MILL	CORN MILL	2065	
LONG ISLAND	FINDSPOT	2080	
MORAVIAN CHAPEL	CHAPEL	2118	
NEW INN	PUBLIC HOUSE	2116	
NEW INN; HILL ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	2095	
PELCOMB BRIDGE	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	2112	
PELCOMB BRIDGE	PILLBOX	2111	
PELCOMB RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	2101	
PENRY ARMS	PUBLIC HOUSE	2117	
PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	ROUND BARROW	2060	
PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	ROUND BARROW PAIR	2057	
PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN	FINDSPOT	2059	
PLUMSTONE RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	2061	
PLUMSTONE ROCK	ROUND BARROW PAIR	2058	
POOR FIELD	COMMON LAND	2113	
PORTFIELD GATE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	CHAPEL	2114	
RISING SUN	PUBLIC HOUSE	2110	
ROBLESTON; ROBLINSTON	HISTORIC HOME	2070	
ROSEMARY RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	2078	
SANDY LANE	FINDSPOT	2077	
SOUTH CUCKOO	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?	2120	
ST. ISHMAEL'S PARISH CHURCH, CAMROSE	CHURCH	2087	
ST. ISHMAEL'S PARISH CHURCH, LAMBSTON	CHURCH	2104	
ST. ISHMAEL'S PARISH CHURCHYARD, LAMBSTON	CHURCHYARD	2105	
TEMPERNESS	BURNT MOUND	2119	
TEMPERNESS; TEMPERAUNCE	GRANGE	2115	

			Camrose
NAME	TYPE	ID	Number
THE PELCOMB INN	PUBLIC HOUSE		2097
TWMPATH	ROUND BARROW		2068
WALESLAND RATH	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE		2099
WOLFSDALE	HISTORIC HOME		2074
WOLFSDALE MILL	CORN MILL		2073
YE OLDE INN	PUBLIC HOUSE		2094

8. CAMROSE HERITAGE GAZETTEER

2056**DUDWELL MOUNTAIN****Bronze Age****CAIRN**

SM9071223141 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This round barrow is now (2011) hidden beneath a thick cover of gorse, bracken and brambles. The RCAHMW have recorded it as measuring 20 metres in diameter and 1 metre high. A concrete triangulation pillar stands on top of the barrow, but this too is usually hidden by the vegetation.

NPRN: 305234*PRN:* 2429*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2058**PLUMSTONE ROCK****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW PAIR**

SM9170723397 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

These two round barrows stand close to Plumstone Rock, on top of Plumstone Mountain. The southern barrow has been damaged by vehicles, but measures 1 metre high by 12 metres in diameter. The northern barrow measures 1.3 metres high, by 17 metres in diameter and is in better condition.

The individual PRNs within the Dyfed HER for these barrows are 2427 & 2428. The RCAHMW record them in the National Monuments Record as NPRNs 305240 & 305239.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 48332*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE219*Ownership:* Common Land*Management:* Common Land*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2059**PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN****Neolithic****FINDSPOT**

SM9150023200 Open Countryside

Condition: Moved*Accessibility:* Restricted Access*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

During the mid-19th century a polished chert axe-head was found in a bog on Plumstone Mountain. The axe is now kept at Tenby Museum.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 2449*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Tenby Museum*Management:* Tenby Museum*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2060**PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SM9230423607 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
 Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This round barrow measures 22 metres in diameter by 0.5 metres high. It lies in a pasture field and is visible from the road to the east.

NPRN: 305241*PRN:* 2431*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE519*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2061**PLUMSTONE RATH****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9220023210 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This univallate, oval enclosure measures about 90 metres northeast to southwest, by 60 metres. It still has a substantial rampart, up 1.6 metres high on interior side, and over 3 metres on the exterior side. There is no evidence of a ditch outside the rampart, which is now topped by a hedgerow, as the enclosure is part of the modern field system. An entrance through the southern side of the enclosure leads into an apparent rectilinear annexe, which may be contemporary and appears to measure as much as 70 metres long by 30 metres wide. The RCAHMW described this annexe as being "indistinct" in 1921, although it does still retain a bank which stands up to 1 metre high.

This site may be visible from a bridleway to the south.

NPRN: 305242*PRN:* 2426*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE220*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

RCAHMW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory

Related Themes: Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2062**CAUSEWAY FARM****Neolithic****FINDSPOT**

SM9100022100 Open Countryside

Condition: Moved*Accessibility:* Restricted Access*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low

A stone axe-head reputedly found near Causeway Farm, but there is some doubt about this. It is made of a rough-textured grey green rock and measures 10cm by 5 cm. The artefact is now kept at the Pembrokeshire County Museum.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 2364*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Pembrokeshire County
Museum*Management:* Pembrokeshire County M*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2063**CAUSEWAY FARM****Unknown****ENCLOSURE**

SM9103021960 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Low

This sub-rectilinear enclosure is visible on aerial photographs. It measures up to 45 metres east to west by up to 35 metres north to south. A post medieval boundary bank runs across the enclosure, which indicates that it must have fallen out of use at least several centuries ago.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 2436*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2065**LEWESTON MILL****Post Medieval****CORN MILL**

SM9420022160 Open Countryside

Condition: Destroyed *Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Low

A cottage called Leweston Old Mill is shown here on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, but at that time there was no evidence that it was in use as a mill. The cottage disappeared during the 20th century and the area has become a small forest plantation.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 17691*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2066**LEWESTON****Medieval?****CHAPEL?**

SM9424021980 Open Countryside

Condition: Unknown *Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* Low

The historian William Rees records an ecclesiastical chapel near Leweston on his map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century (Ordnance Survey, 1932). The parish tithe survey names the field as "Old Chapel" and it is thought possible that the medieval site referred to by Rees may have been located here. A farmstead which stands a short distance to the south is called Chapel Hill. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust have recorded that a levelled, rectangular platform is found in the woodland here, cut into the north-facing slope to the south of a minor stream. Whether this is the site of an unrecorded medieval chapel is not known. The RCAHM found no evidence for a chapel here in 1920.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 2444*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

RCAHMW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory

Related Themes: Religious Sites

 Notes:

2067**CAUSEWAY FARM****Bronze Age****FINDSPOT**

SM9121821750 Open Countryside

Condition: Moved*Accessibility:* Restricted Access*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low

An axe-hammer was reportedly found at Causeway Farm c.1953.. It was donated to Pembrokeshire County Museum.

*NPRN:**PRN:* 2433*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Pembrokeshire County
Museum*Management:* Pembrokeshire County M*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2068**TWMPATH****Bronze Age****ROUND BARROW**

SM9172021670 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A denuded round barrow, worn down by centuries of ploughing but still standing up to 1 metre high and measuring over 35 metres in diameter.

NPRN: 305236*PRN:* 2446*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE524*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2072**CAMROSE (NORTH)
BOARD SCHOOL****19th century; 20th
century****SCHOOL**

SM9265221291 Open Countryside

Condition: Converted *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Low

This was one of two board schools opened in Camrose parish in 1874 (the other being Camrose (South) at Portfield gate. The school closed in 1973 and the building was thereafter converted into a private dwelling. The records for this school dating from 1874 until 1973 are kept at Pembrokeshire Record Office.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 17697*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2073**WOLFSDALE MILL****Post Medieval****CORN MILL**

SM9294921330 Open Countryside

Condition: Various*Accessibility:**Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Wolfsdale Mill is now shown on the 1810 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings or the 1831 Ordnance Survey map. It is shown as a working mill on the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey first edition map but the mill building appears to be empty by the time of the 1907 second edition of the map. The mill itself has now disappeared, but the mill house remains standing and in use as a private house.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 17695*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2076**BETHEL CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND, WOLFSDALE** **20th century** **GRAVEYARD**

SM9337321560 Wolfsdale

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A small burial ground is located to the east or rear of Bethel Chapel, in a detached land parcel, 50 metres away. It was opened in 1904, the land being granted by the owner of nearby Wolfsdale House.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation *Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Genealogy

 Notes:

2077**SANDY LANE****Neolithic; Bronze Age****FINDSPOT**

SM9051020030 Open Countryside

Condition: Moved*Accessibility:* Restricted Access*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A leaf-shaped flint arrowhead was found in this field in 1966 and donated to Pembrokeshire County Museum.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 2448*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Pembrokeshire County
Museum*Management:* Pembrokeshire County M*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2078**ROSEMARY RATH****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9088120079 Open Countryside

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible from Distance*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Rosemary Rath has been badly damaged by agricultural activity over a prolonged period, although a significant event was the levelling of some of the surviving earthworks by a bulldozer in 1965. The enclosure has been divided by a post medieval field boundary, with about 20% of the monument to the east of this boundary and preserved in a better condition than the larger part of the monument to the west of the boundary. Only a low bank is now visible in the western portion of the enclosure, forming the sweep of the southern side of the defences. It would appear that the enclosure was about 65 metres in diameter, but it is not clear what defences protected the northern side of the monument, where there is no surface evidence for a bank. On this side it is possible that a palisade stood along the edge of the scarp at the top of the slope which falls away northwards to Camrose Brook.

NPRN: 305233*PRN:* 2422*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2079**KEESTON MILL****Post Medieval****CORN MILL**

SM9166120200 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantial *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path
 Destruction

Visitor Potential: Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This corn mill appears on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map, but had vanished from the landscape by the time of the 1889 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 39899*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2080**LONG ISLAND****Neolithic; Bronze Age****FINDSPOT**

SM8976019620 Open Countryside

Condition: Moved*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Low

Two flint scrapers were found in a ploughed field near Long Island in 1965. They were thought to be of Neolithic and Bronze Age date. A later visit found more flint flakes in the same field, suggesting prehistoric activity here.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 3117*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2081**KEESTON CASTLE****Iron Age****HILLFORT**

SM8983819582 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
 Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* High

Keeston Castle is among the largest hillforts in Pembrokeshire and stands in a pasture field, on a prominent rise to the west of Keeston village. The monument is composed of a relatively small inner enclosure, which is protected by two ramparts and ditches, the banks standing up to 1.7 metres high. This enclosure measures about 70 metres in diameter internally, and about 140 metres in diameter if the ramparts and ditches are included. A third, substantial earthwork rampart bank encircles this inner enclosure, creating a much larger enclosed area, over 275 metres in diameter. The northern half of the hillfort is relatively well preserved and post medieval hedgerows have been planted along the line of some of the rampart banks. The southern half has been far more affected by later agricultural activity, and the banks here are lower, grassy features, the southeastern part of the defences being particularly difficult to interpret. There is no evidence of an entrance into the fort. Just to the south of the inner enclosure, there is another oval, earthwork enclosure which may in fact represent a second defended enclosure. This feature would appear to have been built later and may well sit on the line of the outer bank of the main hillfort, although the relationship between these features is difficult to assess at present.

NPRN: 305332*PRN:* 3106*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE216*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

 Notes:

Related Themes: Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

2082

**KEESTON
CONGREGATIONAL
CHAPEL**

18th century

CHAPEL

SM9006419546 Keeston

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Keeston chapel was first built as a Congregational or Independent chapel in 1787. It was rebuilt in 1799 and 1856. Renovation was undertaken in 1881. By the late 20th century the chapel had joined the United Reform Church. It remains in use as a place of worship in 2011 and is an attractive feature in the village landscape.

NPRN: 10964

PRN: 17735

Listed Building Number:

Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:

Ownership: Congregation

Management: Congregation

Bibliography:

Related Themes: Religious Sites

Notes:

2083**KEESTON
CONGREGATIONAL
CHAPEL, BURIAL
GROUND****19th century; 20th
century****GRAVEYARD**

SM9004719547 Keeston

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A small burial ground is located to the rear of Keeston chapel and has gravestones and monuments of genealogical interest.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation *Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Genealogy

 Notes:

2084**KEESTON****Medieval****HOSPICE?; HISTORIC
HOME**

SM9022919390 Keeston

Condition: Destroyed*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

In the late 19th century the overgrown ruins of three detached buildings in Keeston were described by the Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey as being the possible location of the ancient home of the Keating family, who were said to have given their name to the village. Within two decades these ruins had all but vanished and the RCAHM found little remaining when they visited the site in 1920. According to tradition the house was used as a pilgrim's hospice during medieval times, for pilgrims on their way to St. David's.

NPRN: 22199*PRN:* 3293*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

Jones, F, 1996, Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and Their Families

RCAHMW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory

Related Themes:

 Notes:

2085**KEESTON****Modern****CEMETERY**

SM9028119362 Keeston

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low

This cemetery first appears on the 1972 Ordnance Survey map and appears to have been founded shortly beforehand. It may have some genealogical interest.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Genealogy

 Notes:

2086**CAMROSE CHURCH
HALL****19th century****CHURCH HALL**

SM9273520096 Camrose

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This attractive church hall was built in 1883 in memory of Katherine Lewis of Henllan, Llanddewi Velfry, who was the daughter of Hugh Webb Bowen on Camrose House. A commemorative inscription is mounted on the external front wall. The building was closed and in a poor condition in 2011.

NPRN: 303971*PRN:* 38325*Listed Building Number:* 20520*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:*

Church in Wales

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2087**ST. ISHMAEL'S PARISH
CHURCH, CAMROSE****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCH**

SM9271620065 Camrose

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Camrose parish church is thought to originate in the 13th century, although it is dedicated to the Celtic St. Ishmael, who is a pre-Norman figure. The nave and chancel are thought to be 14th century and the tower dates to the 15th century. The church was extensively restored by the architect J.P Seddons in 1883. A fire in 2000 damaged the roof of the nave, which has been repaired. In 2002 an early medieval inscribed stone was noted by Dr Nancy Edwards, built into the wall near the chancel arch.

NPRN: 303545*PRN:* 2423*Listed Building Number:* 11988*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

 Notes:

2088**LEBANON BAPTIST
CHAPEL, CAMROSE****19th century****CHAPEL**

SM9290120105 Camrose

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This chapel was originally built in 1838 and rebuilt in 1876. There is an outdoor baptistery in front of the chapel and a burial ground to the rear.

NPRN: 10966*PRN:* 17701*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

 Notes:

2089**LEBANON BAPTIST
CHAPEL BURIAL
GROUND, CAMROSE****19th century; 20th
century****GRAVEYARD**

SM9286620097 Camrose

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A small burial ground is located to the rear of Lebanon chapel and has gravestones and monuments of genealogical interest.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Genealogy

 Notes:

2090**CAMROSE CASTLE****Medieval****CASTLE**

SM9267419888 Camrose

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This is a motte and bailey castle, presumably of 12th century date, which lies immediately south of Camrose village. The castle motte survives to a height of nearly 5 metres and is 34 metres in diameter at its base. By the late 19th century it had been landscaped as a garden feature or viewing platform for nearby Camrose House, with a spiral walkway ascending the mound and yew trees planted at its summit. A post medieval road runs just to the northern side of the motte, detaching it from its bailey enclosure, which now lies to the north of the road. Both parts of the site are protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

NPRN: 305253*PRN:* 3294*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE217*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* The Castles that shaped Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2091**CAMROSE MILL****Post Medieval****CORN MILL**

SM9271019924 Camrose

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

*Visitor Potential:**Interpretation Potential:*

Camrose Mill was a working corn mill which appears to have survived into the first half of the 20th century. By the early 21st century it had been restored as a holiday cottage, but still retaining its water wheel and machinery. It is thought to be of 16th century date in origin, although the standing building is probably late 18th or early 19th century in date.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 177370*Listed Building Number:* 25145*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2092**CAMROSE HOUSE****Post Medieval****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9269519785 Camrose

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from road/path

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Camrose House is a fine, three-storey Georgian mansion, built in the 18th century just to the south of Camrose castle motte. It was occupied by the Bowen family, who had lived in the parish since the 14th century according to Major Francis Jones. Hugh Webb Bowen was in residence at Camrose House when Richard Fenton visited in the early 19th century. After a period of use as a country Club in the late 20th century, the house was again returned to use as a private dwelling. The house still stands today, now mainly used as a holiday let, and is a listed building, as are many of its outbuildings. Elements of the formal gardens and parkland that were created in Georgian and Victorian times also survive, including the driveway, a rhododendron arch and also the medieval castle motte, which was transformed into a viewing platform by earlier owners of the property. Some 550 metres to the southeast of the mansion is Camrose Home Farm, which was built to serve the estate in the early 19th century. Most of its buildings are listed, including a rare example of a 19th century octagonal horse-gin building.

NPRN: 11989*PRN:* 6500*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

Jones, F, 1996, Historic Houses of Pembrokeshire and Their Families

Related Themes:

 Notes:

2093**CLEDDAU LODGE
MANOR HOUSE****19th century****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9409519216 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Visible from Distance

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Cleddau Lodge is said to have been built in the early 19th century, c.1815, for the Cory Marychurch family of Cardiff as a hunting, shooting and fishing lodge. They were possibly relatives of Joseph Marychurch of Haverfordwest, who owned the Bridge Street foundry in Haverfordwest in the mid-19th century and died in 1885. Elements of the garden and parkland landscape around the house still survive. In 2010 the house separately from its outbuildings and most of the 30 acre estate which had survived until that time.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 17738*Listed Building Number:* 25150*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:*

Private

*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2094**YE OLDE INN****20th century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SM9393519798 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Restricted Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Low

This rural pub was a cottage known a "Old Inn" on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map, although it is not shown as a public house on maps until the late 1960s. It remains in use in 2011.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2095**NEW INN; HILL ARMS****19th century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SM9021818841 Keeston

Condition: Converted *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* *Interpretation Potential:*

Early 19th century maps show a building at this location. On the 1889 Ordnance Survey map a cottage called New Inn is shown here, although it is not labelled as a Public House or Beer House. On the 1907 Ordnance Survey map the building is identified as a Public House, but now named Hill Arms. Later maps show it as a dwelling named Hill Arms, but no longer as a public house. The building alongside the former turnpike road between St Davids and Haverfordwest and it is quite conceivable that the New Inn was opened in the early 19th century to serve travellers along this route. There is now a private dwelling on the site.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2097**THE PELCOMB INN****19th century; 20th
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SM9195917946 Pelcomb Cross

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Low

Formerly known as the Cross Inn, this public house opened alongside the turnpike road to St Davids during the 19th century. It remains open in 2011 and now has a restaurant and B&B facility added.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2098**CUTTY BRIDGE RATH****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9377918878 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantial *Accessibility:* No Access
 Destruction

Visitor Potential: None *Interpretation Potential:* Low

This Iron Age enclosure had already been virtually ploughed out by the time it was described by the RCAHMW in 1925, when its surviving earthwork bank stood only "two feet high" at best. The site was revisited by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2006 and no surface remains could be identified in the freshly ploughed field. The enclosure is still visible on modern aerial photographs however, and measures about 75 metres east to west by 45 metres north to south. It is oval in shape. It is possible that the site still has archaeological potential despite the loss of surface features.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 3295

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: Private *Management:* Private

Bibliography:

Murphy, K, et al, 2007, A Survey of Defended Enclosures in Pembrokeshire, 2007

RCAHMW, 1925, Pembrokeshire Inventory

Related Themes: Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

Notes:

2099**WALESLAND RATH****Iron Age; Roman;
Medieval****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9153017300 Open Countryside

Condition: Destroyed *Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None *Interpretation Potential:* High

Walesland Rath was completely excavated in 1967-1968 and the foundations of several Iron Age roundhouses and other structures were uncovered. There was also a considerable amount of Romano-British pottery found here, and evidence for iron smelting on the site, which indicated that it had remained in occupation after the Roman conquest. Medieval and Post Medieval pottery was also found within the enclosure, showing it had been reused in much later times. The site was levelled after the excavation and today Walesland Rath is only visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. Even so, it is one of the most important excavated sites in Wales.

NPRN: 305252*PRN:* 3298*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:*

Wainwright, GJ, 1971, The Excavation of a Fortified Settlement at Walesland Rath, Pembrokeshire

Related Themes: Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2100**EAST HOOK RATH****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9121017040 Open Countryside

*Condition:**Accessibility:**Visitor Potential:**Interpretation Potential:*

This small, oval enclosure measures just over 50 metres in diameter and was protected by a single bank and ditch. It has been ploughed over centuries and the banks are now no more than 0.3 metres high.

NPRN: 305251*PRN:* 3297*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

Notes:

2101**PELCOMB RATH****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9384017320 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Damaged*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This univallate enclosure is situated in a pasture field and survives as a low earthwork, with the denuded bank and ditch still visible. Overall, the enclosure measures about 60 metres in diameter. In the field to the west, the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has suggested that there may be traces of an Iron Age field system, visible on mid-20th century aerial photographs.

NPRN: 305254*PRN:* 3302*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE090*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2102**CROWHILL RATH****Iron Age****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE**

SM9503817360 Open Countryside

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from Distance*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This relatively large, oval enclosure sits on a natural promontory, and is protected on its east and south sides by steep slopes, with an earthwork rampart defending the north and west sides. It measures over 80 metres by about 65 metres and the rampart still stand up to 1 metre high, with a slight ditch still traceable outside the bank.

NPRN: 305243*PRN:* 4316*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:* PE218*Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2103**CUCKOO MILL****Post Medieval****CORN MILL**

SM9310017170 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantial
Destruction*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Cuckoo Mill is not shown as a working mill on any Ordnance Survey map from the 19th century, although the mill leat is evident on the 1889 1:2500 map, but apparently out of use by that time. This is now a working farm.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2104**ST. ISHMAEL'S PARISH
CHURCH, LAMBSTON****Medieval; Post
Medieval****CHURCH**

SM9071016940 Lambston

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:* Full Access*Visitor Potential:* Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This small parish church is a simple structure, with a chancel and nave and single bellcote. It was restored in the late 19th century, when new windows were added, but much of the building fabric may be medieval. It has speculated that the oval churchyard signifies that the church has pre-Norman origins, as does the dedication to the Celtic saint Ishmael. The church sits on a low hillock.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 3299*Listed Building Number:* 25147*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Church in Wales*Management:* Church in Wales*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

 Notes:

2105

**ST. ISHMAEL'S PARISH
CHURCHYARD,
LAMBSTON**

**Medieval; Post
Medieval**

CHURCHYARD

SM9072216935 Lambston

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Full Access

Visitor Potential: Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Lambston church stands in the middle of a small, oval parish churchyard, which occupies a low hillock. A wall has been constructed around the circumference of this hillock to define the churchyard. There are gravestones and monuments of genealogical interest found here.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 0

Listed Building Number: *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:*

Ownership: Church in Wales *Management:* Church in Wales

Bibliography:

Related Themes: Genealogy

Notes:

2106**BETHEL ENGLISH
BAPTIST CHURCH,
SUTTON****19th century****CHAPEL**

SM9091016330 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Sutton Baptist chapel was first built in 1839 and rebuilt in 1870. It was renovated in 1884 and again during the 20th century. It is still in use as a place of worship in 2011.

NPRN: 11050*PRN:* 17748*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:* Congregation*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

 Notes:

2107**BETHEL BURIAL
GROUND, SUTTON****19th century; 20th
century****GRAVEYARD**

SM9091016370 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact*Accessibility:*

Full Access

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

Sutton chapel stands in a large burial ground, which has been extended eastwards since the early 20th century. The earlier burials lie to the north and west of the chapel. There are gravestones and memorials of genealogical interest here.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Congregation*Management:*

Congregation

Bibliography:

Related Themes: Genealogy
Genealogy

 Notes:

2108**FRIENDS BURIAL
GROUND****17th century****GRAVEYARD**

SM9168016496 Open Countryside

Grade 2 Listed Building

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Unknown*Visitor Potential:* Unknown*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This graveyard was created in the late 17th century for the Quaker congregation of Haverfordwest. In 1920, the RCAHMW visited the site and noted that a plaque dated 1661 had been placed at the entrance, presumably to signify the year in which the plot had first been used. The graveyard itself is a square enclosure, defined by earth banks, topped by beech trees and measuring roughly 20 metres square internally. It was approached by a beech avenue, about 80 metres long, from the west-southwest. Some gravestones are still visible.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 3300*Listed Building Number:* 25149*Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Unknown*Management:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Genealogy

 Notes:

2109**EAST HOOK****17th century; 18th
century****HISTORIC HOME**

SM9158116841 Open Countryside

Condition: Intact *Accessibility:* Access by Permission*Visitor Potential:* Medium *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

East Hook is mentioned as Nesshooke as early as 1624 in a marriage deed, when one Thomas Wilkyn lived here. The present house dates to the late 18th or early 19th century and is in the Georgian style. It was a well-appointed country residence during the 19th century, when it was the home of a branch of the Lort-Phillips family, who owned it until 1920. It is now the farmhouse on a working farm.

The farm and B&B have a website which is www.easthookfarmhouse.co.uk

NPRN: 21907*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2111**PELCOMB BRIDGE****Second World War****PILLBOX**

SM9333617033 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially
Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A Type 24 concrete pillbox dating to the Second World War stands at the roadside and is visible though the hedge.

NPRN: 270776*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Military Heritage of Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2112**PELCOMB BRIDGE****Second World War****SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY**

SM9322917042 Open Countryside

Condition: Destroyed *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

During the Second World War a searchlight battery was positioned here, helping protect Haverfordwest. There were 12 Nissen Huts and three embanked searchlight positions here, but these have all been removed.

NPRN: 0 *PRN:* 28401*Listed Building Number:* *Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private *Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Military Heritage of Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2113**POOR FIELD****Medieval; Post
Medieval****COMMON LAND**

SM9270015060 Haverfordwest

Condition: Converted *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The medieval borough of Haverfordwest had 1000 acres of common land between the town and Portfield

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2114**PORTFIELD GATE
WESLEYAN METHODIST
CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SM9163015592 Portfield Gate

Condition: Damaged *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Medium

This Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1835 and closed by 1991 and converted into an undertaker's store. It is in a semi-derelict state in 2011.

NPRN: 11052*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

 Notes:

2115**TEMPERNESS;
TEMPERAUNCE****Medieval****GRANGE**

SM9160215083 Portfield Gate

*Condition:**Accessibility:**Visitor Potential:**Interpretation Potential:*

Temperness or Temperaunce was a small monastic grange during medieval times, in the hands of Haverfordwest Priory. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s the land here was sold into private hands and thereafter managed as a farm, bordering on the commons of Haverfordwest town. During the 1630s it was farmed by Morris Canon, a prominent figure in Haverfordwest in his day. The name survives to the present day at Big Temperness and Little Temperness farms, Portfield Gate.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 12505*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2116**NEW INN****19th century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SM9193415435 Portfield Gate

Condition: Converted *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Low

The name of this property suggests that it was an inn during the 19th century, although it is not labelled as a public house on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map and had presumably closed by that time.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2117**PENRY ARMS****19th century; 20th
century****PUBLIC HOUSE**

SM9202715469 Portfield Gate

Condition: Converted *Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low *Interpretation Potential:* Low

This was an inn during the late 19th century and into the 1970s. It is not shown on the 1979 Ordnance Survey map and is now a private house.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

2118**MORAVIAN CHAPEL****19th century****CHAPEL**

SM9213115475 Portfield Gate

Condition: Destroyed*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

The Moravians are an evangelical Protestant movement, which originated in Bohemia. They built their only chapel in Wales at Portfield Gate in 1773. Bishop John Gambold, one of its early pastors, was a son of William Gambold, the Rector of Puncteston. He is buried alongside the site of the chapel, which was demolished in the 1960s and is now the site of Moravian Court.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Religious Sites

 Notes:

2119**TEMPERNESS****Bronze Age****BURNT MOUND**

SM9184014990 Open Countryside

Condition: Unknown*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A burnt mound or cooking hearth was noted here in 1911 by T.C. Cantrill. A mound of charcoal and burnt stone was seen at the time.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 3305*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2120**SOUTH CUCKOO****Iron Age?****DEFENDED ENCLOSURE?**

SM9295015060 Open Countryside

Condition: Substantially
 Intact*Accessibility:* Visible from road/path*Visitor Potential:* Low*Interpretation Potential:* Medium

A small subrectangular earthwork enclosure, 50 metres by 40 metres, on a south facing slope. The earthworks are now very denuded and lie in improved pasture.

NPRN: 306767*PRN:* 62355*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:* Private*Management:* Private*Bibliography:**Related Themes:* Prehistoric Pembrokeshire

 Notes:

2121**KEESTON GRANGE****Medieval****GRANGE**

SM9000019000 Keeston

Condition: Destroyed*Accessibility:* No Access*Visitor Potential:* None*Interpretation Potential:* Low

Keeston Grange was a possession of Pill Priory in the later mediaeval period.

NPRN: 0*PRN:* 0*Listed Building Number:**Scheduled Ancient Monument Number:**Ownership:**Management:**Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

 Notes:

9. CAMROSE CULTURAL GAZETTEER

10165

CAMROSE FAIR

FAIR

SM9280020000

An annual fair was held at Camrose on the 13th of February

Visitor Potential: None

Interpretation Potential: Low

Accessibility:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10166

CAMROSE FULLING AND WOOLLEN MILLS

SM9200018990

Medieval

Although there are little remains now visible It is documented that there was a thriving woollen industry established in south Pembrokeshire following the influx of English and Flemish settlers into the area in mediaeval times. Mediaeval fulling mills are recorded at Camrose (SM9219) and Pelcomb (SM9217).

Visitor Potential: None

Interpretation Potential: Low

Accessibility:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10167

LLYWELYN FAWR of GWYNEDD

HISTORICAL EVENT

SM9300021300

In 1217 Llywelyn Fawr of Gwynedd ravaged south Pembrokeshire. He was met by Archbishop Iorwerth of St. David's at Wolfsdale and persuaded to withdraw.

Visitor Potential: None

Interpretation Potential: Medium

Accessibility:

Bibliography:

Related Themes:

Notes:

10035

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS

HISTORICAL FIGURE

SN1624045820

Medieval

In medieval times, St Dogmaels stood on an important pilgrimage route to St Davids. In 1188, Giraldus Cambrensis accompanied Baldwin, the Archbishop of Canterbury on a tour of Wales to raise an army to accompany the Third Crusade in the Holy Land. They stayed at St Dogmaels Abbey as guests of the abbot. They also visited Camrose.

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* High*Accessibility:**Bibliography:*

Sambrook, P, 1997, Menter Preseli Historic Assets Survey

Related Themes: Language and literature
Language and literature

Notes:

10. CAMROSE NATURAL GAZETTEER

30086

CROSSMOOR

COMMON LAND

SM9293020750

A small block of common land measuring a maximum of 160 metres north northeast to south southwest by 60 metres.

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low*Accessibility:* Full Access*Ownership:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

30082

SUTTON MOUNTAIN

COMMON LAND

SM8994015720

A very irregular block of common land measuring a maximum of 1420 metres northeast to southwest by 570 metres.

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low*Accessibility:* Full Access*Ownership:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

30083

KEESTON MOOR

COMMON LAND

SM8954018590

A small block of common land measuring a maximum of 670 metres northwest to southeast by 220 metres.

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low*Accessibility:* Full Access*Ownership:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

30085

PELCOMB GREEN

COMMON LAND

SM9288018080

A very small block of common land measuring a maximum of 180 metres north to south by 80 metres, with a further very small triangle of land to the north in the angle between two roads.

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low*Accessibility:* Full Access*Ownership:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

30087

PLUMSTONE MOUNTAIN

COMMON LAND

SM9123023060

A block of common land measuring a maximum of 1840 metres northeast to southwest by 720 metres.

Visitor Potential: Medium*Interpretation Potential:* Medium*Accessibility:* Full Access*Ownership:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes:

30084

KEESTON COMMON

COMMON LAND

SM9065019430

A small block of common land measuring a maximum of 600 metres northeast to southwest by 80 metres.

Visitor Potential: Low*Interpretation Potential:* Low*Accessibility:* Full Access*Ownership:* Unknown*Bibliography:**Related Themes:*

Notes: