

TEMPORARY ONSHORE METEOROLOGICAL MAST, ANGLE, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Energised Environments Limited



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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July 2020

**TEMPORARY ONSHORE METEOROLOGICAL
MAST, ANGLE, PEMBROKESHIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT**

By

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**TEMPORARY ONSHORE METEOROLOGICAL MAST, ANGLE,
PEMBROKESHIRE:**

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Client	Energised Environments Limited
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**TEMPORARY ONSHORE METEOROLOGICAL MAST,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to prepare a Historic Environment (Archaeological) Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed temporary meteorological mast on agricultural land on the Angle Peninsula, Pembrokeshire (roughly centred on SM 8658 0141).

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i baratoi Asesiad Ddesg yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol ar gyfer mast meteorolegol dros dro arfaethedig ar dir amaethyddol ar Orynys Angle, Sir Benfro (wedi'i ganoli'n fras ar SM 8658 0141).

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Energised Environments Limited to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for the proposed construction of a temporary meteorological mast.
- 1.1.2 The location of the proposed mast is located on the Angle Peninsula, Pembrokeshire, centred roughly on NGR SM 8660 0137 (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.3 It is proposed that the mast would remain in place for a maximum of three years.
- 1.1.4 This Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment provides an indication of the archaeological potential of the area in which it is proposed to construct the mast, henceforth referred to as the 'development site', and highlights possible issues in relation to the impact of the development on the surrounding historic environment.
- 1.1.5 The development site lies in an area of archaeological significance, with numerous prehistoric assets within the surrounding area, including 6 Iron Age promontory fort settlement sites, 5 of which are scheduled monuments.
- 1.1.6 A large and recent impact on the surrounding landscape has been due to military developments on the Angle Peninsula during the 20th century. Remnants of former military installations are spread across the peninsula and the development site itself lies within the former boundary of RAF Angle (PRN 33439).
- 1.1.7 The proposed meteorological mast will have a maximum height of 120m. The distance from the centre of the mast to the outside mooring anchor is expected to be approximately 30 to 56m, however, this is subject to the final, confirmed mast provider and this distance could vary, up to a maximum of 87m. Based on this maximum dimension, the red line planning boundary, with which all development will be sited, is 10,000m² (Figure 3).

1.2 Scope of the Project and Methodology

- 1.2.1 The scope of the assessment follows the Standard And Guidance For Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). It should be noted that a Historic Environment Appraisal is a more rapid exercise than a full desk-based assessment as defined by CIfA, but the basic principles are the same. The standard is stated by CIfA as:

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

- 1.2.2 A desk-based assessment is defined by CIfA as:

.....a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, Photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely historic assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of historic assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

- 1.2.3 The desk-based study of the area identifies known archaeological sites within the site and its environs, and assesses the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present within the proposed development area. An indication is also given of what further archaeological works might be required in advance of or during the proposed school development.
- 1.2.4 The scope of the report also includes an assessment of the impact on the settings of surrounding designated heritage assets, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic landscape character areas and undesignated archaeological sites.
- 1.2.5 The report presents relevant information from a number of sources including:
- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data;
 - On-line National Monuments Record of Wales data held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth (Coflein);
 - Map regression exercise using earlier cartographic sources;
 - Identification of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes, Historic Landscape Character Areas or Conservation Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area (Cadw, DAT, NRW);
 - Site visit and walkover survey;
 - Rapid assessment of the archaeological potential of the area;
 - Rapid assessment of the likely impact upon the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment; and
 - Rapid assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains within the development site (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.
- 1.2.6 Following discussions with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management, a 5km search area around the development site boundary was considered sufficient with which to evaluate impacts on the major designated archaeological sites and elements of the historic environment (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade I, Grade II* and Grade II listed buildings). A 2km search area was used to evaluate undesignated recorded archaeological sites to provide a sufficient overview of the nature of the area's heritage and ascertain archaeological potential of the site area.
- 1.2.7 For the purposes of planning policy in Wales, the historic environment is defined as:

All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed (Welsh Government 2017).

A historic asset is:

An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated (ibid).

- 1.2.8 This report contains information about the historic environment and historic assets in the vicinity of the proposed development site, which will assist the archaeological advisors to the planning authority in their decision about what, if any, archaeological mitigation will be required. Further guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment and historic assets during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications can be found in *Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (Welsh Government 2017; available online).

1.3 Abbreviations

- 1.3.1 All sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Altitude is expressed to a height above Ordnance Datum (aOD). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

1.4 Illustrations

- 1.4.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale. North is towards the top of the page unless otherwise indicated.

1.5 Timeline

- 1.5.1 The following timeline gives date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within this report.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

¹ The post-medieval and Industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

2. NATIONAL POLICIES AND GUIDANCE

2.1 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act

2.1.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 was previously the primary legislation for protecting archaeological remains and Scheduled Monuments. This has recently been superseded by the The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which has three main aims as defined by Cadw:

- to give more effective protection to Listed Buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

2.1.2 The New Act amends the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and also the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. It is supported by a number of planning guidance documents, a number of which are still in preparation. The Act most specifically provides better safeguards for the protection of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens. It also includes guidance on place names.

2.2 Planning Policy Wales

2.2.1 Planning Policy Wales sets out the Welsh Government's land use planning policies. Its primary objective is to ensure that the planning system contributes towards the delivery of sustainable development and improves the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of Wales, as required by the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and other key legislation.

2.1.2 Chapter 6, 'Distinctive and Natural Places', explains how planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. It also sets out the planning policies for the sustainable management of specific categories of historic assets.

2.3 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment

2.3.1 This technical advice note provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building consent applications. It also provides specific guidance on how the following historic assets should be considered:

- scheduled monuments
- archaeological remains
- listed buildings
- conservation areas
- historic parks and gardens
- historic landscapes
- historic assets of special local interest
- World Heritage Sites

2.3.2 The technical advice note usefully gathers together the selection criteria employed in the designation of scheduled monuments and listed buildings and the registration of historic parks and gardens and historic landscapes.

- 2.3.3. Advice and decisions on planning applications affecting nationally significant historic environment features (or designated historic assets) is provided by Cadw acting on behalf of Welsh Government.
- 2.3.4 This report will also make reference to other guidance documents published by Cadw, namely: Conservation Principles (March 2011); Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (May 2017); Managing Historic Character in Wales (May 2017); and Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (May 2017).

3 LOCAL POLICIES

3.1 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority

- 3.1.1 The proposed mast lies within the boundary of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA).
- 3.1.2 The Historic Environment is subject to the relevant policies and procedures as laid out in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan (LDP) (end date 2021) (adopted September 2010). The LDP is presently in review.
- 3.1.3 'National Park Purposes and Duty and the Spatial Strategy' Policy 1 states
Development within the National Park must be compatible with:
- a) the conservation or enhancement of the natural beauty, wildlife and **cultural heritage** of the Park..
- 3.1.4 The LDP references the special qualities of the park and specifically refers to the **Historic Environment** in two policies:

Policy 13: Historic Landscapes Parks and Gardens

Policy 14: Protection of Buildings of Local Importance

- 3.1.5 The PCNPA LDP defines cultural heritage and the historic environment as follows:

Cultural Heritage

The cultural heritage of Pembrokeshire Coast National Park includes all evidence of past human activity, as well as people's responses to, and associations with those activities. It includes the aesthetic appreciation as well as the physical evidence of people's activities, and is embodied in language, art, and the meaning and interpretation which we give to our landscape and historic environment. It is all around us, providing a context for our daily lives and influencing regional and local identity.

Historic Environment

The historic environment of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park encompasses all those material remains that our ancestors have created on land and coast. It ranges from historic landscapes, parks and gardens, distinctive field patterns and thoroughfares through to historic settlements, traditional buildings, ancient monuments and buried archaeological sites. It provides a constant reminder of past human enterprise, a source of enjoyment and learning and combines with the natural environment and habitats of the National Park to give us a unique sense of place, daily inspiration and an important asset for the future.

- 3.1.6 The PCNPA LDP goes further to discuss the Historic Environment in sections 1.17 – 1.21 where it states:

1.17. The historic environment of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park is exceptionally rich and varied. The resource ranges from famous individual sites like Pentre Ifan or Carew Castle to the preserved multi-period landscapes of the Preselis. More recent archaeology includes the important evidence of a military presence in Pembrokeshire.

1.18. Some individual sites and monuments are given statutory protection by their status as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Similarly, some historic buildings are protected as being designated as Listed Buildings. However, these sites make up a small proportion of the overall historic resource of the Park.

1.19. There are more than 5500 sites or features recorded within the National Park in the Sites and Monuments Record. Of these, around 1500 are either Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments. This means that more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of sites recorded inside the Park boundaries do not have statutory protection.

1.20. These features were prized by people visiting the Park and residents who live there.

1.21. The National Park also includes a series of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales and Historic Parks and Gardens and 14 Conservation Areas.

- 3.1.7 Overall the PCNPA LDP recognises the historic environment as an important aspect of the region that needs to be protected. It notes that many archaeological and historical sites do not have any statutory protection, yet are a prized resource of the Park, but the LDP does not make any specific reference to policies regarding the specific protection of such sites. Due to the LDP having been adopted in 2010, it does not make reference to the Historic Environment Act (Wales) 2016 and is thus out of date, although is under review.



Figure 1: Location of the proposed meteorological mast (red dot).

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Figure 2: Location of the proposed meteorological mast on the Angle Peninsula (red dot).

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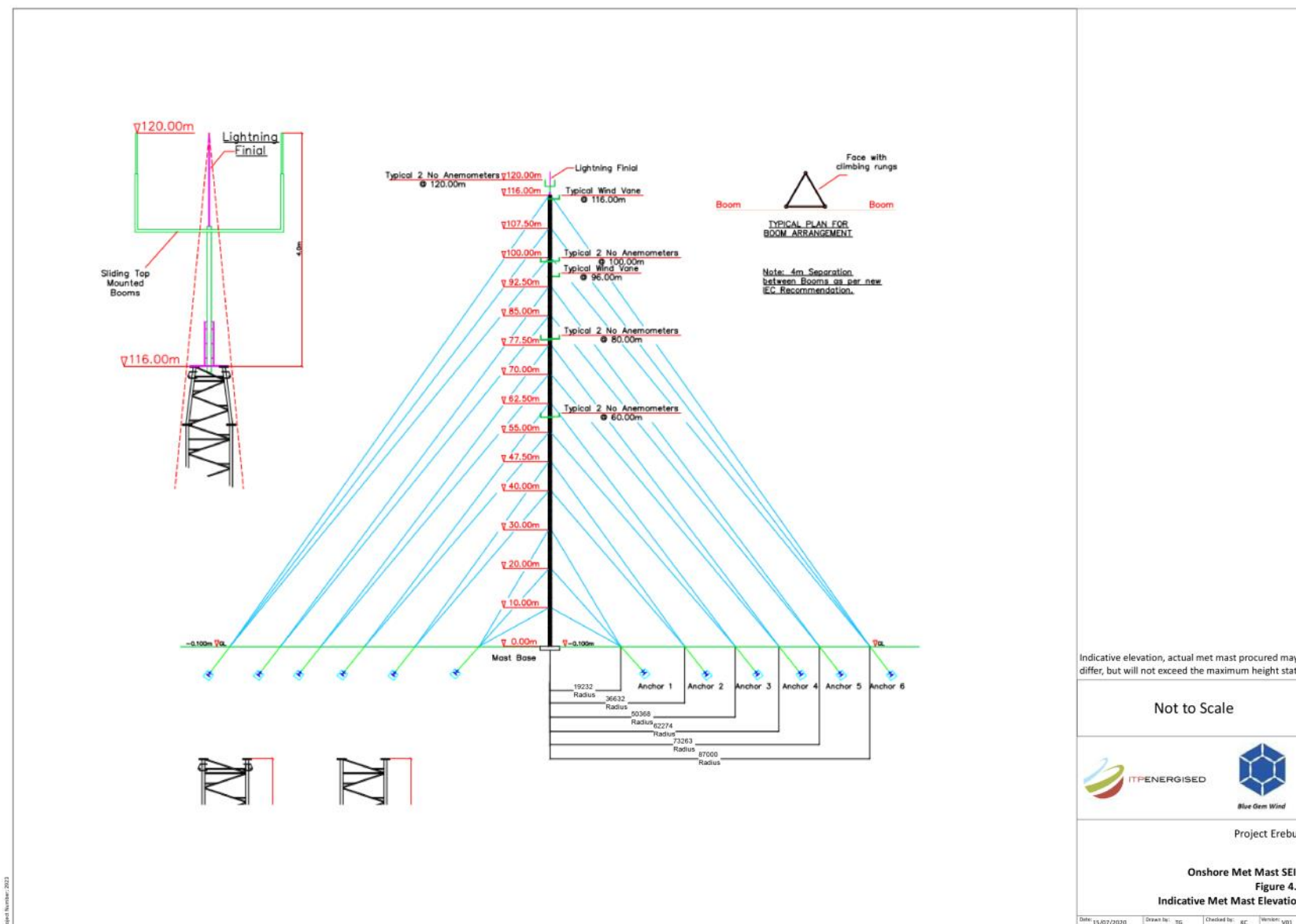


Figure 3: Indicative specification for the proposed meteorological mast (supplied by client).

4 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 4.1 The proposed position for the mast is located on the Angle Peninsula, Pembrokeshire, centred roughly on NGR SM 8660 0137 (Figure 1). It is located on the south side of the peninsula within an arable field (Figure 2). The nearest settlement is the village of Angle located some 1.5km to the north.
- 4.2 The development site for the proposed mast lies on the 60m contour on ground that slopes very gently down to the southwest.
- 4.3 The development site is situated in the Parish of Angle and at local level jurisdiction lies with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.
- 4.4 The bedrock geology of the development site is represented by the Milford Haven Group; comprising Argillaceous Rocks and Sandstone, interbedded. sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 408 to 427 million years ago in the Devonian and Silurian Periods. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey 1994).



Figure 4: Scheduled monuments within 5km of the development site; listed in Table 2.

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Onshore Meteorological Mast, Angle, Pembrokeshire:
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Name	Cadw Ref.	NGR	Designation	Period	Distance from proposed mast
Devil's Quoit burial chamber	PE020	SM8865008	Scheduled monument	Neolithic	2.2km
Angle Dovecote	PE067 LB5922	SM86600307	Scheduled monument Listed building II*	Medieval	1.67km
The Tower	PE068 LB5923	SM86600299	Scheduled monument Listed building I	Medieval	1.5km
Angle Castle	PE069 LB17149	SM86550286	Scheduled monument Listed building II*	Medieval	1.4km
West Pickard Camp	PE167	SM86240103	Scheduled monument	Iron Age	0.4km
Eastington Manor House	PE263 LB6594	SM90080253	Scheduled monument Listed building I	Medieval	3.6km
West Popton Camp	PE264	SM90720379	Scheduled monument	Iron Age	4.6km
South Hook Camp	PE307	SM86610627	Scheduled monument	Iron Age	4.5km
Chapel Bay Fort	PE333 LB17165	SM85870363	Scheduled monument Listed building II	Post-medieval/modern	2.2km
Stack Rock Fort	PE334 LB82592	SM86430494	Scheduled monument Listed building II*	Post-medieval/modern	3.2km
South Hook Fort	PE337 LB82593	SM87030547	Scheduled monument Listed building II*	Post-medieval/modern	4.1km
Fort Hubberston	PE338 LB12920 LB12921	SM89030546	Scheduled monument Listed building II* Listed building II*	Post-medieval/modern	4.6km
East Blockhouse	PE398	SM84110277	Scheduled monument	Post-medieval	2.9km
Sheep Island promontory fort	PE411	SM84510179	Scheduled monument	Iron Age	2.0km

Great Castle Head promontory fort	PE416	SM84810603	Scheduled monument	Iron Age	2.1km
Fort Popton	PE446 LB17168	SM89330377	Scheduled monument Listed building II*	Post-medieval/modern	3.5km
Crow Back tumulus	PE467	SM88929747	Scheduled monument	Bronze Age	4.6km
Linney Head tumulus	PE468	SM88869695	Scheduled monument	Bronze Age	4.9km
Gravel Bay anti-aircraft battery	PE494	SM88230077	Scheduled monument	Modern	1.7km
Linney Tobruk Shelters	PE534	SM88989733	Scheduled monument	Modern	4.6km
West Angle Bay early medieval settlement	PE554	SM85180303	Scheduled monument	Early medieval	2.3km

Table 2: Scheduled monuments within 5km of the development site, shown in Figure 4.

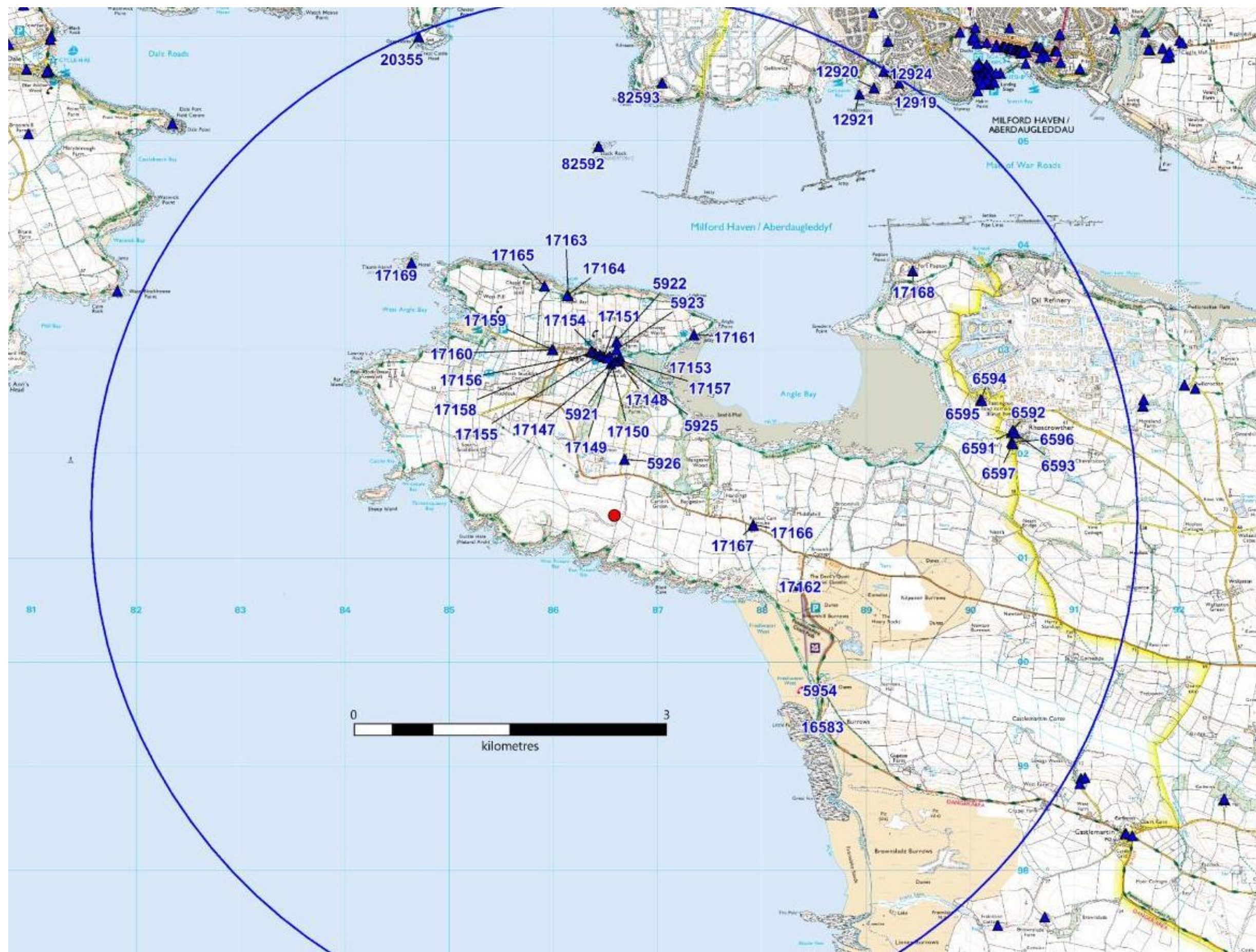


Figure 5: Listed buildings within 5km of the development site; listed in Table 3.

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Onshore Meteorological Mast, Angle, Pembrokeshire:
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Name	Cadw Ref.	NGR	Designation	Period	Distance proposed mast
St Mary's Church	LB5921	SM86630290	Listed building II	Medieval/ Post-medieval	1.5km
Cottage no. 7	LB5925	SM86590288	Listed building II	Post-medieval	1.5km
Old windmill/machine gun post	LB5926	SM86680194	Listed building II	Post-medieval/modern	0.5km
Corse Bridge	LB5954	SM88559973	Listed building II	Post-medieval	2.5km
St Decumanus Church	LB6591	SM90390220	Listed building I	Medieval	3.8km
Church Cross base	LB6592	SM90400222	Listed building II	Medieval	3.8km
Rhoscrowther Church Hall/School	LB6593	SM90430219	Listed building II	Post-medieval	3.8km
Eastington Farmhouse	LB6595	SM90110250	Listed building II	Post-medieval	3.6km
Hilton Farmhouse	LB6596	SM90390210	Listed building II	Post-medieval	3.8km
Outbuildings at Hilton Farm	LB6597	SM90400209	Listed building II	Post-medieval	4.7km
Telegraph Cottage	LB12919	SM89160566	Listed building II	Post-medieval	4.9km
21 Westway Drive	LB12924	SM89310555	Listed building II	Modern	4.9km
Seaweed drying hut	LB16583	SM88579938	Listed building II	Post-medieval/modern	2.8km
Sailors' Chapel	LB17147	SM86630292	Listed building I	Medieval	1.5km
Preaching Cross	LB17148	SM86620288	Listed building II	Medieval	1.5km
Monument of John Mirehouse	LB17150	SM86540293	Listed building II	Post-medieval	1.5km
The Globe Hotel	LB17151	SM86480292	Listed building II	Post-medieval/modern	1.5km
Cottage no. 12	LB17153	SM86510291	Listed building II	Post-medieval/modern	1.5km
Cottage no. 17	LB17154	SM86450294	Listed building II	Post-medieval/modern	1.5km

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Cottage no. 18	LB17155	SM86440294	Listed building II	Post-medieval/modern	1.5km
Pair of cottages no. 22	LB17156	SM86400296	Listed building II	Post-medieval/modern	1.5km
Pair of cottages, nos 23 and 24	LB17157 LB17158	SM86360297	Listed building II	Post-medieval/modern	1.5km
Pair of cottages, nos 34 and 35	LB17159 LB17160	SM85990299	Listed building II	Post-medieval/modern	1.35km
The Old Point House	LB17161	SM87340313	Listed building II	Post-medieval	1.9km
War memorial	LB17162	SM88350073	Listed building II	Modern	1.9km
Chapel Bay Cottages	LB17163 LB17164	SM86140351	Listed building II	Modern	2.2km
Rocket Cart House	LB17166	SM87910131	Listed building II	Post-medieval	1.3km
Rocket Cart House Lookout Tower	LB17167	SM87910130	Listed building II	Post-medieval	1.3km
Thorne Island Fort	LB17169	SM84640382	Listed building II	Post-medieval	3.1km
Leading light lighthouse	LB20355	SM84710599	Listed building II	Post-medieval	4.9km

Table 3: Listed buildings within 5km of the development site, shown in Figure 5

5 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Scheduled Monuments (Figure 4 and Table 2)

- 5.1.1 There are twenty-one scheduled monuments within 5km of the development site, the nearest being West Pickard Camp (PE167), an Iron Age promontory fort. Nine of the monuments are also listed buildings. The locations of these monuments are shown in Figure 4 and are listed in Table 2. Full descriptions for each monument are given in Appendix I.

West Pickard Camp (PE167)

- 5.1.2 West Pickard camp is an Iron Age promontory fort located approximately 0.4km southwest of the development site.
- 5.1.3 It is located on the clifftop and Cadw describe the monument thus:

The enclosure is located on a narrow coastal promontory above the sea that marks part of the defensive circuit. The construction of one or more ramparts placed across the neck of the promontory divide it from the mainland. West Pickard Camp is defended by a single bank which rises 10ft above an external ditch and above the interior of the camp. Three or 4 weapon pits were dug into the bank during the war.



Photograph 1: View southwest towards the earthworks of West Pickard Camp (PE167).

- 5.1.4 The RCHMW record the site (NPRN 92623) as:

A generally oval cliff-top enclosure, some 60m north-south by 52m, defined by a curvilinear trace of rampart and ditch, resting above steep coastal slopes on the south. The western side is thought to have been lost to erosion. The clearly defined entrance faces east and traces of an internal quarry ditch have been recorded. Flint flakes and cores have been reported from the site, which is partly obscured by a World War II anti-invasion installation.

- 5.1.5 The site visit in 2020 found the site to be an extant earthwork much as previously described; accessible from the Pembrokeshire coastal path. The proposed mast will be visible from this scheduled monument.
- 5.1.6 Of the remaining scheduled monuments three lie within Angle village some 1.5km to the north. They are Angle Dovecote (PE067), The Tower (PE068) and Angle Castle (PE069) whose full descriptions are listed in Appendix I. Angle village lies in a valley with higher ground to the north and south and if the proposed mast is visible from these monuments, it will likely be only the very top.
- 5.1.7 To the east of the development site at a distance of 1.7m lies the scheduled monument of Gravel Bay anti-aircraft battery (PE494).
- 5.1.8 Cadw describe the monument thus:
The monument comprises the remains of a World War II heavy anti-aircraft gun battery, situated in enclosed coastal pasture overlooking Freshwater West beach and Gravel Bay to the S. The layout of the Gravel Bay heavy anti-aircraft gun battery followed the standard pattern of the time. The command post lies in the centre of a clover-shaped arrangement of four octagonal gunpits each containing a holdfast (the gun mounting platform) surrounded by reinforced ammunition lockers and a blast wall. All four gunpits also contain two opposing shelters, one for gun maintenance (the limber gunner's shelter) and one for the gun detachment (the tearoom). The command post comprises a rectangular sunken brick and concrete built building, containing roofed plotting, telephone and rest rooms and an open enclosure containing the identification (or spotter's) telescope, the range finder and a predictor (a mechanical computer), the instruments used to accurately locate approaching enemy aircraft.
- 5.1.9 This scheduled monument is situated at a similar height above sea level to the development site and the mast will be visible from this monument.
- 5.1.10 A further Iron Age promontory fort Sheep Island (PE411) lies 2.0km to the west of the proposed mast (Photograph 2).
- 5.1.11 Cadw describe the monument thus:
The monument comprises the remains of a defended enclosure, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 43). The enclosure is located on a narrow coastal promontory above the sea that marks part of the defensive circuit. The construction of one or more ramparts placed across the neck of the promontory divide it from the mainland. This is a very irregularly shaped promontory composed of Sheep Island and another knoll connected by a slight ridge to the mainland. The promontory is defended by two banks and ditches which lie on the mainland, and probably a third interior bank on the central knoll. The defenses are in good condition, apart from a small army installation now derelict which lies on the outer rampart.
- 5.1.12 The proposed mast will be visible from this monument due to the level topography of the surrounding agricultural land, but it will be a distant view.



Photograph 2: View southwest towards the earthworks of Sheep Camp (PE411).

5.2 Listed Buildings (Figure 5 and Table 3)

- 5.2.1 Listed buildings that are also designated scheduled monuments are listed in Table 2 and are not referred to in this section.
- 5.2.2 There are 30 listed buildings within 5km of the development site that are shown in Figure 5 and listed in Table 3. Full descriptions are listed in Appendix II.
- 5.2.3 The majority of the listed buildings lie within the village of Angle some 1.5km to the north. It is probable that the very little of the mast would be visible from most positions within the village, due to the low lying nature of the village within a valley between higher ground to the north and south.
- 5.2.4 The nearest listed building is the Grade II* (Ref No LB5926) former windmill that was adapted as a machine gun post in World War II. This historic asset lies just over 0.5km from the development site (Photograph 3).
- 5.2.5 Cadw record it thus:

A windmill is recorded here c.1600, but this structure may be C18. Probably derelict by 1842. In about 1941, with the establishment of Angle Airfield following air raids on Milford Haven, a battle HQ bunker was built about 40 m E of the windmill. The windmill was adapted to serve as a machine-gun post, probably because it had sufficient height for clear view over the nearby hutments.



Photograph 3: View south of the Grade II* listed windmill adapted as a machine gun post (LB5926).

5.2.6 This listed building is situated at a slightly lower height above sea level than the development site but it is probable that at just over 0.5km from the development site, the mast will be visible from this structure.



Photograph 4: View south from listed building LB5926 towards the position of the proposed meteorological mast.

- 5.2.7 The two adjoining Grade II listed buildings Rocket Cart House (LB17166) and Lookout Tower (LB17167) are located approximately 1.3km east of the development site. Views from this pair of listed buildings to the development site are obstructed by the hedgerows on the south side of the road on which they are positioned, and it is not clear whether there would be any inter-visibility between these buildings and the proposed mast.
- 5.2.8 Of the remaining listed buildings within the search area the Grade II listed war memorial (LB17162) located at the northern end of Freshwater West (Photographs 5 and 6), at 1.9km from the development mast will have distant views of the proposed mast, as will the Grade II Seaweed drying hut (LB16583) located 2.8km to the southeast (Photograph 7).



Photograph 5: View south of Grade II listed war memorial LB17162.



Photograph 6: View east from Grade II listed war memorial LB17162 towards the position of proposed mast. The scheduled monument of Gravel Bay anti-aircraft battery can be seen in the foreground.



Photograph 7: View west of the Grade II Seaweed drying hut (LB16583) located 2.8km southeast of the proposed mast.



Figure 6: Map extract showing the boundary of the Registered Historic Landscape of Milton Haven Waterway (red boundary) and Landscape Character Areas. The development site is marked by a red circle.

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Figure 7: Map extract showing the Angle Conservation Area outlined in pink. The development site is marked by a red circle.

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5.3 Historic Landscape Areas (Figure 6)

Registered Historic Landscapes

- 5.3.1 The development site lies just to the south of the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Historic Landscape (Figure 6), reference no. HLW (D) 3. It is classified as 'Outstanding' on the Register of Historic Landscapes.
- 5.3.2 Below is a summary description and reason for designation of the Milford Haven Waterway registered historic landscape from [http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/historiclandscape/FullReport?lang=en&id=HLW%20\(D\)%203](http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/historiclandscape/FullReport?lang=en&id=HLW%20(D)%203)

The Haven is a ria or drowned valley flooded after the end of the last Ice Age; its deep yet sheltered waters extend 30km inland of its mouth, before dividing into the Eastern and Western Cleddau which continue as tidal rivers for some distance. Tributaries such as the Pembroke, Carew and Cresswell Rivers and several smaller pills flowing into the Haven, significantly increase the length of its meandering and incised shore and coastline. On either side and extending to the Dale and Angle peninsulas at the Haven's mouth, the low coastal plateau of south Pembrokeshire seldom rises above 80m above OD. The littoral landscape of Milford Haven encapsulates the whole chronological range of maritime conquest, settlement, commerce, fishing and defence from the 11th century to the changing realities of the late 20th century. This is a highly articulate and distinctive land and seascape; its integrity is its highest factor. It exhibits both continuity and adaptation and its overall setting and range of features make it unique in Wales if not in Britain. Yet, despite its robust adaptation to the modern industrial and maritime operations of the oil and power industries, the integrity of this multiperiod coastal landscape also depends on the conservation of its historic elements. Iron Age promontory forts are sited on several of the headlands at the entrance and along the course of the Haven and the Daugleddau. Early medieval, Christian and Viking sites are evidenced on place-name, documentary and epigraphic grounds, such as Early Christian Inscribed Stone monuments, but are no longer visible in the landscape. By contrast, the Norman conquest, achieved by coastally sited castle-boroughs, is still dramatically present at Pembroke, at Haverfordwest, and at Carew, all sited on the upper reaches of the rivers. Carew did not develop into a borough, and excavations, combined with a historic landscape study of Carew parish, has shown that a Dark Age stronghold and possible Romano-British site preceded the Norman castle, an indicator perhaps of similar pre-Norman foci at Pembroke and Haverfordwest. The precocious growth of these boroughs by the 13th century was partly because of their use as springboards for the Norman invasions of Ireland. In more recent times, the construction of the Cleddau bridge marked the end of a network of cross-Haven ferries, which explains the historic pattern of communications and settlements on the shores of the Daugleddau still visible in surviving traces of landing places, piers and jetties. Early cross-Haven routes led to St Davids and Dark Age embarkation and landing points. At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, two new towns were constructed, Milford in 1790 by Sir William Hamilton, and Pembroke Dock in 1802 when the Royal Naval Dockyard was transferred from Milford. Both towns have regular planned layouts, both have experienced a history of boom and slump in shipbuilding, fishing and as railheads and ocean terminals. Despite some major changes in the late 20th century, they both preserve distinctive townscapes and waterfronts and much still remains of the Naval Dockyard. Changes in the ship sizes and technology meant that with the construction of these two towns, an earlier pattern of more dispersed coastal trade from places like

Dale and Angle at the mouth of the Haven, and gradually from Pembroke and Haverfordwest, was relocated and concentrated in the new docks. This has to some extent preserved, even fossilized, quays, jetties and landing places and small settlements like Pennar, Lawrenny, Landshipping or Cosheston (which had two shipbuilding yards in the 18th century) further up river. These small ports served the coal mines of the Pembrokeshire coalfield located on both shores of the Daugleddau, and also the large limestone quarries at West Williamston, where a remarkable series of short canals through the tidal flats allowed direct barge access to the working faces at high tide. The Daugleddau ports flourished in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, but continued to work through the 19th century by changing to using barges to tranship cargoes down river to bigger vessels at the mid-Haven ports. Medieval castles in the upper reaches of the Haven like Benton, Picton and Carew became transformed into gentry residences. Medieval ecclesiastical establishments, mainly small like Pill Priory or the Slebech Preceptory, survive as ruins or were adapted into residences. Only Picton Castle has an unbroken history of occupation and transformation into a great mansion with parks and gardens utilising the foreshore of the confluence of the Eastern and Western Cleddau Rivers. Conversely, well preserved sites of earlier, abandoned 17th century gardens and parks are still being recognized, notably the recently discovered terraced gardens of the vanished Landshipping House. The most complete of the military and naval fortifications and service structures in the Haven are the mid to late 19th century Palmerstonian Forts. The development of naval defence and weaponry can be appreciated in its entirety by viewing the forts both from the waterway and from the shores together with barracks and inland forts, stores and depots. These military dinosaurs present problems of conservation and use, and the same fate is beginning to overtake some if not all of the late 20th century's legacy to the Haven, namely the jetties, oil terminals and shore processing facilities of the oil and power industries. This industry reached its zenith in the 1970s when Middle Eastern supply difficulties forced oil transport to use ocean routes in the VLCCs (Very Large Crude Carriers) for which the Haven, with its deep waters and westerly position on the north west European seaboard, was particularly suited. Visually, and in terms of the impact on the present landscape, the oil industry and the regulatory shore installations of traffic control and sea navigation systems run by the Milford Haven Port Authority cannot be ignored.

Historic Landscape Character Areas

- 5.3.3 Although the proposed site of the mast lies outside the boundary of the designated registered historic landscape, it lies within the Angle Airfield historic landscape character area (HLCA) (Figure 6). Three other HLCAs lie in close proximity to the proposed mast: Angle, Rhoscrowther and West Angle to Freshwater West Coastal Strip. The following HLCA descriptions are from the Dyfed Archaeological Trust's Historic Landscape Characterisation website pages:

<http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk/projects/HistoricLandscapeCharacterisation.htm>

5.3.4 Angle

Historic Background

This character area lies at the western tip of the south Pembrokeshire peninsula and comprises Angle village and its associated field system. It lies within the parish of Angle, which is probably coterminous with the medieval Manor of Angle. Angle is a planned village of probable post-

conquest date, presumably closely contemporary with the establishment of the manor c.1100. The main street appears to have been a primary feature. A planned row, still represented by straight co-axial field boundaries north of the main street, is possibly of two phases but the initial phase is probably immediately post Anglo-Norman conquest in date. Boundaries to the south of the main street may preserve the pattern of earlier open fields. This type of regular row settlement can be found elsewhere in Pembrokeshire. The southern edge of this field system is defined by a prehistoric trackway, known as 'The Ridgeway', that follows the main east-west ridge across south Pembrokeshire. The northern edge of the field system is defined by steep sea-cliffs. The medieval Manor of Angle was a mesne lordship of the Lordship of Pembroke representing 2 knights' fees. It formed part of the de Clare share of the Lordship of Pembroke when it was partitioned in 1247, but in matters of administration remained subject to Pembroke. The 14th century manor comprised 2½ carucates of land. During the later medieval period, it appears to have been subdivided into two manors, 'Angle' and 'Hall in Angle'. In c.1600 Angle itself was under the tenure of one Walter Rees, while Hall formed part of the extensive Perrott holdings. By 1613 the entire holding was in the hands of the Earl of Essex. Ultimately Angle came to lie within the extensive Cawdor Estate under the Campbells of Castlemartin manor. In 1805, the estate was acquired by John Mirehouse of Brownslade. Angle was further divided into an area of ecclesiastical land-ownership. Angle church had been appropriated to the Benedictine Priory at Monkton, Pembroke, The living was both a rectory and a vicarage. In 1175-76, Giraldus Cambrensis was Rector of Angle. So there were at least three high-status occupants within the manor that breaks up into three corresponding parts. The church and rectorial glebeland lie to the north of the main road, and feature a late-medieval tower-house and dovecote. 'The Castle', a late-medieval administrative hall-house south of the road appears to represent the caput of the Lord of the Manor of Angle. The Hall, to the east, is secondary and may well be on the same site as the centre of the 'Hall place in Angle' of c.1600. It remains inhabited to this day. North Studdock and Hubberton are post-medieval farms partly established over the former open fields. There has since been some limited conifer planting for game-cover and windbreaks. The area has remained primarily agricultural and the tithe map of 1842 shows the village and enclosed strip fields very much as today. However, the area occupies a strategic location and a cliff-top fort, Chapel Bay Fort, which was built on land acquired in 1861 by the War Department, defended the Haven. Most of the fort dates to the 1890s, but, development continued up to World War 1. The site was sold in 1932 and has since become derelict. In the north of the area a 16th century windmill has long formed a prominent landscape feature. During World War 2, the windmill was converted into a defence-post, accompanied by a Battle HQ, associated with the military airfield to the south of this area. Three successive lifeboat stations, with slipways, from 1868 onwards, are also prominent coastal landscape features.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Angle historic landscape character area lies along the floor and sides of an open valley that at its western end terminates at the exposed beach and sea cliffs of West Angle Bay and at its eastern end runs into the marsh and mud flats of the sheltered Angle Bay. The valley floor is only a few metres above sea level, but the sides rise gently to over 50m. Angle is a linear village, with most houses facing the road that runs along the valley floor, with a loose clustering of houses at the eastern end at Angle Bay. There

are 25 listed buildings. Older buildings, including the medieval parish church of St Mary with its churchyard chapel, the 'Castle' - a ruined late medieval hall-house - a tower-house and a dovecote, are grouped towards the eastern end of the village. Nineteenth century and early 20th century domestic architecture is predominantly in the Georgian tradition, with eaves parapets on many of the houses lending a distinctive architectural signature to the village. Several vernacular single storey cottages are also present. Cement rendered stone is probably the chief building material, although at least one 19th century house is of painted brick. Twentieth century houses in a variety of styles and materials, of one and two storeys, are interspersed with, and blend in well with the older dwellings. The Hall set in gardens lies just beyond the fringes of the village, as does The Old Point House (a late 19th century vernacular building), the old and new lifeboat station, and the old brickworks and a stone-built windmill tower converted to a machine gun post. Chapel Bay Fort, the last of the large forts designed to protect the Milford Haven waterway was in use until after World War 1, and lies on the cliff-tops on the northern fringes of this area. Cottages built to serve the fort in about 1900 are located close by. A couple of farms and houses are dispersed across the landscape. There are few formal quays or other maritime structures, apart from small jetties at Angle Bay and a slipway old quarries and mooring points at West Angle. A car park and a small caravan/camping site at West Angle serve the leisure and tourism industry. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs around the fringes of this area. Outside the village this is still an agricultural landscape. The long narrow fields that run up valley sides from the village are enclosed strips of the former communities medieval open field system. Banks topped with hedges are the main boundary type, although occasional mortared walls are present. Hedges are generally in a good condition. Deciduous woodland on the southern valley side and on the steep coastal slopes is an important component of the landscape. Most of the archaeological sites are connected with the massive Chapel Bay Fort and include searchlight batteries, gun emplacements, lookout posts and other installations. Other sites include limekilns, medieval chapel sites and prehistoric flintworking floors.

5.3.5 Angle Airfield

Historic Background

A character area that lies near the western tip of the south Pembrokeshire peninsula consisting of the restored remains of Angle airfield. It lies within the parish of Angle, which is probably coterminous with the medieval Manor of Angle. The manor was a mesne lordship of the Lordship of Pembroke representing 2 knights' fees. It formed part of the de Clare share of the Lordship of Pembroke when it was partitioned in 1247, but in matters of administration remained subject to Pembroke. The 14th century manor comprised 2½ carucates of land. By 1613 it was in the hands of the Earl of Essex. Ultimately Angle came to lie within the extensive Cawdor Estate under the Campbells of Castlemartin manor. In 1805, the estate was acquired by John Mirehouse of Brownslade. Prior to the airfield opening in 1942 the landscape consisted of fields. To the north these fields comprised enclosed strips of the former open field system of Angle village. To the south the fields were large and regular, belonging to North Studdock and Hubberton, both of which were post-medieval farms partly established over the former open fields, but possibly partly comprising new enclosure. Fighter aircraft were deployed at Angle for the protection of Atlantic convoys on their final leg of the journey from America. Aircraft

also performed ground attacks and strikes on shipping in and around the coast of northern France. Because of its relative remoteness the airfield became a training and research and development centre. The Coastal Command Development Unit was based at Angle and Dale airfields. Angle airfield closed within five years of the end of World War 2.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This historic landscape character area consists of farmland reclaimed from the World War 2 Angle airfield. All the airfield buildings within this area have been demolished (some World War 2 buildings are utilised as farm buildings in the neighbouring area) and apart from small sections the concrete runways and roads removed. The land has been restored to pasture and is divided by banks and wire fences.

5.3.6 West Angle to Freshwater West Coastal Strip

A character area comprising a narrow coastal strip lying within the parish of Angle. Historically, this coastal strip has always been marginal land, outside the boundaries of cultivated land. In the past it has been used for rough grazing. However, it embraces many former occupation sites including several iron age promontory forts. Castles Bay Camp, opposite Sheep Island, is an unusual site that was possibly occupied during the early medieval period, and may feature post-Anglo-Norman Conquest military reuse. Lying at the mouth of the Milford Haven waterway, this area has long played an important defensive role. A gun tower was constructed in 1542 at East Blockhouse. A gun battery built on Thorn Island in 1859 was later converted to a fort, and finally to a hotel. In 1901-04 massive gun emplacements were built close the 16th century gun tower. This latter site was in use during World War 2 during which a large camp was constructed as well as many smaller installations. The military still use the site, although the main function of the coastal strip is as a corridor for the Pembrokeshire Coast Path.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This historic landscape character area consists of approximately a 7 km strip of high, hard-rock sea cliff topped by a narrow band of moor, scrub and rough ground. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs along the entire length of this area. Although it comprises a very narrow strip of land, sometimes just a few metres wide, this area is very different from the highly cultivated land that bounds it, and for long sections there is no connection between the cultivated fields and the coastal strip. Essentially the historic landscape of the coastal strip is characterised by its many and varied archaeological sites. The most obvious of these are military sites dating from the 16th century through to the 20th century, including the earliest surviving military installation on the waterway, East Blockhouse, constructed in the 16th century, and now reduced to a tottering stone ruin on the cliff top. Also included is the grade II listed 19th century fort on Thorn Island, built in 1859 and now converted to a hotel (itself grade II* listed), the coast gun battery at East Blockhouse constructed in 1901-04, and several dispersed installations such as searchlight batteries and gun emplacements. Buildings at East Blockhouse are still used by the military. Other archaeological sites include iron age forts, a possible dark age site at Sheep Island and numerous flintworking floors.*

5.3.7 Rhoscrowther

Historic Background

This large character area lies on the south side of the Milford Haven waterway. It lies within the parishes of Angle, Hundleton, Pwllcrochan and Rhoscrowther. The landscape features a large number of prehistoric elements. The present B4320 is traditionally thought to follow the line of a prehistoric trackway, known as 'The Ridgeway', that runs along the main east-west ridge across south Pembrokeshire. The amount of prehistoric archaeology surviving within the immediate environs lends credence to the tradition of this being an ancient trackway. Neighbouring this area Kilpaison Burrows dune slacks overlie a well-known complex of bronze age round barrows, and a neolithic burial chamber, the 'Devil's Quoit'. Further groups of prominent barrows lie just south of Wallaston Farm, and at the Dry Burrows near Hundleton, while Corston Beacon round barrow is still a prominent landmark. Straight, north-south field boundaries that characterise much of south Pembrokeshire are co-axial upon the east-west Ridgeway and are possibly prehistoric in origin. The Ridgeway remains a prominent landscape feature and appears to have formed the boundary between the early medieval commotes, of Manorbier – within which this area lay – and Coedrath, both in Cantref Penfro. An ecclesiastical centre lay at Rhoscrowther itself, which was the site of a 'Bishop house', a quasi-collegiate foundation of St Davids. Much of the area lay within the later medieval Manor of Castlemartin which was the demesne manor of the Lordship of Pembroke, and a castle-guard fee. Rhoscrowther and Pwllcrochan appear to have been more loosely tied to the manor and by the later medieval period a separate gentry-house had been established in Rhoscrowther parish at Eastington. Hundleton parish was created out of part of Monkton parish in the 1840s and lay within the borough liberty of Pembroke. Angle, comprising 2 knight's fees, was held as a mesne lordship of Pembroke. Many of the farms in the area began as villas mentioned in accounts of the 13th century to the 15th century. Orielson and Kilpaison represented one knight's fee held of Pembroke by Richard Wryot in 1353, Moreston represented ½ knight's fee held of Pembroke, Rhoscrowther, with the parish church and glebe were also held of Pembroke, and Corston, Neath and Wallaston, were members of the Manor of Castlemartin from the 13th century onwards. Pwllcrochan parish church was a possession of the Benedictines of Monkton Priory, Pembroke. However, there is little evidence for open-field farming within the area, but strips were still held collectively within the fields of Newton Farm in 1824, and are shown on a map of that year. Windmills appear to have formed a prominent feature of the landscape and at least three appear to have occupied the area during the medieval or early post-medieval period. The Herbert Earls of Pembroke held Castlemartin manor from 1551 until 1598 when it was sold to the Lorts of Stackpole. In 1698, Alexander Campbell acquired it through marriage. Many of the farms, and major houses such as Bangeston – possibly the site of a moated medieval manor – were in direct Campbell ownership. Rhoscrowther and Pwllcrochan had become a holding distinct from the Castlemartin estate, the 'Rosecrowther and Pulcrogan Estate' which comprises most of the central part of this area. In 1824 the estate was sold to Sir John Owen of Orielson, an estate that included the easternmost part of this area, and the Mirehouses of Angle eventually acquired much of it. The present system of large, irregular fields and dispersed settlement, is apparent by 1787, when it is shown on an estate map of that year, as are the villages of Rhoscrowther and the hamlet of Pwllcrochan. Both these settlements were abandoned as a result of the

construction of an oil refinery and power station in neighbouring areas in the 1960s. There are also limestone quarries in this area.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Rhoscrowther is a large historic landscape area that stretches along the southern banks of the Milford Haven waterway from Hundleton in the east to the far west of the Castlemartin Peninsula. Although it includes the mud, marsh and rocks along the foreshore of the waterway, the main bulk of this area comprises an agricultural landscape lying across gently undulating hills that rise to 60m to 70m above sea level. Apart from the loosely clustered and now abandoned hamlet of Rhoscrowther and the former cluster of dwellings at Pwllcrochan there are no villages, and the settlement pattern comprises dispersed farms and other dwellings. Rhoscrowther and Pwllcrochan were abandoned during or after the construction of the Texaco oil refinery and Pembroke Power Station. There are a large number of listed buildings most of them farm buildings. Farms tend towards the large size. Stone is the main building material, with houses usually cement rendered and outbuildings left bare, and slate the roofing material. Farmhouses date in the main to the 19th century, but there is great variety in this area, with more examples in the polite Georgian style than in the vernacular tradition. Although the latter tradition is apparent in some of the smaller examples, such as the 17th century or 18th century house at Hilton with its massive chimney, and the remains of 18th century Bangeston House. Other older examples include the late medieval tower house at Eastington with its neighbouring 18th century house, and an old 16th or 17th century mansion at Henllan now used as a barn. Modern housing is not a strong component of the landscape, but new single dwellings constructed close to farms are present. Most farms have substantial ranges of 19th century outbuildings, often set in a formal arrangement around a yard, and large collections of modern steel, concrete and asbestos agricultural structures. Included in this area are two medieval churches, each with a substantial tower, St Decumanus at Rhoscrowther and St Mary's at Pwllcrochan. Land-use is a mixture of improved pasture and arable. There is very little rough pasture or under-used farmland apart from pockets of marsh close to the coast. Deciduous woodland is common on the steeper valley sides and on the coastal slopes – indeed in the latter location it is very prominent – but across the more gently sloping farmland it does not constitute a major landscape component. Fields are large. Hedges on banks are by far the most common type of boundary, but towards the western part of the area mortared walls form a small but significant element. Hedges are generally well maintained. Mortared stone cylindrical gateposts are a feature of the landscape, particularly towards the area's western end. Non-agricultural landscape components are not numerous, but included small reservoirs, sites of dismantled oil storage tanks and telecommunication masts. There are numerous archaeological sites within this area, but they are not prominent landscape features and therefore do not form major components of the historic landscape. Nevertheless they include: several bronze age burial mounds, bronze age standing stones, bronze age burnt mounds, many prehistoric flintworking sites, sites of medieval settlements, old cottages and sites of houses at Pwllcrochan, limekilns and quarries, and 20th century defensive structures.

5.4 Conservation Areas (Figure 7)

5.4.1 The proposed mast does not lie within a conservation area but would lie approximately 1km south of the boundary of the Angle Conservation Area (Figure 7)

5.4.2 The historic core of Angle was designated a Conservation Area in August 1997 and is described in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority, 2011, Angle Conservation Area Proposals, Adopted 12 October 2011, thus:

Angle has a strong physical identity, a regular linear village set in a broad valley, flanked by field strips. To the north, the headland is linked by a tidal causeway across the mudflats of East Angle; in contrast is the sandy beach of West Angle.

There are a number of approaches, views and vistas; particularly good views of the village street interspersed with prominent buildings such as the church, dovecote and tower exist from the valley flanks, especially from the B4320.

The character of the Angle Conservation Area is important:

- to the quality of local life
- as an attraction to visitors
- as tangible evidence of a rich historic and architectural legacy
- to ensure the future vitality and viability of its historic centre
- in developing a sense of ownership, civic pride and identity
- in encouraging a sustainable future involving the promotion of local skills and products
- in integrating the arts, heritage, local industries and urban design
- in promoting cultural tourism and marketing

5.5 Historic Parks and Gardens

5.5.1 There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 5km of the centre point of the development site.



Figure 9: Map extract showing historic assets recorded on the NMR within 2km of the development site (red circle).

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright
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6 NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (Figures 8 and 9)

- 6.1 A search of data held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (DAT HER) was made within a 2km radius area around the development site. A search of the same area was made of the National Monuments Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) and the National Museum Wales (NMW) objects database. The locations of these entries are shown in Figures 8 and 9 and full descriptions are listed in Appendix III and IV.
- 6.2 To avoid duplication and to simplify the assessment HER, NMR, PAS and NMR data was cleansed and records removed. These include inter alia: designated sites (scheduled monuments and listed buildings); records of minor landscape elements that no longer exist, such as boundary banks removed during the construction of military camps during the First World War; sites only known from documentary sources that have no locational data; overarching records such as 'Angle village'. Following cleansing 181 HER records, 23 NMR records, seven PAS records and two NMR records lay within a 2km radius (the whole of the Angle peninsula) of the proposed mast.
- 6.3 Any information included on multiple databases are only mentioned in their first instance and where a site is recorded on both the DAT HER and NMR, only the DAT HER reference is given in the text.
- 6.4 The following information is laid out chronologically to provide a brief archaeological and historical background for the development area and its environs for each period.

6.5 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 6.5.1 There are no designated Palaeolithic or Mesolithic sites within a 5km radius of the proposed mast.
- 6.5.2 There are no Palaeolithic sites within a 2km radius of the proposed mast.
- 6.5.3 There are approximately 20 sites within a 2km radius of the proposed mast which are likely to be of Mesolithic date. Dating is not certain due to the un-diagnostic nature of much of the evidence – some sites contain worked flint that is definitely Mesolithic in date, others are a mixture of Mesolithic flint and later flint artefacts and some contain material of uncertain date. Also all the sites lie on the coast edge, having been revealed by coastal erosion or by visitor erosion on the coastal path.

6.6 Neolithic

- 6.6.1 There is one designated Neolithic site within a 5km radius of the proposed mast: Devil's Quoit burial chamber (PE020), 2.2km from the proposed mast.
- 6.6.2 There is a similar problem with identifying undesignated Neolithic sites within a 2km radius of the proposed mast as there are with Mesolithic sites - There may be up to 20 flint working sites of this date on the coast edge. Two polished axes are clearly of this date (HER 3073, 3098), as is an axehead roughout (NMW 9245).

6.7 Bronze Age

- 6.7.1 There are two designated Bronze Age sites within a 5km radius of the proposed mast: Crow Back tumulus and Linney Head tumulus (PE467 and 468), both over 4.5km from the nearest proposed mast.

- 6.7.2 There are two undesignated sites of this date within a 2km radius of the proposed mast: ring cairn (HER 13058) and a Middle Bronze Age palstave (PAS 593228). However, it is highly likely that some of the flint working sites listed as Mesolithic/Neolithic/Prehistoric contain material of this date.

6.8 Iron Age

- 6.8.1 There are five designated Iron Age sites within a 5km radius of the proposed mast: all are promontory forts. Two lie within a 2km radius of the proposed mast: West Pickard Camp and Sheep Island (PE167 and PE411).
- 6.8.2 There is just one undesignated site within a 2km radius of the proposed mast – the last remnants of a promontory fort (HER 35019).

6.9 Roman

- 6.9.1 There are no designated Roman sites within a 5km radius of the proposed mast.
- 6.9.2 Undesignated Roman sites within a 2km radius of the proposed mast consist entirely of find spots and include sherds of Roman pottery from Sheep Island (HER 7413) and six Roman coins from various locations (see PAS list).

6.10 Early Medieval

- 6.10.1 There is one designated early medieval site within a 5km radius of the proposed mast: West Angle Bay settlement and cemetery (PE554). This lies 2.3km from the nearest proposed mast.
- 6.10.2 There is just one Early Medieval undesignated site (HER 3066) within a 2km radius of the proposed mast and this is a postulated site, rather than one with hard archaeological evidence.

6.11 Medieval

- 6.11.1 There are six designated medieval sites within a 5km radius of the proposed mast. Four are both scheduled monuments and listed buildings. Three lie within a 2km radius of the proposed mast: Angle Dovecote (PE067, 5922), The Tower (PE068, 5923) and Angle Castle (PE069).
- 6.11.2 Medieval undesignated sites within a 2km radius of the proposed mast include a possible tower/castle at Sheep Island/Castles Bay (HER 3064), a possible cropmark site (HER 3095) and a holy well (HER 7597).

6.12 Post-Medieval

- 6.12.1 There are 30 designated post-medieval sites within a 5km radius of the proposed mast. Five are scheduled monuments as well as listed buildings. These include several of the 'Haven Forts' – gun forts constructed in the mid/late-19th century and continued in use well into the 20th century. The nearest one is Chapel Bay Fort (PE333) 2.2km from the proposed mast. An earlier gun fort is East Blockhouse (PE398), constructed in the 16th century, now ruinous and perched on the cliff edge, 2.9km from the proposed mast. The remaining designated sites comprise listed buildings; mostly dwellings in Angle village approximately 1.5km from the proposed mast. An unusual site is a seaweed drying hut (listed building 16583) on the edge of Freshwater West beach, 2.8km from the proposed mast.
- 6.12.2 Undesignated historic assets of post-medieval date are numerous and varied and include domestic, industrial and agricultural buildings, quarries, sea defences, ponds, wrecks and gun batteries.

6.13 Modern

- 6.13.1 The landscape of the Angle Peninsula experienced enormous change during the 20th century as a result of intense militarisation. Several sites of this period of militarisation are of sufficient importance to be designated. They include: Gravel Bay anti-aircraft battery (PE494), Linney Tobruk shelters (PE534), cottages (listed buildings 17163-4) built to serve Chapel Bay Fort and a war memorial (listed building 17162).
- 6.13.2 Military camps and facilities were constructed on the Angle Peninsula during the First World War and these were reused during the Second World War. However, the construction of Angle Airfield during the Second World War resulted in massive landscape changes. After the war the airfield was decommissioned, most buildings demolished and runways scraped up. The large number of sites recorded on the HER and NMR are of these military buildings and installations that have been removed from the landscape; although a few survive. The military still maintain a presence at the far west of the peninsula.

7 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 7.1 No archaeological investigations have been carried out within the immediate area of the proposed meteorological mast.
- 7.2 Within the surrounding area four pieces of archaeological work have previously been carried out but they all lie over 1.5km away from the development site.
- 7.3 These pieces of archaeological work include excavations, evaluation excavations and watching briefs. Building surveys and desk-top assessments are not included unless they add to the known archaeology.
- HER 37128 Angle Dovecote excavation
Small-scale excavation in the dovecote in 1999.
 - HER 56955. West Angle Bay early medieval cemetery and settlement excavation
Geophysical survey was followed by small-scale excavation in 2005-06. A settlement dating to the 6th-7th century AD was succeeded by a cemetery. The cemetery was in use from the 7th century to the 12th century.
 - HER 100380 No 49 Angle watching brief
Small-scale watching brief undertaken during construction of an extension to a house.
 - HER 100752 East Blockhouse excavation
Small-scale excavation in 2011 investigated this 16th century structure. Unfortunately archaeological deposits had been removed during the Second World War.
- 7.4 References:
- Crane P, 2012. East Blockhouse, Angle: archaeological excavation July 2011, Dyfed Archaeological Trust unpublished report.
- Groom P, Schlee D, Hughes G, Crane P, Ludlow N and Murphy K, 2011. Two early medieval cemeteries in Pembrokeshire: Brownslade Barrow and West Angle Bay, *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 160, 133-203.

Meek J, 2010, No 49 Angle, Pembrokeshire, SM 8614 0301; archaeological watching brief, Dyfed Archaeological Trust unpublished report.

Ludlow N 1999. Angle Dovecote, Pembs. Archaeological excavation March 1999, Cambria Archaeology unpublished report.

8 HISTORIC MAPPING, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY and LiDAR

8.1 Historic Mapping

- 8.1.1 The Angle Parish tithe map of 1842 (Figure 10) shows the area surrounding the proposed mast divided into agricultural fields. The accompanying apportionment lists the land use of this field as 'Pasture' and its name as 'East Pickart'. The field was part of Hubberton Farm situated to the north.
- 8.1.3 The first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (Figure 11) published in 1875 shows little change in the arrangement of fields to that of the tithe map, and the 2nd edition (Figure 12) published in 1908 shows no change either.
- 8.1.4 By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map published in 1952 the extent of Angle Airfield can be seen. (Figure 13) The creation of the airfield has removed all the field boundaries within the limits of its area. The proposed position for the mast lies at the eastern end of the airfield.
- 8.1.5 A detailed site plan is available for Angle Airfield (Figure 14) and plotting the proposed position of the mast shows it situated at the eastern end of a runway amongst a group of earth banked hard standings built to shelter fighter aircraft.

8.2 Aerial Photography

- 8.2.1 Modern aerial photography (Figures 15 and 16) shows Angle Airfield in 1946 and 1955 respectively and compliments the MoD site plan shown in Figure 14. In the aerial photographs the runways and earth banked hard standings that appear as white semi-circular shapes, built to shelter fighter aircraft can be clearly seen. It is also apparent how much landscaping was carried out during the construction of the airfield, removing any vestige of former field boundaries.

8.3 LiDAR

- 8.3.1 Online LiDAR mapping was examined via the Lle website. The resolution is quite poor at 2m, and shows no evidence of any discernible features within the development site.

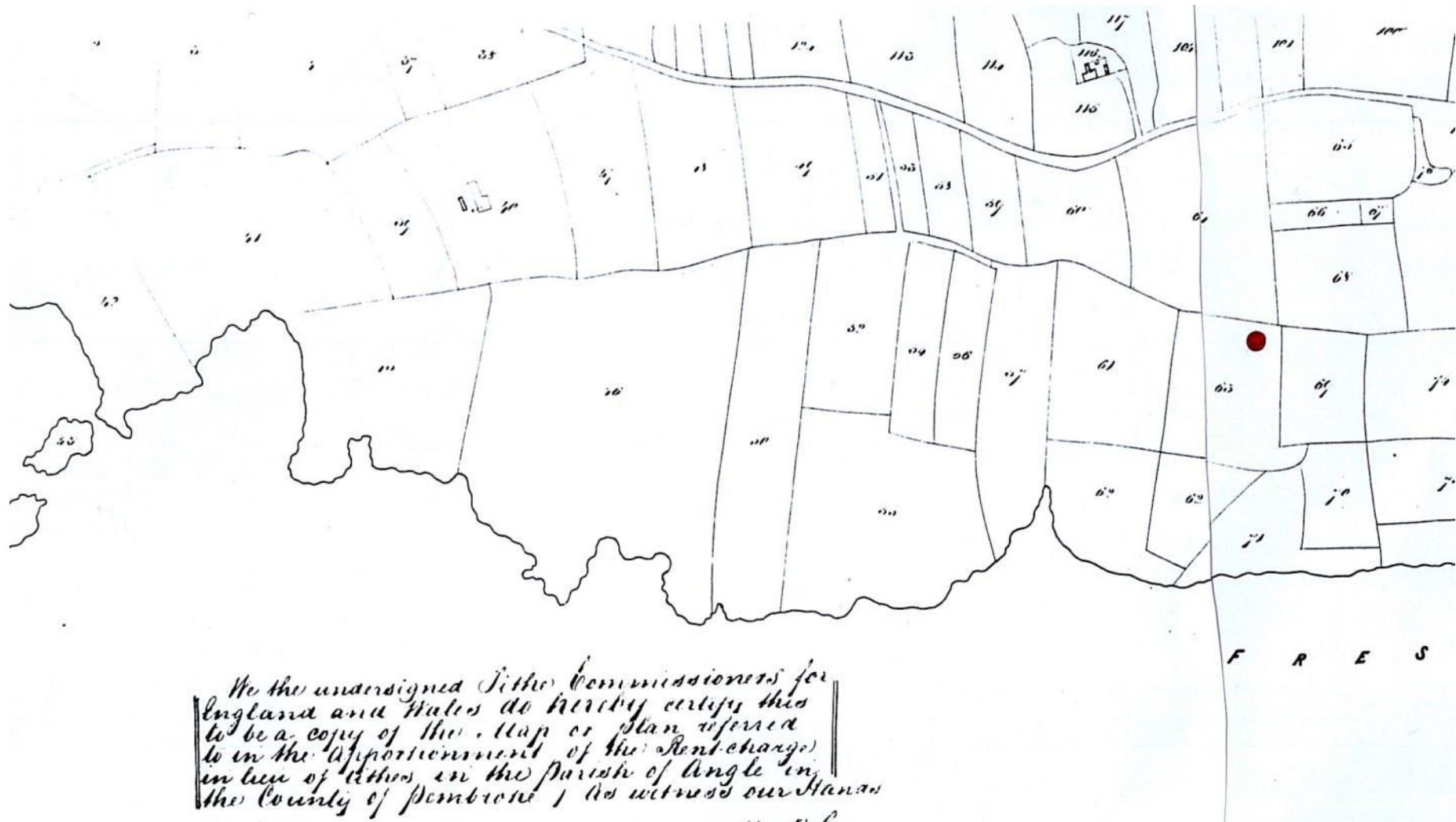


Figure 10: Extract of the 1842 Angle Parish tithe map. The approximate position of the development site is marked with a red circle.

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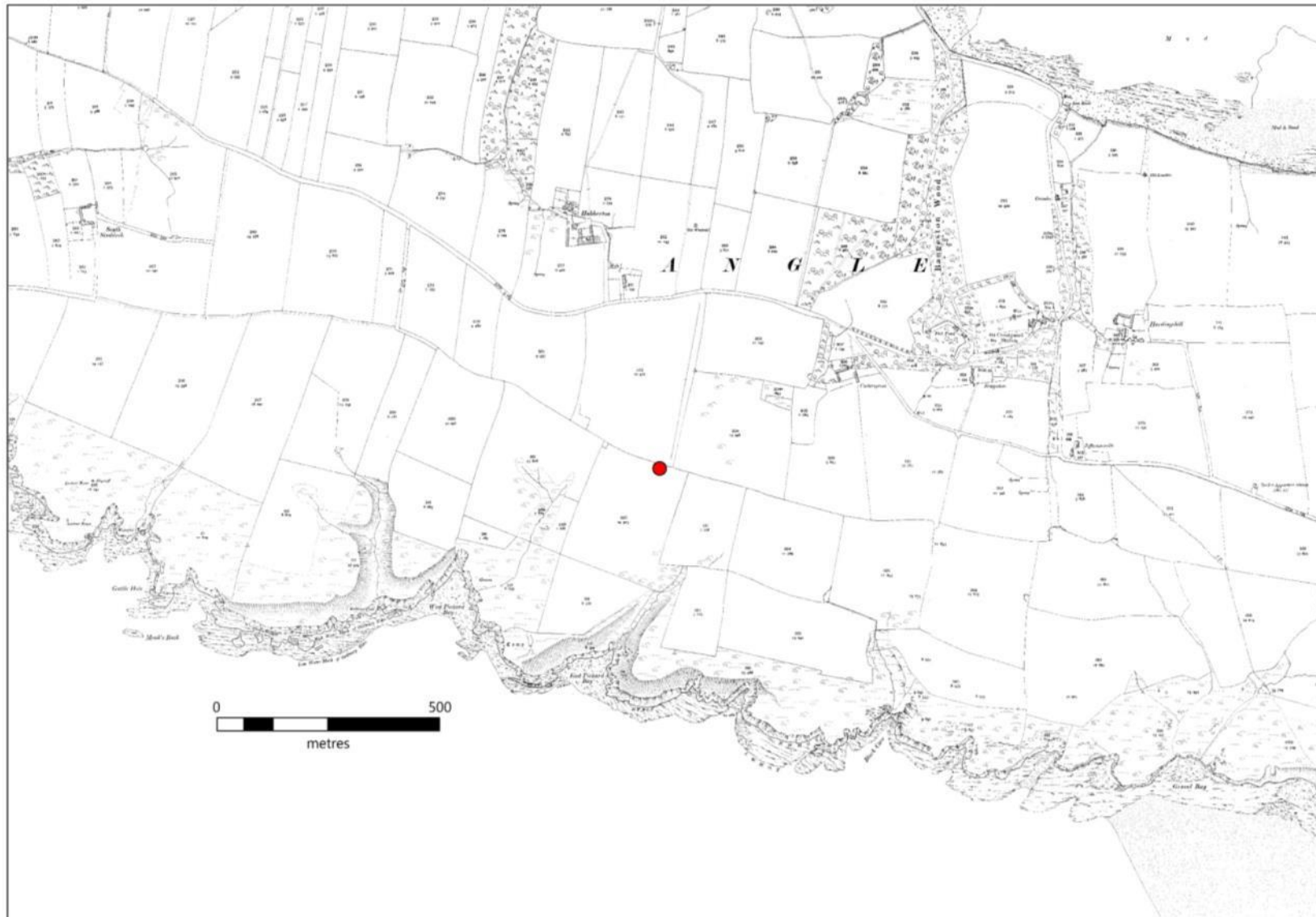


Figure 12: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25" map published in 1908, showing the position of the development site (red circle).

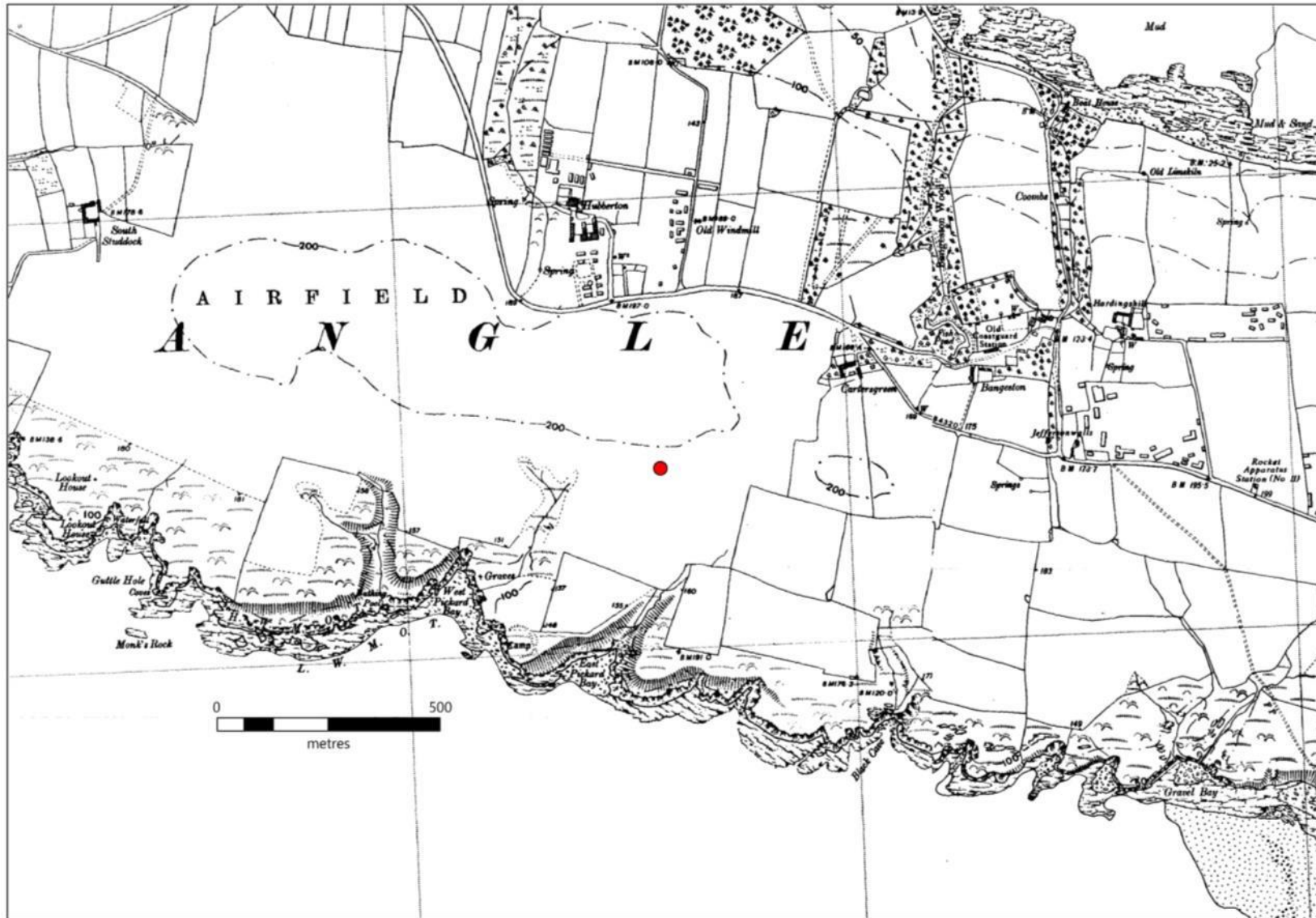


Figure 13: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 6" map published in 1952, showing the position of the development site (red circle).

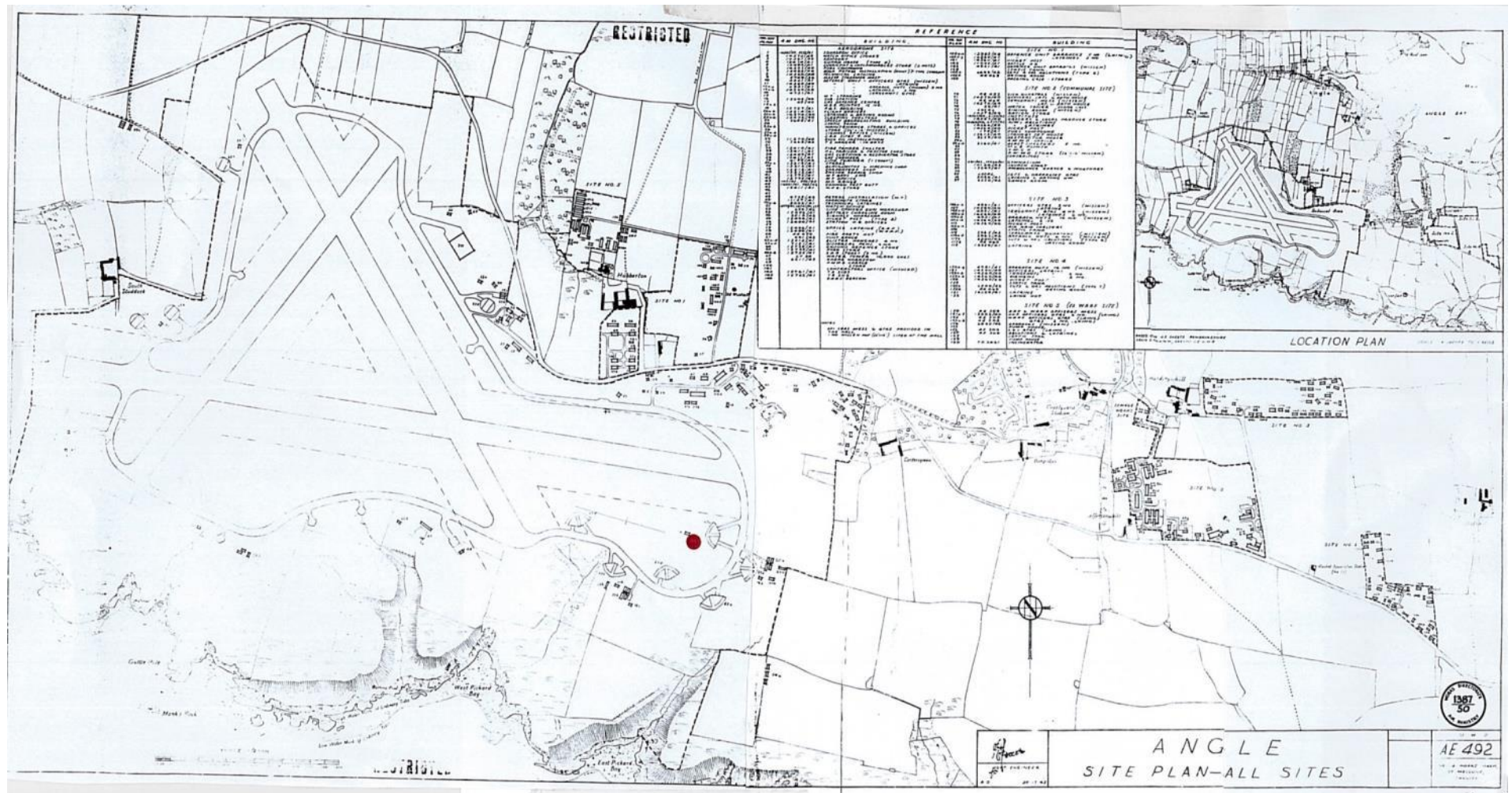


Figure 14: The Ministry of Defence site plan of Angle Airfield published in 1943 (MoD AE492 1943), showing the position of the development site (red circle).



Figure 15: A 1946 aerial photograph showing the position of the development site (red circle) within Angle Airfield (CPE_UK_1774 3003).



Figure 16: A 1955 aerial photograph showing the position of the development site (red circle) within Angle Airfield (Meridian Airmaps 180_200 25493_1955).

9 SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

- 9.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 20th June 2020. The visit comprised a walkover of the development site and the surrounding neighbourhood.
- 9.2 The aim of this visit was to assess the character of any known and previously unrecorded features of archaeological potential within the development area and to evaluate the inter-visibility (or lack thereof) between surrounding historic assets and the development site.
- 9.3 Photographs were taken using a DSLR camera and field observations were recorded in note form. Currently the development site is located in a large arable field (Photographs 8 and 9).
- 9.4 No previously unrecorded earthwork features or other indications of archaeological remains within or in near vicinity of the development site were identified during the walkover survey.



Photograph 8: View north towards approximate position of proposed mast.



Photograph 9: View south towards approximate position of proposed mast shown by figure in background.

10 INDICATIVE LONG RANGE VIEWS OF THE PROPOSED MAST

(Prepared by WYG Environment Planning Transport Limited 09/07/2020)

- 10.1 WYG have produced a number of indicative long-range views from designated historic assets (Figure 17).
- 10.2 The mast appears most prominently when viewed from the scheduled monument of West Pickard Camp (Photograph 12) that lies 0.4km to the south.
- 10.3 From the scheduled monument of Sheep Island (Photographs 10) and the Grade II listed War Memorial and Seaweed Drying Hut (Photographs 14 and 16 respectively) the visualisations show that there would be intervisibility between the mast and these historic assets. The views, however, would be distant.



Figure 17: Locations of indicative long range views (WYG 09/07/2020).

Onshore Meteorological Mast, Angle, Pembrokeshire: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



Photograph 10: Visualisation looking east of proposed mast from Sheep Island (PE411).

Onshore Meteorological Mast, Angle, Pembrokeshire: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



Photograph 11: Baseline photograph looking north from West Pickard Camp (PE167).

Onshore Meteorological Mast, Angle, Pembrokeshire: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



Type 4 Visualisation: Photomontage

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

Viewpoint information:
OS reference: E186400 A201045
Ground level: 48.2m AOD
Direction of view: 15°
Distance to site: 0.4km

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Vertical field of view: 39.6°
Enlargement factor: 95%
Principal distance: 812.5mm
Paper size: B40 x 297mm (extended A3)

Correct printed image size: 820 x 367mm
Camera: EOS 5D Mk III
Lens: 50mm (Canon EF 50mm 1:1.8)
Camera height: 1.5m AGL
Date and time: 24/06/20 16:55

Onshore Met Mast
Angle, Pembrokeshire
Viewpoint 02: Wales Coast Path to the south of
the site

Project no. A117868

July 2020

LA11-6



Photograph 12: Visualisation of proposed mast from West Pickard Camp (PE167).

Onshore Meteorological Mast, Angle, Pembrokeshire: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



Photograph 13: Baseline photograph looking west from Grade II listed War Memorial (LB17162).

Onshore Meteorological Mast, Angle, Pembrokeshire: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



Type 4 Visualisation: Photomontage

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

Viewpoint information:
 OS reference: E188358 N200732
 Ground level: 57.9m AOD
 Direction of view: 295°
 Distance to site: 1.50km
 Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
 Vertical field of view: 27°
 Enlargement factor: 96%
 Principal distance: 812.5mm
 Paper size: B40 x 297mm (extended A3)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 250mm
 Camera: EOS 5D Mk. III
 Lens: 50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.8)
 Camera height: 1.5m AGL
 Date and time: 24/06/20 17:53

Onshore Met Mast
 Angle, Pembrokeshire
 Project no. A117868
 Viewpoint 03: War memorial, B4319 road

July 2020
 LA.11-9
 Blue Fern Valerik



Photograph 14: Visualisation of proposed mast from Grade II listed War Memorial (LB17162) and in the foreground the scheduled monument of Gravel Bay Anti-Aircraft Battery (PE494).

Onshore Meteorological Mast, Angle, Pembrokeshire: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



Baseline Photograph

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

Viewpoint information:
OS reference: 1188539 N199401
Ground level: 14.4m AOD
Direction of view: 310°
Distance to site: 2.82km

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Vertical field of view: 27°
Enlargement factor: 96%
Principal distance: 812.5mm
Paper size: B40 x 297mm (extended A3)

Correct printed image size: 820 x 250mm
Camera: EOS 5D Mk III
Lens: 50mm (Canon EF 50mm f/1.8)
Camera height: 1.5m AGL
Date and time: 24/06/20 18:16

Onshore Met Mast
Angle, Pembrokeshire

Project no. A317868

July 2020

Viewpoint 04: South of Freshwater West Beach

LA.11-11



Photograph 15: Baseline Photograph looking south from Grade II listed Seaweed Drying Hut (LB16583).

Onshore Meteorological Mast, Angle, Pembrokeshire: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



Photograph 16: Visualisation of proposed mast from Grade II listed Seaweed Drying Hut (LB16583).

11 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

Archaeological Potential	Definition
High	Known archaeological remains of the period within the site area, or an abundance of remains of the period within the near vicinity
Medium	A number of archaeological remains of the period are present in the vicinity or wider area, and/or the topography or location of the site would be typical for remains of that period
Low	Few sites of a specific period are known in the wider area, or where the topography of the site is unlikely to contain remains of that period. Or where no archaeological records of a certain period are present, but the location of the site is one that would be considered suitable or typical for remains of that period to exist
Negligible	Where there is no evidence for archaeological remains of a certain period to be present and the location/topography is most unlikely to contain remains of that period, or where a site area has already been totally disturbed

Table 4: Site potential definitions

Site Importance (SI)	Definition of Site Category
High	Features of national importance - Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings Grade I and II*, well preserved historic landscapes, registered parks and gardens and historic battlefields
Medium	Non-scheduled sites of regional or county importance. Listed Buildings Grade II, reasonably preserved historic landscapes
Medium / Low	Features of district or local importance but generally common features at a national or regional level
Low	Minor sites or sites so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade
Uncertain	Features about which insufficient is known to attribute them to a higher rank, or which cannot be sufficiently accurately located to justify their consideration
Negligible	Where a site area has already been totally disturbed by previous development or natural processes

Table 5: Site importance definitions

Significance	Criteria
Major Beneficial	The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing visual intrusion, such that the integrity, understanding and sense of place of a highly valued area, a group of sites, structures or features of national or regional significance is re-established
Moderate Beneficial	The proposals would enhance existing historic landscape / townscape character through beneficial landscaping/mitigation and good design <i>or</i> remove discordant elements of the landscape to enhance the setting of national or regional significant buildings or monuments
Minor Beneficial	The proposals restore or enhance the form, scale, pattern or sense of place of the heritage resource through good design and mitigation <i>or</i> remove or mitigate visual intrusion (or other indirect impacts) into the context of locally or regionally significant heritage features, such that appreciation and understanding of them is improved
Negligible	The proposals do not result in severance or loss of integrity, context or understanding within a Historic landscape <i>or</i> maintain existing historic character in a landscape/townscape
Minor Adverse	The proposals have a detrimental impact on the context of regionally or locally significant assets, such that their integrity is compromised and appreciation and understanding of them is diminished <i>or</i> would not fit well with the form, scale, pattern and character of a historic landscape/townscape/area
Moderate Adverse	The proposals would be out of scale with, or at odds with the scale, pattern or form of the heritage resource <i>or</i> be intrusive in the setting (context), and will adversely affect the appreciation and understanding of the characteristic heritage resource
Major Adverse	The proposals would compromise the wider setting of multiple nationally or regionally significant heritage assets, such that the cumulative impact would seriously compromise the integrity of a related group or historic landscape/townscape <i>or</i> be highly intrusive and would seriously damage the setting of the heritage resource, such that its context is seriously compromised and can no longer be appreciated or understood <i>or</i> be strongly at variance with the form, scale and pattern of a historic landscape/townscape

Table 6: Visual /Setting impact scale of impact (based on TAG 3.3.9).

11.1 Potential

11.1.1 No previously recorded archaeological sites lie within the development site. An examination of various archive sources outlined within the assessment has not identified any specific historic assets within the development site. The recent history of the area appears to have been one of enclosed farmland, until the construction of Angle Airfield in 1941.

11.1.2 Due to the impact of the extensive landscaping carried out during the construction of Angle Airfield in 1941 and its subsequent demolition, there is considered to be **negligible potential** for archaeological remains of any period to survive in the general area of the proposed mast, any surviving archaeological remains would be of **negligible importance**.

12 PREVIOUS IMPACTS TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE AND FURTHER PREDICTED IMPACTS ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

12.1 Previous Impacts to Development Site

12.1.1 The development site lies in an area heavily landscaped during the construction of Angle Airfield in 1941. In addition to this the decommissioning of the airfield and its subsequent demolition, construction of new field boundaries and return to agricultural land, will have destroyed any below ground archaeological remains that may once have existed in this area.

12.2 Potential Direct Impacts from the Proposed Development

12.2.1 No known recorded historic assets, designated or undesignated, are recorded within the area of the development site.

12.2.2 Due to the previous disturbance in the area of the development site it is considered that there is very little potential for surviving archaeological remains to survive within the area and therefore it is very unlikely that the proposed development has potential to directly impact upon the archaeological resource.

13.3 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Features

13.3.1 The definition of setting, how it contributes to the significance of a historic asset, and why it is important are outlined in *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Welsh Government 2017a; available online) as follows:

The setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset.

- Factors that may affect the setting of a historic asset include:
- The significance of the asset and the contribution the setting makes to that significance;
- the prominence of the historic asset;
- the expected lifespan of the proposed development;
- the extent of tree cover and its likely longevity;
- non-visual factors affecting the setting of the historic asset such as noise;
- inter-visibility with other historic or natural features;
- tranquillity; and

- noise or light or other polluting development though it may have little visual impact.

13.3.2 Table 6 outlines the criteria for the assessment of impacts to the settings of heritage assets. It is based on The Department for Transport 'Transport Analysis Guidance' (TAG) section 3.3.9 'The Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective' of June 2003 (Updated 2009) with additional information based on professional judgement.

Scheduled Monuments

13.3.3 Of the twenty-one scheduled monuments within the 5km search area three have clear intervisibility with the proposed mast. They include West Pickard Camp (PE167), Sheep Island (PE411) and Gravel Bay anti-aircraft battery (PE494). Due to local topography the remaining monuments would have little or no intervisibility with the proposed mast.

13.3.4 Photographs depicting views towards the proposed mast from the following designated historic assets have been prepared by WYG (Photographs 8-15).

West Pickard Camp (PE167) and Sheep Island (PE411)

13.3.5 The present setting of West Pickard Camp (PE167) and Sheep Island (PE411) are very similar; as they are cliff-top enclosures defined on their landward sides by traces of the defensive rampart and ditch. The earthworks are visible and distinct, and probably have survived as they do not form part of current field enclosures, and sit on marginal land. The only access is via the Pembrokeshire Coastal Path and they are both best appreciated when looking towards the earthworks from the path, or appreciating their coastal position when standing within the earthworks.

13.3.6 In terms of their visual setting, due to the nature of the surrounding hedgerows and the relatively gentle undulating nature of the landscape, there are few identifiable significant viewpoints of these monuments. Views from the monument generally extend southwest to the sea and elsewhere to the surrounding relatively flat landscape of agricultural fields. The sites are not visible from the nearest settlement of Angle.

13.3.7 Elements of the original setting of the monuments are difficult to determine, in part due to uncertainty over the function of such a monument, and the lack of any positively identified associated archaeological features beyond the earthwork remains. The sites were presumably part of a managed landscape, and potentially had associated agricultural land and enclosures surrounding them, but no trace of these are currently identifiable or survive after the major landscaping of the area in the 20th century.

13.3.8 The main elements of the setting of both coastal promontory forts may, therefore, be summarised as their direct association with their coastal position, and the surrounding agricultural land.

13.3.9 Photograph 11 shows the view of the proposed mast from West Pickard Camp. The mast would lie 0.4km from the scheduled monument and would be clearly visible when standing at the monument and looking north. However, most people's view into the monument would be from the coastal path from where the monument would be accessed. These views would not be greatly impacted upon, as for the most part the mast would not be visible. From the monument views to the north and north-east would be clearly impacted upon by the presence of the mast but views to

the south, south-east, south-west, west and north-west would not be impacted upon by the proposed mast.

- 13.3.10 Overall the impact of the construction of the mast on the setting of West Pickard Camp (PE167), an asset of high importance, is considered **moderate adverse**.

- 13.3.11 The scheduled monument of Sheep Island lies at a greater distance at 2.0km from the proposed mast and Photograph 9 suggests how the mast might appear; looking east from the monument. The impact of the mast is reduced by the greater distance between the monument and the mast. The monument is probably more often appreciated not by looking landwards from the monument but by looking towards the defensive banks and out to sea, particularly from the coastal path. These views would not be greatly impacted upon by the construction of the mast.

- 13.3.12 Overall the impact of the construction of the mast on the setting of Sheep Island (PE411), an asset of high importance, is considered **minor adverse**.

Gravel bay anti-aircraft battery (PE494)

- 13.3.13 The monument comprises the remains of a World War II heavy anti-aircraft gun battery, situated in enclosed coastal pasture overlooking Freshwater West beach and Gravel Bay to the south. The anti-aircraft battery was positioned to enable it to locate and fire at approaching enemy aircraft. It is a relic of the militarisation of the Angle Peninsula during World War II and has survived complete demolition.

- 13.3.14 In terms of its visual setting, due to its low lying nature, the surrounding hedgerows and the relatively flat surrounding landscape there are few identifiable significant viewpoints of this monument. Views from the monument generally extend west across agricultural land, southwest to the sea and south to Freshwater West Bay. It is not visible from the nearby coast road and there is no public access to the site.

- 13.3.15 Photograph 13 suggests the view west towards the proposed mast from this monument, 1.7km away and the nearby listed war memorial. The main elements of the setting of the anti-aircraft battery may be summarised as its direct association with its coastal position, and the proposed mast does not impact on this setting relationship in a major way.

- 13.3.16 Overall the impact of the construction of the mast on the setting of Gravel bay anti-aircraft battery (PE494), an asset of high importance, is considered **minor adverse**.

Listed Buildings

- 13.3.17 Of the 30 listed buildings within the 5km search area this assessment considers that three monuments have evident inter-visibility with the proposed mast.

- 13.3.18 The nearest listed building is the Grade II* (Ref No LB5926) former windmill that was adapted as a machine gun post in World War II. This historic asset lies just over 0.5km from the development site.

- 13.3.19 This listed building is situated at a slightly lower height above sea level than the development site but it is probable that at just over 0.5km from the development site, the upper part of the mast will be visible from this structure.

13.3.20 Overall the impact of the development on the setting of the former windmill (LB5926), an asset of high importance, is considered **minor adverse**.

13.3.21 Of the remaining listed buildings within the search area the Grade II listed war memorial (LB17162) located at the northern end of Freshwater West at 1.9km from the development mast will have distant views of the proposed mast, as will the Grade II Seaweed drying hut (LB16583) located 2.8km to the southeast.

13.3.22 Photographs 13 and 15 suggest what the views of the proposed mast will be from the war memorial and the seaweed drying hut respectively. Though the mast will be visible from these two listed buildings, it is at such a distance that the overall impact of the proposed development on the setting of both monuments is considered **minor adverse**.

Registered Historic Landscape

13.3.23 The development site lies outside and to the south of the very large Milford Haven Waterway Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (D) 3). It is classified as 'Outstanding' on the Register of Historic Landscapes.

13.3.24 Overall the impact of the construction of the mast on the setting of the Milford Haven Waterway Registered Historic Landscape is considered **negligible**.

Conservation Area

13.3.25 The proposed mast does not lie within a conservation area but would lie approximately 1km south of the boundary of the Angle Conservation Area that comprises the historic core of Angle. Due to local topography it is suggested that very little of the proposed mast would be visible from the village of Angle and therefore the overall impact of the construction of the mast on the setting of this conservation area would be **negligible**.

13.4 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Undesignated Features

13.4.1 The majority of undesignated historic assets within a 2km search radius of the development site are post-medieval or modern in date, and are a reflection of the enormous change during the 20th century as a result of intense militarisation. Although a few survive, the large number of military buildings and installations recorded on the HER and NMR have been removed from the landscape, and the land returned to agricultural use.

13.4.2 Overall the impact of the construction of the mast on the setting of undesignated historic assets within a 2km radius of the development site is considered **negligible**.

14 CONCLUSIONS

- 14.1 This Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment has shown that the proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological and historical significance, but an area that has been significantly altered during the militarisation of the peninsula particularly during the 1940s.
- 14.2 The development site lies within farmland reclaimed from the World War 2 Angle airfield that comprised runways, buildings and below ground structures. There has been a cumulative impact on the landscape surrounding the development site from the construction of the airfield, its demolition and eventual return to agricultural land. These developments will have exposed, damaged or destroyed any archaeological remains that may have been present
- 14.3 There are no known historic assets recorded within the development site and there have been no archaeological investigations within the immediate area of the development site.
- 14.4 Therefore, there is negligible potential for archaeological remains to survive within the development area of the proposed mast, and there are no direct impacts from the development on any known historic assets.
- 14.5 This assessment has concentrated on the indirect impacts of the proposed mast on the setting of the designated and undesignated historic assets within the surrounding landscape.
- 14.6 The proposed meteorological mast will have a maximum height of 120m and the guys will extend to a maximum radius of 35m from the mast. The mast will comprise a single narrow structure attached to the ground by metal guys. It is intended that the mast will be operational for a maximum of 3 years.
- 14.7 Overall the impact of the construction of the mast on the setting of undesignated historic assets within a 2km radius of the development site is considered **negligible**.
- 14.8 Due to the short distance between the proposed mast and the designated scheduled monument of West Pickard Camp (PE167) that lies only 0.4km to the south of the development site, and the height of the mast, this assessment recommends that there will be a **moderate adverse** indirect impact on the setting of this monument. However, the only access to the monument is from the coastal path and visitors approaching the earthworks of the monument will have unhindered views of the site.
- 14.9 The scheduled monuments of Sheep Island (PE411) and Gravel Bay anti-aircraft battery (PE494) lie at a greater distance from the proposed mast. This assessment considers that the proposed mast will have a **minor adverse** impact on the setting of these monuments.
- 14.10 Of the 30 listed buildings within the 5km search area this assessment considers that the proposed mast will have a **minor adverse** impact on the setting of three listed buildings; the Grade II* (Ref No LB5926) former windmill, the Grade II listed war memorial (LB17162) and the Grade II Seaweed drying hut (LB16583) located 2.8km to the southeast.
- 14.11 The development site does not lie within a registered historic landscape or a conservation area. Overall the proposed mast would have a **negligible** impact on the setting of the nearest registered historic landscape of Milford Haven Waterway Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (D) 3), an extensive landscape covering the whole of the Milford Haven waterway whose boundary lies some 0.4km north of the mast. The proposed mast

would also have a **negligible** impact on the setting of the conservation area that comprises the historic core of Angle village, some 1km to the north.

- 14.12 The temporary nature of the development means that after a maximum of three years the mast will be removed and this mitigates against the adverse impacts of the development which therefore are also temporary.
- 14.13 No further archaeological work is considered necessary prior to or during the construction of the mast.

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APPENDIX I:

DESCRIPTIONS OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS WITHIN A 5KM RADIUS OF THE DEVELOPMENT SITE (descriptions from Cof Cymru).

PE020, Devil's Quoit burial chamber, Neolithic, SM8865008.

The monument comprises the remains of a chambered tomb, dating to the Neolithic period (c. 4,400 BC - 2,900 BC). Chambered tombs were built and used by local farming communities over long periods of time. There appear to be many regional traditions and variations in shape and construction. A burial chamber in centre of a field formed by a large wedge shaped cap stone which is supported on the east by two large side stones and on the west by a third presumed side stone which lies prostrate on the ground. The stones of the monument are of a reddish-brown conglomerate; the capstone measures 2.75m in length and is 2m wide. The uprights support the capstone 1.6m above the ground level. During 2004 a large stone was disturbed 15m to the north of the monument. The stone was removed from the ground and has been placed against the north eastern side of the burial chamber. The stone is 1.8m in length and is 1m wide at its base tapering at the top. The stone appears to be the same type as the stones forming the burial chamber.

PE067, Angle Dovecote, Medieval, SM86600307 (also listed building 5922).

The monument consists of the remains of a dovecote, dating to the medieval period. A dovecote is a house for doves and pigeons, usually placed at a height above the ground, with openings and provision inside for roosting and breeding. Angle Dovecote is circular and of stone construction with a domed roof which has an uncovered opening in its centre. The roof is mostly grass covered. Most of the resting holes still exist.

PE068, The Tower, Medieval, SM86600299 (also listed building 5923).

The monument comprises the remains of a well-preserved tower, thought to be part of a medieval moated mansion which is situated facing the medieval parish church above the tidal inlet at Angle. The tower is c 4.5m square and has walls with a battered base rising near to original height at 9.1m. There is a round stair tower on one corner with one square side. There are two slit lights on the south and the three sides without the stair tower have corbels which would have supported wall-top machicolations. There is a vaulted undercroft, a first floor entrance and three upper floors, the stairs survive to all floors though above the first they have fallen. The east side of the first has a garedrobe and there are later insertions of hearths to upper floors. The tower formerly stood within the southwest angle of a rectangular enclosure of c 24-32m across with a second similar tower at the opposite angle. A pond was set against its northern side and the remains of a dovecot (scheduled as PE067 Angle Dovecot) still stand c 50m to the north.

PE069, Angle Castle, Medieval, SM86550286, (also listed building 17149).

The monument consists of the remains of a medieval first floor hall. It comprises two storeyed building measuring about 6.1m by 4.5m, with walls 1.0m thick. It is referred to in 1715 as having been an almshouse at that time.

PE167, West Pickard Camp, Iron Age, SM86240103.

The monument comprises the remains of a defended enclosure, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 43). The enclosure is located on a narrow coastal promontory above the sea that marks part of the defensive circuit.

The construction of one or more ramparts placed across the neck of the promontory divide it from the mainland. West Pickard Camp is defended by a single bank which rises 10ft above external ditch and left above interior of camp. Three or 4 weapon pits were dug into the bank during the war.

PE263, Eastington Manor House, Medieval, SM90080253 (also listed building 6954).

The monument comprises the remains of a tower house from the 14th to 15th century. It comprises a vaulted ground floor with a first floor hall reached by added outside stairs on the west. The surviving building shows several phases of construction. The earliest was a hall; the gable end of which now runs out of the west elevation of tower block added afterwards. The tower has a vaulted undercroft originally entered to through a pointed arched door on the west. There is a slot window opening into the southwest corner and quatrefoil light on the south elevation. The first floor room above is entered by a pointed arched doorway now approached by stone steps probably originally of timber with the sockets for the roof of a porch on the exterior. There is a blocked two light trefoil headed window in the north elevation and a blocked single light in the west elevation both of a 14th century date. An inter-mural staircase leads to a battlemented roof. Added to the rear of the building is a smaller wing with a vaulted room at each storey incorporating garderobes. The original slot windows are now blocked and the wing partly obscures the two-light window in the north elevation. The battlemented parapet is continued around this wing and a turret added. This section may be 15th century or later in date. The surviving tower was extensively altered when it was incorporated into a now largely demolished 18th century house for the Meare family. The gable end in the west elevation was refaced and new windows and doors with inserted brick reveals. The ground floor was converted to a brick paved dairy and the stone steps to first floor added. The surviving medieval building was extensively consolidated in 1992.

PE264, West Popton Camp, Iron Age, SM90720379

The monument comprises the remains of a defended enclosure, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 43). The enclosure is located on a narrow coastal promontory above the sea that marks part of the defensive circuit. The construction of one or more ramparts placed across the neck of the promontory divide it from the mainland. West Popton Camp is defended on the west side by double banks and ditches. The outer bank is 12ft and the inner bank is 15ft above its ditch. The interior of the camp is covered with impenetrable bushes. On the east the ground falls steeply.

PE307 South Hook Camp, Iron Age, SM86610627.

The monument comprises the remains of a defended enclosure, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 43). The enclosure is located on a narrow coastal promontory above the sea that marks part of the defensive circuit. The construction of one or more ramparts placed across the neck of the promontory divide it from the mainland. South Hook Camp is strongly defended by a single rampart and rock cut ditch. The ends of the defences have been eroded so that no entrance is now traceable.

PE333, Chapel Bay Fort, Post-medieval/modern, SM85870363 (also listed building 17165).

Late 19th century rectangular (in plan) fort on the edge of the cliff, with a deep revetted ditch on three sides flanked by two polyground caponeres provided with loops for musketry. The open batter was thoroughly remodelled in the 1900s for

heavier guns and remained in service until the end of World War I. It was dismantled and sold in 1932. Magazines are below the battery and two ranges of single story barracks behind.

PE334, Stack Rock Fort, Post-medieval/modern, SM86430494 (also listed building 82592).

The monument comprises a masonry fort built in several phases during 1852-1871 to defend the middle part of Milford Haven and the Royal Naval Dockyard at Pembroke Dock against the threat of French invasion under Napoleon III. Located on a rock islet in mid-channel the first building dates to 1850-2 and is a two storey limestone gun tower, trefoil in plan with an open air flat roof that held three guns. Following a change from smooth-bore to rifled guns and the development of ironclad ships in 1858 the fort was rebuilt between 1859 and 1864. The original tower was encased by a ring of rock-faced limestone and granite gun casemates built from granite piers with iron shields in-between to occupy three-quarters of a circle, the remainder holding a recessed two-storey accommodation block on the north side providing for 4 officers and 152 men with additional guns in casemates. The final armament was 16 ten-inch guns in the casemates and 7 seven-inch guns protecting the north block. By 1874 the ten-inch guns were obsolete as the size of the casemate shield ports prevented the installation of larger guns and this armament then remained in position until dismantled in 1922, the fort having been abandoned after 1918. The building is also Grade II* listed.

PE337, South Hook Fort, Post-medieval/modern, SM87030547 (also listed building 82593).

The monument comprises a fort built 1859-1865 to defend the inner part of Milford Haven against the threat of French invasion under Napoleon III. Located on broad promontory on the north side of the Haven it consists of two widely separated parts, a battery for 20 guns overlooking the Haven and a D-plan defensible barracks on higher ground to the north. The battery was built 1859-61, the barracks, dated 1863, were not completed until 1865. The barrack block providing quarters for 180 officers and men comprises a two storey broad, curved rock-faced limestone building the inner wall of which is fronted by a 15-bay arcade fronting fireproof vaults. The ends of the block project as bastions to cover a linking rear cross range which held a hospital and other facilities. The main entrance located on the north has flaring protective walls that run out each side to a surrounding defensible ditch crossed by a drawbridge. Opposite the entrance the embankment is stone faced in a zigzag of six faces which contain musketry galleries. The battery is in two parts linked by a covered way, it was armed in 1867-71 with 20 nine-inch and seven-inch rifled muzzle loading guns. The west battery was altered in the 1890s to take a 9.2 inch breech-loading gun and three twelve-pounder guns, the east battery was then abandoned, the west battery was disarmed in the 1930s. Within the scheduled area there are other small batteries and military structures dating from 1904-1918 and 1940-1945. The barrack block building is also Grade II* listed.

PE338, Fort Hubberston, Post-medieval/modern, SM89030546 (also listed building 12920 and 12921).

The monument comprises a fort built between 1863 and 1865 to defend the inner part of Milford Haven against the threat of French invasion under Napoleon III. Located on the headland on the east side of Gelliswick Bay it was intended for a battery of 12 heavy guns plus 7 others nearby, the total was later increased to 28 guns in all. The fort is composed of two linked elements separated by open ground but within encircling walls. At the north angle is a defensible barrack that

accommodated 250 men. The building is parabola-shaped to the north east facing out over deep defensible ditch. At the rear a southwest facing cross-building defines a triangular-shaped court. The ends of the parabola project beyond the cross range to provide covering angle bastions. An outer wall, with an entrance on the north, runs down to the second building at the south west angle, the battery. This has a massive low-set curved façade with bull-nosed cornice and a heavy parapet set into which are 12 sea-facing granite-framed gun-openings. Further fortifications to the east link back to the south east corner of the barracks.

PE398, East Blockhouse, Post-medieval, SM84110277.

The monument consists of the remains of a blockhouse, a small isolated fort intended to serve as a strongpoint, dating to the medieval period and erected as part of the Haven defences. The remains lie on a promontory, covered with short grass and gradually will undoubtedly crumble into the sea. Of the eastern blockhouse, three walls of a stone built rectangular structure remain, with a filled in doorway. The walls stand to a height of c. 12 ft. The fourth wall has presumably fallen into the sea.

Note: the above scheduled monument is incorrect. Construction on East Blockhouse started soon after 1539 and is thus not medieval in date.

PE411, Sheep Island promontory fort, Iron Age, SM84510179.

The monument comprises the remains of a defended enclosure, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 43). The enclosure is located on a narrow coastal promontory above the sea that marks part of the defensive circuit. The construction of one or more ramparts placed across the neck of the promontory divide it from the mainland. This is a very irregularly shaped promontory composed of Sheep Island and another knoll connected by a slight ridge to the mainland. The promontory is defended by two banks and ditches which lie on the mainland, and probably a third interior bank on the central knoll. The defenses are in good condition, apart from a small army installation now derelict which lies on the outer rampart. The footpath crosses the outer rampart at, and this is causing slight erosion and a small quarry scoop lies on the middle rampart.

PE416, Great Castle Head promontory fort, Iron Age, SM84810603

The monument comprises a well-preserved coastal promontory fort, probably dating from the Iron Age period (800 BC - 74 AD). It is located at the S end of a headland, which projects S into Milford Haven. The fort is defended by steep natural cliffs on the E, S and W sides. The N side of the fort is defended by a single E-W aligned bank and ditch that runs across the neck of the headland. The bank measures 150m in length and is well preserved, except for a gap on the W side where the access road has cut through. The bank ends abruptly on the E side some way short of the edge and may have been disturbed here, although this may be the site of the entrance. The outer ditch is for the most part invisible. A lighthouse compound is situated towards the W edge of the interior and is excluded from the scheduled area.

PE446, Fort Popton, Post-medieval/modern, SM89330377 (also listed building 17168).

The monument is comprised of buried features and earthworks representing a 19th century fort. Fort Popton was built in the late 1850's and 1860's to strengthen the defences of Milford Haven. Whilst the barrack block is less distinguished than South Hook and Hubberston, the gun emplacements are the

best preserved and most varied. The remains include the main block of eleven casements with six Moncrieff pits above which dominates the western side of the fort. A line of smaller emplacements en barbette form the northern side and the emplacements are linked to the barrack block by curtain walls and an external ditch.

PE467, Crow Back tumulus, Bronze Age, SM88929747.

The monument comprises the remains of a earthen built round barrow, which probably date to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC) and stands on a low limestone promontory. The barrow is circular in shape on plan and has a rounded profile, measuring 11m in diameter and c 1.5m high. The mound is grass covered but traces of an excavation trench of 1880 - which produced a female cist burial and Bronze Age pottery - shows the mound to be made of limestone rubble and beach cobbles.

PE468, Linney Head tumulus, Bronze Age, SM88869695.

The monument comprises the remains of a earthen built round barrow, which probably date to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC) and stands on a limestone plateau on the southern edge of Frainslake Bay. The barrow is circular in shape on plan and has a rounded profile, measuring c 7.5m in diameter and 0.9m high. It is a grassy mound with traces of a limestone kerb, with a flat c 3m diameter.

PE494, Gravel Bay anti-aircraft battery, Modern, SM88230077.

The monument comprises the remains of a World War II heavy anti-aircraft gun battery, situated in enclosed coastal pasture overlooking Freshwater West beach and Gravel Bay to the S. The layout of the Gravel Bay heavy anti-aircraft gun battery followed the standard pattern of the time. The command post lies in the centre of a clover-shaped arrangement of four octagonal gunpits each containing a holdfast (the gun mounting platform) surrounded by reinforced ammunition lockers and a blast wall. All four gunpits also contain two opposing shelters, one for gun maintenance (the limber gunner's shelter) and one for the gun detachment (the tearoom). The command post comprises a rectangular sunken brick and concrete built building, containing roofed plotting, telephone and rest rooms and an open enclosure containing the identification (or spotter's) telescope, the range finder and a predictor (a mechanical computer), the instruments used to accurately locate approaching enemy aircraft. It is likely that the SW-facing orientation of the entrance of the easternmost gunpit was deliberately situated in order to enable the gun to be depressed both for firing out to sea and to act as a beach defence gun. Two smaller gun holdfasts are visible, situated on the S and N sides of the emplacement respectively and probably representing the remains of light anti-aircraft defences.

PE534, Linney Tobruk Shelters, Modern, SM88989733.

The monument comprises the remains of substantial mock-German defences built in 1943 for the British 79th Armoured Division to undertake beach landing and assault exercises in preparation for D-Day. The defences are located in the sand dunes and on low sea cliffs at the W end of Castlemartin Range. They consist of a variety of gun positions located to maximise their fire effect and to blend in with the surrounding terrain, thus providing realistic training simulation conditions. The defences were established as a series of defended areas along the coastal edge and were designed to provide a strong defensive perimeter with interlocking fields of fire against the beach assault from the W. The defences included the construction of many Tobruk 58c machine gun posts, small concrete fortifications that lay completely underground with an exposed neck-like opening flush with the

ground. The monument is a rare surviving example of a Second World War defended area associated with beach landing and assault exercises. The Tobruk shelters were only built at Castlemartin and are a unique survival in the United Kingdom. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance and illustrate our knowledge of military training techniques and facilities. The monument forms an important element within the wider regional military context and the site itself may be expected to contain archaeological information in regard to building techniques and functional detail. It is well preserved and possesses important group value. The nine areas to be scheduled comprise the remains described and areas around within which related evidence may be expected to survive. Area 'A', incorporating Item A, is rectangular and measures 40m N-S by 25m transversely. It is centred on NGR SR 8917 9757. Area 'B', incorporating Item B, is an irregular polygon and measures 30m E-W by 20m transversely. It is centred on NGR SR 8906 9759. Areas 'C', 'D' and 'E' incorporating Items C, D and E respectively are circular and measure 25m in diameter. They are centred on NGR SR 8890 9749, NGR SR 8886 9747 and NGR SR 8894 9731 respectively. Area 'F', incorporating Item F, is circular and measures 30m in diameter. It is centred on NGR SR 8929 9721. Areas 'G', 'H' and 'I' incorporating Items G, H and I respectively are circular and measure 25m in diameter. They are centred on NGR SR 8878 9707, NGR SR 8876 9701 and NGR SR 8871 9700 respectively.

PE554, West Angle Bay early medieval settlement, SM85180303.

The monument comprises the remains of a well-preserved cemetery, which dates to the early Medieval period (sixth to tenth centuries AD). It consists of two parts, both located in improved pasture on the cliff top overlooking West Angle Bay to the N. Item A contains a faint, oval earthwork, 30m E-W and 25m N-S. Excavation showed that this formed a stone boundary around an area of tightly packed graves. This is sited within a larger rectangular ditched enclosure that survives as a below-ground feature. Sample excavations clarified the nature of this enclosure, and its full extent has been identified by geophysical survey. This survey has informed the definition of the scheduled area. The enclosure now measures 50m N-S, although the north edge has been truncated by the coastline. It is 120m E-W, interrupted by a field boundary which runs through it. In the NW corner of the enclosure, a small group of cist graves are eroding from the cliff-face. Item B is 80m W of Item A and consists of a narrow spit of land protruding into the sea. Further burials are eroding from the cliff-edge, but coastal erosion has made the area largely inaccessible. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early Medieval burial and funerary practises. The site is important within an early Medieval context, and forms one of a group of coastal cist cemeteries in west Wales. Excavation has demonstrated good archaeological survival and, unusually, the survival of human skeletal evidence. The site retains excellent archaeological potential for evidence pertaining to the layout and development of early Medieval burial grounds. The areas to be scheduled comprise the remains described and areas around which related evidence may be expected to survive. Area 'A', incorporating Item A, is rectangular and measures 190m E-W by 110m transversely. It is centred on NGR SM 8518 0303. Area 'B', incorporating Item B, is an irregular area that measures 30m E-W by 10m N-S. It is centred on NGR SM 8501 0313.

APPENDIX II

DESCRIPTIONS OF LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN A 5KM RADIUS OF THE DEVELOPMENT SITE (descriptions from Cof Cymru)

LB5921, St Mary's Church, Medieval/post-medieval, SM86630290, Grade II.

The tower has a pointed vault at 1st floor level which opens into the nave. Domed and tiled tower roof with corbelled and crenellated parapet. Stairs turret at SW corner with a slight projection at each face. The entrance to the stairs from within the tower is about 1.4 m below the present floor level. The W window in the tower at ground storey is of late mediaeval type with an irregular hood mould and cinquefoil light heads, much restored. There is a blocked W door opening beneath. Belfry openings with stone louvres. The church was rebuilt in Early English and Decorated styles. The external masonry is generally in uncoursed ashlar, but the N elevation is in a rougher technique to blend with the retained mediaeval masonry in part of N nave wall. Red tile roof, some recently relaid.

LB5922, Angle Dovecote, Medieval, SM86600307, Grade II* (also a scheduled monument PE067).

See scheduled monument PE067 for description.

LB5923, The Tower, Medieval, SM86600299, Grade I (also a scheduled monument PE068).

See scheduled monument PE068 for description.

LB5925, Cottage No. 7, Post-medieval, SM86590288, Grade II.

Early 18th century 1 storey, 2 window cottage with lean-to, east, with rounded angle. Mortared rubble masonry, roughly rendered. Roof of small slates. End chimneys, one with dripstones and capping, one massive and square, east. Recessed windows with glazing bars, one sash window and one casement. Plain central entrance. Low rubble wall to front garden.

LB5926, Old windmill/machine gun post, Post-medieval-modern, SM86680194, Grade II*.

A windmill is recorded here c.1600, but this structure may be C18. Probably derelict by 1842. In about 1941, with the establishment of Angle Airfield following air raids on Milford Haven, a battle HQ bunker was built about 40 m E of the windmill. The windmill was adapted to serve as a machine-gun post, probably because it had sufficient height for clear view over the nearby hutments.

LB5954, Corse Bridge, Post-medieval, SM88559973, Grade II.

In 1788 the landowner John Campbell, of Stackpole Court, obtained an Act for the drainage and enclosure of Castlemartin Corse. The scheme included a channel to carry the drain through the sandbanks and into a culvert to the sea and an adjacent bridge for the Angle to Castlemartin road. These works were carried out first. The scheme was then completed by John Mirehouse of Brownslade, who took a tenancy of the 274 acres of land to be improved and undertook the drainage work. He was awarded the Gold Medal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Science and Commerce in 1800. Campbell's bridge is segmental, approximately 7 m span by 3 m wide, in mortared rubble masonry with deep thin voussoirs. The parapets are about 1 m high with large coping stones and have curved approach wings. Below the bridge is a 25 m long open drainage channel through the dunes 2 m wide with a path on each side, all

between retaining walls. The drain enters a culvert at the base of a high retaining cross wall, leading to the sea. These structures are the start of an interesting early example of agricultural improvement works, carried out by John Campbell, later created Lord Cawdor, and his tenant John Mirehouse of Brownslade.

LB6591, St Decumanus Church, Medieval, SM90390220, Grade I.

Medieval parish church, possibly C13 nave and chancel with C14 SE chapel, tower and N transept. Restored from 1852, and in 1869-70 by F Wehnert of Milford, who reroofed it, and 1910 by W D Caroe.

LB6592, Church cross base, Medieval, SM90400222, Grade II.

Medieval standing stone, possibly base of a cross shaft; much eroded grey stone over one metre high, standing on rough square stone base. Overgrown stone step around.

LB6593, Rhoscrowther Church Hall/School, Post-medieval, SM90430219, Grade II.

851 National School in rubble stone with steep-gabled slate roof, fish-scale slates and NE end stack with chamfered shaft and corniced cap. Single storey, one-room plan with E front gabled stone porch to camber-headed doorway. Porch has deep eaved roof, ashlar pointed-arched doorway with brass plaque over and small N side doorway. Main schoolroom has plinth, rock-faced angle quoins and flush ashlar traceried windows. Long three-light flat-headed S end window with cusped ogee tracery. Two 3-light W windows with shouldered heads. All windows have iron casements and fixed lights with hexagonal main panes. N end has low gabled projection with N end door.

LB6594, Eastington Manor House, Medieval, SM90080253, Grade I (also a scheduled monument PE263).

See scheduled monument PE263 for description.

LB6595, Eastington Farmhouse, Post-medieval, SM90110250, Grade II.

A long painted stucco two-storey farmhouse with slate roof, hipped to E and two brick ridge stacks. Front is divided 3-3-3 with various C19 and C20 windows. Upper floor has C19 6-pane sashes to centre, sixth and seventh windows, and shorter older 6-pane sashes to eighth and ninth windows, belonging to a loft reached by E end outside stairs. Ground floor has longer windows, 12-pane sashes remain in sixth and seventh windows, eighth is blank and in ninth position is broad cart-entry with flat lintel. Centre C19 or C20 gabled rendered porch; door within has C18 painted rusticated surround with heavy triple keystone. Half-glazed door. C20 porch and door in second position. Rear of house is outshut to right and windowless to left. Left end loft door. Outbuildings: Attached to SE angle is range of stone outbuildings with asbestos roofs, blocked openings to front. Dove holes in E and W end walls. Corrugated iron lean-to and 4 doors to rear.

LB6596, Hilton Farmhouse, Post-medieval, SM90390210, Grade II.

C18 or possibly C17 small farmhouse in whitewashed rendered stone with slate roof and massive N end stone outside stack. Brick S end stack. One-and-a-half storeys, three-window range of 6-pane sashes breaking eaves over centre ledged door, 12-pane sash to left and 8-pane sash to right. Slate sills. N end stack is rubble stone with E side battered in at first floor level, with weather-coursing, the

N side flush with house N wall to right. N end rubble stone whitewashed lean-to. Added rear wing to NW with brick W end stack. No outshut.

LB6597, Outbuildings at Hilton Farm, Post-medieval, SM90400209, Grade II.

C19 range of outbuildings in rubble stone, whitewashed. W end has taller lofted stable with asbestos roof, centre cambered-arched door, window to left and small loft opening under eaves above. One loft window in W end wall. Loft floor removed within. Lower range to left has grouted slate roof and is lofted at E end. Window, window, door and window, then loft light under eaves and then cambered-arched cart-entry with brick head. Five reused heavy oak beams in cartshed. E end outside steps to loft.

LB12919, Telegraph Cottage, Post-Medieval, SM89160566, Grade II.

Stucco with slate roofs, single storey with centre cottage recessed between gable-ended outer L-plan cottages. Centre cottage has coped gables and axial ridge stack, two four-pane sashes and centre coped gabled rendered porch with Tudor-arched entry. Flanking cottages have S end coped gables and windows, original 12-pane sash survives on gable to right, and have side wall chimneys and Tudor-arched doors in angles to rear wings. W and E gables have sash windows and rear side wall stacks. Centre cottage has rear lean-to and and centre porch.

LB12920, Fort Hubberston, Post-medieval, SM89030546, Grade II* (also a scheduled monument PE338).

See scheduled monument PE338 for description.

LB12921, Fort Hubberston, Post-medieval, SM89030546, Grade II* (also a scheduled monument PE338).

See scheduled monument PE338 for description.

LB12924, 21 Westway Drive, Modern, SM89310555, Grade II.

1904 house built for Thomas Morley, shipowner, in Arts and Crafts style; roughcast with slate-hung upper floor and slate roofs with unpainted rendered stacks. Complex play of gables and roof shapes to basic L-plan, with broad wall-face sash windows to main fronts and casements to rear.

LB16583, Seaweed drying hut, Post-medieval/modern, SM88579938, Grade II.

History: Seaweed (red porphyra) gathering at Freshwater West Bay for the production of laver bread became organised by speculators from Swansea as a regular trade in 1879, employing women from the village of Angle. The drying huts were set up by their menfolk. By the early C20 there were 20 huts in the vicinity used for storing and drying the seaweed prior to its despatch to Pembroke and Swansea. The trade died out c.1940. The one surviving specimen is that of Audrey Hicks. It appears to date from before 1906. It is rather smaller than some others illustrated in *Country Life* in 1967, which were about twice as long. According to a survey in 1975 when the hut survived in ruinous condition, it then consisted of only four pairs of rafters, all but one of which had a small collar near the apex. Planking only survived on the E side. Traces of reed-thatch were observed. There is mention elsewhere of marram grass being used as a thatch. In 1978 the hut was rescued by Pembroke Borough Junior Civic Trust. It is now in the ownership of the National Trust and in the care of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. Description: The hut is approximately 3.3 m wide by 4.5 m long, and stands on a levelled platform cut into the turf. Six rafters each side rest on a base of stones set in the ground, and are crossed and nailed at the apex. There is

no ridge piece. The rafters are boarded horizontally with 5 cm gaps and reed-thatched. Turf is laid at the apex. There is vertical boarding at each gable. The floor is sand upon which the seaweed would be laid to dry. The door is missing. Listed as evidence of an important local cottage trade in the gathering of a natural foodstuff, probably following an ancient tradition. Although much restored, the hut is a fine specimen of unsophisticated methods of construction.

LB17147, Sailors' Chapel, Medieval, SM86630292, Grade I.

Single-cell vaulted chapel standing above a raised and vaulted crypt. Probably C15 or C16. Restored in 1853, restored again by Elizabeth Mirehouse in 1862, rededicated in 1929. Now used as a Chapel of Rest, formerly used for receiving the corpses of drowned sailors. Also known as the Seamen's or Fishermen's Chapel.

LB17148, Preaching Cross, Medieval, SM86620288, Grade II.

Three steps, surmounted by a socket stone and a small modern cross with octagonal shaft and arms.

LB17149, Angle Castle, Medieval, SM86550286, Grade II* (also a scheduled monument PE069).

See scheduled monument PE069 for description.

LB17150, Monument of John Mirehouse, Post-medieval, SM86540293, Grade II

Small obelisk on an inscribed plinth and large square base. It commemorates John Mirehouse (1826-1864), owner of the Angle and Eastington estates, and was erected by his tenants.

LB17151, The Globe Hotel, Post-medieval/modern, SM86480292, Grade II.

A hotel formed in 1904 from two cottages, and part of the improvements carried out by the squire of Angle, Col. R W B Mirehouse (1849-1914). It relates to a number of cottages on the S side of the village street and elsewhere in the estate improved and enlarged by the Colonel in a distinctive manner. The hotel has a colonnade of six round cast-iron columns at the front under which the pavement of the village street runs.

LB17153, Cottage no. 12, Post-medieval/modern, SM86510291, Grade II.

One of a group of cottages in uniform style amongst those improved c.1905 by the squire of Angle, Col. R W B Mirehouse, and part of a systematic village improvement including the Globe Hotel. A single storey cottage with end-chimney, built in local rubble masonry, enlarged in brickwork to two storeys, extended to the rear, and given a flat roof. Walls rendered externally to conceal the change in material. End chimneys. Decorative cornice at front similar to that on The Globe. Two-pane sash windows, three window range. [A wing of brickwork at either end of the front elevation indicates that it was intended to improve nos. 11 and 14 similarly, but these remain single storey cottages.]

LB17154, Cottage No. 17, Post-medieval/modern, SM86510291, Grade II.

One of a group of cottages in uniform style amongst those improved c.1905 by the squire of Angle, Col. R W B Mirehouse, and part of a systematic village improvement including the Globe Hotel. A single storey cottage with end-chimney, built in local rubble masonry, enlarged in brickwork to two storeys, extended to the rear, and given a flat roof. Walls rendered externally to conceal

the change in material. End chimneys. Decorative cornice at front similar to that on The Globe. Two-pane sash windows, three window range. [A wing of brickwork at either end of the front elevation indicates that it was intended to improve nos. 11 and 14 similarly, but these remain single storey cottages.]

LB17155, Cottage No. 18, Post-medieval/modern, SM86440294, Grade II.

One of a group of cottages in uniform style amongst those improved c.1905 by the squire of Angle, Col. R W B Mirehouse, and part of a systematic village improvement including the Globe Hotel. A single storey cottage with end-chimney, built in local rubble masonry, enlarged in brickwork to two storeys, extended to the rear, and given a flat roof. Walls rendered externally to conceal the change in material. End chimneys. Decorative cornice at front similar to that on The Globe. Two-pane sash windows, three window range. [A wing of brickwork at either end of the front elevation indicates that it was intended to improve nos. 11 and 14 similarly, but these remain single storey cottages.]

LB17156, Pair of cottages no. 22, Post-medieval/modern, SM86400296, Grade II.

A pair of cottages, two of a group in uniform style amongst those improved c.1905 by the squire of Angle, Col. R W B Mirehouse, and part of a systematic village improvement including the Globe Hotel. Single storey cottages with end-chimneys, built in local rubble masonry, enlarged in brickwork to two storeys, extended to the rear, and given a flat roof. Walls rendered externally to conceal the change in material. Decorative cornice at front similar to that on The Globe. Two pane sash windows in a range of three windows (no. 17) or two windows (no. 18). [Windows of no. 18 altered]

LB17157, Cottage no. 23, Post-medieval/modern, SM86360297, Grade II.

A pair of cottages, two of a group in uniform style amongst those improved c.1905 by the squire of Angle, Col. R W B Mirehouse, and part of a systematic village improvement including the Globe Hotel. Single storey cottages with end-chimneys, built in local rubble masonry, enlarged in brickwork to two storeys, extended to the rear, and given a flat roof. Walls rendered externally to conceal the change in material. Decorative cornice at front similar to that on The Globe. Two-pane sash windows, range of three windows to each cottage.

LB17158, Cottage no. 24, Post-medieval/modern, SM86360297, Grade II.

A pair of cottages, two of a group in uniform style amongst those improved c.1905 by the squire of Angle, Col. R W B Mirehouse, and part of a systematic village improvement including the Globe Hotel. Single storey cottages with end-chimneys, built in local rubble masonry, enlarged in brickwork to two storeys, extended to the rear, and given a flat roof. Walls rendered externally to conceal the change in material. Decorative cornice at front similar to that on The Globe. Two-pane sash windows, range of three windows to each cottage.

LB17159, Cottage no. 34, Post-medieval/modern, SM85990299, Grade II.

A pair of cottages, two of a group in uniform style amongst those improved c.1905 by the squire of Angle, Col. R W B Mirehouse, and part of a systematic village improvement including the Globe Hotel. Flat roof. Rendered walls. Decorative cornice at front and sides similar to that on The Globe. Open porches in a front recess with a timber column and a decorative cast-iron Gothic cresting above. Windows to principal rooms in groups of three, with two-pane sash windows flanked by single pane sash windows. Other windows single, with two-pane sashes. Central and end chimneys.

LB17160, Cottage no. 35, Post-medieval/modern, SM85990299, Grade II.

A pair of cottages, two of a group in uniform style amongst those improved c.1905 by the squire of Angle, Col. R W B Mirehouse, and part of a systematic village improvement including the Globe Hotel. Flat roof. Rendered walls. Decorative cornice at front and sides similar to that on The Globe. Open porches in a front recess with a timber column and a decorative cast-iron Gothic cresting above. Windows to principal rooms in groups of three, with two-pane sash windows flanked by single pane sash windows. Other windows single, with two-pane sashes. Central and end chimneys.

LB17162, War memorial, Post-medieval, SM88350073, Grade II.

Chamfered square-section shaft and arms of the cross, enlarging towards extremities. Figure of Christ Crucified with inscription INRI in raised letters on scroll. The cross stands on an octagonal column capped with an enriched late Gothic moulding. Small half-round moulding beneath cap. Half-round moulding and hollow above an octagonal base. Two large steps, octagonal in plan. The upper step carries inscriptions on three faces in raised lettering of fine quality. The lower step designed as a seat with large rounded moulding at top edge. Listed as a fine design by, or in the style of, John Coates Carter, architect of Penarth.

LB17165, Chapel Bay Fort, Post-medieval/modern, SM85870363, Grade II (also a scheduled monument PE333).

See scheduled monument PE333 for description.

LB17161, The Old Point House, Post-medieval, SM87340313, Grade II.

Three-unit plan, 2-storey house ranged parallel to road, probably c.1700. A rear single-storey outshot, with cellars beneath running full length of the house, was heightened in 1963 to two storeys. Small rear yard with outbuildings opposite.

LB17163, Chapel Bay Cottages, Modern, SM86140351, Grade II.

Two caretakers' cottages, built c.1900 as semi-detached pair, to serve the fort at Chapel Bay. Rendered. Single storey. Fire-break parapet and coping above party wall. Brickwork chimneys with five courses of corbelling at top. Six-pane sash windows. Porches at N. Plain boarded doors.

LB17164, Chapel Bay Cottages, Modern, SM86140351, Grade II.

Two caretakers' cottages, built c.1900 as semi-detached pair, to serve the fort at Chapel Bay. Rendered. Single storey. Fire-break parapet and coping above party wall. Brickwork chimneys with five courses of corbelling at top. Six-pane sash windows. Porches at N. Plain boarded doors.

LB17166, Rocket Cart House, Post-medieval, SM87910131, Grade II.

Built at the end of the C19, the Rocket Cart House (Board of Trade Rocket Apparatus Station no. 11) was the base for the cliff-rescue team with rockets, lines and breeches-buoys. It was in use until the 1930s, with a team of about 20 rescuers. In about 1970 it was taken as a holiday house and underwent minor alterations. It consists of a cart house originally with double-doors and a three-storey look-out tower. The whole site is at the N of the road, raised about 0.5 m above the adjacent field level and enclosed on three sides by a red brick wall about 1 m high. At front is a stone-block paved hardstanding area.

LB17167, Rocket Cart House Lookout Tower, Post-medieval, SM87910131, Grade II.

uilt at the end of the C19, the Rocket Cart House (Board of Trade Rocket Apparatus Station no. 11) was the base for the cliff-rescue team with rockets, lines and breeches-buoys. It was in use until the 1930s, with a team of about 20 rescuers. In about 1970 it was taken as a holiday house and underwent minor alterations. It consists of a cart house originally with double-doors and a three-storey look-out tower. The whole site is at the N of the road, raised about 0.5 m above the adjacent field level and enclosed on three sides by a red brick wall about 1 m high. At front is a stone-block paved hardstanding area.

LB17168, Fort Popton, Post-medieval/Modern, SM89330377, Grade II* (also a scheduled monument PE446).

See scheduled monument PE446 for description.

LB17169, Thorne Island Fort, Post-medieval, SM84640382, Grade II.

Commenced in 1852 and completed in 1854, Thorne Island fort was intended as an outer defence to Milford Haven in conjunction with Dale Point. It was designed for a garrison of 100 men. Its battery initially consisted of 9 ML guns. The fort was purchased at auction in 1932 for conversion to a hotel and after one change of ownership it is still a hotel.

LB20355, Leading light lighthouse, Post-medieval, SM84710599, Grade II.

Tower built 1870 containing leading-light for navigation into Milford Haven, with two attached cottages. The leading light was a signal light that when lined up with a back-light some 50m behind gave the correct course. It was built by Messrs James & John, contractors, for Trinity House, and the cottages were flat-roofed for water-collection. The keeper lived in one, the assistant keeper in the other, now one house.

LB82592, Stack Rock Fort, Post-Medieval/Modern, SM86430494, Grade II* (also a scheduled monument PE334).

See scheduled monument PE334 for description.

LB82593, South Hook Fort, Post-medieval/modern, SM87030547, Grade II* (also a scheduled monument PE337).

See scheduled monument PE337 for description.

APPENDIX III:

DESCRIPTIONS OF UNDESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS RECORDED ON THE HER DATABASE WITHIN A 2KM RADIUS OF THE DEVELOPMENT SITE

To avoid duplication and to simplify the assessment some Historic Environment Records have been removed from this list. They include *inter alia*: designated sites (scheduled monuments and listed buildings); records of minor landscape elements that no longer exist, such as boundary banks removed during the construction of military camps during the First World War; sites only known from documentary sources that have no locational data; overarching records such as 'Angle village'.

2971, CASTLES BAY SOUTH, Flint Working Site, Neolithic, Mesolithic, A possible flint working floor consisting of flint cores and over 20 flakes. This is one of 6 such sites in the South Studdock area (see also PRNs 2972, 3067, 3068, 3104 and 3105).

2972, CASTLES BAY CENTRAL, Flint Working Site, Neolithic, Mesolithic, A possible flint working floor consisting of flint cores and over 20 flakes. This is one of 6 such sites in the South Studdock area (see also PRNs 2971, 3067, 3068, 3104 and 3105).

3062, WEST PICKARD, Findspot, Neolithic, Mesolithic, One of two small flint scatters (with PRN 3063) exposed in a cliff face, possibly representing a buried - but eroding - flintworking site. This scatter consisted of a core and two flakes, or 'core trimmings', SM84300252.

3063, WEST PICKARD, Findspot, Neolithic, Mesolithic, One of two small flint scatters (with PRN 3062) exposed in a cliff face, which may represent a buried - but eroding - flint working site. This scatter consisted of a core a primary flake and a bladelet, SM84320250.

3064, CASTLES BAY, Tower, Castle, Medieval, The site is difficult to understand. It seems to have been used by the military. The headland is covered with rectangular hollows cut into the steep slopes - military? dark age huts?. The only masonry is part of a wall at the extreme east of the promontory. This site lies just outside the scheduled area of Castles Bay promontory fort PE411, See also 3065, SM84530180.

3065, CASTLES BAY, Promontory Fort, Iron Age, Castles Bay is a complex site occupying an irregular promontory in a very exposed location on the southwest Pembrokeshire Coast. Essentially it is an Iron Age bivallate promontory fort with later elements, naturally well defended by 30m high sea cliffs, SM84550182.

3066, SHEEP ISLAND, Settlement, Monastery, Medieval, Early Medieval. See also 3064, SM843016.

3067, CASTLES BAY NORTH, Flint Working Site, Neolithic, Mesolithic, A flint working site consisting of flint cores and over 20 flint flakes. This is one of a group of similar sites in the South Studdock area (along with PRNs 2971, 2972, 3068, 3104 and 3105), SM84490216,.

3068, WEST PICKARD, Flint Working Site, Neolithic, Mesolithic, A possible flint working site on the cliff top, containing 2 flint cores, 1 (possibly) three scrapers and 6 undiagnostic flint flakes. The material was recovered during at least two separate collection episodes, SM84910187.

3070, BANGESTON, Mansion, Post-medieval, There is one wall still standing of this mansion, built partly of stone, partly of brick, the plaster still clings to the walls. The garden is cultivated, and there is a large fish pond, SM87450165.

3072, GRAVEL BAY, Flint Working Site, Neolithic, Mesolithic, This record covers five flint scatters recorded by Wainwright as 'flint chipping floors' (Wainwright 1960-62, 50 Fig.1; 1963, plate x facing page 104) on the cliffs west of Freshwater West. Cores and over 20 struck flakes were recorded at each site.,SM87450075.

3073, BROOMHILL BURROWS, Findspot, Neolithic, The butt end of a broken Neolithic axe of probable Group VIII type. The axe fragment may have been from a flint scatter 40m to the south (PRN 3103), SM88350060.

3074, MIDDLEHILL, Burnt Mound, Prehistoric, SM88230156.

3087, WEST ANGLE, Findspot, Neolithic, Mesolithic, A few flint flakes were found in a clay pit near to the shore at West Angle, SM85320306.

3095, WEST PILL, Cropmark, Medieval, Cropmark of unknown significance, SM85500360.

3097, ANGLE, Finds, Neolithic, SM86540290.

3098, OLD WINDMILL, Findspot, Neolithic, A polished rhyolite axe found on the surface near to the Angle windmill in 1932. The axe was retained in private ownership and a cast was made by the National Museum of Wales, SM86870187.

3100, PICKARD, Findspot, Prehistoric, Flint flakes and cores have been found in this area, but there are few details regarding the circumstances of recovery, nor the amount of flint recovered, SM862010.

3101, WEST PICKARD, Flint Working Site, Neolithic, Mesolithic, A total of 25 flints, including 4 cores, 1 scraper and waste flakes, including core trimming flakes, were revealed by turf erosion on a clifftop location. SM860012.

3102, WEST PICKARD, Flint Working Site, Neolithic, Mesolithic, A collection of 85 flints, the bulk of which (76) were flintworking waste and flakes. The collection also included 4 scrapers and 5 cores and it clearly represented a flint working site, SM857013.

3103, LITTLE FURZENIP, Flint Working Site, Neolithic, Mesolithic, Twenty one flints, including cores, primary flakes, flakes, a thumb scraper and a retouched blade, representing a flintworking site revealed in a wind-eroded hollow in blown sand dunes, SM88360057,

3104, SOUTH STUDDOCK, Flint Working Site, Neolithic, Mesolithic, An unspecified number of flint flakes and cores were recovered from this area and it was subsequently recorded as a flint working site, SM85070226.

3105, LOOKOUT HOUSE, Flint Working Site, Neolithic, Mesolithic, A flint working site consisting of flint cores and over 20 flakes. This is one of 6 such sites in the South Studdock area (see also PRNs 2971, 2972, 3067, 3104 and 3104), SM85330137

4385, ANGLE CASTLE, Findspot, Post-medieval, Findspot of a Jacobean glass bottle found in the moat of Castle Farm, SM86600300

5701, NORTH HILL, Field System, Post-medieval, Medieval, SM86190306.

7412, WEST PICKARD, Findspot, Neolithic, Mesolithic, A secondary flake picked up by the Ordnance Survey in 1965 close to the sites of two flint scatters (PRNs 3062 and 3063, SM843025

7413, SHEEP ISLAND, Finds, Roman, A sherd of Romano-British pottery recovered from this location, SM843016.

7597, ST MARY'S CHAPEL WELL, Holy Well, Medieval, The site of Chapel Well is recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps. It was covered and a pump introduced (1925) and the site of the well was recorded in 1965 to be occupied by a small underground reservoir, SM86100355.

8973, WEST PICKARD BAY, Inhumation, Post-medieval, Modern Seamen's Graves. The graves are longitudinal mounds, and look modern; one has a small head and foot stone, SM86160117.

9844, ANGLE, Findspot, Mesolithic, Two flint flakes found between Studdock and Angle, SM865025.

10521, NEWTON BURROWS, Unknown, Building?, Unknown, Stone foundations of unknown significance, SM883008.

11397, SOUTH STUDDOCK FARM, Findspot, Neolithic, Mesolithic, An undiagnostic flint flake, which exhibits secondary working at one end. This is one of many lithics sites, which includes six possible flint working sites (PRNs 3971, 2972, 3067, 3068 3104 and 3105) in the South Studdock area, SM849017.

13054, SOUTH STUDDOCK, Enclosure, Prehistoric, A sub-rectangular enclosure noted as a cropmark to the south-west of South Studdock Farm, SM849020.

13056, HARDINGSHILL, Enclosure, Unknown, Not Known, Cropmark, SM877018.

13058, WEST PICKARD, Ring Cairn, Bronze Age, There was nothing visible of this cropmark ring cairn on the ground in the ploughed hay-field when visited in February 2003, SM855014.

13059, BROOMHILL, Unknown, Cropmark, Unknown, Cropmark of unknown significance, SM885011.

15878, Brick Kiln, Post-medieval, SM8527602925.

15883, School, Post-medieval, A school is shown at this location on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map and the First (1887) and Second (1908) Edition Ordnance Survey maps. On the First Edition of 1887 it is shown as being a Parochial School, SM86560294.

15888, Rectory, Post-medieval, SM86770268.

15890, ANGLE HALL, Mansion, Post-medieval, The property of John Mirehouse Esq. of Brownslade to whom the parish belongs. S Lewis 1833, SM86800255.

15910, Lime Kiln, Post-medieval, Stone-built kiln, crucible and draw arch in state of collapsed, major crack in the north wall exterior, SM8769802017.

15914, BANGESTON, Fishpond, Post-medieval, A serpentine fishpond within an area of woodland, SM872017.

23826, ANGLE, Blacksmiths Workshop, Post-medieval, A smithy is shown at this location on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map and the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1908, SM86520292.

24430, EAST BLOCKHOUSE POINT, Battery, Post-medieval, Coastal artillery battery, consisting of gun emplacements, searchlights and associated defences. Manned by 428 and / or 429 Coast Battery Royal Artillery 532 Coast Regiment Royal Artillery, SM843028.

28405, EAST BLOCKHOUSE BATTERY, Anti Aircraft Battery, Modern, The site of a Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, now demolished and site reinstated, SM84190276.

28406, EAST BLOCKHOUSE, Gun Emplacement, Modern, 1941-45, Gun Pit, Gun Emplacement, now demolished. Irregular brick walled, earth banked, 40mm Bofors gun pit with ammunition lockes in side walls and an integral detachment shelter, SM84190276.

28407, EAST BLOCKHOUSE BATTERY, Gun Emplacement, Modern, 1941-45, Gun Pit, Gun Emplacement, now demolished. Irregular brick walled, earth banked, 40mm Bofors gun pit with ammunition lockes in side walls and an integral detachment shelter, SM84350287.

28651, BLACK COVE, Searchlight Battery, Modern, A searchlight battery during the Second World War, now demolished, SM86980092.

30852, ANGLE HALL, Garden, Post-medieval, SM86950255.

30885, BANGESTON, Home Farm, Post-medieval, Home farm for Bangeston Mansion PRN 3070, SM87310158.

32643, ANGLE, Battery, Modern, Circular concrete foundation with metal plate in the centre to take a heavy gun is all still intact, located on the top of the coastal slopes, SM8441202341.

32647, ANGLE, Minefield, Modern, Defence line along perimeter of military camp, consisting three parallel lines of fox holes clearly seen on APs. Now only the south western section visible. Each hole approximately 2m in diameter and 1m deep, SM84680292.

32765, ANGLE, Lookout, Modern, Remaining features of this look-out post are a hollow with slightly raised surrounding bank, approximately 0.40m high and an overgrown concrete base. The site is positioned within the promontory fort towards the cliff edge, SM86250103.

32766, ANGLE, Trackway, Post-medieval, An earthwork terrace track runs down the valley side into the cove, now disused, SM86370128.

32767, ANGLE, Lookout, Modern, Rectangular hollow, approximately 12m by 4m and 3m deep along coastal slope. Appears to have had walling around its edges. Few steel posts in the vicinity. Probable World War II look-out post. Identical to 32768, SM86160122.

32768, ANGLE, Lookout, Modern, Rectangular hollow, approximately 12m by 4m and 3m deep along coastal slope. Appears to have had walling around its edges. Few steel posts in the vicinity. Probable World War II look-out post. Identical to 32767, SM86140125.

32769, ANGLE, Quarry, Post-medieval, Small quarry pit, approximately 10m long, 3m wide and 2m deep on top of the coastal slope, SM86100122.

32770, ANGLE, Quarry, Post-medieval, Quarry pit, approximately 25m long, 5m wide and 2m deep on the top of the coastal slope, SM86010119.

32771, ANGLE, Quarry, Post-medieval, Small quarry pit, approximately 5m in diameter, 2m deep on top of the coastal slopes, SM8546001343.

32772, ANGLE, Lookout, Modern, Marked on the 1964 OS map as 'Look-out House'. No trace on the ground of this feature, SM85300143.

32773, ANGLE, Quarry, Post-medieval, Quarry pit, approximately 20m in diameter and 3m deep, on top of the coastal slopes, SM85140154.

32774, ANGLE, Quarry, Post-medieval, Linear quarry, approximately 50m long, 5m wide and 1m deep, on top of the coastal slopes, SM8504001557.

32775, ANGLE, Flintworking Floor, Prehistoric, Concentration of flint cores and waste on the edge of the arable field, SM85110161.

32776, ANGLE, Quarry, Post-medieval, Small quarry, approximately 10m in diameter and 2m deep, located on the coastal slope, partially infilled with recent debris, SM84960165.

32777, ANGLE, Position Marker, Modern, R Thomas has listed this site under the term 'Position Finding Cell' RT125. This is an extensive site, covering the area of the defensive banks of the hillfort 3065. All that remains are two small stone blocks, SM84640183.

32778, ANGLE, Long Hut, Post-medieval, Terrace on which stone foundations of a rectangular building are visible. This is a rectangular earthwork, 5m x 13m and 0.3m high. It is built on a very gently sloping streamside terrace, SM8451402216.

32779, ANGLE, Bridge, Modern, Small concrete bridge, military style-World War II?, SM84540221.

32780, ANGLE, Military Building, Modern, Brick building with flat concrete roof half sunk into the ground, SM8446802431.

32781, ANGLE, Battery, Modern, Concrete searchlight battery constructed halfway down cliff face, SM8429402415.

32782, ANGLE, Pond, Post-medieval, A small pond is retained by an earth dam, approximately 12m long, 3m wide and 2m high. The dam has now been breached, SM8631701311.

33300, ANGLE, Battery, Modern, The site of a searchlight battery during the Second World War. Site has been demolished and returned to agricultural use, SM84730192.

33437, ANGLE, Lookout, Modern, Hexagonal stone built observation post with some brick additions. Now roofless and disused, SM85250134.

33438, ANGLE, Battery, Modern, A searchlight battery during the Second World War, site has been demolished and returned to agricultural use, SM86330105.

33439, RAF ANGLE, Airfield, Modern, Angle airfield was opened on 1st June 1941 in No 10 Group Fighter Command, with No. 32 Squadron arriving the following day, tasked to protect Pembroke Dock and escort convoys near the Welsh Coast, SM86000175.

33440, ANGLE, Weapons Pit, Modern, R Thomas has identified this site as Defence Post, number 138. No trace of this site was identified during the coastal survey, SM88040063.

33852, WEST ANGLE BAY, Lime Kiln, Post-medieval, A very substantial stone-built kiln. Sub-square in plan, c. 7m across projecting out from a bank. Opposing draw holes, the one on the east side now collapsed. The pot is open, but also partially collapsed on the east side, SM8531903316.

33853, ANGLE BRICKWORKS, Brickworks, Post-medieval, Above ground remains comprise the stump of a stone-built chimney c.5m high and low earthworks with no clear plan indicate the site of the rest of the brickworks. Functioning in the 1870s, SM85400311

33854, ANGLE QUAY, Slipway, Quay, Post-medieval, Rubble built pier/groyne leads out from a stone wall revetting the shoreline. Stone built end to the pipe/groyne serves as the quay. Several small slips lead off the wall and pier. Part of Angle Estate-therefore of late 18th century date, SM87100268.

33855, BRICKFIELD, Brickworks, Post-medieval, Documentary Evidence, Industrial, SM85580277.

34611, ANGLE BAY, Well, Post-medieval, Two wells identified from 1st Edition OS. No obvious structures seen within this area that is now dense woodland, SM8751902195.

34642, ANGLE BAY, Boat House, Post-medieval, Boat house identified from 'Plan of Angle and Banjeston'. Stone built boat house, now collapsed and has been partially removed by coastal erosion. A concrete/mortar floor is visible, roofing tiles lie in the vicinity of this building, SM87530217.

35004, ANGLE BAY, Boat House, Modern, Timber built boat house, weatherbond exterior, decorative bargeboards, corrugated tin roof. Early twentieth century, SM87080261.

35005, ANGLE BAY, Sea Defences, Post-medieval, Mostly stone built sea wall, although there are some concrete repairs. The wall is generally low, approximately 2.5m-3m high and a track runs along the top, SM86950268.

35011, ANGLE BAY, Wreck, Post-medieval, Modern, Metal fittings visible, including substantial cog. The wreck is inaccessible situated in the centre of the harbour within deep mobile sediments. The main structure appears to be a combination of metal and wood, SM86960278.

35012, ANGLE BAY, Wreck, Post-medieval, Modern, Evenly spaced squared oak ribs, hull and ceiling planking also survives. Main frame approximately 6m wide and 17m long, ribs 0.10m apart. Substantial fe braces attached to inner hull planking. Prow NE main frame perpendicular to channel on the east side, SM86750293.

35013, ANGLE BAY, Bridge, Modern, Small concrete and stone bridge, dated 1909. Now disused and beginning to decay. Covered by high tides, SM86720293.

35014, WEST ANGLE BAY, Findspot, Post-medieval, Location of gun, mid-19th century gun from one of the Haven forts. Now positioned in West Angle Beach car park – removed in the 2000s, SM85370321.

35015, WEST ANGLE BAY, Sea Defences, Post-medieval, Sea wall of several phases and various construction techniques. Stone built towards lime kiln, PRN33852. Stone and concrete at the southern end near the car park. Combination of Post Med and Modern. Parts of it now are breached, SM85350325.

35016, WEST ANGLE BAY, Quarry, Post-medieval, Two quarry pits, each approximately 80m by 40m and 8m deep. The eastern one contains two temporary storage buildings. The western one is at sea level and is used as a harbour, SM85200335.

35017, WEST ANGLE BAY, Harbour, Post-medieval, The quarry pit, PRN 35016 half lies at sea level with an 'entrance' (deliberate? hollow blasted into bedrock?) into it for boat access, SM85150336.

35018, WEST ANGLE BAY, Slipway, Modern, Small modern concrete slip leading into the harbour, SM85170336.

35019, WEST ANGLE BAY, Promontory Fort, Iron Age, What seem to be earthworks of a defensive site of probable prehistoric date lie on the north side of West Angle Bay. The southern side of the site is protected by a c.10m high sea cliff and the landward side is defended by a built defence, SM85080356.

35020, WEST ANGLE BAY, Lookout, Modern, Modern coastal lookout, now there is no trace of this structure on the surface, SM85090375.

35021, WEST ANGLE, Position Finding Cell, Modern, Now in very dense scrubby woodland. All that can be seen is a brick and concrete observation position, SM85330375.

35022, WEST ANGLE, Minewatchers Post, Modern, Brick and concrete single cell building built upon an old gun battery, PRN 35022, SM85980363.

35023, WEST ANGLE, Coastal Battery, Modern, A coast battery with underground magazines built during the Second World War, SM8468002500.

35024, WEST ANGLE, Slipway, Post-medieval, Modern, Concrete slipway associated with Chapel Bay Fort. Access is by a long flight of concrete steps down to the foreshore, SM8609803625.

35025, WEST ANGLE, Battery, Post-medieval, Quick fire battery. A path terraced into the steep coastal slope with several small guns and range-finding equipment. Also a winch for the slip below. Posts and steel stanchions along it suggest it was partially covered, SM86080358.

35026, WEST ANGLE, Submarine Mine Establishment, Modern, Represented by a series of concrete built underground rooms and underground observation posts and latrine blocks, tracks and paths, SM86200354.

35029, WEST ANGLE, Cottage, Post-medieval, A stone built structure with brick additions now in dense scrub. No plan can be made out, function also uncertain. Walls stand to a maximum of 2m, SM8532203330.

35030, EAST BLOCKHOUSE, Boom, Modern, A concrete plinth at sea level with an iron loop is the anchorage point. Directly above it is a concrete building. Steps lead down the cliff face to these installations, SM8440802965.

35031, EAST BLOCKHOUSE, Military Building, Modern, The eastern most building is depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembs defences as 'Prepared for defence'. The buildings here were further redeveloped during the 20th century for military use and have now been converted into domestic accommodation, SM84460287.

35032, ANGLE BAY, Revetment, Post-medieval, Modern, Timber revetment constructed in front of 'The Ridge'-a natural stone causeway. The revetment is approximately 20m long, SM87050279.

35033, ANGLE BAY, Sea Defences, Modern, Modern concrete sea defence, SM87400310.

35094, WEST ANGLE BAY, Wreck, Post-medieval, The Leda, a frigate of 338 men, 38 guns, wrecked at West Angle Bay, 31st January 1808. Men saved. Timbers salvaged and reused in the frigate 'Suprise' built at Milford, SM848035.

35105, RAT ISLAND, Blockhouse, Post-medieval, Light Anti-aircraft battery, SM84190276.

39077, SOUTH STUDDOCK, Earthwork, Post-medieval?, A grass covered mound, c.3m x 2m x 0, 6m high, located just N of the coastal path. The mound seems unusual in this area and does not fit with the surrounding topography. The N end of the mound has been slightly truncated by vehicle tracks, SM84910189.

39078, SOUTH STUDDOCK, Farm, Post-medieval, Farm complex consisting of a house PRN 39619, a stable PRN 39620, a cartshed PRN 39621, a cowshed PRN 39622 and several modern concrete and metal barns. The name Studdock was first used in the 14th century when it was referred to as 'Stodhoc in Angulo', SM85330203.

39079, SOUTH STUDDOCK, Farmhouse, Post-medieval, An L-shaped stone house with gabled slate roof. The exterior is rendered but the house is probably stone-built, SM85310201.

39080, SOUTH STUDDOCK, Stable, Post-medieval, Stable constructed from 'Angle Blocks' with a tiled roof; the tiles have been turned through 45 degrees to give them a diamond pattern, SM85310202.

39081, SOUTH STUDDOCK, Coach House, Post-medieval, Small two-storey coach house and store of random rubble construction with a corrugated tin roof, built against the E end of the house, PRN 39619. There are four openings in the front, N, wall, two on the ground floor and two in the upper storey, SM85310202.

39082, SOUTH STUDDOCK, Cow Shed, Post-medieval, Low, single storey cow shed. Constructed largely from random-rubble with a corrugated asbestos roof, there is a modern brick extension on the N end. There are three openings in the front, W, wall, two of which now have modern pens in front of them, SM85340204.

39083, SOUTH STUDDOCK, Bridge, Post-medieval, A stone-built bridge over a small stream. The bridge is of dry-stone construction, 2-3m wide and stands in places to c.1.75m high. Both the bridge sides continue field boundary lines to create a funnel shaped entrance to another field on the opposite, SM84930219.

44599, RAF ANGLE, Battle Headquarters, Modern, Battle Headquarters associated with the gun emplacement PRN 101388. A sunken structure consisting of interconnecting of rooms, accessed by a flight of steps at the north end. A concrete observational cupola is sited to the south with adjacent escape hatch, SM86710193.

44603, Anti Aircraft Battery, Modern, Holdfast; Circular concrete floor of a demolished 3.7 inch heavy anti-aircraft gun pit / emplacement with recessed cable duct, holdfast bolts and sockets, SM87210126.

44604, RAF ANGLE, Navigation Aid, Modern, High Frequency/Direction Finding; Single storey, rectangular plan, cement rendered brick, flat timber roof. Internally divided into 4 rooms. Double doorway and single door to latrine, SM87300096.

44606, CHAPEL BAY FORT, GUARDHOUSE, MODERN, The site of a former guard room which was part of the hutted encampment established to the east of Chapel Bay Fort prior to the First World War, SM85970357.

44607, RAF ANGLE, Anti Aircraft Battery, Light Anti-aircraft Battery; Complex formerly consisting of three rectangular huts and a square fair-faced brick gun pit. Only the gun pit remains extant, SM86710109.

44617, RAF ANGLE, Air Raid Shelter, Modern, A sunken air raid shelter is situated in the field to the north of Hubberton farm. The shelter is sunken into the ground with the domed roof covered by turf. It is approximately 11 metres in length, SM86430206.

44751, MIDDLE HILL, Quarry, Post-medieval, Identified from OS 1st ed mapping, SM8849701649.

46051, Findspot, Unknown, Findspot for a Gold Ring, (stone missing), of unknown period. SM8602.

51641, HARDINGS HILL, FARMSTEAD, Post-medieval, A farmstead described on the tithe map of 1842. The layout visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 shows a large farmhouse, farm buildings to the north, various enclosures, buildings and a well to the east and a possible orchard, SM87640169.

51642, BUILDING, Post-medieval, A building marked on the tithe map of 1842 lying a short distance to the south of the farmstead (PRN51641), described in the apportionments as 'Old buildings'. Possibly indicates an early farmstead site before the current was built, SM87630161.

51644, TRACKWAY, Post-medieval, A trackway shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 running north from the farmstead (PRN51641), giving access to the fields, limekilns and neighbouring farms, SM87710211.

54712, LIME KILN, Post-medieval, A disused limekiln, marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 as 'old limekiln', suggesting it may already have been out of use by that time, SM8822001997.

54713, QUARRY, Post-medieval, A small linear quarry marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875. Marked as 'old' quarry, suggesting it was already out of use by that time, SM8822801905.

54714, MIDDLEHILL, FARMSTEAD, Post-medieval, A farmstead complex marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875. The complex includes a small pond and sluice and well, SM8827801439.

54720, COTTAGE, Post-medieval, A cottage is marked in this area on the old series Ordnance Survey map of 1818. It is marked at the end of and on the west side of a trackway north of Middlehill Farmstead, SM8830101807.

55453, WHETSTONE HILL, World War 2 Defence, Modern, Rectangular plan, concrete hut floor with raised concrete generator set and engine bed. 'Nissen' hut structure has been removed. C1941-44. Part of 55454 group of support structures for AA Battery, SM88360076.

55454, WHETSTONE HILL, World War 2 Defence, An anti-aircraft site which includes a series of concrete bases and hard standings for ancillary and support structures associated with the Scheduled Whetstone Hill World War II Anti-Aircraft battery (SAM Pe 494; PRN 14355), SM88400073.

55455, MIDDLEHILL, OUTBUILDING, Post Medieval, SM88310143.

99102, WEST ANGLE BAY, Ditch, Unknown, A possible ditch seen eroding from the cliff to the west of the West Angle Bay cemetery site (PRN 7595). The ditch was visible as a darker band of soil in a shallow U shape, round 3m wide and around 1.2m deep. Further investigation of the feature on a, Damaged, Sub-surface Deposit, Monument (by Form), Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, SM8507503113.

99103, WEST ANGLE BAY, Moorings, Post-medieval, A number of square rock cut hollows were noted in a sloping cliff face adjacent to the medieval cemetery site. These are evidently of post-medieval date, and probably represent mooring points for boats possibly used for transportation of brick, SM8514903100.

99104, WEST ANGLE BAY, Promontory Fort, Iron Age, A substantial outer bank, and a slightly smaller inner bank with a ditch between sited on a small promontory at the end of West Angle Bay. Although the promontory is significantly eroded, the features would appear to be the classic remains of a former fort, SM8497503109.

101389, RAF ANGLE, Pillbox, Modern, Pillbox, located within hedge to the east of Angle airfield. Similar to pillbox located to the NW of the airfield except the roof is modified to carry the turf over the embrasures and continue the hedgeline, SM86870132.

101390, RAF ANGLE, Dispersal Pen, Modern, E-shaped dispersal pen located to the south side of the perimeter track on Angle Airfield, though central spine is long gone. Built to accommodate 2 fighter aircraft, SM86400134.

101391, RAF ANGLE, Airmen's Ablutions, Modern, Ablutions block. Single storey, 9.5 bay rectangular plan, cement rendered temporary brick, corrugated asbestos cement sheeting gable roof. Twelve light standard steel windows. Combined water tower and chimney has been demolished. Built per A.M.W.D. drawing 1, SM87550148.

101392, RAF ANGLE, Pillbox, Modern, A brick and concrete pillbox located to the northwest of Angle airfield, semi sunken within a hedgebank northeast of South Studdock Farm. Similar in construction to PRN 101389 at the eastern side of the airfield, SM85610236.

101393, RAF ANGLE, Games Room, Modern, Games room at RAF Angle site no 2. Temporary brick construction, single storey, 6 bay with a corrugated plastic roof. Windows in each bay, lengthened to ground floor, now covered with corrugated plastic. Latterly used as a potato store, SM87610152.

101394, RAF ANGLE, Institute, Modern, Linked parallel pair of temporary brick construction buildings 8.5 bays long x 3. Corrugated asbestos roof. Sixth bay of eastern range has a projecting porch on east side. West range has a brick built chimney in centre, SM87580153.

101395, RAF ANGLE, Grocery and Local Produce Store, Modern, A single storey 6 bay temporary brick building, with corrugated asbestos roof. Very overgrown with ivy and ash saplings when visited in 2013, SM87570155.

101396, RAF ANGLE, Blast Shelter, Modern, Brick built blast shelter. Very overgrown and inaccessible when visited in 2013, SM87600154.

101397, RAF ANGLE, Stand-by Set House, Modern, The remains of a stand-by set house have been incorporated into a farm building, and roofed over with corrugated tin sheeting, SM87510150.

101398, RAF ANGLE, Christian Association Hostel, Modern, Single storey, rectangular plan, fair-faced brick, corrugated asbestos sheeting gable roof. Small brick stack in ridge of E gable. Mono-pitch roofed annex to SW corner and porch to SE corner of S elevation. Fenestration removed, SM87540155.

101399, RAF ANGLE, Settlement Tank, Modern, Sunken concrete and brick settlement tank, SM87540155.

102482, RAF ANGLE, Building Complex, Modern, Group of buildings shown on the Air Ministry Plan of Angle Airfield. Now cleared but their position is identifiable as crop marks. The field is under cultivation and has been recently cultivated for potatoes, SM86760172.

102483, RAF ANGLE, Hangar, Modern, Site of former blister hangar, now a U-shaped earthwork bank enclosing a rectangular concrete pad, SM85370192.

102484, RAF ANGLE, Pump House, Modern, Water pumping station built to supply Angle airfield. Cement rendered brick construction, SM85470217.

102546, RAF ANGLE, Air Raid Shelter, Modern, A Stanton Air Raid shelter, nine sections long, very overgrown but blast wall visible and chimney escape hatch, SM87530153.

102547, RAF ANGLE SITE NO 2, Military Camp, Modern, RAF ANGLE site no 2 Communal Site. Consisted of Sick Quarters, Institute, YMCA, institute, gymnasium, squash court etc as drawn on the Angle site plan of 1943. When visited in 2013 only few buildings remain, SM87650151.

102548, RAF ANGLE SITE NO 1, Military Camp, Modern, RAF Angle Site No 1, drawn on RAF Angle site plan (194?). Consists of the defence post or gun emplacement (PRN 101388) and battle headquarters (PRN 44599) in addition other structures which have been demolished include barracks, picket post, ablutions, SM86650193.

102549, RAF ANGLE SITE NO 2, Military Camp, Modern, RAF Angle Site No 2, communal site, drawn on RAF Angle site plan (194?). Consists of surviving structures PRN 101391 ablutions block, 101393 games room, 101394 Institute, 101395 store, 101396 blast shelter, 101397 standby set house, 101398 YMCA, 10139, Various, SM87650151.

102550, RAF ANGLE SITE NO 3, Military Camp, Modern, RAF Angle Site No 3, communal site, drawn on RAF Angle site plan (194?) showing a complex of Nissen huts providing quarters to officers, sergeants, etc. Appears to have been completely cleared and reinstated to agricultural land, SM8780016.

102551, RAF ANGLE SITE NO 4, Military Camp, Modern, RAF Angle Site No 4, drawn on RAF Angle site plan (194?) showing a complex of Nissen huts providing quarters to officers, sergeants, etc. Appears to have been completely cleared and reinstated to agricultural land, SM88140126.

102552, RAF ANGLE SITE NO 5, Military Camp, Modern, RAF Angle Site No 5 (EX WAAF SITE) consisted of Nissen and Laing huts. When visited in January 2013

the site has been cleared though there are the remains of concrete hut platforms and an air raid shelter (PRN 44617, SM86360208).

102553, RAF ANGLE, Anti Aircraft Battery, Modern, A group of three rectangular huts identified on the RAF Angle site plan of 1943?, and identified from aerial photos by RJC Thomas as a Light Anti-aircraft battery. When visited in January 2013 no visible traces of structures could be identified, SM85380238.

103163, JEFFERSONWALLS, Well, Post-medieval, Well recorded on the 1875 1st edition and 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. Not shown on modern mapping, SM87480143.

107385, Barbed Wire Entanglement, Modern, Proposed high wire entanglement partially enclosing a proposed blockhouse, shown on 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences. This map shows a series of works including blockhouses, barbed wire entanglements, defended positions, and locations of infantry camps etc, SM8474201932.

107386, Barbed Wire Entanglement, Modern, High Wire Entanglement depicted on the map annotated in 1916 of Pembrokeshire defences. This map depicts a series of works including blockhouses, barbed wire entanglements, defended positions and locations of infantry camps, SM8461501842.

107734, Barbed Wire Entanglement, Modern, High Wire Entanglement depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences, SM8442202628.

107735, Blockhouse, Modern, Blockhouse and Breastwork depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences, SM8441602651.

107736, Blockhouse, Modern, Proposed blockhouse depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences, SM8429302590.

107737, Barbed Wire Entanglement, Modern, High Wire Entanglement encircling proposed blockhouse depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences, SM8434102590.

107738, Bastion, Modern, Breastwork associated with Blockhouse depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences, SM8440802682.

107741, Water Pipe, Modern, Water supply pipe depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences, SM8498602201.

107742, Infantry Post, Modern, Infantry post depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences, SM8467002893.

107744, Barbed Wire Entanglement, Modern, High Wire Entanglement depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences, SM8452502808.

107745, Blockhouse, Modern, Blockhouse depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences, SM8445902927.

107748, Fortification, Modern, Breastwork depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences, SM8596203616.

107751, Military Camp, Modern, A 'Camp Hutment' is annotated on the base map of 23.4.14. to the east of Chapel Bay Fort. Surrounded to the south by a Barbed Wire Entanglement. Huts named include; Company Offices, Guard Room (PRN 46606), Regimental Institute, Mens' Huts, Cook House, etc, SM8614003532.

107752, Military Camp, Modern, Hut Camp depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire field defences, SM8436002801.

107774, Infantry Post, Modern, Infantry Post depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences, SM8596403580.

107776, Barbed Wire Entanglement, Modern, High wire entanglement to South and east of Chapel Bay Hut Camp depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences, SM8616303491.

107780, Blockhouse, Modern, Blockhouse depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences, SM8631703532.

107781, Fortification, Modern, Breastwork depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences, SM8624403510.

110426, ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY, MODERN, Heavy Anti-aircraft battery, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SM87210126.

110427, ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY, MODERN, Light Anti-aircraft battery, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SM85580143.

110430, SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY, MODERN, A searchlight battery, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SM85440199.

111261, SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY, MODERN, A Searchlight battery, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SM85410142.

111262, SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY, MODERN, Searchlight battery, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SM85100260.

111268, SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY, MODERN, Searchlight battery, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SM86450206.

114194, ANGLE, VILLAGE HALL, MEMORIAL HALL, MODERN, Angle village hall built in 1913. Single-storey, stone-built. Two granite tablets attached to the front of the hall commemorate the men from Angle who served in the First World War, SM8662002865.

APPENDIX IV:

DESCRIPTIONS OF UNDESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS RECORDED ON THE NMR DATABASE WITHIN A 2KM RADIUS OF THE DEVELOPMENT SITE

To avoid duplication and to simplify the assessment some National Monument Records have been removed from this list. They include inter alia: sites recorded on the Historic Environment Record, designated sites (scheduled monuments and listed buildings); sites only known from documentary sources that have no locational data; overarching records such as 'Angle village'.

21829, COURTHOUSE; COURT COTTAGE, HOUSE, Post Medieval, Courthouse is an eighteenth-century cottage which was said to have open fireplaces, SM8631402966

22195, JEFFERSONS WALLS, HOUSE, Post Medieval, Modernised 18th century house. Huge gable chimney - possibly earlier, SM8852001432 (note: possibly incorrect grid reference).

22310, 65-68 MAIN STREET, TERRACED HOUSING, Post Medieval, ?late 18th century terrace of 4 houses. No. 65 appears later than the others with catslide rear wing. Nos. 66-7 have gabled rear wing. Central stair passage. Rubble chimneys with dripstones. No. 68 has lower ridge and semi-attic, and may be later than 66 and 67, SM86740283.

22520, BANGESTON OUTBUILDING, STABLE, Post Medieval, 18th century. Stable, ruinous, SM87400164.

30365, VICARAGE, VICARAGE, Post Medieval, Demolished? Probably a medieval building, SM868028.

30402, WEST PILL FARM, ANGLE, FARMHOUSE, The farmhouse at West Pill Farm probably dates from the eighteenth-century but has been much modernised, SM8529703524.

270728, SPIGOT MORTAR EMPLACEMENT, Modern, Spigot mortar post - sunken circular reinforced concrete 'Thimble' capped by a stainless steel pivot, located centrally in an earth revetted flattened 'V' plan concrete wall, flanked to either side by an ammunition locker, SM84480245

270729, SPIGOT MORTAR EMPLACEMENT, Modern, Modern, Spigot mortar post - sunken circular reinforced concrete 'Thimble' capped by a stainless steel pivot, located centrally in an earth revetted flattened 'V' plan concrete wall, flanked to either side by an ammunition locker, SM84590269.

270730, SPIGOT MORTAR EMPLACEMENT, Modern, Modern, Spigot mortar post - sunken circular reinforced concrete 'Thimble' capped by a stainless steel pivot, located centrally in an earth revetted flattened 'V' plan concrete wall, flanked to either side by an ammunition locker, SM84610276,

270738, PILLBOX, PILLBOX, Modern, Pillbox of semi-sunken, irregular hexagonal plan, integral 'D' shaped AALMG pit against north wall, flat turf covered concrete roof on corrugated steel sheeting. Protected entrance in south wall. Four wide splay stepped embrasures fitted with Turnbull mountings, SM85610236.

270754, GUN EMPLACEMENT, GUN EMPLACEMENT, A square plan, fair-faced brick gun pit with ammunition recesses projecting back into the earth revetment. Infilled with building rubble, Modern, SM86710109.

270756, PILLBOX, Modern, Pillbox, of semi-sunken, irregular hexagonal plan, with integral 'D' shaped AALMG pit against north wall, and flat turf covered concrete roof on corrugated steel sheeting. Roof maintains line of hedge to the E. Wide splay embrasures fitted with Turnbull mountings, SM86870132.

272893, GEORGE AND FRANCIS, WRECK, Post Medieval, Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this vessel are not confirmed as present at this location, but may possibly be in the vicinity. The GEORGE AND FRANCIS was a wooden schooner built at Glenarm, County Antrim, in 1846. SM8493103572.

309915, EAST BLOCKHOUSE SEARCHLIGHT, SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY, Modern, SM84140267.

402394, NORTH STUDDOCK, HOUSE, Post Medieval, Substantial L-shaped two storey farmhouse, SM85410266.

507074, FORD, THE RIDGE TO ANGLE HALL, Post Medieval, A trackway leading along The Ridge, crossing the river, and joining the track leading to Angle Quay is shown on OS 2nd edition 25in mapping, SM8708802704.

507164, FORD, ANGLE CASTLE TO ST MARY'S CHURCH, FORD, Medieval, A trackway leading across the saltings to the St Mary's Church, the Sailor's Chapel and to the Rectory is shown on OS 1st and 2nd edition 25in mapping, SM8664402971

515099, LANDING PLACE, MIDDLE FARM, LANDING POINT, Post Medieval, A landing place is suggested by a trackway leading to the foreshore from Middle Hill Farm and a lime kiln, SM8820502013.

524978, BATHING POOL, WEST PICKARD BAY, SWIMMING POOL, Post Medieval, OS 1st edition 25in mapping notes a 'Bathing Pool' at this location. Modern aerial photography confirms a hollow retaining water at low tide on the rocky foreshore, SM8593701128.

Onshore Meteorological Mast, Angle, Pembrokeshire:
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment