

PRN 38747
PROJECT RECORD NUMBER



ANGLE

Settlement morphology, topography & archaeology

01/08/2000

to accompany
CONSERVATION AREA STATEMENTS

prepared by Heather James BA FSA MIFA
for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
as part of a service level agreement with Cambria Archaeology



A R C H A E O L O G Y

CAMBRIA

A R C H A E O L O G Y

Cover Illustration: Air Photograph of east end of Angle village, showing the church,
part of Angle Bay and the Tower House and Dovecote. AP DAT 86-46.27

Cambria Archaeology SMR Project Number: 38747
Revised edition submitted to PCNP August 2000..

ANGLE

Name and Tenurial History.

The name 'Angle' derives from Middle English 'angle' meaning land in a corner or hook, which accurately describes both the peninsula and to some extent the village. The name was and is applied to both and it often appears as 'Nangle' in older documents and maps. The settlement was constituted as a 'knight's fee' - a feudal unit under the overlordship of the powerful Marcher Lordship of Pembroke which was established by conquest in the late 11th century. The settlement was probably organised as part of the Norman consolidation of territory around Pembroke in the 12th century. Unlike other areas of Wales large scale dispossession of the native Welsh and reallocation of land to peasant settlers attracted by offers of land on favourable terms took place. Many came from south-west England. The earliest local lords took their surname 'de Angulo' (of Angle) from the settlement. In the later Middle Ages the Shirburn family were prominent, but there were probably other small 'gentry' estates as well. By the early modern period the Lorts were the dominant local gentry. The Mirehouse family have been resident since the late 18th century, John Mirehouse, a noted agricultural improver, coming to Pembrokeshire as agent for the Cawdors. Whilst it would not be accurate to term Angle an 'estate' village, the influence of the dominant local landowners has always been a factor in the development of the village and the area.

Economic History.

Agriculture was the mainstay of the medieval settlement but never within a wholly self contained subsistence world; the fair at Angle noted by George Owen at the end of the 16th century probably had medieval origins. Such activities can influence a settlement's plan form in different ways but the wide main street is probably the principal legacy in Angle. The lack of suitable streams close to the settlement forced an early and abiding emphasis on wind power: the earliest record of a windmill is in 1298. Fishing has been an economic mainstay but the main traces surviving today of a whole range of local crafts and industries are of 18th and 19th century date. There are the remains of brick kilns at West Angle Bay, quarries for both sandstone and limestone. As elsewhere along the Pembrokeshire coast, there are limekilns. The course of a tramway to the cliff quarries can still be traced and the quay and wharf walls, still with their mooring rings are clear evidence of a once flourishing coastal and maritime trade. In an age dominated by road transport, it takes an effort of imagination to realise that sea transport has been the easiest and most important in Angle until this century. The Inns and former shops along the main street as well as the Point House itself depended on this bustle of trade.

The relevance of these industrial traces to a topographical Conservation Area statement is that without some understanding of the former industrial activities, it is difficult to appreciate the original function of the access tracks and lanes, landing and embarkation points. Sensitive reuse and conservation, and indeed promotion and interpretation of such 'heritage assets' goes hand-in-hand with the primary concentration on the built heritage.

Location and Topography

Angle is sited along a sheltered dry valley between West Angle and Angle Bay on the south side of the entrance to Milford Haven. The ground rises on the north side of the village to the cliffs of the coastline between Angle Point and Thorn Island. To the south the rising ground is broken by a small tributary valley for a stream that drains into Angle Bay. There is a direct relationship between the linear street of the village and the strip fields to the north and south which strongly suggests that all are part of a large scale landscape organisation of 12th century date.

Settlement Plan Form.

Angle can be described as a regular, linear village without a green. This latter fact alone strongly argues for a Norman plantation. Preserved within the present day topography is the evidence for the stages of growth of the village. The original settlement was probably a single row of peasant houses fronting a street, with their rear boundaries at right angles to the street, extending directly into the strip fields to the north. These were the 'tofts and crofts' of the peasant farmers giving access to cliff-top grazing for stock. To the south the field boundaries (perpetuating open field strips) approach the street at a more oblique angle and most are slightly curved. Both these characteristics indicate that the fields are enclosures of 'openfield' strips and that the village expanded by a second row being added on the south side of the street, opposite the original row. House plots were thus carved out of the ends of the open field strips at the street junction.

In addition to the peasant farmers of the village, the original settlement housed a resident lord - who probably lived on the site of the mis-named 'Castle' ruins. This site is, typically, close to that of the church, also built alongside the single central street. The benefice of Angle was originally a rectory and was sufficiently well-endowed for the Rector to have a three floor 'Tower House' as residence. This important medieval building has been subject to a recent survey and repairs. There were also church estates at Angle belonging, it is thought, to the alien priory of St. Martin de Seez in France. The lands of these alien priories were confiscated by the crown in the Hundred Years War and 'farmed out' to various tenants, often local gentry.

The areas of settlements which were occupied by the medieval lords have been termed 'magnate cores'. This term indicates a landowning and jurisdictional control whether the settlement was constituted as a manor, with courts or not. The most important change in Angle was the relocation of this 'magnate core' to a new site - the present Hall. Mr Allen-Mirehouse, in correspondence with DAT in 1993, suggested that the predecessor of the present Hall was 16th century in date. This relocation has had the fortunate result of preserving the earlier medieval buildings, albeit as ruins.

The site shift may have been in response to growing pressure to expand the settlement down towards Angle Bay, as maritime and coastal trade began to develop in the 16th century. The later history of Angle is of great interest but is not perhaps as relevant to this Topographical and Archaeological statement as the earlier history - unlike other settlements. This is because the medieval topographical inheritance was both strong



and flexible enough to serve the settlements needs in later centuries and no great reorganisation or obliteration of the original topography has taken place.

Key Characteristics and Current Condition.

Within the Conservation Area:

The boundaries of the individual properties and the appearance of a continuous facade are important 'working' elements in the present day settlement that have early origins and preserve a direct continuity with the past. Similarly the access tracks and footpaths to and through the fields.

Partly within the Conservation Area.

The Field patterns north and south of the village are an integral part of Angle's topographical inheritance from its medieval foundation. They are a key characteristic. The preservation therefore of as many field boundaries as possible is a desirable objective, from an historic landscape perspective. Hedgerow regulations as a constraint, and perhaps participation in the new Tir Gofal farm support schemes as a support should help to secure this objective.

Sites and Areas of Archaeological Interest.

See SMR Record Map attached and core data in PCNP's subset of SMR data

See draft map and copy of letter to PCNP Local Plan Officer in 1994, regarding land adjacent to the Hibernia Inn. The environs, as well as the sites of the Old Rectory and The Castle have archaeological potential as yet not defined or evaluated.

See also detailed reports in the SMR:

Ludlow, N. D. 1994 *Report on the watermains Renewal at Coombs Cottage, Angle* unpublished client report, copy held in Dyfed SMR

Ludlow, N.D. 1997 *The Dovecote, Angle, Pembs prn 3089: an Historical Summary and Structural Description.*

Report prepared for Pembrokeshire County Council, copy in Dyfed SMR

Ludlow, N. D. 1997 *The Widnmill, Angle, Pembs prn 4386*

Report prepared for Pembrokeshire County Council, copy in the Dyfed SMR.
(these reports contain detailed bibliographies)

H.J. James,

August 2000 - revision of 1998 Report.



CASTLEMARTIN PENINSULA - INDICATIVE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION.

Historic Landscape Area 1: Angle peninsula.

The area forms a prominent peninsula jutting out into the mouth of Milford Haven. There are three off-lying islets, Sheep, Rat and Thorn islands. At its western tip, East Blockhouse above Rat Island pairs with West Blockhouse across the Haven on its northern side to mark the entry passage. The coast edge is mainly cliffs to the south and south west and north, broken by the deeply embayed West Angle Bay, and, within the Haven, the larger Angle Bay. The physical boundaries of the area are thus pronounced on all but the narrow landward 'neck'. The landscape traces of the historical processes which have produced the present day settlement and landuse patterns are equally pronounced. Angle displays an outstanding example of the so-called 'Anglo-Norman landscape package' that the in-coming Norman lords imposed on their newly acquired lands in the 12th century.

The linear character of settlement at Angle is an obvious response to the opportunities offered by the dry valley between West Angle and Angle Bay. There is a direct relationship in terms of alignments and spacing between the rectilinear fields north and south of the village which are enclosures from open field strips. This suggests a single process of settlement and organisation of land-holding in the 12th century, which has been able to accommodate later medieval and modern developments. These have, principally, been relocation of the 'seigneurial' focus to the present Hall and Home Farm east of the village, and traces of maritime activity and coast-based industry.

In addition to the planned village settlements with their open field systems it is also now thought likely that individual farms might also have been organised within new lordships where the indigenous Welsh population was either expelled or subsumed amongst immigrant settlers. Alternatively farms or hamlets like Hubberton, Bangeston and North and South Studdock may be secondary settlements during the European-wide period of population growth, and expansion or intensification of cultivation in the 13th century. These are all medieval names and the rectilinear field patterns across the southern, seaward half of the Angle peninsula speak of an organized landuse.

Later processes and events modifying this medieval inheritance were the enclosure from open-field cultivation which preserved the outlines of the former strips and gentry houses, and surrounding 'park' or estate landscapes with plantations at The Hall, Angle (? 16th century in origin) and Bangeston. Military coastal defence works (East Blockhouse, Chapel Bay) part of the mid to late 19th century fortification of Milford Haven. and the WWII airfield have modified the landscape and the communication pattern. But the principal road remains a continuation of the 'ridgeway' route of at least medieval origin westwards from Pembroke. Historically, Angle's principal mode of communication was by sea.

Archaeological evidence for the pre-medieval landscape is mainly in the form of finds. Flint tools and weapons from coastal bays are of both mesolithic and neolithic date. There is a surprisingly low density of defended Iron Age sites. However, aerial photography has identified some 'crop-mark' sites which suggests that the known

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

history of continuous cultivation could have eroded earthworks. Recently, detectorists have recovered Roman material. Despite the absence of modern archaeological excavation therefore, this Historic Landscape area must be adjudged to have high potential as a 'buried' landscape, as well as one containing relict and working historic elements.

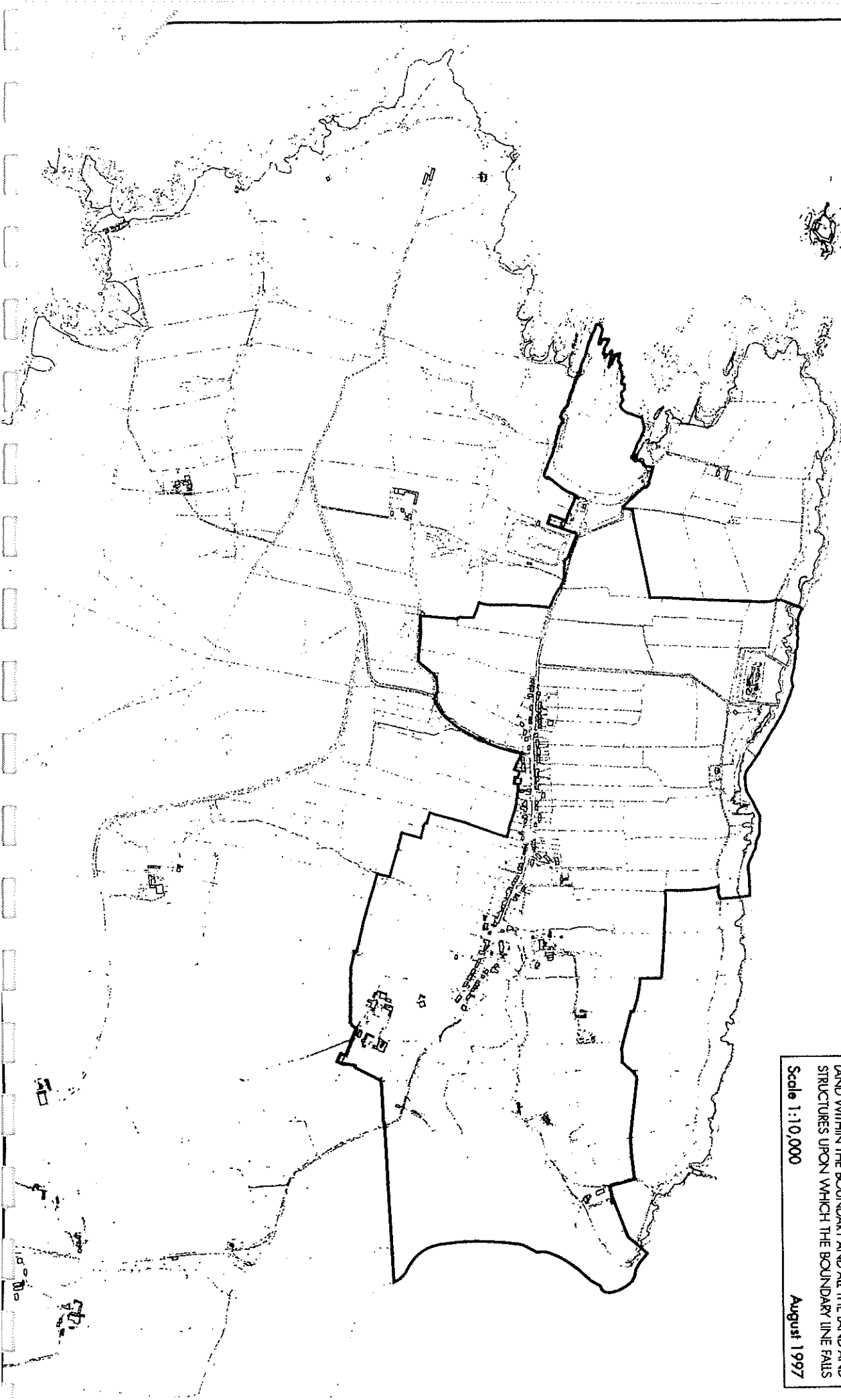
(submitted to PCNP as part of Yyear 2 tasks under a Service level Agreement between the Park and cambria Archaeology - prepared by HJ James)

Angle CONSERVATION AREA

THE CONSERVATION AREA IS COMPRISED OF ALL THE
LAND WITHIN THE BOUNDARY AND ALL THE LAND AND
STRUCTURES UPON WHICH THE BOUNDARY LINE FALLS

Scale 1:10,000

August 1997



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

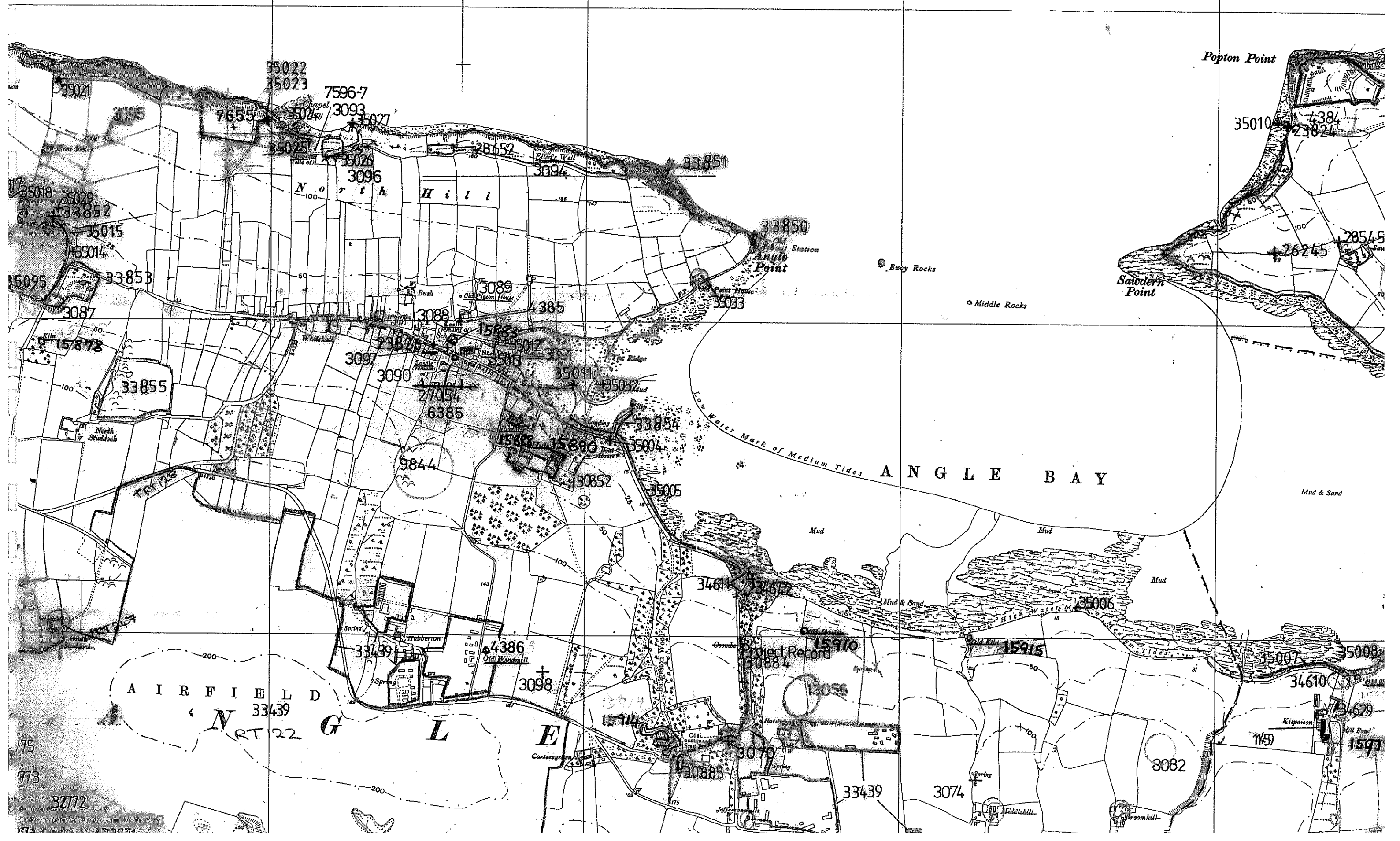
17

18

19

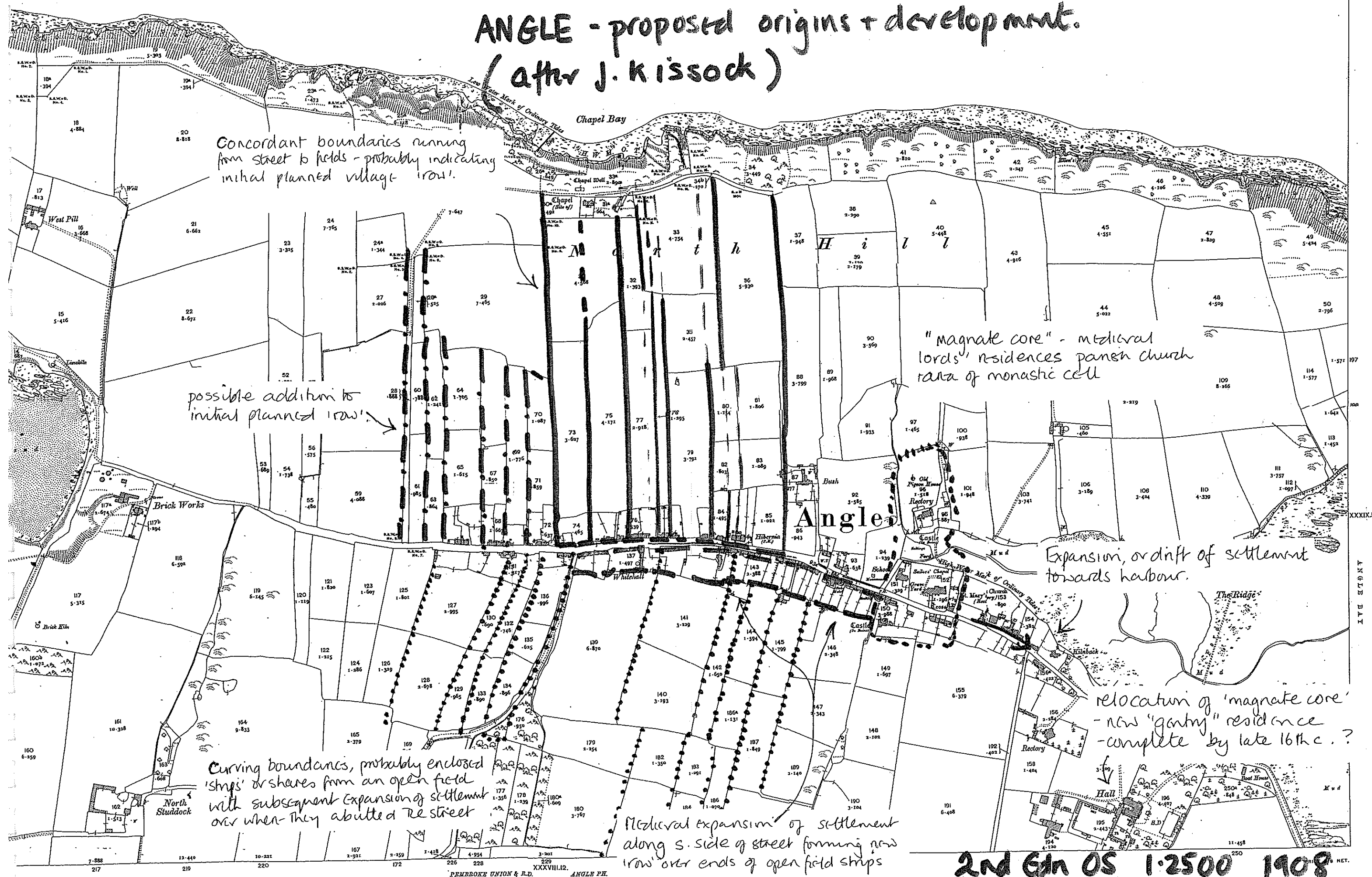
20

21





ANGLE - proposed origins + development. (after J. K. Issock)



W	Change of boundary indicating the point at which the character of a boundary changes.	27
5	Every parcel is numbered thus: 1-513	4-370
5	Its area is given underneath in acres, thus: 1-513 1-513	
5	Boundaries indicating that the space is connected and included in the same reference number and area.	

Printed and Published by the Director General at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.

The Altitudes are given in Feet above the assumed Mean Level of the Sea at Liverpool which is 0-630 of a Foot below the general Mean Level of the Sea.

Altitudes indicated thus (B.M. 547) refer to Bench Marks on Buildings, Walls, etc. those marked thus (52) to surface level.

All rights of reproduction reserved.

Scale 1:2500, being 25-344 inches to a Statute Mile or 205-33 Feet to One Inch.

Links 100 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 Chains

Feet 100 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 Feet

N.B. - The representation on this map of a Road, Track, or Footpath is no evidence of the existence of a right of way.



Phase IV - cutting of lower doorways in the east and north elevations, and addition of retaining wall for the garden. These changes must have taken place between the 1868 and 1895 illustrations (Barnwell 1868; Thornhill Timmins 1895).

Phase V - repointing of various parts of the elevations.

Function, layout and date

Given the construction of the building, with thick walls, a first floor entrance, evidence for a drawbridge, and external corbels for the foundation of a machicolation parapet, the structure is certainly defensive in nature. The location of a fireplaces in each of the upper floors provides a more domestic appearance. Careful inspection of all three fireplaces, and the large windows on the south elevation, show that these are clearly original features to the building. The chimney from the fireplace at third-floor level was also constructed as an integral part of the gable wall, confirming this hypothesis.

It is certain that the Old Rectory formed the south-west element of a larger complex, comprising a moated enclosure with additional tower at the north-east corner. A sketch plan of the site was drawn in 1922 (RCAHM, National Monuments Record, 3, above), reported in 1925 (RCAHMS 1925, 9), and a plan published in 1983 (Scourfield 1983). The west moat is now largely backfilled, a shallow depression running along the east side of the tarmac path, and a rockery set on the internal bank. The north moat survives as a wide depression with a modern path in its base and a rockery/garden on the north side. The east bank and the interior of the enclosure have been destroyed by Castle Farmhouse. The east moat has been totally infilled and is sealed beneath a tarmac drive. Various fragments of masonry to the east of the enclosure, including an oven and circular chimney on a square base, were recorded as probably part of the 17th century inn. The 1983 plan shows the north-east tower, then a vaulted structure used as a cart shed. This structure has since been demolished and is now the site of Mr and Mrs Rees' kitchen, although the rear wall of the house may retain part of the tower.

The moated enclosure lay with its fourth (south) side along the tidal inlet, providing water for the moat and protection on that side. A well-preserved pigeon-house, presumably contemporary with the moated enclosure, is situated to the north.

It has been established that a link wall, standing to a height of around 1.3 m, projected off the north face of the building. This implies that the enclosure was not surrounded by a strong defensive circuit, but was perhaps intended to enclose livestock during times of attack.

The extant tower is certainly defensive in nature, but given the presence of fireplaces at each of the upper floor levels the term tower-house may be given to the building. The term 'Peel' or 'Pele' tower has been rejected for this structure, since this is usually applied to humbler structures with less military pretensions. The typical tower-house is rectangular in plan, with three or sometimes four storeys over a vaulted undercroft (often with ground-floor access). They are invariably plain, with only simple mouldings, and are notoriously difficult to date. Such towers may be seen as status symbols, suggesting wealth, power, and rank of the owner, who had something to protect. They are undoubtedly intended for local protection of families and possessions, with an enclosure for holding stock, etc., rather than as part of a wider military presence.

Similar towers are common in the northern border counties of England (Pounds 1990), and also in Ireland, but are very rare in Wales (Smith 1988). See Smith (*ibid*, map 1, 338-9) for a distribution map of such structures. It is thought that the tower-house in southern Britain was developed for fear of seaborn raiders, and is as such uncommon in central England. The tower-house would have offered short-term protection against a small force intent on seizing booty, rather than on controlling territory.

Examples of tower-houses in Wales are rare and Smith discusses these under the general heading of 'first-floor halls of the upper classes' (*ibid*, 21-5, figs 1-9). At Eastington (Rhoscrowther, Pembrokeshire) is a hall-house with vaulted undercroft and first-floor hall, similar to others of the type (for example the Bishop's Palace, St

David's, built by Bishop Henry de Gower in the second quarter of the 14th century), but in this case with the introduction of an embattled wall-walk and turret (*ibid*, 23, figs 30-31). The ground floor is, however, provided with a doorway, and the overall defensive nature is far removed from that of the Old Rectory.

Two other towers survive, both in Pembrokeshire, one at West Tarr (St Florence), the other at Carswell (Penally) (*ibid*, fig 33). The West Tarr structure comprises two vaulted chambers, one over the other, with a first-floor doorway and fireplace. That at Carswell is a small tower with vaulted undercroft, having external access to both ground- and first-floor levels, but with no internal link between the two. A fireplace is situated on each floor. Both of these examples have only a first floor level over a vaulted undercroft, and the walls are much thinner than at Angle. It is also evident that they are much less defensive, and do not appear to have been part of larger defended enclosures. The Old Rectory is therefore a unique structure in Wales, and is closer in design to the towers of Ireland, Cornwall and the northern border counties.

The date of the Old Rectory is difficult to establish with precision, given the lack of ornamentation. Of the details that do survive: the east doorway with segmental head and round moulding, and the construction technique of the vice with its steps spanning from the outer walls to a newel at the centre, would not be out of place in the 14th century. The original Phase I structure is therefore dated broadly to the 14th century.

Phase II is represented by the partial blocking of some of the windows and two of the fireplaces, the addition of an eastward extension, and construction of a roof over the vice. This phase was presumably undertaken when the defences of the tower were no longer required, and the building used mainly for residential and storage purposes. The documentary references to the tower as a rectory may fit well with this phase of the building. The eastern extension was clearly re-roofed a number of times, finally being removed before the 1868 print was drawn. Phase II could date to anytime between the 15th and the early 19th century. No good documentary and written sources survive to provide a detailed account of the later history and use of the Old

Rectory, although an inn was built inside the moated enclosure in the 17th century, and it is said to have been the residence of a rector. This is presumably the origin of the name for the tower.

6. Bibliography

- Barnwell E L 1868 'Domestic Architecture of South Pembrokeshire' in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 14, 73-6.
- Barnwell E L 1877 'Pembrokeshire Houses' in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 8, 310-11.
- Dyfed Archaeological Trust 1996 *The Tower, Angle, Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpublished.
- Fenton R 1811 *A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*, London.
- Fitzgerald M 1993 *Pembrokeshire Architecture*, Newport.
- Gill E 1993 *Curiosities of South Wales: a regional guide to the unusual*, Seaford.
- RCAHM 1925 *Inventory of Ancient Monuments*, VII, Pembrokeshire, 11-12.
- Laws E 1886 *The History of Little England Beyond Wales*, Haverfordwest.
- Pounds N J G 1990 *The Medieval Castle in England and Wales*, Cambridge.
- Scourfield G J 1983 *A Guide to the Medieval Castles and Strongholds of Pembrokeshire*.
- Smith P 1988 *Houses of the Welsh Countryside*, RCAHM London, (2nd edition).
- Stickings T G 1972 *The Castles and Strongholds of Pembrokeshire*, Tenby.
- Thornhill Timmins H 1895 *Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire*, London.

Milford Haven Gas Connection Projects
Milford Haven to Aberdulais natural gas pipeline
Archaeological Find at St Botolphs (Road Crossing 185)

Background

National Grid is constructing a 120km, 1220mm (48") diameter natural gas pipeline from Milford Haven to Aberdulais during 2006 and 2007. We are committed to avoiding environmentally sensitive areas wherever possible for the construction of this pipeline, and we take careful precautions to reduce any effects our works may have on important environmental features.

When planning a pipeline route, we employ environmental and archaeological specialists to carry out a detailed assessment and recommend appropriate measures to mitigate any effects on the landscape, wildlife, environment and archaeology.

Once work is under way, the specialist consultants form an important part of the project team and ensure that all works comply with the detailed Environmental Management Plan.

Pre-construction work

Before construction of the Milford Haven to Aberdulais natural gas pipeline began in March 2006, research had been undertaken to provide details of the known and potential archaeology which could be affected. This information was obtained through non-invasive surveys and a document was produced to provide brief regional and period summaries of the archaeological and historical significance of the landscape through which the pipeline passes.

The research was augmented by the evaluation of archaeological trial trenches, which allowed potential sites to be examined and the nature and extent of any archaeological deposits to be evaluated.

As with all National Grid pipeline construction projects, the archaeological assessment, evaluation and mitigation have been undertaken as a staged programme of work, with each stage informing the next.

Mitigation for archaeological sites during construction work

Where an archaeological site is identified within the fenced pipeline construction area, whether by desk-based assessment, archaeological field reconnaissance, geophysical survey, trial trenching or during the watching brief while construction is under way, a proposal for mitigation will be discussed and agreed with Cambria Archaeological Trust or Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust.

The first principle of mitigation is avoidance, through minor route realignment where possible. This is subject to construction constraints, land owner access consent, physical constraints such as overhead power lines and steep slopes, other environmental constraints such as protected species or habitat, and the relative importance of the archaeological site.

If it is not possible to realign the route but desirable to protect the archaeological site, efforts are made to preserve *in situ* through the use of protective mats or by reducing the working width.

If preservation *in situ* is neither desirable nor achievable, we excavate the site and fully report the findings to preserve, by record, its archaeological value. This procedure is approved by the relevant archaeological curator from either Cambria Archaeological Trust or Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust.

Excavation of possible dug out canoe or cooking trough

Desk-based research had identified a burnt mound, first recorded around 1910, located near to the pipeline at St Botolphs. Its exact location was unclear so, as part of the routine archaeological watching brief undertaken where ground is first broken to construct the pipeline, the area was flagged as one of high potential.

During the installation of a flume pipe to remove water from this marshy area at the beginning of July 2006, the archaeologist monitoring the work identified a large piece of wood and some burnt mound material. Construction work was immediately halted to allow expert advice to be taken and the area was fenced pending further archaeological investigations.

Once the top soil had been carefully removed a burnt mound and an obvious, but unidentifiable, long wooden object were revealed. Initial examination of the wooden object suggested it had been hollowed out and was possibly a dug out canoe or boat. Alternative suggestions were that it could have been a wooden trough used for heating water, or a dug out canoe being re-used as a trough.

The function of burnt mounds

Burnt mounds are generally accepted to be a Bronze Age phenomenon, circa 2000-900 BC. The burnt mound is the most common prehistoric field monument currently identified in Ireland, and they are also very heavily concentrated in South West Wales, although their function is still not fully understood. They are visible in the landscape as grassed-over mounds or spreads, consisting of large quantities of burnt and shattered stone mixed with charcoal and ash.

It is widely accepted that burnt mounds are probably the result of temporary or permanent open air cooking places. Although used primarily for cooking, there are suggestions that they could also have been used for saunas and baths, ritual functions, or even some form of industrial activity such as textile production.

Small lumps of stone would have been heated on an open fire or hearth and then immersed into a trough of water. Experiments have shown that water heated this way can be brought to the boil quickly and easily kept hot to successfully cook meat, for instance. When in regular use, the thermal shock of hot and cold on the stones caused them to break. The shattered stone was discarded, so gradually constructing the mound.

Excavation at St Botolphs

Archaeological work on the site took 14 weeks. The specific aim was to uncover the wooden object and establish its relationship with the burnt mound and the surrounding area. During this process, additional evidence of occupation, including structures, pits, ditches and pottery dating to both the Early and Later Bronze Age was uncovered, indicating continuity of occupation.

Initial excavation work on the wooden object established that it was well preserved, around 4.5m long and 0.9m wide, carved from a single oak log, positioned in a deliberate cut through of a rock outcrop and covered by wet, marshy and burnt mound material. An expert from Lampeter University assessed the excavation and indicated that it was highly likely to be a dug out canoe. A fragment of wood taken from the object was Radiocarbon dated, and the date of Cal BC 1420 (Cal BP 3380) directly linked it to the same time period as the occupation activity.

The marshy area where the wooden vessel lay is part of a stream which leads down to the Milford estuary, and could suggest that the vessel may have been used to travel to and from the estuary.

Initial examination of the base of the wooden object indicates that it has been worked, which again would indicate a dug out canoe, although more tests are needed to provide conclusive evidence. The possibilities are:

- a dug out canoe carved from a single piece of oak;
- a dug out canoe carved from a single piece of oak, re-used as a trough to boil water;
- an object carved from a single piece of oak with the intention of being a dug out canoe, but abandoned and re-used as a trough for boiler water; or
- a trough for boiling water that had been carved out of a single piece of oak.

Establishing the provenance of the wooden object

Whatever the conclusion of the investigations, from an archaeological perspective the wooden object is an exciting find.

There is uncertainty over the provenance of the wooden object because normally, burnt mounds use a clay- or plank-lined trough for boiling water. As the area around where the object was found is clay, this would have been the simple option. However, where wooden troughs like this have been found associated with burnt mounds, they are usually re-used dug out canoes. More research is therefore required to establish what it was and what it was originally intended to be, if different.

No wooden vessel like this one has ever been found in association with a burnt mound in Wales. The only other similar Bronze Age artefact carved from a single piece of oak was considered a possible dug out canoe, which had been re-used as a possible coffin buried in a barrow – possible, as there was no body associated with the coffin. There was insufficient information about the use of wooden dug out canoes at the time, and even in Europe, insufficient dug out canoes have survived to provide a full picture of their construction and use. Our find will provide much-needed further information on the period and on dug out canoes and burnt mounds.

Excavations and the natural gas pipeline

Construction of the essential natural gas pipeline between Milford Haven and Aberdulais was not delayed by the excavations. When the archaeological find meant that the area was fenced off, workers initially moved to other sections of the pipeline. Later, they were able to work alongside the archaeological team while they continued their research *in situ*.

Although it was known that there was a burnt mound in the area, the wooden object and other finds were previously unknown, and have been identified and examined as part of the archaeological management plan for the construction of the Milford Haven to Aberdulais natural gas pipeline. This is part of National Grid's continued commitment to the archaeological and heritage resource of Wales. Part of this commitment is the provision and funding of a managed team of archaeologists, together with appropriate time allowed to examine and record any archaeological remains prior to construction works being undertaken.

The way forward

National Grid will fund further examination, conservation and preservation of the wooden object to establish its nature and use. Once this is more fully understood, discussions will take place with the National Museum of Wales, Cambria Archaeological Trust and CADW to determine how the information obtained should be disseminated to the general public.

The Milford Haven to Aberdulais natural gas pipeline is scheduled to be in operation by October 2007.

COUNTRY CODE YRHEOLAU CEFN GWLAD

Enjoy the countryside and respect its life and work · Guard against all risk of fire · Fasten all gates · Keep your dogs under close control · Keep to the public paths across farmland · Use gates and stiles to cross fences, hedges and walls · Leave livestock, crops and machinery alone · Take your litter home · Help to keep all water clean · Protect wildlife, plants and trees · Take special care on country roads · Make no unnecessary noise.

Mwynhewch y wlad a pharchwch ei bywyd a'i gwaith · Caewch bob lliidiart · Cadwch eich cwn dan reolaeth glos · Cadwch at lwybrau cyhoeddus wrth groesi tir amaethyddol · Defnyddiwch lliidiardau a chamfeydd i groesi ffensys perthi ac walydd · Cadwch lonydd i anifeiliaid, cnydau a pheiriannau · Ewch a'ch sbwriel adref · Helpwch gadw pob dur yn lan · Gwarchodwch anifeiliaid, planhigion a choed · Byddwch yn ofalus iawn ar heolydd gwledig · Peidiwch a chreu swm yn ddiangen.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In 1992 The Taf & Cleddau Rural Initiative, with European Commission funding through the LEADER Programme, was expanded and became The South Pembrokeshire Partnership for Action with Rural Communities. SPARC was established to improve the social and economic well being of the people and enhance the environment of rural South Pembrokeshire. Funding being provided by the European Commission, South Pembrokeshire District Council, Welsh Office, Welsh Development Agency, Wales Tourist Board, Countryside Council for Wales, Dyfed County Council and British Petroleum. The information in this leaflet has been researched by residents of Angle in conjunction with Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

DIOLCHIADAU

Ehangwyd Menter Wledig Taf a Chleddau ym 1992 ar ol derbyn nawdd gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd trwy'r Rhaglen LEADER i greu'r Bartneriaeth Waith yng Nghymunedau Gwledig De Sir Benfro (SPARC). Sefydlwyd SPARC i wella amodau cymdeithasol ac economaidd y bobl ac i gyfoethogi amgylchedd ardaloedd gwledig De Sir Benfro. Derbynnir nawdd gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, Cyngor Dosbarth De Sir Benfro, y Swyddfa Gymreig, Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, Burdd Croeso Cymru, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, Cyngor Sir Dyfed a British Petroleum. Ymchwilwyd i'r wybodaeth ar y daflen hon gan drigolion Angle mewn cydwethrediad ag Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed.

Text researched and written by Angle residents in conjunction with Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Design by Waterfront Graphics

Illustrations by Geoff Scott
Printed by Withybush Printers Ltd.

Published by SPARC © 1994

South of the
Landsker

ANGLE



Coastal
Splendour

