HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

of the

Milford Haven Waterway

on the

Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION OF THE MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY ON THE REGISTER OF LANDSCAPES OF OUTSTANDING HISTORIC INTEREST IN WALES

By

K Murphy & N Ludlow

PREFACE

Natural forces and human activity acting together over the last six thousand years have contributed to produce a landscape of great beauty and variety in Wales, a national asset that is essential both to our national identity and to our individual 'sense of place' and well-being. The diversity and imprint of human activity on the landscape is everywhere to be seen, from the enigmatic stone monuments of the prehistoric period and the magnificent castles and abbeys of the medieval period, to quite commonplace and typical features like field boundaries that can often be of great age. But the landscape is more than just attractive scenery or a record of the past; it also provides a place for us to live, work and sustain ourselves, through farming, forestry, tourism and so on, processes that all shape, and will continue to shape, the landscape.

Recognising and raising awareness of the importance and wealth of the historic fabric of the landscape has been the central theme and message of the non-statutory, *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*, the first part of which, covering thirty-six 'outstanding' landscapes, was published in January 1998. This is being compiled as a joint initiative between Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), working in collaboration with the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and the Welsh unitary authorities.

The *Historic Landscapes Register* provides a first step, national overview of the historic content of the Welsh landscape. The next step, so essential to the process of informing the way in which aspects of the historic landscape may be managed, is to make available more detailed information about the character of this landscape at a more local level. This is achieved through a process known as historic landscape characterisation which has been developed in Wales jointly by Cadw, the CCW and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts. This involves the identification of geographically definable and mappable areas of historic character, as determined by the range and distribution of surviving archaeological and historical features and the main types of historical land use patterns or historic 'themes' that have shaped the area. The key historic characteristics of the area are then identified along with recommendations for their positive management.

This report is one of a series of historic landscape characterisation exercises being undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts with grant-aid from Cadw. These studies will initially concentrate on those areas identified on the *Historic Landscapes Register*, although it is accepted that the whole of the Welsh landscape can be said to be, in one way or another, historic. Information is being prepared in a form which

is compatible to the CCW's landscape assessment and decision-making methodology, known as *LANDMAP*. It will be made available to a wide range of organisations and will feed into various initiatives to protect and manage the Welsh countryside, most notably the *Tir Gofal* agri-environment scheme. It is also seen as making a particularly important contribution to raising awareness and heightening a feeling of local distinctiveness.

The *Historic Landscapes Register* and these characterisation exercises fully acknowledge the dynamic and evolving nature of the landscape. They promote the view that protecting the legacy of the past in the landscape is not to be achieved by preventing change or fossilising the landscape but rather by informing the process of change, creating tomorrow's landscapes without necessarily sacrificing the best of yesterday's.

RICHARD AVENT
Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

RICHARD KELLY
Countryside Council for Wales

Rhagair

Mae'r grymoedd naturiol a'r gweithgaredd dynol a fu'n gweithredu ar y cyd dros y chwe mil o flynyddoedd diwethaf wedi cyfrannu at y broses o gynhyrchu tirwedd o harddwch ac amrywiaeth hynod yng Ngymru, ased cenedlaethol sy'n hanfodol i ni o ran ein hunaniaeth genedlaethol a hefyd o ran ein lles a'n 'hymdeimlad o berthyn i le' unigol. Gellir gweld ymhobman yr amrywiaeth a'r olion a adawyd ar y tirwedd gan weithgaredd dynol, o henebion cerrig enigmatig y cyfnod cynhanesyddol a chestyll ac abatai gwych y cyfnod canoloesol, i'r nodweddion eithaf cyffredin a nodweddiadol fel ffiniau caeau a all yn aml fod yn hen iawn. Ond nid dim ond golygyfeydd deniadol neu gofnod o'r gorffennol yn unig yw'r tirwedd; mae hefyd yn darparu lle i ni fyw, gweithio a chynnal ein hunain ynddo, drwy gyfrwng amaeth, coedwigaeth, twristiaeth ac ati, oll yn brosesau sy'n llunio, ac a fydd yn parhau i lunio'r tirwedd.

Bu cydnabod a chodi ymwybyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd a chyfoeth ffabrig hanesyddol y tirwedd yn thema ac yn neges ganolog y gofrestr anstatudol, *Cofrestr O Dirweddau O Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol Eithriadol Yng Nghymru,* y cyhoeddwyd y rhan gyntaf ohoni, sy'n cwmpasu trideg chwech o dirweddau 'eithriadol' ym mis Ionawr 1998. Caiff y Gofrestr ei llunio fel menter ar y cyd rhwng Cadw, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru a'r Cyngor Rhyngwladol ar Henebion a Safleoedd (ICOMOS) sy'n gweithio mewn cydweithrediad â

phedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Cymru, y Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru ac awdurdodau unedol Cymru.

Y *Gofrestr o Dirweddau o Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol* yw'r cam cyntaf, trosolwg cenedlaethol o gynnwys hanesyddol tirwedd Cymru. Y cam nesaf, mor hanfodol i'r broses o lywio'r modd y gellir rheoli agweddau ar y tirwedd cenedlaethol, yw trefnu bod gwybodaeth fwy manwl ar gael ynglŷn â chymeriad y tirwedd hwn ar lefel fwy lleol. Cyflawnir hyn drwy broses a elwir yn nodweddiad tirweddau hanesyddol a ddatblygwyd yng Nghymru ar y cyd â Cadw, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru ac Ymddiriedolaethau Archeolegol Cymru. Golyga hyn nodi ardaloedd o gymeriad hanesyddol y gellir eu diffinio a'u mapio'n ddaearyddol, yn ôl yr hyn a benderfynir gan ystod a dosbarthiad y nodweddion archeolegol a hanesyddol sy'n goroesi a'r prif fathau o batrymau defnydd tir hanesyddol neu 'themâu' hanesyddol sydd wedi llunio'r ardal. Nodir nodweddion hanesyddol allweddol yr ardal felly ynghyd ag argymhellion ar gyfer eu rheoli'n gadarnhaol.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn un o gyfres o ymarferion nodweddiad tirweddau hanesyddol yr ymgymerir ag ef gan Ymddiriedolaethau Archeolegol Cymru gyda chymorth grant gan Cadw. Bydd yr astudiaethau hyn yn canolbwyntio yn y lle cyntaf ar yr ardaloedd hynny a nodwyd yn y *Gofrestr O Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol,* er y caiff ei dderbyn bod modd disgrifio tirwedd Cymru gyfan, mewn un ffordd neu'r llall, fel un hanesyddol. Mae gwybodaeth yn cael ei pharatoi ar ffurf sy'n cydweddu â methodoleg asesu tirweddau a gwneud

penderfyniadau Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, sef *LANDMAP*. Bydd ar gael i ystod eang o sefydliadau a chaiff ei fwydo i fentrau amrywiol er mwyn diogelu a rheoli cefn gwlad Cymru, yn bennaf y cynllun agri-amgylcheddol sef, *Tir Gofal*. Caiff ei weld hefyd yn gwneud cyfraniad arbennig o bwysig i'r broses o godi ymwybyddiaeth a dwyshau'r ymdeimlad o arbenigrwydd lleol.

Cydnabydda'r *Gofrestr O Dirweddau O Ddiddordeb Hanesyddol* a'r ymarferion nodweddiad hyn yn llawn natur ddeinamig y tirwedd sy'n parhau i esblygu. Hyrwyddant y farn mai nid trwy rwystro newid neu ffosileiddio'r tirwedd y mae diogelu treftadaeth y gorffennol yn y tirwedd, ond yn hytrach drwy lywio'r broses o newid, gan greu tirweddau'r dyfodol heb o anghenraid aberthu tirweddau gorau'r gorffennol.

Richard Avent

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

Richard Kelly

Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru

FIGURES 1 & 2. Location Maps

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS,
PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION
Characterisation of the Milford Haven Waterway on the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*

SUMMARY

This report is a historic landscape characterisation of the Milford Haven Waterway, Pembrokeshire; a landscape on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Interest in Wales. *Characterisation involves the examination of historic processes that have shaped and moulded the present-day landscape. Historic landscape components that make up the landscape such as field boundary type, field shape, buildings, settlement pattern, parks and gardens, roads and railways, industry, and archaeological sites are all taken into consideration during characterisation. By analysing all components it is possible to divide the landscape into historic landscape character areas. Each area comprises components that are distinct from its neighbours.*

Forty-eight historic landscape character areas have been identified, described and photographed for the Milford Haven Waterway. These character areas reflect the diverse nature of the historic landscape and include: the medieval towns of Pembroke and Haverfordwest, the late 18th century and early 19th century planned towns and docks of Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock, late 20th century industrial installations such as oil refineries and a power station, villages surrounded by the enclosed remnants of their open-field systems, dispersed farms, villages and hamlets, ports and quays established to serve 19th century and early 20th century coal mines, mansion houses with parks and gardens, and 19th century and 20th century forts and gun emplacements.

INTRODUCTION

This report is a historic landscape characterisation of the Milford Haven Waterway, Pembrokeshire, which is a landscape on the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*. This landscape has been divided into 48 historic landscape character areas (numbered 305-352). Numbers 1-132 were used in the characterisation of Upland Ceredigion (Murphy 1999), numbers 133-257 in the characterisation of four landscapes within Carmarthenshire (Murphy and Ludlow 2000) and numbers 258-304 in the characterisation of Preseli, St David's/Ramsey Island, and Skomer Island landscapes, all in Pembrokeshire. The landscape under current consideration on the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales* (Cadw 1998) comprises approximately 197 sq kms in total. This is an estimation of the Registered landscape, as its boundaries are not hard-edged. In order to accommodate those parts of historic landscape character areas that lie across and outside the boundary of the register area, the total area included in this study is 234 sq kms. See Figures 1 and 2 for the location of the register areas and the character areas.

This report has been broken down into sections. The first section comprises: a general introduction, a statement on the purpose of the report, the relevant entry from the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*, methodology, an explanation of the GIS proformae, a description of the historic events which have helped shape the landscape and a consideration of the management of historic character. The second section consists of a description of each historic landscape character area. A map, a ground photograph and an aerial photograph accompany each area description. GIS proformae for the historic landscape character areas are bound in a separate volume.

Historic landscape characteristics are the tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used and shaped the land to serve human needs in the past. They reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions and values of these people. They include the physical remains of all aspects of man's activities and exploitation in the past (above and below ground, known and potential), and our understanding, interpretation and even perception of those remains. They may reflect a variety of activities occurring at one time, or evolving functions over different periods of time. The various characteristics of a landscape interrelate and may, in some cases, overlap.

The Countryside Commission states that as managers we should be concerned with the historic character of the present landscape, and not with the study of the past for its own sake. It places the idea of 'historic landscape character' at the centre of its thinking. The aims of this project were to identify the characteristics of the present landscape of the Milford Haven Waterway registered landscape, which bear witness to the historical processes which have created them, to provide a basic commentary on the categories of information used, to relate these to existing landscape types and to define the scope for creative action within a number of initiatives which will guide the continuing evolution of the landscape, and thereby sustain or even enhance elements considered essential to the historic character of the areas.

This project received grant-aid from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

Further information on this project and other landscape characterisation programmes within Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire can be obtained from *Cambria Archaeology* or from visiting *Cambria Archaeology*'s website at www.acadat.com.
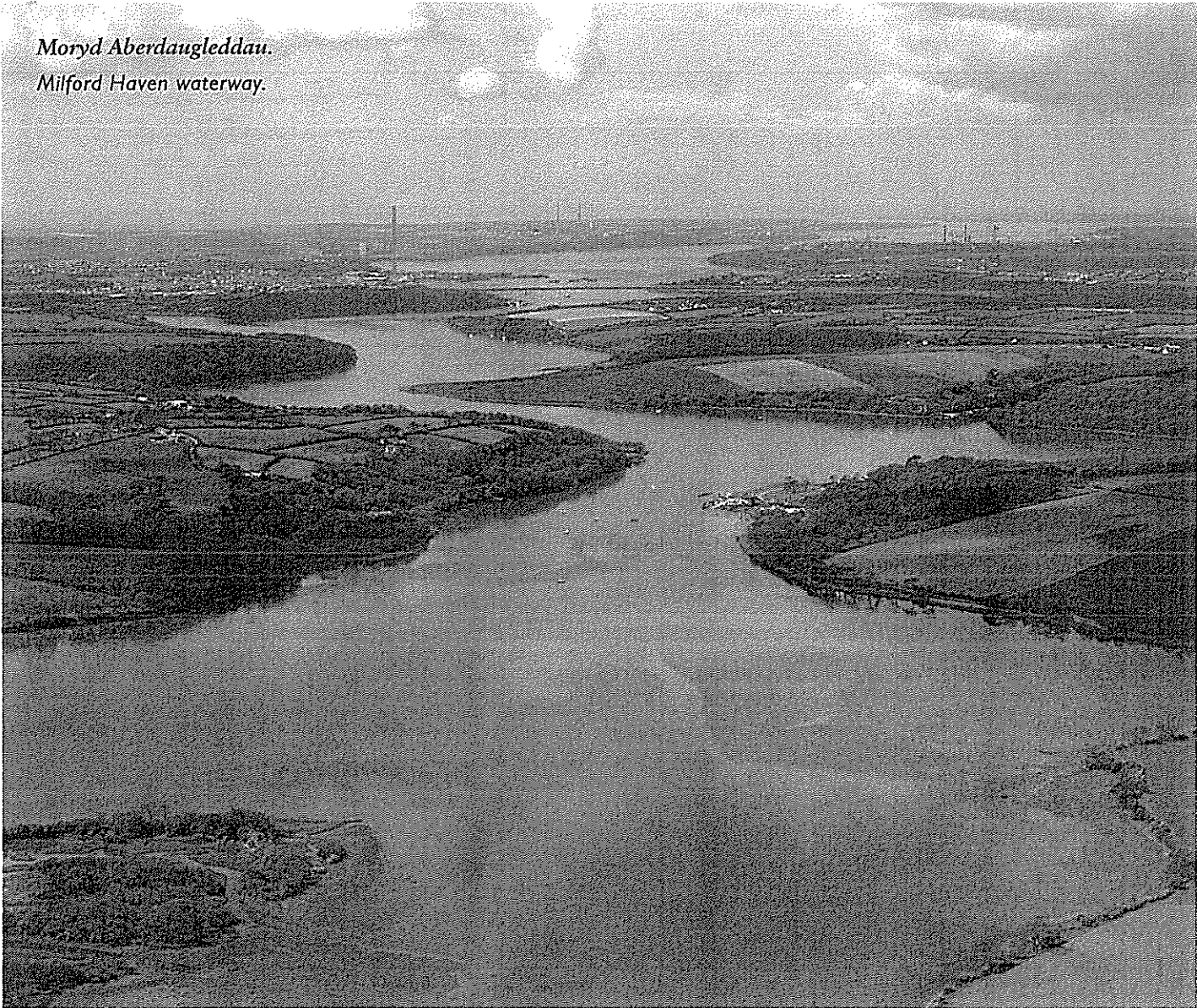
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**THE STUDY AREA - EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF LANDSCAPES
OF OUTSTANDING HISTORIC INTEREST IN WALES**

MORYD ABERDAUGLEDDAU
MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Moryd Aberdaugleddau.
Milford Haven waterway.

Hawlfraint y Goron: CBHC/Crown Copyright: RCAHMW.

Disgrifiad o'r tirwedd

Ria yw Aberdaugleddau, hynny yw, dyffryn a foddwyd ar ddiwedd Oes yr Ia ddiwethaf; mae ei dyfroedd dwfn ond cysgodol yn ymestyn 30km i mewn i'r tir o'i haber, cyn ymrannu yn Gleddau Ddu a Chleddau Wen, sydd wedyn yn parhau fel afonydd llanw am beth ffordd. Mae isafonydd megis Penfro, Caeriw a Cresswell a llawer o rai llai yn llifo i'r aber yn gwneud cryn dipyn i gynyddu hyd y glannau a'r ei harfordir troellog a rhychiog. Ar y naill ochr a'r llall, ac yn ymestyn i bentiroedd Dale ac Angle yng ngheg yr aber, anaml y cyfyd llwyfandir arfordirol isel de Sir Benfro yn uwch na 80m uwchben SO.

Mae tirwedd arfordirol Aberdaugleddau yn cwmpasu holl amred cronolegol gorchfygiad forwrol, aneddiadau, masnach, pysgota ac amddiffyn o'r 11fed ganrif i newidiadau'r 20fed

Landscape description

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

17

MORYD ABERDAUGLEDDAU
MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY
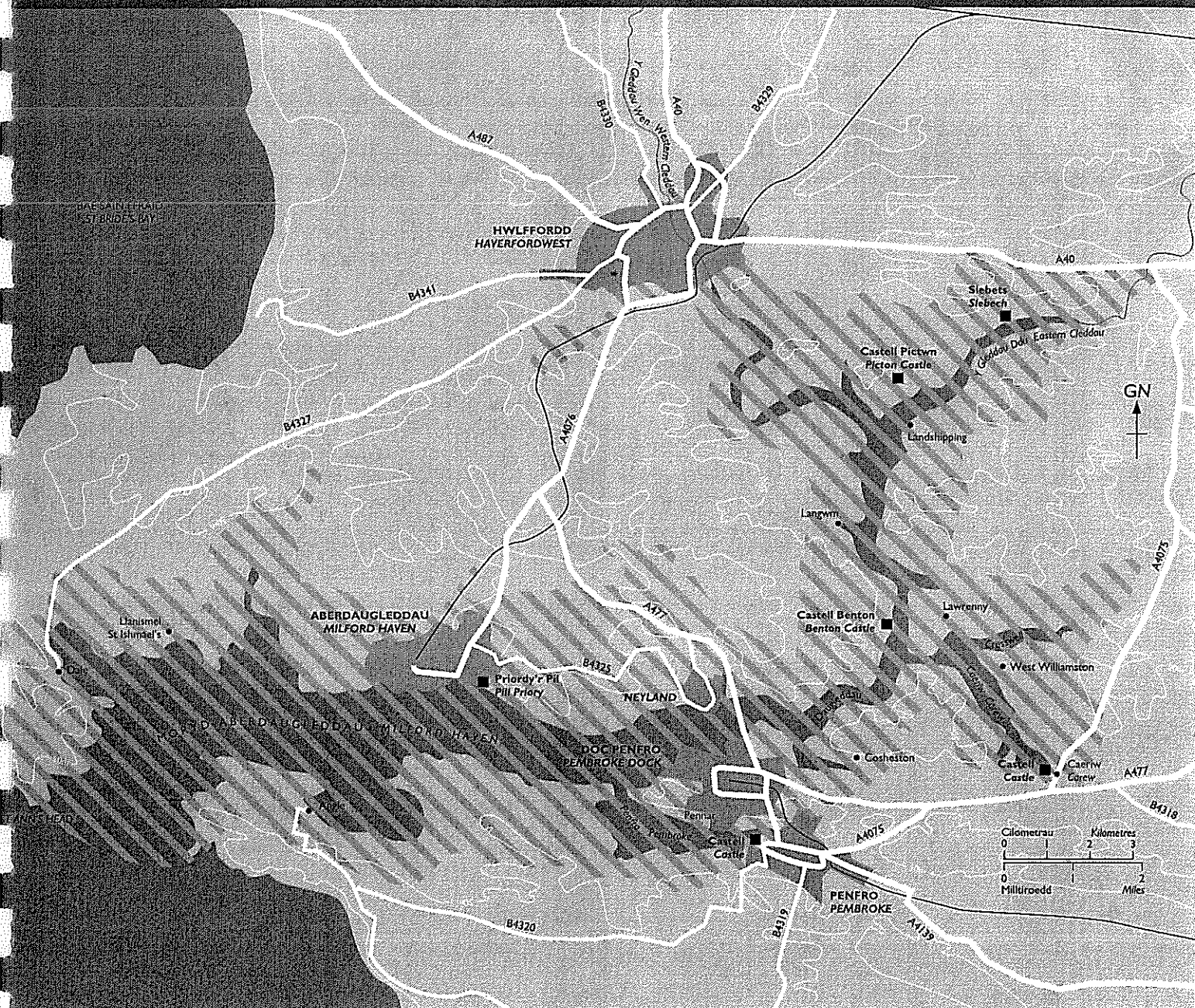
ganrif. Dyma dirwedd amlwg a gwahanol iawn, yn dir a môr; dyma hefyd ei hynodrwydd. Mae'n dangos parhad a'r gallu i addasu, ac o ran lleoliad ac amrywiaeth nodweddion, y mae'n unigryw yng Nghymru os nad ym Mhrydain. Ac eto, er iddo addasu'n rymus i weithrediadau morwrol y diwydiannau olew a phŵer, mae'r tirwedd arfordirol amlgyfnodol hwn hefyd yn dibynnu ar gadw ei elfennau hanesyddol.

Y mae caerau pentir o Oes yr Haearn ar lawer o'r pentiroedd wrth fynedfa ac ar hyd yr aber a'r Daugleddau. Ceir tystiolaeth am safleoedd canoloesol cynnar, Cristnogol a Llychlynnaidd mewn enwau lleoedd, dogfennau ac arysgrifau, megis yr arysgrifau cofadeiliau Cerrig Cristnogol Cynnar, ond ni welir yr olion hyn bellach yn y tirwedd. Mewn gwrthgyferbyniad â hyn, mae olion y gorchfygiad Normanaidd, a gafwyd trwy leoli bwrdeistrefi cestyll mewn mannau strategol ar yr arfordir, yn dal yn ddramatig o bresennol ym Mhenfro, Hwlffordd, ac yng Nghaeriw sydd

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

Doc Penfro.
Pembroke Dock.

oll ym mhen uchaf yr afon. Ni ddatblygodd Caeriw yn
fwrdeistref, a dangosodd gwaith cloddio, ynghyd ag
astudiaeth o dirwedd hanesyddol plwyf Caeriw, fod caer
o'r Oesoedd Tywyll ac o bosibl, safle Brythonaidd-Rufeinig,
yno cyn y castell Normanaidd, sydd, efallai, yn arwydd y
bu canolfannau cyn-Normanaidd cyffelyb ym Mhenfro a
Hwlffordd. Tyfodd y bwrdeistrefi hyn mor syfrdanol erbyn y
13edd ganrif yn rhannol oherwydd iddynt gael eu defnyddio fel
mannau cychwyn i ymosodiadau'r Normaniaid ar yr Iwerddon.

Yn ddiweddarach, bu codi pont Cleddau yn derfyn ar gyfnod
rhwydwaith o fferïau ar draws yr aber, sy'n esbonio patrwm
hanesyddol tramwyfeydd ac aneddiadau ar lannau'r Daugleddau,
sydd i'w gweld o hyd yn olion y glanfeydd, pieri a jetïau.
Arweiniai'r llwybrau cynnar ar draws yr aber i Dyddewi a
glanfeydd yr Oesoedd Tywyll. Ar droad y 18fed a'r 19edd
ganrifoedd, codwyd dwy dref newydd, Aberdaugleddau ym
1790 gan Syr William Hamilton, a Doc Penfro ym 1802 pan

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

drosglwyddwyd Dociau'r Llynges Frenhinol o Aberdaugleddau. Mae i'r ddwy dref gynllun rheolaidd; mae gan y naill a'r llall hanes o hawddfyd a dirwasgiad mewn adeiladu llongau a physgota, ac fel gorsafoedd terfynol i longau a rheilffyrdd. Er gwaethaf rhai newidiadau mawr yn niwedd yr 20fed ganrif, cadwodd y naill dref a'r llall eu trefweddau a'u glannau arbennig, ac erys llawer o Ddociau'r Llynges o hyd.

Golygodd newidiadau ym maint a thechnoleg llongau fod patrwm cynharach masnach arfordirol mwy gwasgaredig o lefydd megis Dale ac Angle yng ngheg yr aber wedi'i adleoli gyda chodi'r ddwy dref hon; digwyddodd hyn hefyd yn fwy graddol gyda masnach ym Mhenfro a Hwlffordd, a thueddwyd i ganolbwyntio ar y dociau newydd. I raddau, mae hyn wedi cadw, hyd yn oed wedi ffosileiddio, ceiau, jetïau a glanfeydd ac aneddiadau bach megis Pennar, Lawrenny, Landshipping neu Cosheston (lle 'roedd dwy iard longau yn y 18fed ganrif), sydd yn uwch i fyny'r afon. Arferai'r porthladdoedd bach hyn wasanaethu maes glo Sir Benfro, sydd ar lannau'r Daugleddau, a hefyd y chwareli calchfaen mawr yng Ngorllewin Trewiliam, lle'r oedd cyfres ryfeddol o gamlesi byr trwy wastadeddau'r llanw yn caniatáu i ysgraffiau fynd yn syth at wyneb y gwaith pan fo'r llanw'n uchel. Yr oedd porthladdoedd y Daugleddau yn llewyrchus yn yr 16fed, 17ail a'r 18fed ganrifoedd, ond bu iddynt ddal i weithio trwy gydol y 19edd ganrif, trwy newid i ddefnyddio ysgraffiau i gludo nwyddau i lawr yr afon ac i longau mwy yn y porthladdoedd yn is i lawr yr aber.

Trowyd y cestyll canoloesol ym mhen uchaf yr aber, megis Benton, Pictwn a Chaeriw, yn dai i'r uchelwyr. Mae sefydliadau eglwysig canoloesol, rhai bach yn bennaf, fel Priordy'r Pil neu Rhaglwyddoldy Slebets, yn furddunnod, neu fe'u trowyd yn dai. Castell Pictwn yn unig sydd â hanes di-dor o breswyliad ac o gael ei droi yn blasdy helaeth gyda pharciau a gerddi oedd yn defnyddio blaendraeth cymerau'r Gleddau Ddu a'r Gleddau Wen. Ar y llaw arall, mae safleoedd gerddi a pharciau cynharach o'r 17ail ganrif, sydd wedi eu cadw'n dda ond wedi eu gadael yn segur, yn dal i gael eu darganfod, yr amlycaf yw gerddi terasog Tŷ Landshipping, nad yw'n bod mwyach.

Y mwyaf cyflawn o'r amddiffynfeydd milwrol a morwrol yn Aberdaugleddau yw Ceyrydd Palmerston, sy'n dyddio o ganol i ddiwedd y 19edd ganrif. Gellir gwerthfawrogi datblygiad amddiffynfeydd ac arfau'r Llynges yn ei gyflawnder trwy edrych ar y ceyrydd o'r môr ac o'r glannau, ynghyd â'r barics a'r ceyrydd mewndirol, y storfeydd a'r depos. Mae'r deinosoriaid milwrol hyn yn peri problemau cadwraeth a defnydd, ac y mae'r un dynged yn dechrau goddiweddyd rhan os nad y cyfan o etifeddiaeth diwedd yr 20fed ganrif i Aberdaugleddau, sef y jetïau olew a gweithfeydd prosesu'r diwydiannau olew a phŵer. Cyrhaeddodd y diwydiant hwn ei uchafbwynt yn y 1970au pan orfodwyd cwmnïau cludo olew gan anhawsterau cyflenwi yn y Dwyrain Canol i ddefnyddio llwybrau'r moroedd i'r CCE (Cludwyr Crai Enfawr). Yr oedd Moryd Aberdaugleddau, gyda'i dyfroedd dwfn a'i safle ar arfordir gorllewinol gogledd orllewin Ewrop, yn arbennig o addas ar gyfer hyn. O ran effaith weledol ar y tirwedd presennol, nid oes modd anwybyddu'r diwydiant olew na threfnau rheoli trafnidiaeth y môr a redir gan Awdurdod Porthladd Aberdaugleddau.

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.

CRYNODEB

Rhif cyf	*HLW (D) 3*
Rhif map mynegai	*5*
Map AO	*Landranger 157, 158*
Sir flaenorol	*Dyfed*
Awdurdod unedol	*Sir Benfro*
Prif ddynodiadau helaeth	*Mae rhannau o'r ardal ym Mharc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro. Mae ochr ogleddol Aberdaugleddau yn Ardal Amgylchedd Arbennig Preseli. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys: Safleoedd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig Bae Angle, Afonydd Caeriw a Cresswell, Chwareli Gorllewin Trewiliam, Cosheston Pill, Daugleddau, Aber Gann, Afon Penfro a Gwastadeddau Pwllcrochan; Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Aberdaugleddau, Caeriw, Hwlffordd, Llangwm, Neyland, Penfro a Doc Penfro (Dociau Brenhinol).*
Meini prawf	*1, 3*
Cynnwys ac arwyddocâd	*Y ria glasurol yng Nghymru, sef dyffryn ac aber afon wedi'u boddi, gyda chasgliad diguro o olion sy'n adlewyrchu gorchfygiad forwrol, aneddiadau, masnach, pysgota, amddiffyn a diwydiant o'r cyfnod cynhanesyddol hyd at y cyfnod cyfoes. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys: caerau pentir o Oes yr Haearn; enwau lleoedd Cristnogol Cynnar a Llychlynnaidd; bwrdeistrefi castell arfordirol y Normaniaid; cestyll canoloesol a phlasau diweddarach y gwŷr bonedd; aneddiadau cynlluniedig Aberdaugleddau a Doc Penfro; ceiau, jetïau a glanfeydd, pyllau glo, chwareli calch, amddiffynfeydd milwrol a morwrol, terfynellau, purfeydd a glanfeydd olew, a gorsaf bwer diweddar a chyfoes.*

SUMMARY

Ref number	*HLW (D) 3*
Index map no.	*5*
OS map	*Landranger 157, 158*
Former county	*Dyfed*
Unitary authority	*Pembrokeshire*
Principal area designations	*Parts of the area are within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. The northern side of the Haven is within the Preseli Environmentally Sensitive Area. The area includes: Angle Bay, Carew and Cresswell Rivers, Cosheston Pill, Daugleddau, Gann Estuary, Pembroke River and Pwllcrochan Flats and West Williamston Quarries, Sites of Special Scientific Interest; Carew, Haverfordwest, Llangwm, Milford Haven, Neyland, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock (Royal Dockyard) Conservation Areas.*
Criteria	*1, 3*
Contents and significance	*The classic ria, drowned river valley and estuary in Wales, with an unsurpassed concentration of remains reflecting maritime conquest, settlement, commerce, fishing, defence and industry spanning the prehistoric to modern periods. The area includes: Iron Age promontory forts; Early Christian and Viking placenames; Norman coastal castle-boroughs; medieval castles and later gentry residences; Milford and Pembroke Dock planned settlements; recent and modern quays, jetties and landing places, coal mines, limestone quarries, military and naval fortifications, oil terminals, jetties, refineries and power station.*

Ffynonellau detholedig / Selected sources

G. Edwards, 'The Coal Industry in Pembrokeshire', *Field Studies*, **1 (5)** (1963), 33–64.

National Museum of Wales, *The Maritime Heritage of Dyfed, Exhibition Handbook* (National Museum of Wales: Cardiff 1982).

West Wales Maritime Heritage Society, *The Secret Waterway: A Guide to the Milford Haven and Daugleddau Waterway*, 2nd edition (West Wales Maritime Heritage Society: Haverfordwest 1994).

I. Soulsby, *The Towns of Medieval Wales* (Phillimore: Chichester 1983) Haverfordwest 139–142, Pembroke 214–217.

PURPOSE OF REPORT - AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
(section by D Thompson and D Gwyn, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust)

The following uses for historic landscape characterisation were identified by Cadw.

Planning, including large-scale intrusions such as:

> roads
> wind-farms
> mineral extraction
> large-scale landfill/waste disposal
> reclamation
> water schemes
> major settlement
> major industrial development

Management of land by:

> large corporate landowners
> farmers
> industrial companies
> water or electricity companies
> forestry industry
> National Trust

Advice to conservation agencies including:

> Cadw
> Countryside Council for Wales
> Environment Agency
> local authorities
> national parks

Developing local landscape frameworks for managing agencies by means of:

> Tir Gofal (Tir Cymen, ESAs)
> Cadw
> Countryside Council for Wales
> local authorities
> national parks

Providing information

> Contributing to academic understanding of landscape
> Stimulating further research
> Raising public perception of the landscape
> Preparation of policy statements by public bodies

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS
(Section by D Thompson and D Gwyn, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust)

Characterisation is defined as the process of identifying and defining the particular characteristics that make each area distinctive, and is rapidly emerging as the basis for a unified approach to describing and understanding the environment (Countryside Commission et al, 1997, 4). Ultimately, in order to be of any practical use, this has to be translated into the management of physical things.

At present there is no standard, accepted methodology for establishing the historical characterisation of landscape, although previous work on Llyn has suggested a practical approach based on the concept of 'character areas'. However, comparable current studies in England are based on the principal of the predominant form of the present landscape [which] is identified principally by the existing patterns of enclosures within areas of landscape. Rippon's study of the Gwent Levels (Rippon, 1996) shows a different way forward and was the first published study in Wales.

For the purposes of this study the three landscapes on the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales* have been divided into 46 historic landscape areas. Their location in relation to each other is shown on Figures 1-4.

EVOLVING HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION METHODOLOGY

(Section by D Thompson and D Gwyn, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust)

'Characterisation' is a contribution towards the overall historic landscape initiative currently being funded by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, Countryside Council for Wales and ICOMOS UK. Its principal aim is to provide information to aid the management of the historic environment.

Historical landscape characteristics are the tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used and shaped the land to serve human needs in the past; they reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions and values of these people. They include the physical remains of all aspects of human activities and exploitation in the past (above and below ground, known and potential), and our understanding, interpretation and even perception of those remains. They may reflect a variety of activities occurring at one time, or evolving functions in different periods of time.

The Countryside Commission (in its document *Views from the Past*, 1996) states that as managers we should be concerned with the historic character of the present landscape, and not with the study of the past for its own sake. It places the idea of 'historic landscape character' at the centre of these ideas.

Characterisation is defined *as the process of identifying and defining the particular characteristics that make each area distinctive*, and is rapidly emerging as the basis for describing and understanding the environment. Historic landscape characterisation is one dimension of this approach: it sets out to identify the principal historic components within the current landscape. It is the great depth of human activity that underpins much of that which we feel is important and helps give an area its local distinctiveness. Historic landscape characterisation set out to establish the historic depth within the modern landscape by identifying is principal historic components.

The term 'historic character' is generally preferred to 'historic landscape', as it is now accepted that all landscape is historic in that it reflects, to a greater or lesser degree, the processes which have occurred in history and which have formed its present appearance.

At present there is no standard, accepted methodology for establishing the historical characterisation of landscape, but work on Llyn, Gwynedd, Upland Ceredigion and elsewhere in Wales has suggested a practical approach based on considering the evidence as a series of themes which may provide an answer. At a landscape level, what is significant in historical terms includes field boundary patterns (whether they are irregular or regular, their size, date *etc.*), settlement patterns (whether scattered or nucleated, date of origin *etc.*); the relict remains of earlier periods which are to be found in upland or marginal landscapes; the effect of 18th and 19th century estates on the landscape; the impact of industry, military installations and so on.

The dominant historic themes or patterns in a locality help define local historic character. The combination of these characteristics give an area its local distinctiveness, and it is the definition of areas of local distinctiveness which leads to character areas. The concept of 'character areas' differs somewhat from comparable studies in England which are based on Historic Landscape Types where *the predominant form of the present landscape [which] is identified principally by the existing patterns of enclosures within areas of landscape.*

The process of characterisation can be briefly summarised as -

(one or several) components	→	dominant patterns
(one or more) dominant patterns	→	coherent character
coherent character (with definable limits)	→	character area
(several) character areas	→	local landscape

Characterisation is a practical tool intended to aid management in its broadest forms. In order to be of any practical use, this has to be translated into the management of 'landscape tangibles' (*i.e.* the evidence for historical processes and periods in the present landscape). It is essential, therefore, that the key historic landscape characteristics are features and/or patterns to which can be applied management prescriptions whose success or otherwise can be measured for monitoring purposes.

The reports emanating from this work contain a number of elements. The first part of the report contains general information concerning the background to the project, the methodology employed, a glossary of terms and general management issues. The second part contains information relating the specific area under study including: (a) historical background, (b) key historic landscape characteristics and (c) conservation priorities, and is accompanied by a map and a ground and aerial photograph.

GIS PROFORMAE
(Section by D Thompson and D Gwyn, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust)

This section contains instructions on filling in the GIS-linked recording forms created as part of the project. The form consists mainly of 'tick boxes' compatible with a table to be created (for example) in MapInfo, and has now been standardised across Wales. The GIS tables used by LANDMAP, and the form contain a number of fields which are intended to cross-reference to LANDMAP exercises. In this study the data collected on the proformae has been converted to LANDMAP GIS tables. These tables are reproduced as an appendix to this report.

The form is loosely divided into four parts - the first identifies the area by name, number, project and location; the second is a list of historic landscape 'themes' which is intended to act both as a check-list and to ensure systematic recording of all character areas (which can be transferred to database) to a certain level; the third list other relevant and management information; while the fourth is the principal link to LANDMAP.

The completed LANDMAP forms are included in Volume 3.

PROJECT NO
This simply records the individual project number each Trust assigns to the particular project (e.g. G1527).

AREA
This is the name of the area as used in the project: this will usually be based on a geographical, historical or cultural association.

HLCA NO.
It has been agreed that there should be a unique (Wales, rather than regional) reference number for each character area (especially as some will inevitably cross Trust boundaries) for ease of reference. This number doesn't need to contain any information in itself (e.g. county identifier), so the simple idea of numbering from 1 upwards has been adopted. Based on previous experience, it is unlikely that each Trust will end up with more than a thousand areas, so the following allocation of HLCA (historic landscape characterisation areas) reference numbers will be used

DAT   1- 999
CPAT   1000 -1 999
GAT   2,000 - 2,999
GGAT   3,000 - 3,999

In this report the number sequence is 258-304.

HLCA NAME
As above, a historic, cultural or simple geographic name is preferred (e.g. Creuddyn), otherwise a more general topographical description (e.g. rolling meadow) might be more appropriate.

LOCATION
A six figure central grid reference should be sufficient.

SUMMARY OF CHARACTER
This should be succinct, preferably fewer than c. twenty words. This summary should help justify the decision on 'evaluation' made below (e.g. for Llandudno Outstanding example of planned 19th century seaside resort).

THEMES
For each theme, all those descriptions that apply to the area should be ticked. Boxes should be ticked where significant evidence at a landscape scale exists within an area. The ticked boxes will form the

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basis of the free-text description below: this description should refer to all the ticked boxes and supply supporting information. It is inevitable that more than one box (i.e. theme type) will be ticked for each area.

BOUNDARIES

This should record briefly how the boundary of an area has been defined, and whether the boundary is definite or indicative only.

MANAGEMENT/CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

This summarises the key historic landscape components which underlie (and are essential to) the character of the area and therefore need to be managed if the historic character of the area is to be maintained. This can be a summary of the relevant part of the main area entry.

PRINCIPAL CURRENT LAND USES

This field summarises the broad principal land uses within the area in an attempt to try to identify which future management mechanisms (e.g. AWAES for agriculture, UDPs for residential/urban areas) might be relevant to managing the area.

PRINCIPAL REFERENCES

Simply a list of which sources in the bibliography are most relevant to this area.

RECORDED BY / DATE

Name and date of compiler following standard practice.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA (HLCA) FORM

PROJECT NO.   AREA

HLCA NO.   HLCA NAME

LOCATION   ORGANISATION   ACA (DAT)

LANDMAP REF.

SUMMARY OF CHARACTER

THEMES (tick where significant evidence exists)

AGRICULTURE (Field pattern)
Unenclosed/open [ ] Evolved/irregular [ ] Regular (small) [ ] Regular (medium) [ ] Regular (large) [ ]
Large enclosures [ ] Med. strips [ ] R+F [ ] Varied [ ] Degraded [ ] Other [ ] Not present/Unknown [ ]

AGRICULTURE (Field boundary)
Dry-stone wall [ ] Stone-faced bank [ ] Stone-faced bank with hedge [ ] Hedge [ ] Distinctive hedgerow trees [ ]
Earth bank [ ] Dyke [ ] Ditches [ ] Mortared walls [ ] Slate pillars [ ] Pale [ ] Sheepfolds [ ] Post+wire fence [ ] Other [ ]
Not present/Unknown [ ]

FORESTRY
Ancient woodland [ ] Other broadleafed woodland [ ] Plantation [ ] C20Forestry [ ] Scrub/unmanaged [ ] Coppice [ ]
Charcoal burning [ ] Other [ ] Not present/Unknown [ ]

COASTAL/MARITIME
Sea defences [ ] Intertidal features [ ] Harbour/fishing [ ] Other [ ] Not present/Unknown [ ]

RELICT ARCHAEOLOGY
Prehistoric settlement/fields [ ] Medieval settlement/fields [ ] Prehistoric ritual [ ] Post-medieval settlement/fields [ ]
Other [ ] Scattered [ ] Not present/Unknown [ ]

SETTLEMENT PATTERN
Loosely dispersed scatter [ ] Dense scatter [ ] Clustered [ ] Ribbon [ ] Nucleated - planned [ ] Nucleated - organic [ ]
Business/commercial [ ] Other [ ] Not present/Unknown [ ]

BUILDING TYPE
Farmhouse [ ] Cottage [ ] Terraced housing [ ] Shops [ ] Place of worship [ ] Processing [ ] Distinctive vernacular style
(specify in character summary) [ ] Other [ ] Not present/Unknown [ ]

PRINCIPAL BUILDING MATERIAL
Stone - random [ ] Stone - coursed [ ] Clay/earth [ ] Wood [ ] Brick [ ] Concrete [ ] Other [ ]

PRINCIPAL ROOFING MATERIAL
Slate [ ] Tile [ ] Thatch [ ] Stone tile [ ] Concrete tile [ ] Metal [ ] Other [ ]

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Quarrying [ ] Mining [ ] Manufacturing [ ] Mill [ ] Brewery [ ]   Metal processing [ ] Other processing [ ]
Craft/cottage [ ] Rural industry [ ] Other [ ] Not present/Unknown [ ]

COMMUNICATION
Footpaths [ ] Tracks [ ] Lanes-winding [ ] Lanes-straight [ ] Major road [ ] Ports/docks [ ] Airfields [ ] Bridges [ ]
Communications towers [ ] Public rail [ ] Industrial rail [ ] Other rail [ ] Canal [ ] Other [ ] Not present/Unknown [ ]

MILITARY
Prehistoric [ ] Roman [ ] Early medieval [ ] Anglo-Norman [ ] Edwardian [ ] Welsh [ ] Tudor [ ] Civil War [ ] C19th [ ]
WWI [ ] WWII [ ] Other [ ] Not present/Unknown [ ]

ORNAMENTAL / LEISURE
Deer park [ ]   Parkland/garden [ ]   Garden/park [ ]C20) [ ]   Tourism [ ]   Sports facilities [ ]   Hunting estate [ ]
Other leisure [ ]   Not present/Unknown [ ]

ECCLESIASTICAL
Cemetery [ ]medieval) [ ]   Cemetery [ ]modern) [ ]   Church [ ]medieval) [ ]   Church [ ]post medieval) [ ]   Monastic [ ]
Chapel [ ]nonconformist) [ ]   Other [ ]   Not present/Unknown [ ]

RESOURCES
Power generation [ ]   Power distribution [ ]   Water supply [ ]   Peat cutting [ ]   Other [ ]   Not present/Unknown [ ]

BURIED ARCHAEOLOGY (not relict)
Cropmark/parchmark [ ]   Urban deposits [ ]   Find scatters [ ]   Palaeoenvironmental evidence [ ]   Other [ ]
Not present/Unknown [ ]

HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS
Placename [ ]   Artistic [ ]   Folklore/legend [ ]   Events [ ]   Literary [ ]   Persons [ ]   Other [ ]   Not present/Unknown [ ]
BOUNDARIES

OTHER STATUS(non historic)

AONB [ ]   cSAC [ ]   GCR [ ]   LNR [ ]   NNR [ ]   NPA [ ]   RAMSAR [ ] RIGS [ ]   SSSI [ ]   LOHIW [ ]   Other [ ]

MANAGEMENT / CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

PRINCIPAL CURRENT LAND USES

Arable - fodder [ ]   Arable -cereal [ ]   Pasture -dry [ ]   Pasture - wetlands [ ]   Traditional hay meadows [ ]   Orchards [ ]
Horticulture [ ]   Bog [ ]   Marsh [ ]   Fen [ ]   Reclaimed [ ]   Saltmarsh [ ]   Cliff top [ ]   Open moorland [ ]   Woodland [ ]
Residential/urban [ ]   Tourism [ ] Recreational/open space [ ]   Retail [ ]   Manufacturing [ ]   Derelict [ ]   Industrial [ ]   Defence [ ]
Other [ ]

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

PRINCIPAL REFERENCES

RECORDED BY   K Murphy   **DATE**

LANDMAP EVALUATION
Outstanding (National) [ ]   High (Regional) [ ]   Moderate (Local) [ ]   Low [ ]   Unknown [ ]

LANDMAP TOLERANCE TO CHANGE (CONDITION)

LANDMAP MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

ASSESSED BY   K Murphy   **DATE**   20 November 2000

EVENTS THAT HAVE SHAPED THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE THE MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The pre Anglo-Norman administration of west Wales was based on small kingdoms or *gwledydd*, which were established before the 8th century AD. The register area lies within the *gwlad* of Dyfed which, in the early 11th, century, became part of the larger kingdom of Deheubarth. Within each *gwlad* were smaller units of administration or estates known as *maenorau*, attested to have existed since the 9th century. These were composed of a number of 'townships' or *trefi*. By the 11th century two additional administrative tiers were introduced - the *cantref*, a group of 100 *trefi*, each of which was subdivided into a number of *cwmwdau*, into which the *trefi* were grouped. The 'seven cantrefi of Dyfed' - Pebidiog, Cemaes, Emlyn, Rhos, Daugleddau, Gwarthaf and Penfro - became a union that was celebrated in both history and lore. It is probable that, in Dyfed, formal systems of native tenure and administration had not become fixed prior to the Anglo-Norman conquest. However, status centres existed, both secular and ecclesiastical, and of the latter the seven 'bishop-houses' of Dyfed are well documented.

The Anglo-Norman settlement of the Pembrokeshire region began in 1093 with the invasion of Dyfed under Roger de Montgomery, the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, and his establishment of a castle at Pembroke. From this base his son, Arnulf, had by 1100 subdued the greater part of Cantref Penfro (in the southern part of the present county), Cantref Rhos (west of Haverfordwest), Cantref Daugleddau (in the central part of the present county), which were reorganised as a county under Henry I - later a palatinate of the earls of Pembroke.

The pre Anglo-Norman conquest territorial divisions remained largely unchanged. The lordship of Haverford was more-or-less coterminous with Cantref Rhos, as was Dungleddy with Daugleddau, and Pembroke with Penfro, although Cwmwd Arberth was administered as a separate lordship; Narberth. The post-medieval hundreds similarly followed the old boundaries except in south Pembrokeshire, where Penfro was divided into Castlemartin and Narberth hundreds. However, in all other respects the area was Anglicised. Henry I deliberately planted large numbers of settlers, from the West Country and Flanders, in the area, and the native administration was entirely re-organised. Although it appears that Henry I attempted to establish an administration based upon English civil models, the creation of the marcher palatine lordship led to a feudalised, manorial system of tenure based on demesne lordships and knights fees. This has given rise to the dominant settlement pattern within the area, of small nucleations - villages, hamlets and large farms - based on the manorial vills. Elements of the system persisted long after the Act of Union. The lordship of Narberth, for example, still operated its feudal manorial courts well into the 17th century.

PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT, FUNERARY AND RITUAL SITES

Iron age settlement sites and neolithic and bronze age funerary and ritual sites are common, but their wide dispersal and relative small size in relation to other landscape components means that they do not strongly characterise the area. Of the two types of monument iron age hillforts dating to the first millennium BC are the most prominent. Inland examples located on farmland have often been reduced in height by centuries of agricultural use and are not as impressive as their cousins built on the edge of sea cliffs, where forts such as Great Castle Head at Dale and Tower Point at St Brides are some of the most massive and prominent historic landscape components of the coastal strip. Neolithic and bronze age funerary and ritual sites, which date to the 2nd millennium and 3rd millennium BC, and include chambered tombs, round barrows and standing stones are amongst the most common and important archaeological sites in the area. Their mute presence attests to a settled farming community over 5000 years ago. However, only at Rhoscrowther where a presumed ancient track-way known as 'The Ridgeway' passes by several groups of prehistoric monuments do funerary and ritual sites form a strong component of the historic landscape.

MEDIEVAL TOWNS

Towns are the most enduring physical legacy of the Anglo-Norman conquest of south Wales. An essential strategy for the conquering lords was the construction of castles, outside of which settlements were established for immigrants who would eventually gain economic control of the area. There are two such plantations within the register area. Pembroke town does not appear to have been planned by the founders of its castle, which was established by Roger de Montgomery and his son Arnulf in 1093, possibly on the site of a pre-existing *llys*. The town was a product of the seizure of the area by Henry I, after Arnulf's rebellion in 1100. Henry was particularly interested in stabilising this part of southwest Wales as a crown holding, introducing large numbers of immigrants and granting a charter to Pembroke. This offered the most generous terms to encourage potential settlers. He also established a mint at Pembroke before 1130. The town had received its walls by the 14th century which, with the castle, still form a visually striking element of the landscape, the nearest thing that south Wales has to the Edwardian 'castle-boroughs' of north Wales. Tancard the Fleming in *c.*1100-10 established Haverfordwest castle and town on a virgin site, possibly as a unit. He was probably also acting on crown authority. Town and castle occupy the lowest bridging point of the Western Cleddau, the strategic and economic value of which were factors in the choice of site and its subsequent development. By 1300 the town was of a considerable size, with over 300 burgages - larger than any of the castle-boroughs of North Wales. However, none of the town defences survive.

Both towns were supplied by water and were important trading centres from the first. This trade developed under the Anglo-Norman monopolies, and by the 16th century Pembroke was a town of merchants, and was also the site of the regional customs house. However, Haverfordwest took over the role of county town from Pembroke during this century, by the middle of which it could be described as 'the best built, the most civil and quickest occupied town in South Wales'. Both towns have a number of later buildings. These date, in particular, to the 18th and early 19th centuries when local gentry farmers, merchants and burgesses built town houses within which to socialise, in lieu of attending the London season. However, as trading centres both would soon be superseded by two, entirely new towns – Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock.

MEDIEVAL AND LATER VILLAGES

Small, nucleated villages are a distinctive element of southern Pembrokeshire and in particular of the Milford Haven waterway historic landscape. Dispersed farms are present, as they are across most of Wales, but it is the village that distinguishes the settlement pattern of this part of Pembrokeshire from other areas of southwest Wales. There is a strong correlation between the nucleated village settlement type, often centred upon a church, and the area of known Anglo-Norman settlement in southwest Wales in the 12th century and 13th century, evidenced today by place-names, language and other cultural indicators. It is highly likely therefore that the villages were founded in this period in tandem with that other major component of the English lowland agricultural landscape, the open field system. Open fields are described below, but it is worth emphasising here the strong correspondence between nucleated villages and the evidence for open fields. It is also interesting to note that most villages were founded away from the shore of Milford Haven in order to take best advantage of the rich farmland the area had to offer: they were intended to be agricultural communities rather than maritime communities. Historic documentation is often ambiguous in its references to settlement pattern type, and it is not until the mid-to-late 18th century with large-scale estate mapping and the survey of tithe maps in *c*. 1840, that village morphology can be definitely identified. Villages such as St Ishmael's, Herbrandston, Houghton, Great Honeyborough, Waterstone, Uzmaston and Cosheston, to name just a few, were then small, nucleated, agricultural communities, often still surrounded by their open field systems, or at least a few strips from the remains of open fields. In some cases, such as Herbrandston, the position of the church at the end of a green around which dwellings are located suggests a planned village. Villages still exert a strong influence on the settlement pattern of the area, although some have experienced considerable expansion during the later 19th century and 20th century. For instance, Great Honeyborough is now incorporated into Neyland and Llangwn has grown considerably from its core. Others, however, such as West Williamston, Carew Newton and Lawrenny, have changed little, and their early morphologies and original functions are still evident.

MEDIEVAL CASTLES

Medieval castles are one of the defining components of this area's landscape. These were erected in large numbers in Pembrokeshire following the Anglo-Norman conquest of 1093, and in particular the years following 1100 as the territories were consolidated under Henry I. Many of the village plantations and the two towns, both of which were settled with immigrant populations, were established around an earthwork castle. Some of these were not rebuilt in stone, but have left earthwork remains at, for instance, St Ishmaels, and probably also at Rosemarket and Walwyn's Castle where the village morphology suggests that the settlements were axial upon earthwork sites that, while of unknown date, possibly represent re-used iron age enclosures. An iron age promontory fort at Dale appears to have been similarly re-used as an earthwork castle, re-located in the later medieval period when a manor-house was established on the present site. The motte at Picton was also abandoned in favour of a masonry castle constructed nearby.

It is the degree of later medieval masonry rebuilding that really sets this part of Pembrokeshire apart from other regions of southwest Wales. There are a number of major stone castles, of which Pembroke, Haverfordwest and Carew still form powerful visual elements of the landscape. Carew was associated with a shrunken medieval settlement. Lesser masonry castles survive at Picton, Upton and Benton (Burton), the latter two being very small, but fully-developed enclosure castles. In contrast are those sites that can better be described as fortified manor-houses, which again are particularly dense in this part of Pembrokeshire. Castell Coch (Minwear), a large, masonry hall-house within a walled and ditched enclosure, was the *caput* of the manor of Newhouse. Angle and Eastington (Rhoscrowther) are similar late medieval, first floor hall-houses, while the manor of Cresselly, probably a possession of the Augustinian priory at Haverfordwest, lies within a semi-fortified enclosure. The late medieval Dale Castle appears to have been semi-fortified, while there are contemporary tower-houses at both Angle Rectory and Monkton Priory. These late medieval, private defences, which may be as late as the 16th century in the latter two cases, appear to have been a response to water-borne threats, perhaps the threat of French invasion or coastal raiding by pirates from Ireland and elsewhere.

OPEN FIELDS AND THEIR ENCLOSURE

During the medieval period virtually all farmland within the register area was cultivated in open field systems (also called sub-divided fields or common fields). In this system land was held communally, and apart from small closes and paddocks attached to farmsteads, enclosures were rare, and the land was divided into strips or shares within large open-fields. Uncultivated common and waste lay beyond the open-fields. The pattern, at least, of some of these open field systems may be early. The linear pattern of boundaries in the south Pembrokeshire peninsula may have prehistoric origins, and can be seen to be overlain by at least one medieval churchyard.

Close to the Milford Haven waterway, owing to the high density of population, most land was cultivated and therefore waste and common would have comprised small tracts of land. Traditionally, strips within the open fields were not assigned to a farmer, but were rotated on an annual basis. However, by the 16th century and 17th century rights of cultivation of certain strips within the open fields became the prerogative of single farmers. By exchange and barter several adjoining strips could be amassed. It was then a simple process to throw a hedge around the amassed strips. By this process the open, communally held, fields were transformed into the privately held field systems that still exist.

Medieval and later documents refer directly and indirectly to open fields, but it is 18th century and 19th century estate maps and tithe maps of *c.* 1840 that provide the best evidence of their extent and character. As described above, village location and open fields have a strong correlation, It seems highly likely that the fields were established when the villages were founded in the 12th century and 13th century. The time and rate of enclosure of open fields varied. At Rosemarket, for instance, Howells (1955-56) has described how enclosure in the late 16th century by a rapacious landlord led to the conversion of arable to pasture and the depopulation of the village. There is now little evidence in the present landscape of fairly regular, large fields around Rosemarket of the former open fields. It is likely that in the same period other open-fields were being transformed into the large fields we see

today, such as Uzmaston, Rhoscrowther and Lawrenny. It seems that it was in the 17th century and 18th century that most enclosure took place, although in some isolated instances open field farming continued into the early 19th century. An example of late enclosure is at Great Honeyborough where a fully functioning open-field farming landscape is depicted on estate maps. Some enclosure of open-fields has left a clear imprint on the modern landscape, with, for example, parcels of narrow strip-fields existing at St Ishmael's, Waterstone, Houghton, West Williamstone, Carew Newton and Cosheston.

FIELDS AND FIELD BOUNDARIES

Field shape and size is determined by complex social, economic and cultural factors. As noted above, narrow strip fields are the result of 17th century through to 19th century piecemeal enclosure of open field systems. Large regular fields may have been the result of a variety of different, unconnected processes. For instance, the fields of small, private estates established in the 16th century or 17th century on land that had been open fields may appear similar to field systems of farms carved out of common land in the late medieval period. The small irregular fields with pockets of woodland found at Martletwy, Landshipping, Cresswell Quay, and to some extent Hook, probably developed during the 18th century and early 19th century when people drawn to the area by the developing coal industry built cottages and carved out small-holdings on commons or the relatively poor agricultural land of the coalfield. Although there is remarkable diversity in field shape and size, boundary types are remarkably consistent across the whole of the Milford Haven waterway landscape. Almost all field boundaries consist of earth and earth and stone banks topped with a hedge. There are exceptions, but these are rare. For instance, mortared walls are found at Lawrenny (connected with the old Lawrenny estate), at West Williamston, and the far west of the Castlemartin Peninsula. Some dry-stone walls can also be found at, for example West Williamston.

POST MEDIEVAL FARMS AND ESTATES

Farms with land held in severality, i.e. not part of open-fields or common land, originated in one of several different ways. Towards the end of the medieval period and in the early modern period new farms were established away from village cores on land that had been engrossed and enclosed from open-field strips. Alternatively, with the rise in the concept of private ownership of land new farms were founded on former common land on the fringes of cultivated land. It is these two methods that probably account for the majority of the smaller, dispersed farms. It is also possible that a single farm in a village or township became the dominant and eventually the only holding. This process occurred over many centuries and it is probably the method by which many of the small estates and large farms originated, such as Liddeston, Jordanston and Robeston Hall.

In the first two methods the resulting landscape is one of relatively small, dispersed farms set in a pattern of medium-sized, regular fields. Small estates and large farms tend to be located on the rich farmland towards the west of the waterway and are often associated with large, regular fields. the buildings, (described below) of these estates often exhibit great time depth, sometimes with late medieval or 16th century and 17th century elements, or are substantial Georgian and/or Victorian structures. As well as surviving buildings, the wealth of the small estate owners is demonstrated by their willingness to commission expensive surveys in the late 18th century and early 19th century. The resulting maps, such as those of St Botolphs and Robeston Hall show their properties with walled gardens, flower gardens and orchards. These dispersed, small farms, larger farms and small estates form an important component in the historic landscape of the Milford Haven waterway.

PARKS AND GARDENS

The area at the head of the Haven, between the Eastern and Western Cleddau, is almost entirely occupied by post-medieval parks and estates, including Picton and Slebech Parks both of which occupy gently sloping ground leading down to the Haven foreshore. Lesser parks and gardens occur within the register area but are similarly mainly confined to more sheltered sites within this eastern section. Two of these smaller gardens, at Coedcanlas and Landshipping, no longer exist but have been identified through aerial photography. Both were established in the 17th century and were Renaissance gardens comparable in scale to better-known English examples, with characteristic formal courts and

terraces. Like Picton and Slebech they lie on gently sloping ground leading down to the Milford Haven foreshore.

A formal park was first created at Picton Castle in the later 17th century, and was also in the Renaissance manner, but was extensively remodelled in the Romantic tradition in the 18th century and 19th century, when a belvedere was established on the old motte. Although there are 18th century elements to the gardens, much of the planting was carried out in a picturesque style in about 1800 and has been modified by much recent planting. The landscape of gardens, parkland, woodland and estate farms still fundamentally survives close by at Slebech Park, which was laid out at about the same time. Many of its elements also survive, with formal gardens including terraces overlooking the Milford Haven waterway. Other structures associated with Picton and Slebech, such as stable blocks, lodges and walled gardens are prominent and distinctive features of the landscape, while a strong estate architectural signature to this area is maintained by the two home farms and by The Rhos village.

Lesser parks include Upton Castle, which is similarly sited on gently sloping ground leading down to the Haven foreshore. It features a walled garden and orchard, an arboretum, formal terraces and a medieval chapel, and is now managed by Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, and open to the public. Boulston Manor and home farm lie within the remains of a similar parkland landscape, in a similar foreshore location, with fishponds, plantations, a lodge, and a ruined medieval church. Smaller parks, occupying similar sites, lie around the former mansion at Lawrenny Castle, now a picnic area, and Cosheston Hall.

THE WATERWAY, SHIPPING AND COASTAL TRADE

[handwritten margin note: What about the Quays?]

The superb deep water sheltered anchorage afforded by the Milford Haven waterway has long been recognised. It was used as a muster point for the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, as an invasion landing place by Owain Glydwr and Henry Tudor, and as sheltered anchorage for the British Fleet in the 18th century. Two of the major towns/ports of medieval and later Wales, Haverfordwest and Pembroke, are located on the upper reaches of the waterway. The regional customs house was located at Pembroke during the early post-medieval period. However, the waterway's isolated location and its lack of a large population base ensured that its potential as a port was not realised until the industrialisation of the late 17th century and 18th century. There are many villages of medieval origin situated along the waterway, but it is instructive to note that most of these lie within fields away from the shore, indicating that agriculture not maritime activity was their main source of income. Fishing, coastal trading and small-scale boat building would have been undertaken from the numerous small creeks, but amongst the villages it is probably only Dale and Angle, both to the far west, that had a strong maritime economy. By 1700, coal from pits at Landshipping, Cresswell, Hook and Llangwn was the major export from the Milford Haven waterway. Many small quays developed to serve this industry. Numerous limekilns along the shore are evidence of the increasing importance of coastal trade. Indeed, it is a rare creek that does not have a limekiln. By the late 18th century the need for a town close to deep-water anchorages to service large ships and provide a port for Irish packets led to the foundation of Milford Haven. A few years later naval dockyards and the town of Pembroke Dock were established. These towns, together with Neyland, are described below. The coming of the railways in the mid 19th century diminished coastal trade, but small ships continued to call at Haverfordwest, Pembroke and other quays into the 20th century, and both Milford Haven and Neyland became important fishing ports. Apart from oil tankers that service three refineries constructed in the late 20th century, fishing boats at Milford Haven and the Irish ferry that operates out of the old dockyards at Pembroke Dock, there is very little commercial traffic on the waterway. Two marinas, at Milford Haven and Neyland, have been opened and many of the industrial slips and quays are now used by leisure craft.

COMMUNICATIONS

Historically the waterway always has been the most important communications artery within this area. However, there were early overland routes. The most important of these was the 'Ridgeway', a routeway across the spine of the south Pembrokeshire peninsula, which ran along the crest of the

limetone ridge between Angle in the west and Tenby in the east. The concentration of prehistoric monumental sites along this routeway suggests that it has prehistoric origins, possibly in the neolithic period, and the linear field system which so strongly characterises this region is axial upon its line. Romanisation of this part of Pembrokeshire was slight, and the main east-west Roman road lay some distance north of this area. It appears that the present A40 follows the line of a major medieval routeway, and Canaston Bridge which carries the road over the head of the eastern Cleddau has medieval origins. Some other early routeways can be traced within the landscape. For example, Haverfordwest – which, by the later medieval period, was one of the largest towns in Wales – lies at the node of 12 roads and tracks, most of which probably have medieval origins, while a disused trackway leading through Minwear parish to the Slebech ferry may also be of medieval origin.

The medieval route beneath the A40 was partly re-aligned, straightened, and turnpiked during the late 18th century, as was the A4075 between Canaston Bridge and Carew. However, it was the 19th century industrial development of the area, and the establishment of the commercial ports of Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock, that placed the greatest demand on its communications. Significant road improvements were carried out, in the 1830s, between Carmarthen and Pembroke Dock, after surveys by Thomas Telford. A railway network, moreover, was planned at the relatively early date of 1845. However, due to delays a line to Milford Haven was not constructed until 1863, as a spur from the Neyland line of 1856, and Pembroke Dock was not served by rail until 1864. Both lines remain operational. A number of spur lines, for private-owner use, were subsequently constructed to link the harbours, docks and refineries with the rail network. Some of these are still in use.

FORESTRY AND WOODLAND

The eastern half of the register area, in the upper reaches of the Haven, was heavily wooded during the historic period, and much of it still is today. This woodland has always been intensely managed. Correctly managed woodland could provide timber for building and ship-building, bark for tanning and dyeing, and coppice for fuel and charcoal. Some of these wooded areas lay – as today – on steep valley sides that had very little other economic use. Others were extensive tracts lying on open ground. The Medieval Forest of Narberth, for example, was recorded in the early 12th century, when it was under royal control and its timber was granted to the potential settlers of Pembroke with which to make their dwellings. Minwear Woods were granted to the Knights Hospitaller of Slebech in a 13th century grant. George Owen records that, by 1594, much of the woodland had been felled by 'assarting' and the establishment of farmland over formerly timbered areas. The manor of Newhouse, for example, appears to have been a late creation established as an assart from Narberth Forest, by the Mortimer lords of Narberth in the late 13th century. Owen listed the 'best standing woods' then surviving, many of which are still wooded today. They included, on the west side of the Haven, the woods of Benton, Llangwm, Hook and Little Milford, on the north side the woods of Boulston, Picton, Pickle and Toch, and on the east side, Narberth Forest (still with forest administration well into the 17th century), Canaston, Minwear, Coedcenlas, Cresselly, Nash and Upton. Some of these were small pockets of woodland, described as 'woods of divers gentlemen sufficient to serve their houses for fuel and some for buildings'.

It was under such 'gentlemen' that some of this woodland was incorporated, as both an economic and ornamental feature, into the parks and estates that lined the waterway during the post-medieval period, for instance at Picton Park, Slebech Park and Upton Castle Park. In complete contrast, the dense woodland at Minwear and Canaston encouraged the early establishment of industries within the area. George Mynne, who was granted the right to take timber from the woods, erected a charcoal-fuelled blast furnace at Canaston in 1635. An iron forge had been established at Blackpool by 1760, when its lease confirmed the owner *'the right to cut timber in Canaston Wood within four miles of the forge'*. The industries had declined by the early 19th century, mainly due to the exhaustion of timber. In 1794 Hassell observed that most of the woodland was oak, and that it was managed for charcoal production and bark for tanning, but that good charcoal timber was running out. In 1811 Fenton recorded that extensive tree-felling had occurred. Indeed, the estate maps show those areas of woodland that had been recently felled, thinned and coppiced. During the 20th century conifers replaced large tracts of what had been deciduous woodland. Much of this woodland is now Forestry Commission land, managed as Canaston and Minwear Woods.

EIGHTEENTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURY TOWNS

Increasing shipping and other economic activity on the Milford Haven Waterway was not matched by an increase of land provisions. In particular, the lack of a major settlement close to deep-water anchorages, and no piers or jetties to serve large ships, were major problems. As early as 1764, William Hamilton recognised there was a problem, but it was not until 1790 that an Act of Parliament granted permission to: 'make and provide Quays, Docks, Piers and other erections and establish a Market with proper Roads and Avenues'. This was the beginning of the town of Milford Haven which was laid out in its distinctive grid pattern. The relocation of the naval dockyards from Milford Haven to a new site on the opposite bank of the waterway signalled the foundation of a new town. This was Pembroke Dock which, like Milford Haven, was similarly laid out in a grid pattern. The wide streets, and terraced two storey worker houses and single storey cottages, lend a very distinctive character to the town. By the mid 19th century continued increasing economic activity and a growing population led to the development of Neyland. The spur to development here was the opening of a railway terminus in 1856. Unlike both Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock, Neyland grew organically with housing spreading up from the waterway and railway. All three settlements have had to 'reinvent' themselves in order to adjust to changing circumstances. The abrupt shutting of the dockyards at Pembroke Dock in 1926 and the gradual closure of military installations since World War 2 have had a profound effect on the town, leading to periods of stagnation. The decline of the fishing industry from the mid 20th century has had a similar effect on Milford Haven and Neyland. The three towns now have a 'mixed economy', whose success is reflected in extensive late 20th century housing and infrastructure development in and on the fringes of the settlements.

NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURY COASTAL DEFENCES

Apart from two 16th century blockhouses, the defences of Milford Haven date from a major period of building from *circa* 1850-1875 through to the end of World War 2. Prior to this, military surveyors and lay-people had commented on the vulnerability of the Milford Haven waterway from sea attack on numerous occasions. Reports were commissioned and schemes of fortifications approved, but due to changes in the political or economic climate, these were never implemented, or halted soon after construction began. Even the massive fortification programme of 1850-75 had to undergo several modifications during its construction due to technological developments. By the end of the 19th century this system was virtually redundant.

Much thought was given to the defence of the Haven following the relocation of the naval dockyards from Milford Haven to Pembroke Dock in the early 19th century. A new chain of forts was proposed along the fringes of the waterway, but little was done except for the strengthening of Pater Fort in the new dockyards at Pembroke Dock, the construction of defensible barracks outside the town, and by two gun towers flanking the dockyards. The mouth of the Haven was also defended at this time with four forts built during the 1850s: West Blockhouse, Dale Point, Thorn Island and Stack Rock. Forts at South Hook, Hubberston, Popton and Chapel Bay were built following a report to Parliament in 1858. All these installations survive, most in a good state of repair. Two massive gun batteries were added at the mouth of the waterway in 1901-04.

The military continued to use most of the installations constructed in the mid 19th century up to and after World War 1, with the major gun batteries constructed in the early years of the 20th century in use until after the close of World War 2. From World War 1 onwards new installations were built, often on a massive scale: a submarine mining establishment close to Chapel Bay Fort, an experimental submarine mining station, barracks and torpedo testing establishment at Pennar, gun batteries with searchlight batteries at Soldier's Rock, a gun battery at Kilroom, an oil store at Llanreath, a mine depot at Blackbridge and several searchlight batteries, anti-aircraft gun batteries, machine gun mountings, as well as observation posts and minewatchers posts were positioned along the coast. At Pembroke Dock, in the former dockyard, a flying-boat station was established in 1930. Planes operating out of this station played a key role in guarding the western approaches to Britain during World War 2. The station closed in 1956. Two flying boat hangars survive, as do many of the other 19th and 20th century military installations.

THE COAL INDUSTRY

Edward (1950 and 1963) and Connop Price (1994-95) have studied the Pembrokeshire coal industry. The main coalmining areas of Pembrokeshire were Freystrop, Hook, Picton and Landshipping, with ports at Black Hill Quay, Little Milford Quay, Hook Quay, Lower Hook Quay, Sprinkle Quay, Llangwm Pool, Landshipping Ferry, Landshipping Quay, Lawrenny Quay and Cresswell Quay. Until about 1600, the Pembrokeshire coal industry was carried out on a very small scale. Development continued to be slow, with most pits probably worked seasonally by farmers and farm workers. Even so, by 1700 coal was the chief shipment out of Pembrokeshire. In 1800, Sir Hugh Owen erected the first steam engine in the coalfield at Landshipping. Deeper mining afforded by new technology led to fewer, larger pits. By 1934, output from Pembrokeshire was 42,000 tons, and one pit, Hook, employed over 130 men in 1938. In 1947, the British coal industry was nationalised and the Pembrokeshire field declared uneconomic and all the pits closed. Today apart from quays at Landshipping Ferry, Cresswell Quay and Lawrenny the physical remains of the coal industry are few. However, the most obvious legacy of the industry is the distinct settlement patterns of loosely clustered and dispersed cottages and houses across the coalfield. Many of the original dwellings have disappeared, but the settlement pattern provides a strong component of the historic landscape at Hook, Freystrop, Landshipping and other locations associated with the coal industry.

THE OIL INDUSTRY

Ken McKay in the Pembrokeshire County History Vol IV provides a good account of the oil industry A rapidly increasing demand for oil products in the second half of the 20th century resulted in several major oil companies constructing refineries on the banks of the Milford Haven waterway. Milford Haven had two advantages over other locations: deep water anchorage for the increasingly large vessels of the day; and quantities of farmland on which to build. Esso was the first company to build in 1957, followed by BP's terminal in 1961, Texaco in 1963, Gulf in 1966 and Amoco in 1970, and in the early 1960s the oil-fired Pembroke Power Station was commissioned. The Esso refinery, the BP terminal and the power station have now closed. The impact on the historic landscape of these massive installations has been enormous. Each has been allocated its own character area, as their construction effectively erased all former historic landscape components, and they stand in sharp contrast to their neighbouring agricultural historic landscape character areas. The impact on the seascape of the Haven has also been profound, with long jetties protruding out into what was open water. Other character areas are also affected, and not just by the visual impact the refineries have on their landscapes For instance, infrastructure requirements have led to the construction of the high Cleddau Bridge over the waterway, and housing on the outskirts of villages and towns has been built to provide for a rapidly expanding population.

TOURISM AND LEISURE

Parts of Pembrokeshire have been popular tourist destinations for over two hundred years, but not the Milford Haven waterway area, owing to the lack of facilities and the absence of accessible sandy beaches. This situation has improved since World War 2, and in particular since the designation of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park in 1952, although the numbers of visitors are low in comparison with the large numbers that flock to the sandy beaches along the south Pembrokeshire coast. Sailing and other water-sports are popular leisure activities and are catered for with marinas at Neyland and Milford Haven, facilities at Dale and Lawrenny and numerous slipways and quays from which boats can be launched. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path, which attracts many people to the area, runs along the cliff tops and shore of the western part of the waterway. Other attractions include Pembroke Castle, Carew Castle, Picton House and gardens, and other historic houses and gardens. Visitors often stay outside the area at places such as Tenby, Saundersfoot, Little Haven and Broad Haven, but bed and breakfast and holiday cottages are available along the waterway. It is likely that increasing demand for high quality accommodation will result in the conversion of existing buildings, such as old farm buildings, into holiday homes. Camping and caravan sites are also available at Dale, Angle and Llangwm. The tourist industry is still low key and, apart from installations such as the marinas, is not a major part of the historic landscape.

BUILDINGS

Materials

Almost all existing pre-1900 houses and other structures are built of stone with slate roofs. The stone is mainly Carboniferous limestone, with some Old Red Sandstone, both from local quarries. Roofing material is mostly imported slate, although some farm buildings are hung with local stone tiles. Generally worker houses and cottages and smaller farmhouses are cement rendered whilst larger farmhouses, gentry houses, churches and chapels are un-rendered. Only poor quality porous stone, that requires rendering, was available for the construction of houses at the lower end of the social scale. There are, of course, exceptions to this. Farm outbuildings are almost invariably of bare stone. No examples of the earth-built and straw-thatched cottages of the poor described by writers of the mid 19th century survive. Indeed, the prevalence of masonry construction is *the* defining aspect of the built heritage within this part of Pembrokeshire, and was remarked upon as early as the 16th century. After 1900, a greater variety of materials are used. Brick replaces stone as the chief building material, and later in the 20th century concrete, steel and asbestos all come into use.

Rural domestic vernacular architecture
The predominant type of rural pre 1900 house or farmhouse dates to two or three decades on either side of 1850 and can be broadly described as Georgian vernacular. They are of two storeys and three bays with centrally placed front doors, large, symmetrically placed windows and evenly sized gable-end chimneys. There are examples of houses in the more vernacular tradition with an asymmetrical plan and elevation, small windows, one large and one small chimney, and of one-and-a-half as well two storeys, but these are not common. These vernacular houses seem to be roughly of the same date band as those in the Georgian tradition. It is worth emphasising that the differences between these two house types are subtle and are applied to a basic common house type. This basic house type is common to all social and economic classes, and gradations in size as well as architectural detail provide important clues to the occupier's social-economic class. Both house types can be paralleled in other areas of southwest Wales, although elsewhere houses in the vernacular tradition are more common than those in the more polite Georgian style.

Single storey worker houses are another manifestation of the social aspect of architecture. They are found elsewhere in southwest Wales, but in not in such large numbers as around the margins of the Milford Haven waterway. Here they are found in both urban (see below) and rural contexts, and were constructed for urban workers, workers in rural industries and for agricultural workers. A few examples are occur with informal settlements, perhaps squatters on common land, associated with the coal industry. These single storey houses are of three bays with a centrally placed front door. Detached, semi-detached and terraced examples can be found. Urban examples are in the more polite tradition than their vernacular, rural cousins. As noted, some were erected for farm workers, but most lie in the old coal mining area of Cresswell, Martletwy and Landshipping and were probably either erected either by owner occupiers or for workers in the coal industry. They probably date to the middle to late 19th century.

Since the mid to late 20th century modernisation of many of older buildings and the construction of numerous new dwellings in a variety of materials and styles has transformed the architectural heritage of the rural landscape. This is particularly noticeable the close urban centres of Haverfordwest, Milford Haven, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock where villages such as Hook, Llangwm and St Ishmaels are mainly 20th century constructs with a small historic core.

Estate houses, greater houses and polite architecture
Unlike rural domestic vernacular architecture which is mainly confined to the 19th century and later, the stock of estate houses, greater houses and polite architecture within this area exhibits great time-depth, with examples from the medieval period through to the 19th century. Fortified, but no longer inhabited, medieval houses such as Castell Coch (Minwear) and Eastington (Rhoscrowther) lie within the area, as do two of the great houses of southwest Wales; Picton Castle and Slebech House. The former, a much modified and medieval castle, and the latter, a late 18th century 'castle-wise' mansion, lie in extensive parkland at the centre of vast estates. However, most of the estate- and greater-houses are much less grand. Some such as Coedcanlas, near Lawrenny, with its sub-medieval elements probably originated as the caput of a medieval manor, whilst others, such as Sandy Haven near St Ishmael's, an imposing structure with perhaps 17th century or earlier elements, may owe its origins to land acquisition and estate building in the early modern period. Indeed, it is this process of estate

building from the 16th century onwards that that led to the construction of many of the greater houses. Some houses, as at Sandy Haven and Coedcanlas, were retained, but many were rebuilt in the late 18th century and early 19th century in the polite Georgian style, such as the now semi-derelict mansion at Butterhill near St Ishmael's and the imposing three-storey house at Jordanston. This pattern of estate building continued into the 19th century when major houses in the Georgian tradition, such as Trewarren near St Ishmael's, were still being erected and gardens laid out.

The majority of these estate houses and greater houses lie across rich farmland on both sides of the Milford Haven waterway and are associated with systems of large, regular fields.

Farm buildings
The vast majority of pre 1900 farm buildings are stone built and probably date to the middle decades of the 19th century. Surviving earlier farm buildings are usually associated with an estate, such as the fine ranges set around a courtyard at Picton Home Farm. The greater acreages of estate farms required larger farm buildings, and the wealth generated allowed for better building construction. The most wealthy estates could afford home farms with extensive ranges of outbuildings often arranged formally around a courtyard as at Picton. On smaller estates good quality farm buildings are often arranged around a yard close or in a semi-formal arrangement with the main house, for instance, the fine range of buildings at Herbrandston Hall. Most farms are more modest, but usually possess one or two ranges of farm buildings, sometimes in a semi-formal arrangement with the house. Examples of small, single ranges of buildings attached to houses are rare, and this only confirms the theory that the agricultural wealth of this area was comparatively high. As outbuildings on most farms consist of barns for the storage of grain and animal houses, they were built when a mixed pastoral/arable economy was practised. However, barns on modest farms are smaller in proportion to the overall size of their farm buildings than those on larger farms, suggesting that arable was a less important element in the farm's economy. Very large barns in areas that are now predominantly pastoral, such as the massive ruined barn at the Sisters' House, Minwear, indicate that arable was once a major element of the farming economy.

Since *c.* 1900, a greater range of building material has been introduced, including brick and corrugated iron. It is likely that mid 19th century corrugated iron farm buildings were once a common feature of the agricultural landscape, particularly round-headed dutch barns, but they now only survive on smaller farms. Most working farms now have large assemblages of late 20th century steel, concrete and asbestos farm buildings.

There is great variety in the condition of the older, stone built, farm buildings. Most are in good condition, but a significant number are falling into decay, particularly where the farms are no longer worked; a smaller number have been converted to dwellings.

Urban domestic buildings
The two different types of town, represented by the medieval towns of Pembroke and Haverfordwest, and the 19th century towns of Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven, contain contrasting types of domestic building. Precious little survives of pre 1700 urban domestic architecture, but in both Pembroke and Haverfordwest late 18th century and 19th century two, three, and four storey Georgian houses testify to the towns' wealth during this period. The 'mixed economy' of these two towns has resulted in a greater variety of architectural form: 19th century terraced houses, 19th century commercial/domestic properties of the shopping area, and houses and other buildings erected throughout the 20th century. Milford Haven has some elegant Georgian houses as well as many later buildings, but it is Pembroke Dock that has the most distinctive architectural signature of any town in southwest Wales. Here terraces of workers houses (one and two story) flank wide streets laid out in a grid pattern that dates to the early and mid 19th century. The two storey terraces are in the Georgian tradition, with greater detailing on the larger, end 'foreman' houses. However, it is gradations in size rather than detail that distinguish the social landscape. At crossroads towards the centre of the town the terminal buildings of the terraces rise to three storeys. South of the main town at Pennar, terraces of single storey worker houses or cottages flank planned wide streets. This type of 19th century terrace house is found in other towns such as Pembroke and in rural contexts close to the Milford Haven

waterway, but such large numbers are not matched anywhere else in southwest Wales. Their closest geographical parallel in such numbers is in some of the towns of southern Ireland.

Churches and chapels
Medieval churches give a very distinctive character to the historic landscape of the Milford Haven waterway. Most of them have tall, masonry towers, visible from long distances, often three or more being visible from any vantage point along the waterway. The density of the medieval population, and the formality of its manorial system, led to a pattern of small parishes, each with a large church sometimes supplemented by one or more chapels-of-ease as formerly existed at Angle, Carew, Dale, Pembroke St Mary and St Michael, Slebech and Steynton. Some present parish churches originated as chapels-of-ease. These churches have a shared, distinct morphology. The availability of locally quarried Carboniferous Limestone led to a massive constructional technique, of good quality masonry, in which much of the internal space was vaulted, usually of 14th century to 16th century date. Churches south of the Milford Haven waterway are normally vaulted in one or more cells, and usually feature a west tower and transepts with 'skew-passages' leading into the chancel. Porches are normally on the south side and vaulted, and often feature evidence for the former presence of integral, first-floor parvis chambers. Large, square western bellcotes, forming small turrets, are an unusual feature practically confined to the region (seen at Minwear and Cosheston). Churches north of the waterway are similar, but are usually simpler, often lacking the vaulting, transepts and tower. However, projecting 'choir-recesses' either side of the chancel east-bay and projecting baptisteries in the nave are often present in these churches. These defining features are almost totally restricted to this region (both seen at Herbrandston, Hubberston and Johnston). There are three large, aisled town churches in Haverfordwest, one of which, St Mary, is the largest parish church in the county and the best quality non-Monastic church in west Wales. In contrast, the two town churches in Pembroke are relatively small. Carew church has a 'West Country' tower from *c*.1500. The remainder of churches in this area are mainly rural, and more 'typical'. The churchyards at Angle and Carew contain unusual, late medieval mortuary chapels. There are a number of closed, deserted or ruined churches, for example Boulston, Hasguard, Newton North, Pwllcrochan, Paterchurch (Pembroke Dock), Slebech (19th century) and Upton.

There were five major post-conquest monastic houses in the area. Pill Priory, a dependence of the Tironian St Dogmaels Abbey, the Augustinian Haverfordwest Priory, and the Knights Hospitaller church at Slebech survive to varying degrees, although no evidence of the conventual buildings at the latter site has survived. The Benedictine Monkton Priory, Pembroke, survives as a parish church (as, briefly, did Slebech), but there is now no above ground evidence for the Dominican friary at Haverfordwest.

Many medieval nucleations within the area are clustered around their churches, for example at Angle, Herbrandston, Llangwm, Rosemarket and Walwyn's Castle, but there are others, like Carew and St Ishmaels, which lie some distance from the church, suggesting that the churches occupy pre-existing sites. Moreover, some ecclesiastical sites have demonstrable early medieval origins. Rhoscrowther was the site of one of the seven 'bishop houses' of pre-conquest Dyfed and features a possible late medieval *capel-y-bedd* over a saint's tomb. Early medieval chapel sites possibly include the cliff-top chapel at Angle and the free chapel at Coedcanlas, while there are a number of Early Christian Monuments in the region, including those at St Ishmaels and Steynton churches (and possibly Johnston). Cist cemeteries lie in close proximity to the churches at St Brides and St Ishmaels.

The impact of nineteenth century church-building and restoration has been relatively slight. Slebech church was rebuilt and relocated in 1840, but the new church is now empty. New churches, for new parishes, were built at Milford Haven and Hundleton, while Pembroke St Michael was rebuilt. The new towns of Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock were however served by a number of nonconformist chapels

MANAGING HISTORIC CHARACTER
(by D Thompson and D Gwyn, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust)

Rural land-use change
There have been many pressures on the rural environment and the countryside over the last 50 years as a result of changes in land use and shifting priorities for agriculture (the principal rural land use). Agricultural intensification and the maximisation of productivity were the priorities up until the mid-1980s, and as a consequence the character of rural landscapes changed dramatically during this period as hedgerows and trees were removed to create more efficient farming systems. Reclamation of the hills and marginal land led to the removal of significant upstanding archaeological sites and palimpsest landscapes.

Currently, due to agricultural over-production and a general greater awareness of and concern for the quality and protection of the rural environment, the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy provides a number of incentives to farmers and landowners to manage their land in an environmentally sensitive manner. The all-Wales Tir Gofal scheme includes provision for the conservation of certain habitats as well as sites and features of archaeological and historic landscape interest.

However, of the estimated 27,000 farms in Wales, only *c*. 600 farms per year are currently entering into such agreements, which leaves the vast majority outside any formal management scheme, and so many important archaeological sites and landscape features continue to be lost. The challange therefore is to indentify historic landscape priorities for conservation, protection, enhancement or even restoration both within the scheme and without it.

Three of the principal advantages of an approach using character areas are that (a) it is able to identify and map both local distinctiveness and national importance; (b) by identifying physical features which can be managed it can feed directly into land management and development planning strategies; and (c) it sets the management of individual features within their local landscape context, allowing emphasis to be placed on those features which best define local landscape character. It can assist in management plans by setting priorities for management and enhancement, highlighting intrinsic values, and encouraging links to multi-purpose management.

Characterisation is about management: if we are going to manage effectively, we must know what is there, what is important and what we want to do with it. Character areas can tell us what is distinctive (*i.e.* important both locally and nationally) about a particular area, and therefore what needs to be managed in order to retain that area's distinctiveness (character).

General considerations
Positive management should be aimed at halting and, if necessary, reversing any trends that can be shown to be causing unacceptable damage to the historic landscape resource. If at the same time management can actually enhance the historic landscape, then that is even better. It is essential that such management is continuous, and contains provisions for monitoring and review.
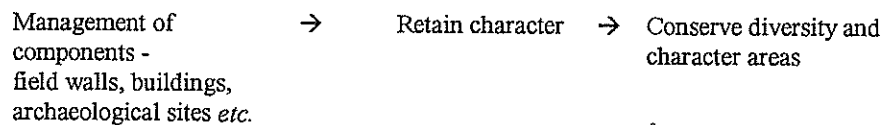
One of the basic tenets underpinning management is that we should be aiming to continue (rather than halt) the past evolution of the landscape: to do this we must first identify what is important and significant in historic landscape terms. It is the overall historic character of the present landscape (as evidenced in important and significant groupings and patterns) which we should aim to retain, but in order to do this we must concentrate management actions at the level of individual components. We must identify, conserve and enhance the local and regional historic diversity of our landscapes.

Agri-environment and other rural initiatives offer the opportunity to integrate the needs of the historic environment with modern land-use requirements to produce a workable, effective management system. More importantly, they should result in a working, viable landscape, which should provide ways and means for the various human activities in an area to be integrated with each other and with

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conservation, at the same time providing opportunities for study, research, education, interpretation and quiet enjoyment.

This means that sites and features of historic landscape interest are positively managed for their own sake, rather than just left unimproved. It is important that the management of such features is integral to the management of the farm, or the scheme, as a whole, rather than an isolated, unrelated activity.

By working at the most basic level, management can be used to retain the general historic character of the area -

| Management of components - field walls, buildings, archaeological sites *etc.* | → | Retain character | → | Conserve diversity and character areas |

A management plan should specify conservation objectives for a site/area and how they will be monitored: it should identify points at which some response will be made if monitoring shows that a feature is changing: it should establish what activities/processes will be the subject of monitoring: it should establish what management of on-going activities is required; and identify the types of development or activities which might adversely affect the site.

Not all the sites and features which comprise the historic environment require the same detailed level of management: some sites can be adequately managed by the application of simple, general strategies, while more complex sites merit more detailed, site-specific, problem-led responses.

Mechanisms - general
It is envisaged that characterisation has many potential applications to management including -

- assisting in developing landscape conservation and enhancement projects, by identifying elements and patterns of the historic environment which are considered either typical of a local area (provide local distinctiveness) or are of particular importance (rare at a national level);

- targeting resources within grant-aid by government and other organisations towards conserving elements and patterns of the historic environment in the same way;

- developing policies for unitary development plans;

- assisting in determining planning applications, especially large-scale developments such as roads, wind-farms, mineral extraction, large-scale landfill, waste disposal, reclamation, water schemes, major settlement and major industrial development;

- aiding the management of land by farmers, and large corporate landowners such as industrial companies, water or electricity companies, the forestry industry and the National Trust;

- providing baseline information for local areas against which future change can be monitored, for example as part of the Tir Gofal scheme;

- providing general information not already on the SMR which can be used to inform advice given as part of a number of rural initiatives such as Tir Gofal, Woodland Grant Schemes *etc.*;

- providing advice in a rural framework to conservation agencies including Cadw, Countryside Council for Wales, Environment Agency, local authorities, national parks and others;

- providing information to a number of wider initiatives, including contributing to our academic understanding of landscape, stimulating further research, raising public perception of the landscape, and the preparation of policy statements by public bodies.

Mechanisms - specific

Tir Gofal is open to applications from farmers throughout Wales. Within the scheme, payments will be made to farmers for observing 'codes of good environmental practice', one of which is care and enhancement of the historic environment. As the scheme is a 'whole farm' scheme, it allows archaeological management strategies sensitive to the character of the landscape as a whole to be integrated with farming practices. Characterisation is useful for monitoring purposes, as it sets out the wider historic environment framework within which individual farm plans will sit. It can also help prioritise management within a broader landscape context.

Unitary Development Plans address 'land use' issues. They may take into account LANDMAP initiatives which involve a certain level of historic characterisation.

Countryside strategies are the responsibility of local authorities (together with others), which have a general duty under section 1 of the Countryside Act, 1981, to have regard to the desirability of conserving the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside in the exercise of their functions relating to land. Countryside strategies principally address management of the countryside in areas outside settlement limits, but they are also a mechanism, at least in part, of implementing development plan policies. In Wales, such strategies are supported by CCW.

Local authorities have a number of powers which have implications for the management of the historic environment including the power to establish Country Parks (section 7 of the Countryside Act 1968); the ability to declare Local Nature Reserves (section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the ability to enter into access agreements with landowners (section 64 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the ability to buy derelict land (often of industrial archaeological interest) for reclamation purposes (section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949); the duty to make Tree Preservation Orders where appropriate (section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990); and the duty to apply The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 which controls the removal of certain important hedgerows (from section 97 of the Environment Act 1995). Other powers are treated separately below.

Some local authorities have a countryside warden service which would benefit from characterisation information.

Local Agenda 21 programme At Rio, governments committed themselves to setting up national targets for safeguarding and improving the environment. Local Agenda 21 and Local Biodiversity Action Plans provide the means of meeting these targets, and of promoting the principles of sustainable development, at a local level. Both initiatives are about embracing a conscientious vision of the long-term future by identifying what matters locally and paying serious attention to the global costs of maintaining local lifestyles.

This has implications for archaeology and the historic environment? At a local level, sense of place is a fundamental aspect of quality of life. The present day landscape underpins our sense of the place in which we live. Much of its character and distinctiveness is derived from the historic environment (archaeology and the built heritage in all its forms). The historic environment is of course both fragile and non-renewable. We have a responsibility to maintain it so that future generations can also appreciate and benefit from it in the same way that we do. However, the landscape is not static. Just as today's landscape is a product of the changing relationships between people and their environment through time, so it must be allowed to continue to change.

The point of sustainability is that it promotes change which meets the needs of the future whilst retaining the integrity of the historic environment. In order to do so decisions have to be made about the relative importance of different elements. Traditionally, evaluation has been based on individual sites, with particular examples being selected out for special protection (known as scheduling). However, it is the sum total of archaeological features not individual sites which give landscape its grain and it is often the more ordinary features that create 'local distinctiveness'. In order to ensure that decisions about the future of the historic environment are made on a secure basis, sound

information needs to be gathered. Historic landscape characterisation work of the kind being carried out by the Trusts provides historic environment audits, from which decisions of this kind can be made.

Biodiversity Action Plans LBAPs are a means by which Local Government Authorities can implement the biodiversity recommendations established after the Rio Summit. They achieve this by building up local partnerships and taking account of both national and local biodiversity priorities to develop strategies for the conservation of species and habitats of local significance. As we are still at the early stages of our involvement, more information will be forthcoming at a later date, but it is already obvious that the type of general information coming from characterisation projects will be able to feed into such plans.

At a general level, archaeology is of relevance to LBAPs because it raises awareness of the historical origins of the contemporary environment. There are no purely 'natural' environments in Britain; the landscape is the product of millennia of human activity. Our knowledge of the changing relationship between people and their environment through history allows us to understand the land-use activities which have led to the creation of contemporary landscapes, and comment from an informed historical perspective on those practices which could be encouraged in order to protect and conserve particular landscapes and ecosystems.

Access is a key issue in the countryside, if we are to enjoy the landscape and all its inherent interests and in turn engender understanding and respect for the countryside and the way it works. In addition to the rights of way network, a bill has recently been passed by Parliament with proposals to provide greater public access to open areas of the countryside. As many of the best-preserved and most fragile palimpsest archaeological sites and landscapes lie within open areas of countryside, this has potential implications for archaeological management.

Historic landscape characterisation can identify these areas (i.e. where there are well-preserved yet fragile archaeological remains) and thus highlight the potential management problems if the areas are 'opened up' to public access. It may even be that such areas could be excluded from unfettered access under new legislation, either permanently or on a temporary basis.

Characterisation also has the potential to inform leaflets, trails and other interpretative material.

Tourism The Wales Tourist Board (WTB) has the strategic responsibility for encouraging people to visit Wales and for the provision of tourist facilities. In recent years tourism has become one of the most important growth sectors of the economy. Unitary authorities all have a tourism strategy of some description, and historic characterisation has a part to play in sustainable 'green tourism' in that it can help identify local distinctiveness which can be used both to attract visitors (by way of advertising), create atmosphere and to inform quality initiatives such as local walks, guides and other recreational activities. It can also direct visitors to areas with a robust historic environment, and away from those which are particularly fragile.

Management agreements In addition, local authorities have the ability (under section 39 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981) to enter into management agreements with landowners. This is an area which could be explored further from the historic environment perspective, as such agreements could cover not only individual monuments but also historic landscape characteristics (such as boundary types).

Other local authority programmes Local authorities have programmes for economic development, highways maintenance, environmental education and coastal protection. These would all benefit from the information which is being compiled through the characterisation projects, and, in the other direction, the safeguarding of the historic environment would benefit from those drawing up these programmes having direct access to historic landscape characterisation data. In fact, information at this broad level would probably be more useful than detailed, site-specific SMR data.

Forestry Commission Information from characterisation projects will be invaluable in contributing to national and regional indicative forestry strategies, indicating where new proposals for planting are

likely to be acceptable (or unacceptable) from an historic environment perspective. On a day to day basis, it can provide information at a landscape level which can inform proposals for new planting. It will be particularly useful when considering proposals under any of the challenge schemes.

Environment Agency is responsible for producing Local Environment Action Plans (LEAPs) and Catchment Management Plans (CMPs). The historic environment does not have a high profile in either of these, and both could therefore benefit from information which characterisation can provide.

Other bodies Historic landscape characterisation information can be used to educate and inform a wide range of organisations and individuals including statutory agencies, voluntary bodies (RSPB, Woodland Trust, North Wales Wildlife Trust, British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, National Trust) town councils, community councils, farming unions and others. It is our experience that often it is easier to explain the importance of, and inherent interest of, the historic environment by using historic characterisation, than by the more traditional means of individual archaeological sites and excavations.

Local distinctiveness and a sense of place, which are of undoubted interest to people, can all be conveyed by such means, and the potential importance of this aspect of characterisation cannot be emphasised too strongly.

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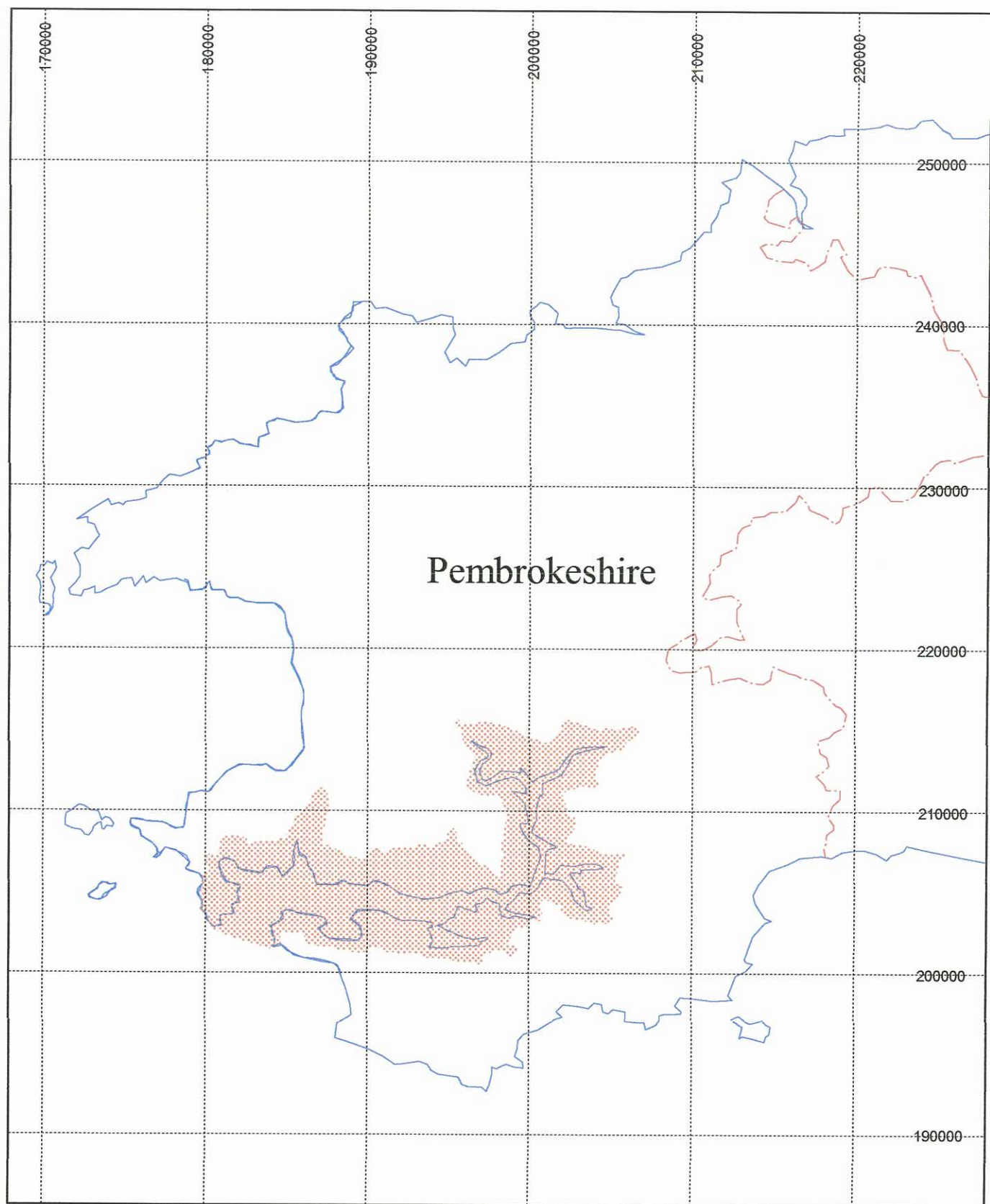
Figure 1 Location of the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest
Scale: Grid-lines at 10 kilometre intervals
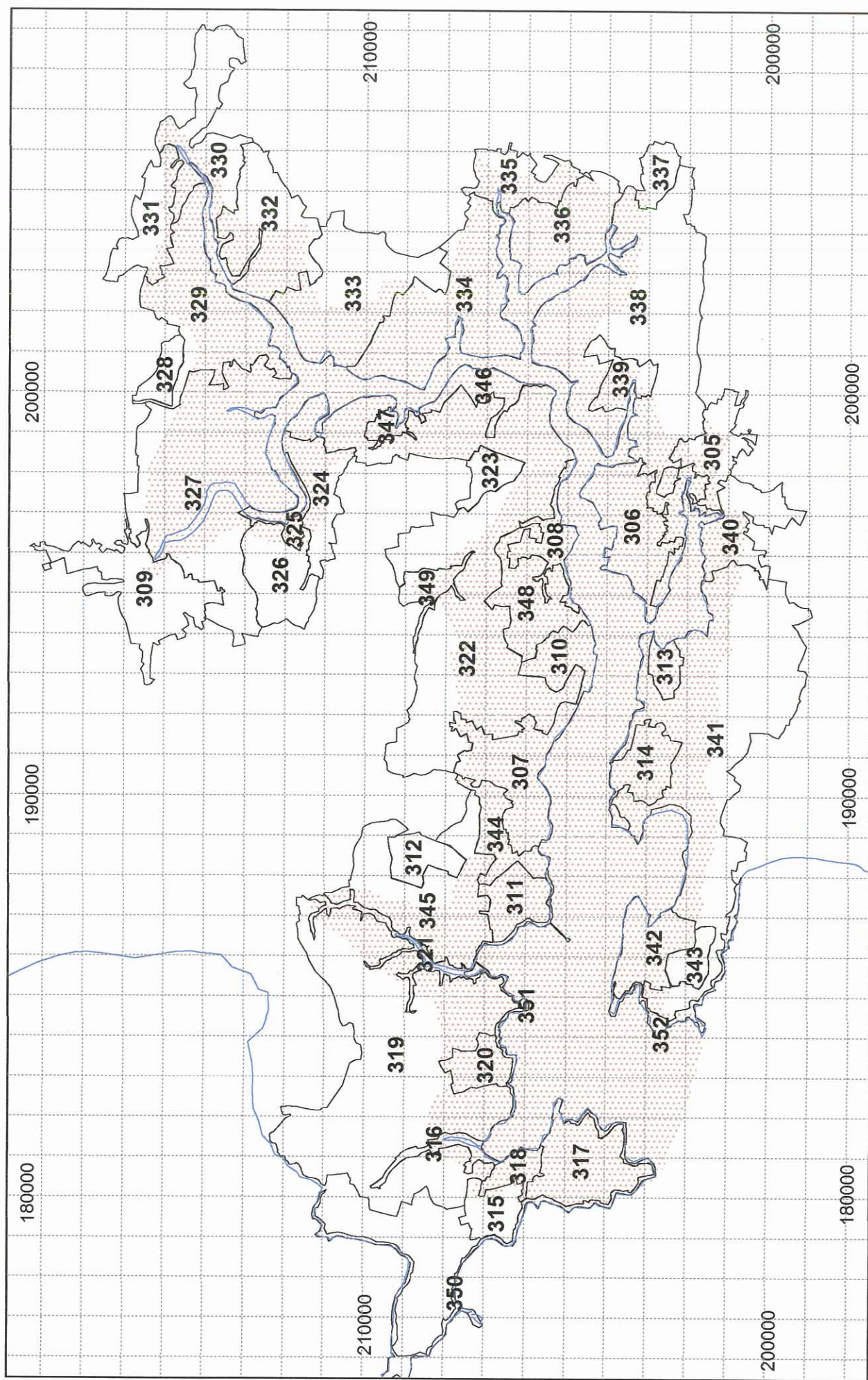
Figure 2. Location of Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic
Interest and location of historic landscape character areas.
Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

Register area of Landscape
of Outstanding Historic Interest

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
305 PEMBROKE

GRID REFERENCE: SM 986015
AREA IN HECTARES: 288

Historic Background

Pembroke is located on an elongated Carboniferous Limestone promontory at the head of one of the many creeks of the Milford Haven waterway. There is no hard evidence to suggest a settlement on the site prior to the foundation of the Norman Castle and town, but the discovery of Roman coins in the 1880s indicates a Roman presence in the area. Also, the manner in which Roger de Montgomery made straight for Pembroke in 1093 to found his castle implies the presence of a pre-Norman Welsh administrative centre on the site. Pembroke's town charter was granted before 1135. However, it is likely that a settlement had begun to form near to the castle from 1093. A mint was present by 1130. The town prospered and grew rapidly. Two churches lay within the circuit of the town walls with Monkton Priory outside to the south. By the 16th century the town was in decline. Although the county town following the creation of Pembrokeshire in 1536, Pembroke's role seems mainly to have been titular with many of the functions taken by Haverfordwest. However, a customs house was established at Pembroke in 1599 following reorganisation of maritime legislation, although few vessels were registered to the town. It seems to have functioned more as a merchant seat than as a dock. Donovan, writing in 1806, expressed the hope that the port of Pembroke 'might one day rise to consideration'. The growth of Milford Haven, Pembroke Dock and Neyland dashed these hopes. Even so, sailing ships occasionally called at Pembroke's quay, the last being 'Kathleen & May' which made regular visits to the North Quay down until the 1960s. Constructions such as bridges, dams, mills and quays were undertaken at various times in the history of Pembroke. A bridge was mentioned in the town charter - this is taken to be a reference to the north bridge. A mill is first mentioned in 1199. It is considered that this mill stood close to the north bridge. By 1678, the mill was a substantial stone-built tidal corn-mill, with the bridge acting as a dam for the mill-pond. This mill continued to function until after World War 2, but it burnt down in 1956, and its remains were demolished in 1968. A second mill, mentioned in 14th century accounts lay to the south side of the castle. The railway came to Pembroke in 1863, when a station was opened east of the town, within one of the early suburbs shown on Speed's map of 1611.

Included in this area is the core of the former Bush estate on the northern bank of the Pembroke River, now a secondary school and residential home. A house and gardens had been established here by 1772, when they were depicted on an estate map. 19th century estate maps show a similar pattern.

Apart from houses and other buildings close to the bridge, very little development had taken place prior to the 20th century on the northern bank of the Pembroke River opposite the town. Early 19th century estate maps show a landscape of regular fields and farms. A similar position pertained to the south and east of the medieval town. It is in these three areas – the northern side of the Pembroke River, the north-facing slopes to the south of the town and those to the east of the town – that housing development, including council and private estates, has occurred. Housing to the west of Monkton is included in Pembroke historic landscape character area. Morphologically this is similar to 20th century development, but an examination of 19th century maps shows that between 1841 and 1859 a grid pattern of house plots was laid out that still survives. By 1859, houses had been constructed on many of the plots and others were ready for development.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is an urban area and consists of the centre of Pembroke together with neighbouring built-up areas such as Monkton and Kingsbridge. The historic core of Pembroke is constructed on a low, east-west aligned, limestone ridge, to the north and west of which lies the tidal (but now dammed) Pembroke River and to the south an area of marshy land (now partly reclaimed and under car parks).

Pembroke Castle on the western end of this ridge dominates the whole of the town that developed in stages eastwards from the castle, along one long main street, and possibly received two lines of defences prior to the construction of the present walls in the early 14th century. The remains of the walls still encircle the historic core of the town, which includes two medieval parish churches, St Mary's, and St Michael's. St Michael's developed as an extra-mural parish church (and market) beyond an earlier phase of town defences. Essentially the historic core comprises the long street flanked by shops, businesses and houses constructed in medieval burgage plots. Many of the buildings date to the late 18th century or early 19th century and consist of two and three storey structures built in the Georgian tradition. These account for most of the 103 listed buildings in the town. There are, however, both earlier and later houses and structures present, including some late-medieval vaulted cellars and a row of 17th century town houses on Westgate Hill. Quays with some stone-built warehouses situated to the north of the castle date to the 19th century. Southwest of the castle Monkton medieval church provides a secondary focus for the settlement. Houses here mostly date to the 19th century and 20th century. To the west of Monkton village is a large 20th century council housing estate. A tide mill formerly stood on the bridge over the Pembroke River. Apart from warehouses and quays very little development occurred the north of the river until the 20th century. Large housing estates now lie here, and a secondary school and sports centre have been constructed on part of the old Bush estate. 19th century housing also lies to the east of the town, including a terrace of single storey cottages. Further out to the east and south are extensive 20th century housing estates.

Pembroke is a very distinctive historic landscape character area and contrasts with neighbouring farmland. To the northwest, the fringes of the town are separated from Pembroke Dock's housing estates by just a few fields. Within a few years these two towns will form a single small conurbation.

Conservation priorities
If this area is to retain is current character, then new development must respect the morphology of the town and the character and quality of existing buildings. Pembroke is a Conservation Area, and therefore any development must comply with this status.

Sources: Boon 1986; Carradice 1992; Lilley 1995; Ludlow 1991; Ludlow 1993; Price 1986; Soulsby 1983; Monkton Tithe Map 1841; St Mary Pembroke Tithe Map 1841; St Michael Tithe Map 1841; PRO D/ANGLE/115; PRO/D/BUSH/6/26; PRO D/BUSH/6/27; PRO D/BUSH/6/144; PRO D/BUSH/6/145

Pembroke is an urban historic landscape character area that includes Pembroke Castle, the linear old town encompassed by medieval town walls, modern housing and other developments on the town's fringe.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 305

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
306 PEMBROKE DOCK

GRID REFERENCE: SM 963034
AREA IN HECTARES: 455

Historic Background

During the medieval period this area, a small peninsula situated in St. Mary's Parish, Pembroke, lay within the Manor of Kingswood with Golden, which was a demesne manor of the lordship of Pembroke. Arable land-use is recorded in detailed accounts from the 14th century and 15th century, with issues from wheat, beans, peas, barley and oats. However, meadowland, sheep and wool are also recorded, along with profits from cloth-processing – two fulling-mills were established during the 15th century. Income was also derived from the ferry that crossed the waterway to Burton. This was not replaced by a bridge until the later 20th century. During the post-medieval period the area became part of the Bush estate. The partial construction of a fort at Paterchurch in 1758 did not alter this area's agricultural aspect, as shown on estate maps of 1772 and 1813, although it would seem that as with most inlets on the Haven small-scale ship building was being carried out at Bentlass on the Pembroke River and at Pembroke Ferry. The Admiralty's decision to relocate their dockyards from Milford Haven to a new site at Paterchurch in 1812 marked the beginning of the new town of Pembroke Dock. Growth was rapid. An estate map of 1848 titled 'Town of Pater' shows the grid pattern of the embryonic town. Many of the plots are shown occupied, but many others are awaiting development. Indeed, a later hand has annotated the map with the names and types of buildings that were subsequently built. The naval dockyards were opened in 1814, extended in 1830-32 and again in 1844. In 1832 a stone pier at Hobbs Point was opened and later an Hotel and stables for Irish steam packet passengers; this service having been transferred from Milford Haven. As part of the overall defence for Milford Haven several large installations were constructed within this area in the mid 19th century, including a large 'star' fort and two gun towers on the foreshore by the dockyards. In 1864, the first train ran from Pembroke Dock to Tenby. The line was later extended into the dockyards. Civilian shipbuilding yards on Water Street, Front Street and Lower Meyrick Street all operated in the 19th century, as well as a substantial yard at Jacob's Pill on the Pembroke River. This last installation was opened in 1874 and closed in 1884, when it was converted to an isolation hospital. Late in the 19th century a torpedo stores was established at Pennar Point and submarine mining experiments were carried out on the river here. The dockyards were one of the world's most important naval shipbuilding centres, with over 260 ships launched in its 112 year life. The development of larger ships, culminating in the dreadnought class, signalled the end of the dockyards. The Admiralty was unwilling to invest in new facilities, and in 1907 men were laid off. The dockyard was abruptly closed in 1926. In 1930, the establishment of a RAF flying-boat base in the eastern part of the former dockyard provided some employment until its closure in 1959. During the early and mid 20th century other military installations were located in this area including barracks, oil and ammunition stores. More recently, a ferry service to Ireland has been operating at a new base in the former dockyard. The town of Pembroke Dock expanded in conjunction with the military and industrial development, at first close to the dockyards and at Pennar, and then, in the 20th century, outside this historic town core.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Pembroke Dock is an urban historic landscape character area. It is centred on the 19th century and early 20th century naval dockyards, and smaller private shipbuilding yards. The naval dockyards are surrounded by a high defensive wall and flanked by two 19th century gun towers. Large parts of the yard are now given over to modern industry, including the Irish ferry port, but several large stone buildings in the Georgian tradition close to the dock's entrance provide a strong architectural signature. Several of the original docks also survive as do a collection of 20th century military structures, including two large hangars built for flying boats. Pembroke fort, originally constructed on an open hillside overlooking the dockyards is now surrounded by development. The 19th century town is built in a grid pattern, and this, together with the survival of many wide streets of contemporaneous houses and other buildings, provides a strong architectural signature. The combination of a planned

street pattern and high survival rate of contemporaneous houses and other buildings provides Pembroke Dock with a coherent historic character that is rarely matched in other Welsh town. These 19th century dockyard worker houses are generally of two storey terraces, cement rendered, and broadly in the Georgian tradition. The social and economic landscape of the town is manifest in details such as the larger 'foreman' houses that stand at the ends of terraces. Three storey houses on some street corners in the commercial centre emphasise the importance of certain road intersections. At Pennar over looking the dockyards to the south the grid pattern of wide streets is maintained, but here terraces of single-storey cottages provide a very distinctive, if not unique, aspect to the town. In all there are 125 listed buildings within the town. There is not a great deal of later 19th century and early to mid 20th century housing, but later 20th century housing and other buildings testify to intensifying growth in this period. Several of the 20th century military installations have been redeveloped into offices and light industrial estates; many have been demolished and the land restored. The Cleddau Bridge, which replaced a ferry, has rejuvenated the northern side of the town. It is here that much of the light industry is located. A golf course lies within this area.

This historic landscape character area is defined to the west, north and east by the sea. On the other side it neighbours farmland. However, it is likely that Pembroke Dock will soon merge with Pembroke as only a few fields separate them.

Conservation priorities
Pembroke Dock is a Conservation Area, and therefore development must comply with this status.

Sources: Carradice 1991; Findley 1875; Jack 1981; Owen 1918; Peters 1905; Price 1986; St Mary's Pembroke Tithe Map 1841; PRO D/BUSH/6/26; PRO D/BUSH/6/27; PRO D/BUSH/6/40;

Pembroke Dock historic landscape character area comprises the 19th century naval dockyards and the 19th century grid-pattern planned town. Included in this area are many 19th century worker and town houses, with 20th century housing and light industrial development on its outskirts.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 306

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
307 MILFORD HAVEN

GRID REFERENCE: SM 904063
AREA IN HECTARES: 492

Historic Background

This is an urban area. Until recently this area lay mainly within the parishes of Steynton and Hubberston. It occupied the medieval Manor of Pill, part of the larger Manor of Pill and Roch which was created between 1100 and 1130. Its relationship with the Lordship of Haverford, within which it lay, was always a matter of dispute. Pill was a large and important manor, encompassing the modern town of Milford Haven. The Tironian Pill Priory was founded, at the head of Hubberston Pill (pill is a local term for a tidal inlet), by the lord of Pill and Roch in the late 12th century. Both Hubberston church and the former St Catherine's chapel, beneath modern Milford Haven, were dependencies. At the dissolution the area was acquired, with the priory, by the Barlows of Slebech, in whose hands it remained until 1758 when Catherine Barlow married Sir William Hamilton, founder of the 'proprietary town' of Milford Haven in 1790. Documentary sources prior to this date clearly indicate an increase in economic activity in and around the Milford Haven waterway from the 16th century. The strategic military importance of the Milford Haven waterway had been recognised as early as 1538 when Thomas Cromwell recommended that forts should be constructed for its defence. Naval ships were frequent visitors to the Haven's sheltered waters, as a painting by J R Attwood of 1776 in the National Museum of Wales showing the British fleet at anchor in Hubberston Road testifies. The absence of a major settlement to supply not just these naval ships but also coastal and long-distance traders was of serious concern by the mid 18th-century. The nearest customs house was at Pembroke and there were no piers, quays or hotels close to deep-water anchorages. The lack of hotels was a particular problem for the passengers of the packet service that was running on a regular basis between Hubberston and Waterford in Ireland. Up to the late 18th-century Hubberston was a village where fishing was probably its major economic activity. Smaller settlements developed around other sheltered creeks, such as Castle Pill and Neyland Pill. With this level of naval and economic activity it is hardly surprising that from 1764 William Hamilton was formulating development plans. In 1790 an Act of Parliament granted him permission to: 'make and provide Quays, Docks, Piers and other erections and establish Market with proper Roads and Avenues'. In 1796, the Navy Board located a dockyard near the entrance of Hubberston Pill; seven ships were built here before it was relocated to Pembroke Dock. Two small forts built to protect the dockyards continued in use into the early years of the 19th century. Jean Louise Barrallier, the man responsible for the ship building-programme, probably designed the grid pattern of Milford Haven town. In 1792, a small community of Nantucket whalers were persuaded to settle in the new town, and for a short time, until a collapse of the price of sperm whale oil in 1819, a successful whaling industry operated. No evidence of the dockyards or of the whaling industry survives. Several plans were proposed for the construction of quays, piers and all weather docks in the first half of the 19th century, but nothing was done. The transference of the Irish steam packet service from Milford Haven to Hobbs Point on the opposite side of the waterway depressed the struggling town, as did the construction of a railway to Neyland in 1856, although a spur line was opened to Milford Haven in 1863. In an attempt of kick start the town to life the Milford Improvement Bill of 1857 led to the construction of a pier and two wooden bridges: Black Bridge and Hakin Bridge, both now replaced by modern structures. Small shipbuilding yards operated in Hubberston Pill and on the site of the earlier naval dockyards in the mid-to-late 19th century, 13 ships being built between 1867-74. In 1872, the cast iron pier of Newton Noyes was opened, linked by a railway. In 1934, the Admiralty acquired the pier as part of their mine depot at Blackbridge. Finally, after many false starts, Milford Haven Docks were opened in 1888, with dry-dock facilities in Castle Pill. The docks were intended for the transatlantic passenger trade, but only one liner ever called, and this was too large to use the docks. Instead a successful fishing fleet developed. Sheds designed for the transatlantic trade were converted to a fish market in 1890, and these were extended in the 1930s. Ice factories were constructed in 1890 and 1901. A mackerel quay and market were built in the early 1900s. All these structures have now gone. By 1922 there were five herring smoking houses in and

around the docks. One of these survives. The fishing industry survived World War 2, but went into severe decline in the later 1950s. There are now no locally-owned fishing boats operating out of Milford Haven. The majority of the old dockside buildings have been demolished and the docks converted to a marina. During the 19th century and 20th century, the increase in population in conjunction with greater economic activity contributed to the spred of housing and other development across what had been fields and farms on the outskirts of the town. For instance early 19th century maps show a regular pattern of fields to the east of Hubberston Pill with the small settlement at Hubberston called the 'Town of Hakin'. Large-scale housing development now lies across these former fields. Similar patterns of housing and infrastructure developments lie to the north and east of the town centre. To the east of Castle Pill little development, apart from the massive mine depot at Blackbridge, took place until the late 20th century when houses were constructed on former parkland at Castle Hall.

Description and essential historic landscape components
The town of Milford Haven lies on the north bank of the Milford Haven waterway. The historic late 18th century and 19th century core of the town which is based on a grid pattern is located between Hubberston Pill and Castle Pill and inland for no more than 500m. However, the town expanded during the second half of the 20th century and now includes the older settlements of Priory (Pill Priory), Hubberston and Steynton. The latter is centred on a medieval church, but the village character of the settlement is now lost under extensive housing development. At Hubberston a loose collection of late 18th century and 19th century houses (including Georgian houses) and commercial buildings and quays and jetties testify to the pre Milford Haven town importance of the settlement. Priory, with the remains of the Tironian church, a pub and 19th century stone built cottages retains a rural village atmosphere despite its proximity to the town. Stone, generally cement rendered, and slate for roofs are the chief building materials of the older buildings. These include three storey domestic and commercial properties, mainly in the Georgian style, set along the northern side of the main road through the town and overlooking the harbour and waterway. Other 19th century houses in the historic core are more modest, generally two storey. The traditional commercial centre of the town was extensively rebuilt in the mid-to-late 20th century, although it retains the earlier grid pattern. A shopping complex built over the in-filled Hubberston Pill, close to the railway station, has supplemented it. The imposing structure of the Torch Theatre, a late 20th century building, dominates the western end of the town. A large part of the docks has been converted to a marina. Many of the late 19th and early 20th century buildings associated with the original docks have been demolished, although a few survive particularly at the western end, which still retains its commercial function. A museum is housed in one of these older buildings and other tourist facilities are located within the docks. Later 19th century and early 20th century housing – mostly stone built terrace houses – and other developments lie to the north of the town's core. Extensive later 20th century housing estates to the west at Hakin are prominent components of the landscape. Infrastructure development such as schools, a leisure centre and industrial estates accompany the 20th century population expansion. It is only in recent years that housing development has spilled across farmland to the eastern side of Castle Pill. Here some of the larger buildings of the now closed Blackbridge mine depot have been converted for leisure uses. Milford Haven has 122 listed buildings. Most of these are accounted for in the domestic and commercial properties described above, but also included is the massive mid 19th century structure of Fort Hubbeston and minor industrial remains such as limekilns. Close to Fort Hubbeston is the headquarters and jetty of the Milford Haven Port Authority.

Milford Haven is a well-defined historic landscape character area and contrasts with neighbouring farmland.

Conservation priorities
Milford Haven is a Conservation Area, and therefore development must comply with this status. On most sides the boundary of the town and its neighbouring farmland is well defined, there is a problem of urban-fringe decay to the west.

Sources: Ludlow 2002; McKay n.d.; Rees 1957; Hubberston Tithe Map 1840; Stainton Tithe Map 1843; PRO D/RKL/1194/13: PRO D/RKL/1194/9

Milford Haven historic landscape character area is a late 18th century grid-pattern planned town with docks dating to the late 19th century. Large 20th century housing estates and light industrial developments surround the town's older core.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 307

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
308 NEYLAND

GRID REFERENCE: SM 964056
AREA IN HECTARES: 181

Historic Background

This area lies on the north shore of the Milford Haven waterway and mainly comprises the small town of Neyland. The area is divided between the ecclesiastical parishes of Burton, and Llanstadwell whose parish church, mentioned in the 12th century and possibly of an earlier foundation, lies at the western edge of the area on the shore of the waterway. There is no recorded historic settlement around the church at Llanstadwell. However, a small settlement probably developed at Burton Ferry, at the eastern edge of this area, in the late medieval period to serve the ferry crossing to the south of the waterway. A bridge did not replace this ferry across the Haven until 1975. Burton Ferry occupied a detached portion of the Lordship of Pembroke. However, the majority of this character lay within the medieval Manor of Honeyborough. This comprised one knight's fee directly held of the Earls of Pembroke as their share of the Lordship of Haverford, and 2½ carucates held of the Barony of Walwyn's Castle 'by homage'. Great Honeyborough farm represents the manorial centre. In c.1600 the manor was shared between the Perrot, Bowen and Scourfield families, who were succeeded by the Batemans and the Taskers. After 1810 it was held by farming tenants. Neyland itself is of no antiquity. George Owen included 'Nailand' in his list of creeks in 1596, but there was no contemporary settlement. The present town lies across what were the village and fields of Great Honeyborough ('Townred of Honeyboro' on 18th century maps). This was an entirely agricultural community with an open-field or strip field system still in operation in the 18th century, although estate maps of 1759 and 1773 show that some of the strips were beginning to be enclosed by hedges. Between 1751 and 1782 Neyland had become one of the largest herring ports in Wales, and in c. 1760 the Admiralty chose the site for the construction of their ships. Two ships were built in privately owned yards: the Prince of Wales in 1760 and the Triumph in 1784. Two forts were originally planned to defend these yards, but only a small water-line gun fort was constructed, and after spending £20,000 on the project the government withdrew their support. The dockyards continued in use building civilian ships, and further yards were opened later in the 18th century and in the 19th century. In the 19th century an average of two ships a decade were built at Neyland. Modest port facilities were also located here; a salt refining works was in operation in 1797 and imports of sugar and wool are reported in 1811. Estate maps of the late 18th century show that development was still small-scale, with just a handful of houses and other buildings on the east and west banks of Barnwell Pill. The opening of GWR's terminus at Neyland in 1856 marked the real beginning of the town. Old facilities were swept away and the population rapidly increased. A fixed pier constructed for an Irish ferry service was extended in 1857 when a second boat was added. Cattle stages, gasworks and a hotel were also constructed. Development of the port was constrained by objections from the Admiralty who feared that further piers and other installations would interfere with ships launched from Pembroke Dock. Transference of the Irish ferry service to Fishguard in 1906 led to Neyland reinventing itself as a fishing port: an ice factory and fish market were opened in 1908. By the 1920s this industry had gone into decline and Neyland was becoming a backwater; a process hastened by the closure of the railway in 1964 and of the ferry service to Hobbs Point in 1975, although the opening of a marina in Barnwell Pill and an industrial estate on the northern fringe of the town have provided employment. The town of Neyland spread in conjunction with the growth of industry, first with housing development close to the shore line on both sides of Barnwell Pill, and in the 20th century with schools, dwellings and other developments on the gentle slopes to the north of the Milford Haven waterway.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Neyland is an urban historic landscape area. The oldest parts of this area comprise Great Honeyborough and settlements along the bank of the Milford Haven waterway at Hazelbeach, Llanstadwell, Neyland and Burton Ferry. Included is the medieval church of St Tudwal at

Llanstadwell and the neighbouring Georgian house. The settlement along the shore is linear in character and consists mainly of mid 19th century and late 20th century houses. The main element of this area is Neyland itself. Its focus is the old railway terminus and the docks. Both of these have closed and little survives to indicate the former location of the terminus as a small industrial estate has been constructed over it. Barnwell Pill has been converted to a marina and is overlooked by modern housing constructed on the course of the old railway. Sections of the old quays and the remains of an 18th century waterline gun fort survive. Buildings close to quay and waterway date to the mid 19th century. Uphill of the quay and waterway, Neyland has developed organically, with no obvious traces of planning. Terraced, two storey houses comprise the main, 19th century housing type. These are generally cement rendered, probably stone-built, with slate roofs. Late 20th century housing in a variety of styles and materials fringes Neyland. Indeed modern development has encircled the former agricultural village of Great Honeyborough joining it in one settlement with Neyland. However, the village morphology at Great Honeyborough is preserved and buildings, including 19th century vernacular cottages and houses and an 18th century house with massive chimney, survive. Modern housing developments fringe the settlements along the waterway. Modern light industrial and commercial properties have been established on the edge of Neyland, in particular on or close to the main, modern road to the Cleddau Bridge. Archaeology is not a strong component of this area.

Neyland is a distinctive historic landscape area and contrasts with the neighbouring areas of dispersed farms and fields.

Conservation priorities
Neyland is a Conservation Area, and therefore development must comply with this status.

Sources: Jones 1996; Mason 1986; McKay n.d.; Owen 1897; Owen 1911; Owen 1918; Peters 1905; Rees 1957; Llanstadwell Third Part Tithe Map 1830; NLW PICTON CASTLE VOL 1; NLW MORGAN RICHARDSON DEPOSIT No. 1

Neyland is a small urban historic landscape character area centred on the old port and railway station. The town expanded from this focus during the 19th century to include the former village of Great Honeyborough. Late 20th century housing and light industrial development lie on the outskirts of the town.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 308

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 309 HAVERFORDWEST

GRID REFERENCE: SM 947159
AREA IN HECTARES: 580

Historic Background

Haverfordwest is the county town of Pembrokeshire and was one of the largest towns in medieval Wales. There is no archaeological evidence for any activity on the site of the town prior to the Anglo-Norman conquest and the establishment of the castle by 'Tancred the Fleming' in 1100-1110. The town and castle occupy the lowest bridging point of the Western Cleddau, the strategic and economic value of which were factors in the choice of site and its subsequent development. The castle became the centre of an Anglo-Norman lordship, Rhos or Haverford, which nominally, at least, was a member of the Earldom of Pembroke. Around the castle developed a small settlement, known as the 'Castleton', which contained the parish church of St Martin and was eventually walled, but there is no record of a charter until 1207 when the town had already developed to a considerable size. The charter granted market and fair privileges to the lord Robert FitzTancred, and there is evidence that cloth manufacture was undertaken during this early period, in addition to mercantile activity at the town quay. An Augustininan priory had been founded before 1210, had had the additional parish churches of St Mary and St Thomas. The church at Prendergast, though not lying within the medieval borough, is earlier, having been established during the early 12th century. By 1300, the town was of a considerable size, with over 300 burgages (larger than any of the castle-boroughs of North Wales), an additional marketplace at St Mary's and settlements both here and around St Thomas's. There is no evidence, however, that this development was ever enclosed within town walls. An indication of the town's importance is that it lies at the nodal point of 13 route-ways. Haverfordwest declined after the Black Death in the mid-14th century and areas of settlement were abandoned. However, it was granted a charter of incorporation in 1479, and during the 16th century took over the role of county town from Pembroke. The castle which was 'utterly decayed' became the county gaol. It was rebuilt in 1866 but closed in 1878. By the mid 16th century Haverfordwest could be described as 'the best built, the most civil and quickest occupied town in South Wales'. Further expansion was checked by plague which, in the mid 17th century, claimed a fifth of the population. The silting of the river, and the establishment of a port at Milford Haven in the 1790s, signalled the end of its role as a port. However, its status as county town and as a local market centre has continued, assisted by its incorporation into the railway network in 1854. The greatest expansion of Haverfordwest has occurred during the 20th century with the establishment of sizeable suburbs at Merlin's Bridge, Albert Town, around the railway station and the earlier church at Prendergast.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Th core of the town retains many of its historic components, notably its street-plan, burgage-plots and churches. The castle, established on a bluff overlooking the west bank of the Cleddau., also survives. The initial walled settlement or 'Castleton' lies immediately west and north of the castle, around the church of St Martin, within which is an informal arrangement of streets. However, neither the town wall nor gates survive. The main town bridge was, until the construction of New Bridge in 1835, located 200 metres upstream of the present structure. The church of St Mary was established within a triangular marketplace, separated from 'the Castleton' by the steep valley of a now-culverted stream called 'Shitters' Brook', giving an indication of its original function. A semi-grid pattern of streets leads west and south from St Mary's. Within one of these 'grids' lies St Thomas' church, but there is no evidence that St Thomas Green was originally an open space. The priory ruins lie on the west bank of the Cleddau immediately south of the town, while the Dominican Friary established in 1256 on a more cramped site between the castle and the river has gone. Post-medieval rebuilding within the town includes 18th century and 19th-century buildings with town houses in the Georgian tradition. These can be of good quality and there are 245 listed buildings within the historic town. The castle and 19th century county gaol buildings, and a number of warehouses associated with the former quay, also survive. Subsequent development is post-medieval and suburban in nature, and most of it is late.

Albert Town and Prendergast comprise mostly 19th century terraces, with later schools and sports grounds at Albert Town. Merlin's Bridge is a council estate established after World War 2, divided from the town by a green space either side of Merlin's Brook, through which runs the railway line and the A40 Haverfordwest bypass. Other 20th century developments include the hospital to the north of the town, the late 20th century county hall next to the priory ruins, and some limited alterations to the road system within the historic town.

Haverfordwest is a very distinctive historic landscape character area and contrasts with neighbouring farmland.

Conservation priorities
If this area is to retain is current character, then new development must respect the morphology of the town and the character and quality of existing buildings. Haverfordwest is a Conservation Area, and therefore any development must comply with this status.

Sources:
Charles 1967; James 1981; Ludlow 1998; Miles 1999; Soulsby 1983;
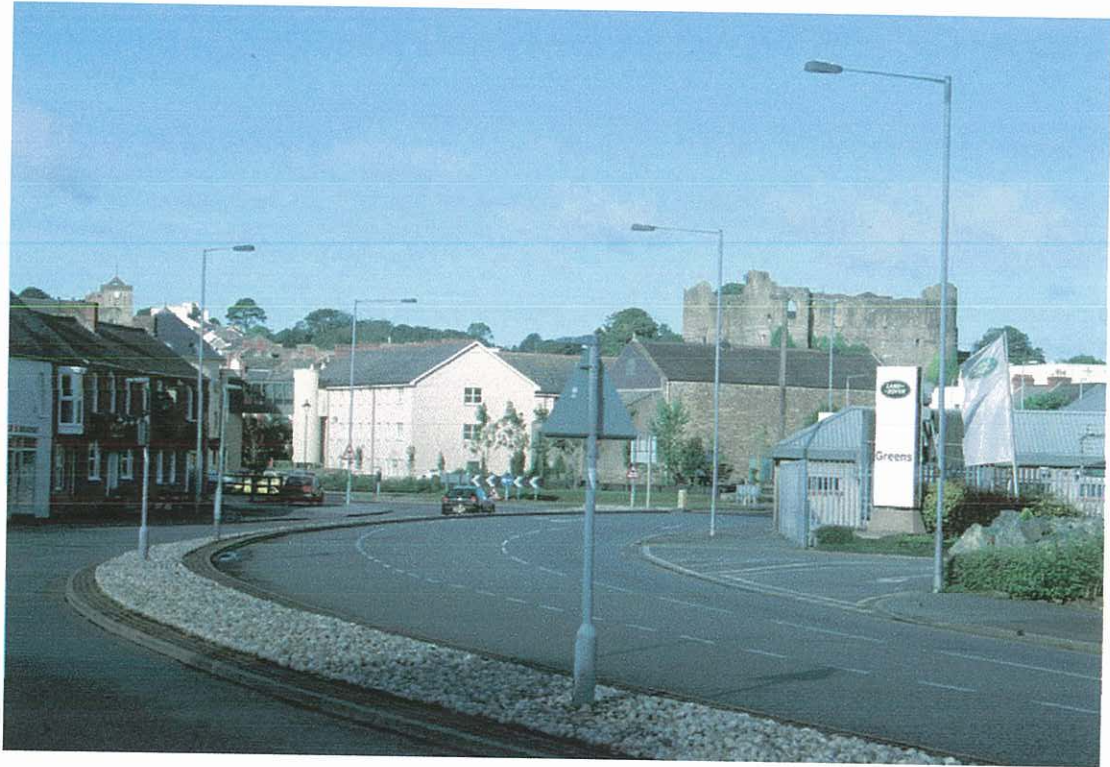
Haverfordwest is the largest urban area in Pembrokeshire. This historic landscape character area includes the historic core of the town, dominated by the castle, medieval churches, fine 18th century and 19th century houses and the commercial centre, as well as modern development within and on the town's fringes.
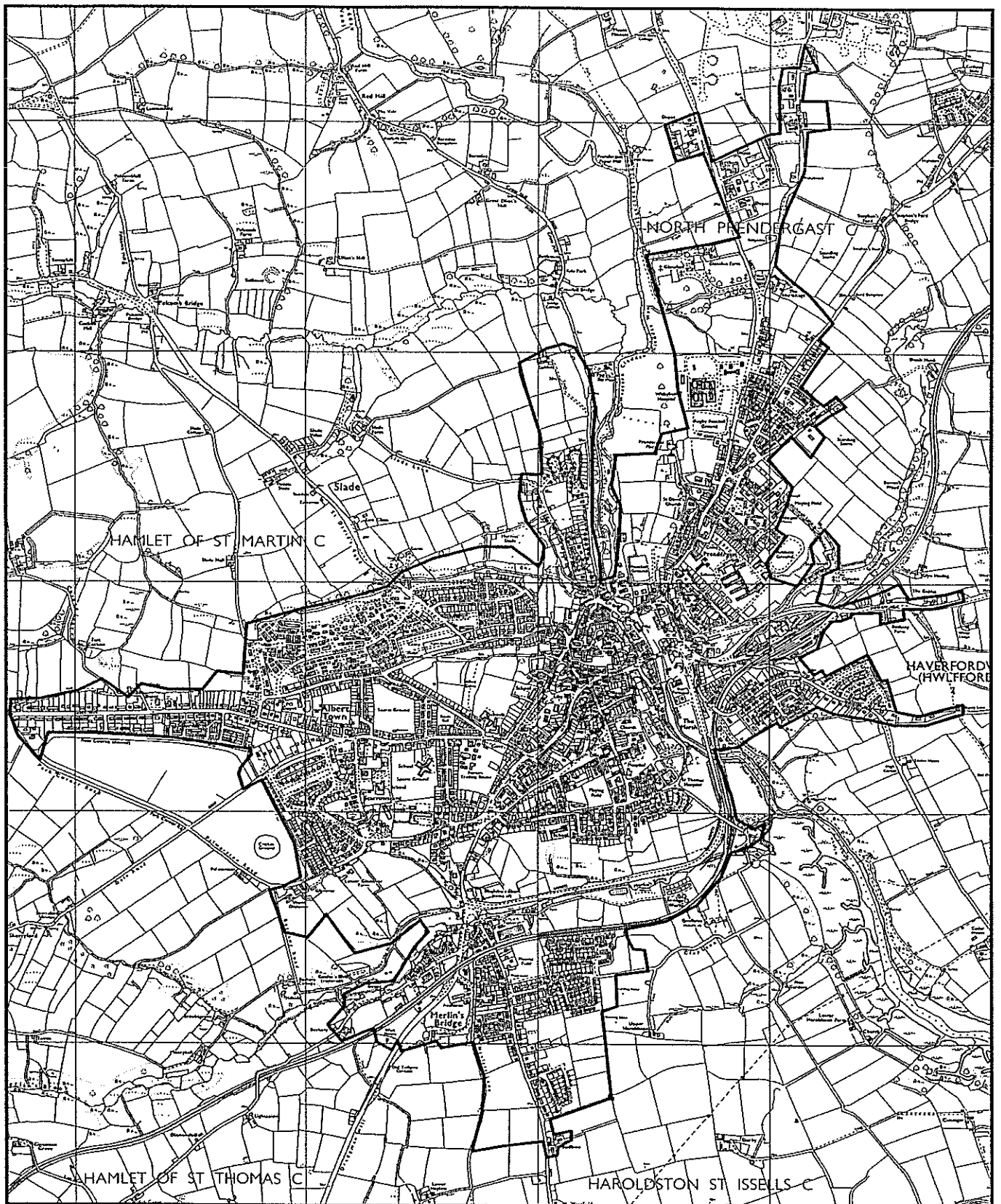
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 309

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
310 GULF OIL REFINERY

GRID REFERENCE: SM 933052
AREA IN HECTARES: 199

Historic Background

Apart from a very narrow strip of land comprising sea cliffs and cliff top, this historic landscape character area is entirely taken up by an oil refinery and a small industrial estate. Prior to construction of the oil refinery this was an agricultural landscape, almost entirely lying within Llanstadwell parish. It occupied the medieval manor of Waterston, which was a '*mesne*' lordship of the Lordship of Haverford. On the tithe map of 1849 a very distinct landscape of enclosed strip fields surrounded Waterston village, including the area to the south of the village now occupied by the refinery. These strip fields were clearly the enclosed remnants of the open fields of Waterston manor and township. Later maps show the strip fields, but during the later 19th century and the 20th century some had been merged into larger, squarer enclosures. Elsewhere the pre refinery landscape comprised regularly-shaped fields associated with Newton Farm – labelled Newton Demesne on the tithe map. These fields and farm no longer exist. Construction began on the Gulf refinery in 1966, and the first tanker unloaded crude oil in 1968.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This historic landscape area comprises a late 20th century oil refinery. It includes all the installations, including jetties for the unloading of crude oil and a mainline railway. Also included in this area is a small industrial estate. A short section of sea cliff and cliff top between the refinery and the sea is the only component of the landscape not built upon.

This is a very distinct area with clear boundaries. It stands in sharp contrast to the surrounding farms and villages.

Conservation priorities

Some consideration will need to be given to the nature of land restoration following decommissioning of the refinery. It may also be appropriate to record the refinery prior to decommissioning and its removal.

Sources: McKay 1993; Llanstadwell Parish Tithe Map, 1849; Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile 1st Ed. XXXIII, XXXIX, 1874; Richards 1969

Gulf Oil Refinery historic landscape character area comprises the massive structure of this late 20th century industrial complex including railways and jetties.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 310

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
311 ESSO OIL REFINERY

GRID REFERENCE: SM 873062
AREA IN HECTARES: 212

Historic Background

Apart from the remains of South Hook Fort, this historic landscape character area is the dismantled remains of an oil refinery. Prior to the construction of the refinery this was chiefly an agricultural landscape. It lies within the parish, and former township, of Herbrandston. This part of the parish was a member of the medieval Manor of Pill and Roch, and in the mid 13th century, 'two *carucates* of land with all the appurtenances called South Hook in the tenement of the township of Herbrandston' were granted, by the lord John de Roche, to the Tironian Priory at nearby Pill. At the dissolution the area fell into private hands. Gelliswick estate, in the east, possibly post-Meideval in origin, was acquired by the Barret family in c.1550 and passed, in the 18th century, to the Philippses of Picton Castle. Eighteenth century estate maps show a landscape of fairly large, regularly shaped fields – the fields belonging to South Hook farm (removed during refinery construction) and Gelliswick. This landscape remained unchanged through the 19th century and first half of the 20th century apart from the construction of South Hook Fort. This fort was built between 1859 and 1865 as part of a defensive scheme for the Milford Haven waterway. It housed 20 guns in open batteries protected by earthworks. One battery was rebuilt in 1898 to house new guns. The fort was abandoned in the 1930s and sold in 1936, but was briefly used by Royal Navy in World War 2. Refinery construction began in 1957, and it was opened in 1960. It is now closed and has been dismantled.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This area lies on gently undulating land at about 50m above sea level. Sea cliffs lie to the west and south. It is the site of a dismantled oil refinery, of which all that remains are perimeter fences, a few ancillary buildings, a jetty and earthworks marking the positions of oil storage tanks and other installations. South Hook fort, a mid 19th century defensive building with a large late 19th century gun battery, lies within this area. The fort buildings had been used to house part of the refinery, but the battery survives virtually unaltered.

This is a very well defined area, and is bordered either by cliff top, farmland or a golf course.

Conservation priorities

The land of this old refinery has been designated for continued industrial use. Consideration should be given on how best to preserve, and possible provide public access to, the fort and gun battery.

Sources: McKay 1993; Herbandston Parish Tithe Map, 1839; Hubberston Parish Tithe Map, 1840; Jones, 1996; Ludlow 2002; Owen 1897; Pritchard 1907; PRO D/RTM/6/21; NLW R.K. LUCAS COLL. VOL. 2; NLW PICTON CASTLE VOL 1

Esso Oil Refinery historic landscape character area consists of the dismantled remains of a late 20th century oil refinery. All that remains are earthworks marking the sites of various installations and a few ancillary buildings. Included in this area is South Hook fort, a large 19th century defensive structure.
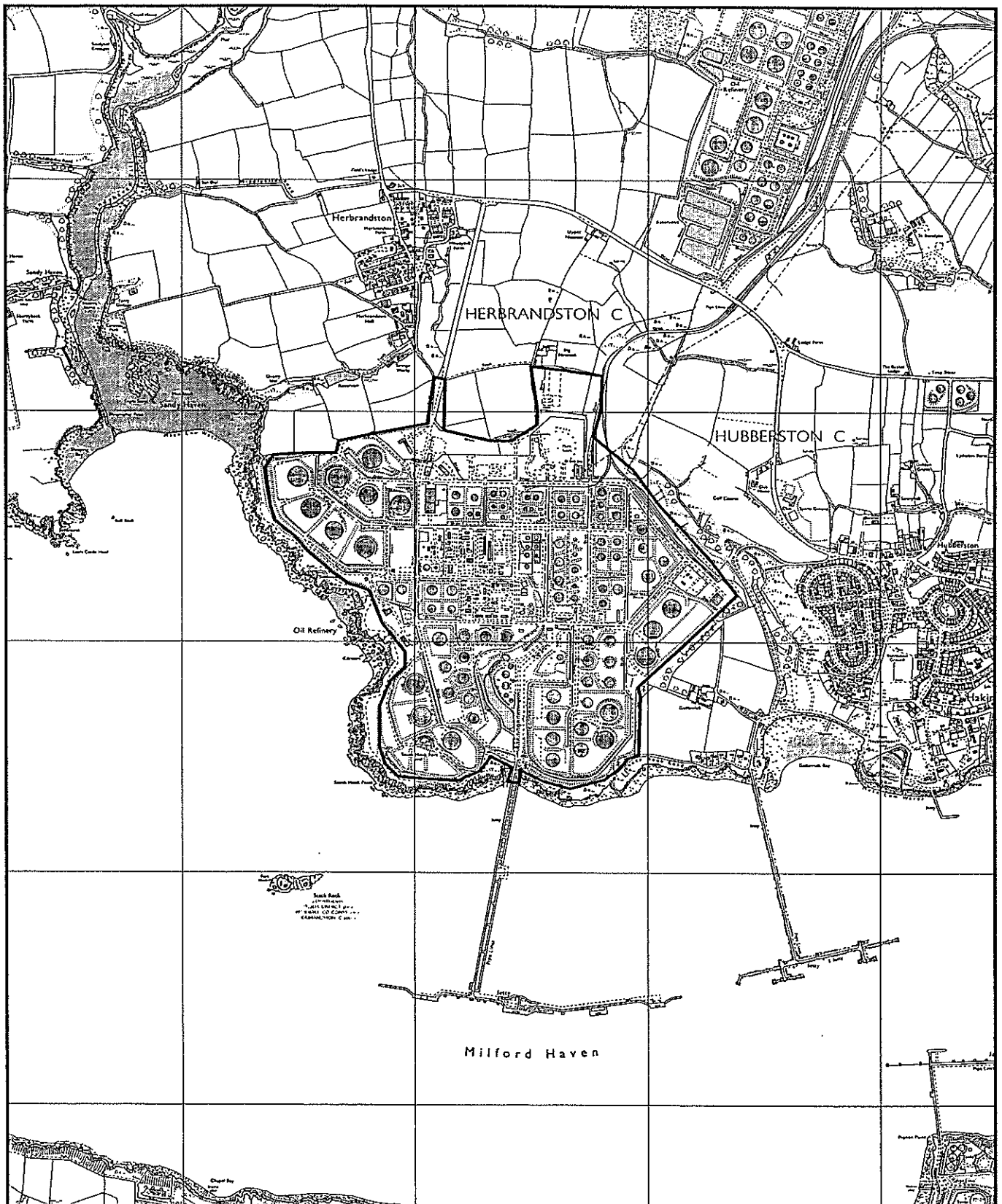
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 311

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
312 AMOCO OIL REFINERY

GRID REFERENCE: SM 883084
AREA IN HECTARES: 163

Historic Background
Apart from a number of fields that lie within the perimeter fence, this historic landscape character area comprises an oil refinery. It lies within the parishes of Herbrandston and Robeston West. Most of the present farms and landholdings can be identified with medieval manors. These manors were subject to a complex process of division and sub-infeudation following the break-up of the Earldom of Pembroke in 1247. The north half of the area lay within the medieval Manor of Robeston, a member of the Lordship of Haverford which was probably not established until the 14th century. Extending into the west of the area, Rickeston comprised ¼ of a knight's fee, held directly of the Earls of Pembroke as their share of the lordship. The southern part of the area represented the Barony of Walwyn's Castle's share of Herbrandston, which comprised 2 ¾ *carucates* held of the barony 'by homage'. However, the various ownerships did not appear to be reflected in any different tenurial arrangements, as a homogenous pattern of enclosure resulted. Prior to the construction of the refinery the area consisted of an agricultural landscape of regularly shaped fields. According to late estate maps these fields changed little between the late 18th century and the construction of the refinery. Refinery construction began in 1971 and it was opened in 1973.

Description and essential historic landscape components
This historic landscape character area consists entirely of an oil refinery and its infrastructure, such as access roads and railway. It is an extremely well defined area and contrasts sharply with surrounding farmland.

Conservation priorities
Some consideration will need to be given to the nature of land restoration following the decommissioning of the refinery. It may also be appropriate to record the refinery prior to decommissioning and its removal.

Sources: McKay 1993; Herbrandston Parish Tithe Map 1839; Owen 1911; PRO D/RKL/1191/1; PRO D/RKL/1194/2; PRO D/RKL/1194/6; PRO D/RKL/1194/9

Amoco Oil Refinery historic landscape character area consists of a massive industrial complex.
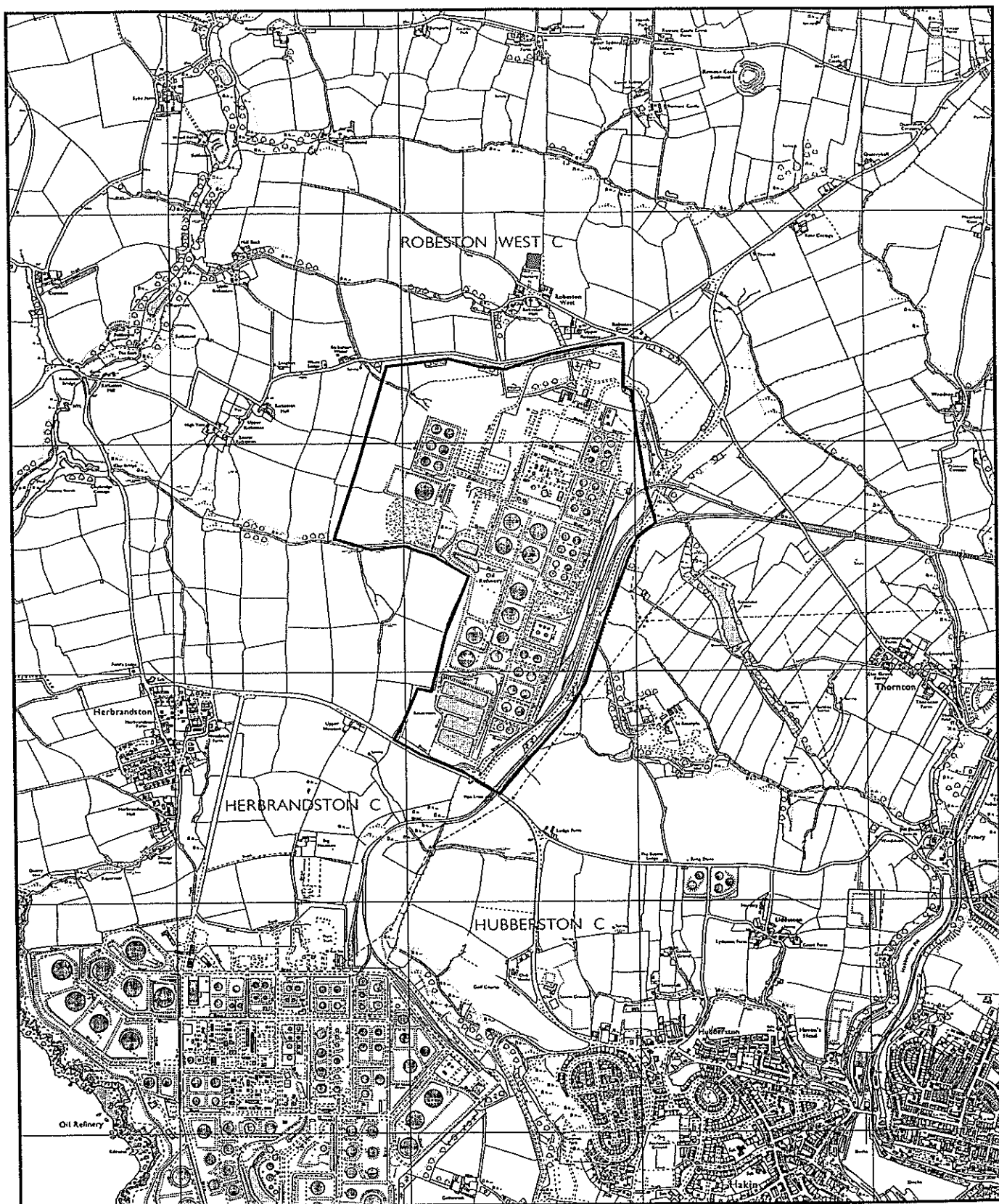
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 312

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
313 PEMBROKE POWER STATION

GRID REFERENCE: SM 932025
AREA IN HECTARES: 91

Historic Background
This historic landscape character area is entirely occupied by Pembroke Power Station. It lies within the eastern half of Pwllcrochan parish, whose church in the medieval period was a possession of the Benedictine Monkton Priory, at Pembroke. However, it did not form a manorial centre, and lands in this part of the parish may have been part of the greater Manor of Castlemartin, a *demesne* manor of the Lordship of Pembroke, and the most important holding appurtenant to Pembroke Castle. Prior to the construction of the power station much of the area was occupied by an inlet and was intertidal, comprising mudflats and saltmarsh. The coastline of this inlet appears to have remained stable throughout the historic period. The remainder of the area comprised farms with regularly shaped fields. The power station was commissioned in the early 1960s and decommissioned in the 1990s. It is currently being demolished.

Description and essential historic landscape components
This historic landscape character area comprises the partially demolished oil-fired power station. In order to build the station a large platform was constructed by excavating a deep scoop into farmland and dumping the resulting waste over the head of a small tidal inlet of the Pembroke River. The resulting platform was large enough to accommodate two stations, should a second one have been required. The platform will remain after demolition.

Even after total demolition, this area will contrast sharply with neighbouring farmland.

Conservation priorities
This area has been designated for continuing industrial use. Consideration should be given to improving public access to the periphery of the area, particularly for the users of the Pembrokeshire Coast Path.

Sources: Jones 1987; Laws 1909; Ludlow 1998; Murphy 1995; Owen 1918; Pwllcrochan Parish Tithe Map 1840; PRO D/ANGLE/92; PRO HDX/198/2

Pembroke Power Station historic landscape character area is the site of the late 20th century power station. The station has been decommissioned and the massive structure is currently being demolished.
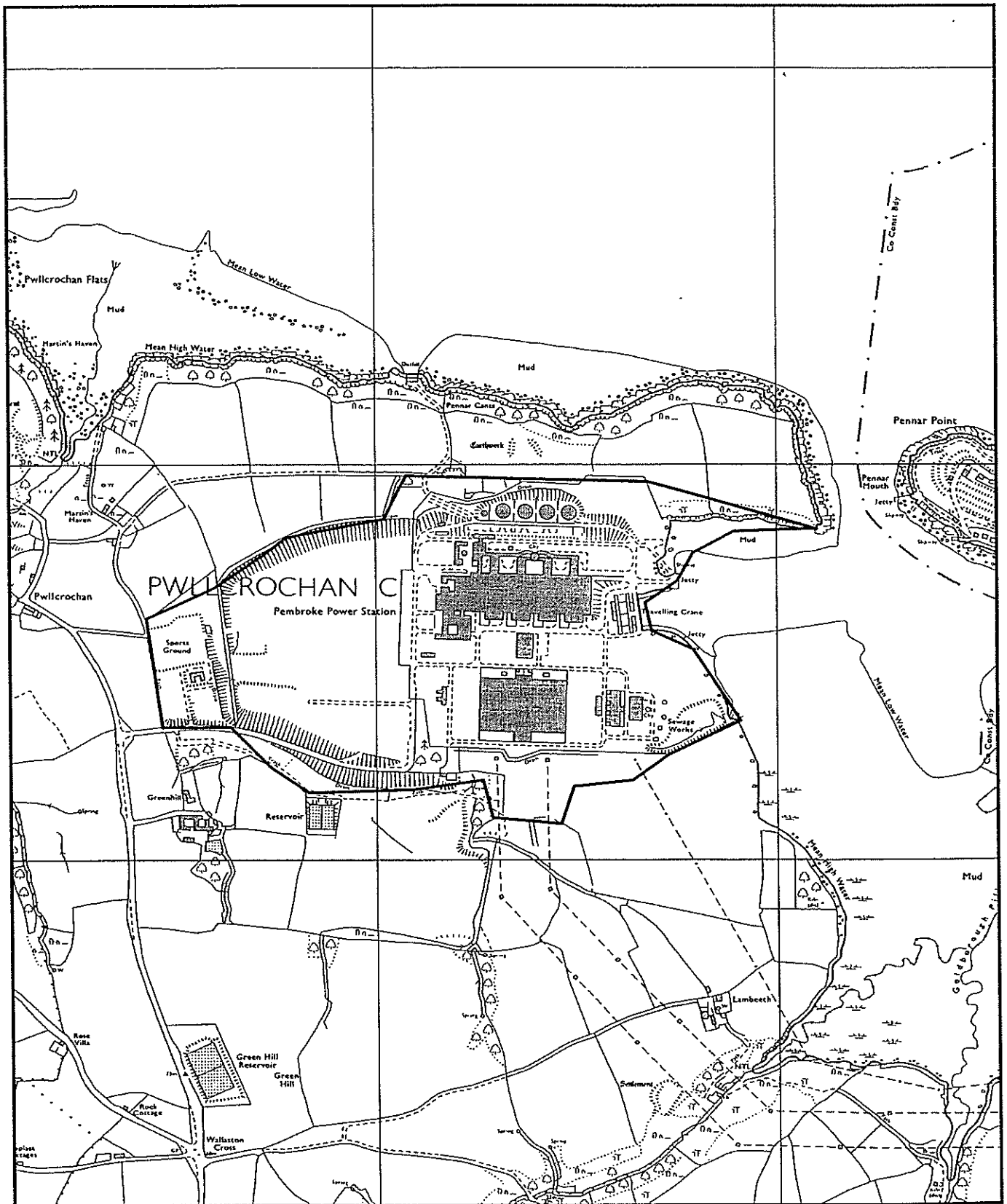
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 313

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
314 TEXACO OIL REFINERY AND BP JETTY

GRID REFERENCE: SM 905030
AREA IN HECTARES: 237

Historic Background
Apart from Fort Popton and a narrow strip of sea cliff/cliff top this entire area comprises an oil refinery and oil pumping station. It occupies part of Rhoscrowther parish, which represented the medieval Manor of Popton, and the west half of Pwllcrochan parish. This comprised half a knight's fee held directly of the Lordship of Pembroke. It had an annual value of 10 marks in 1324 after it had been acquired, from the Popton family, by the Perrots who later rose to great prominence in southwest Wales. Eastington, which lies south of this area, is a large, semi-fortified hall-house built by the Perrots in the late 14th century. The Meares acquired the manor in the 17th century. Prior to the construction of oil industry installations the landscape consisted of farms and regularly shaped fields – little change had occurred to this agricultural landscape since the early 19th century – with a fort situated on the cliff tops. This fort, Fort Popton, was built 1859-64 to act in conjunction with Fort Hubberston on the opposite shore of the Milford Haven waterway. It comprised a casemated battery of 31 guns and included a defended barracks with accommodation for 10 officers and 240 men. It was redesigned in 1900. In 1961, BP constructed a jetty below the fort and a pumping installation within and close to the fort in order to pump oil to Llandarcy, near Swansea. The pumping station closed in 1985. The Field Studies Council now uses part of the fort as a research centre. To the east of the fort Texaco constructed an oil refinery in 1963. It opened in 1964.

Description and essential historic landscape components
Most of this historic landscape character area consists of the massive industrial complex of the Texaco oil refinery and the decommissioned BP jetty and oil storage tanks, but it also includes Fort Popton which was altered to accommodate part of BP's pumping installation, a small amount of farmland, steep wooded coastal slopes below the refinery and mooring jetties. It lies
on an undulating plateau at approximately 50m above sea level on the south side of the Milford Haven waterway.

This is a distinct historic landscape character area and contrasts with neighbouring farmland.

Conservation priorities
Some consideration will need to be given to the nature of land restoration following the decommissioning of the Texaco oil refinery. It may also be appropriate to record the refinery prior to decommissioning and its removal.

Sources: Mckay 1993; Pwllchrochan Parish Tithe Map 1840; Rhoscrowther Parish Tithe Map 1838; PRO D/ANGLE/5; PRO D/ANGLE/92; PRO HDX/198/2; Saunders 1964; Smith 1988

Texaco Oil Refinery historic landscape character area includes the massive late 20th century industrial complex, the old BP oil pumping station located in Fort Popton, a 19th century defensive structure, and a short length of sea-cliff top.
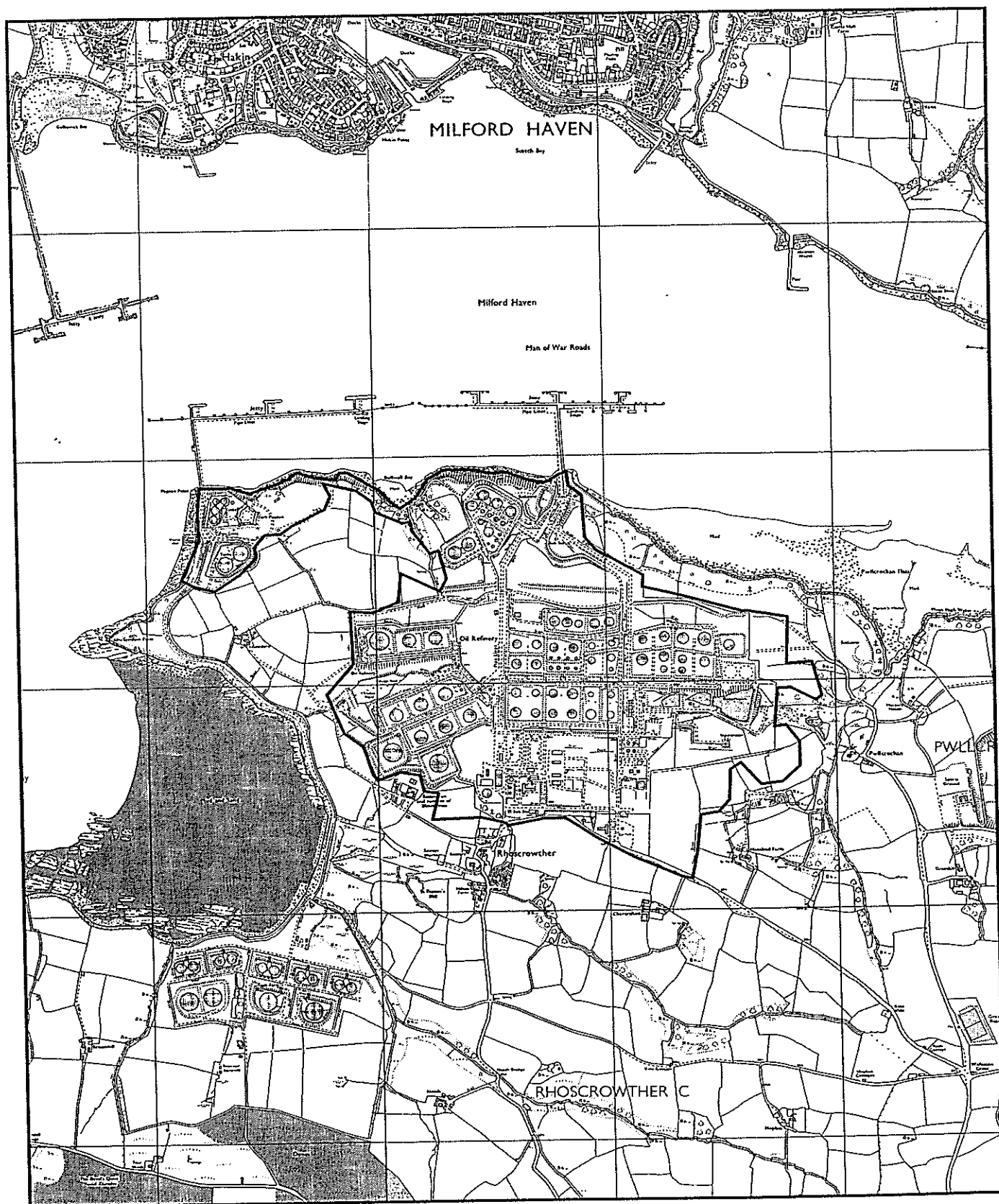
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 314

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
315 DALE AIRFIELD

GRID REFERENCE: SM 796067
AREA IN HECTARES: 173

Historic Background

High sea cliffs border this historic landscape character area to the west and southwest. Apart from these and a farm known as The Hookses, the remains of a World War 2 airfield comprise the entire area. This area lies almost entirely within the parish of Dale, which is more-or-less coterminous with the medieval Manor of Dale. This formed a subordinate, *mesne* lordship of the barony of Walwyn's Castle, assessed as one knight's fee, with a *caput* probably in the vicinity of the present village. The manor had, by the 13th century at least, been acquired by the de Vale dynasty and in 1307 'The heirs of Robert de Vale hold one knight's fee at Dale containing 10 *carucates*'. North of the village, and within this character area, lay commons on which the tenants preserved the right of depasturing cattle, after the lord of the manor had cleared off the hay, into the 19th century. Henry VII apparently granted this privilege. Dalehill Farm partly underlies the airfield and is probably to be associated with the '*Hill*' (or 'Le Hull'), where Robert de Vale 'and his ancestors' held their manorial tenant's court. Robert de Vale died *c*. 1300 and the manor of Dale was divided between his daughters as co-heiresses. It found its way into the hands of the Walter family of Rosemarket who continued to hold Dale until the late 17th century when it passed to the Allens of Gelliswick, and then to the Lloyd-Philipps family who still possess Dale Castle. The Hookses farm was first recorded in 1713. Prior to construction of the airfield the landscape was entirely agricultural consisting of farms – West Point, Longlands and Hooks Vale (only Hooks Vale – now the Hookses – survives) - with small linear fields and/or small irregular fields. These fields were the enclosed strips of an open- or strip-field system. Similar fields can still be seen to the east of the airfield. The airfield opened in 1942. Wellington bombers operated from Dale. Their mission was to attack submarines in the Atlantic as well as their ports. Because of its relative remoteness Dale became a training centre as well as a research and development centre. The Coastal Command Development Unit was based at Dale and Angle. Dale airfield closed within five years of the cessation of hostilities.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This historic landscape character area is covered by the remains of the World War 2 airfield. The runways and perimeter roads remain, albeit overgrown, and many of the accommodation buildings survive, although in a derelict state. Apart from the creation of rough boundary banks from bulldozed rubble very little land restoration has been undertaken. The areas between the concrete runways and roads are given over to rough grazing and are divided by wire fences. The only inhabited building is the Hookses farmhouse, which is unlisted and tucked away in a hollow on the cliff tops.

This is a very well defined historic landscape area as it is bounded either by farmland or by sea-cliffs.

Conservation priorities

If this area is to retain its present character it is important that the runways and roads are not removed. Some management of the standing buildings will be required if these are not to be lost.

Sources: Air Ministry Plans D-21, D-21a; Calendar of Charter Rolls 2; Charles 1992; Dale Parish Tithe Map 1847; Ludlow, in Crane forthcoming; Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile 1st Ed XXXII, 1887; Owen 1911; Owen 1918

Dale Airfield lies in an exposed position on the edge of high sea cliffs. This historic landscape character area consists of the old runways and some of the buildings of the World War 2 airfield. Land between the runways has been restored to pasture.
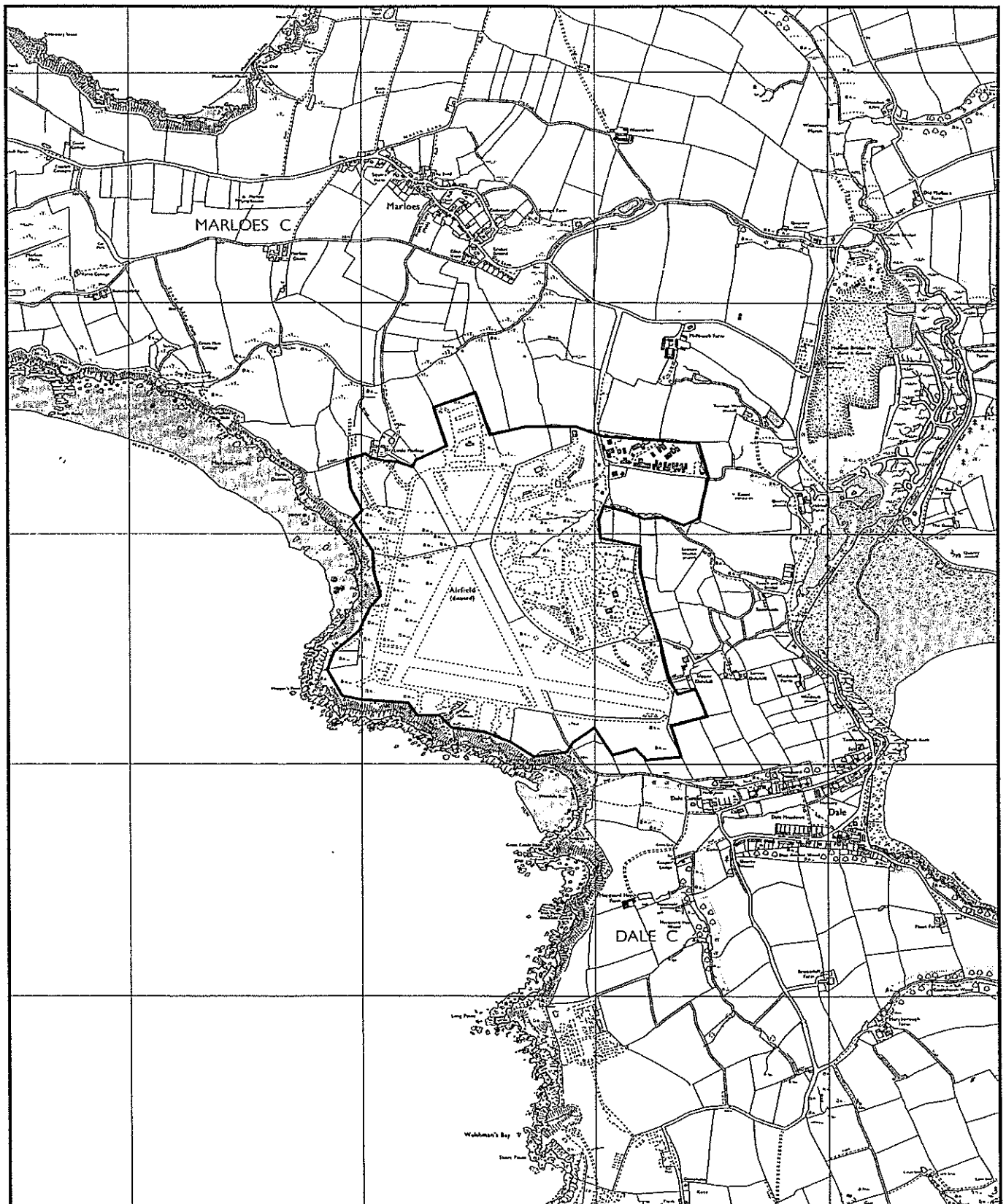
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 315

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
316 MULLOCK BRIDGE

GRID REFERENCE: SM 812081
AREA IN HECTARES: 88

Historic Background
This is a relatively small historic landscape character area consisting of salt marsh, tidal mud flats and low-lying land subject to flooding, either side of a small inlet at the mouth of a stream. It lies within Marloes parish. The area belonged to the ½ knight's fee that was held of the Lordship of Pembroke by the de Vale family, Lords of Dale, from at least 1247, as the Manor of Mullock and Bicton. A tenament known as Crabhall, which extends into the west of the area, was held by the sub-tenant Philip Crabhole in the late 14th century and eventually passed to the Wogans of Boulston. An early 19th century estate map labels this area 'Pickle Ridge and Cran Marsh' and shows it as gravel and mud with a road titled 'summer's Boat Road' running up its western side. The map shows an embankment across the mouth of the estuary – an early attempt to drain the area. Later maps show other embankments along the eastern and western side of the watercourse. Part of this area was subjected to gravel quarrying from the 1950s to the 1980s. It may have been within this inlet that Henry Tudor (Henry VII) landed in 1485, on his way to Bosworth Field. By tradition it was under Mullock Bridge, which crosses the inlet towards the middle of the area, that Rhys ap Thomas hid in 1485 to fulfil his promise that Henry Tudor would only get the crown by marching over his body.

Description and essential historic landscape components
This area lies across the valley floor of a small inlet that is tidal downstream of Mullock Bridge. Here marsh and salt marsh predominates with mud and gravel on the foreshore. Water-filled old gravel pits lie towards the estuary mouth. Marsh lies immediately upstream of the bridge with scrubby woodland further upstream. Old embankments both upstream and downstream of the bridge testify to former attempts to drain the marsh. These embankments are now breached. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs across the mouth of this inlet. Apart from the single arched stone-built 18th century or 19th century Mullock Bridge, which is Grade II listed, and a modern bridge alongside it there are no structures in this area. Archaeology consists of reports of burials close to the bridge and a mill site.

This is a well-defined historic landscape area below Mullock Bridge, with the marsh standing in sharp contrast with the surrounding farmland. Further upstream the distinction between this area and its neighbours is blurred, but still present.

Conservation priorities
The open, marsh character of this area should be maintained.

Sources: Jones 1996; Ludlow in Crane, forthcoming; Marloes Parish Tithe Map 1843; Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile 1st Ed. XXXII, 1887; PRO HDX/80/66; Walker 1950

Mullock Bridge historic landscape character area is a long strip of land located in a valley bottom that does not contain any settlements, but is dominated by tidal muds, salt marsh and bog. A road crosses this area via the historic Mullock Bridge.
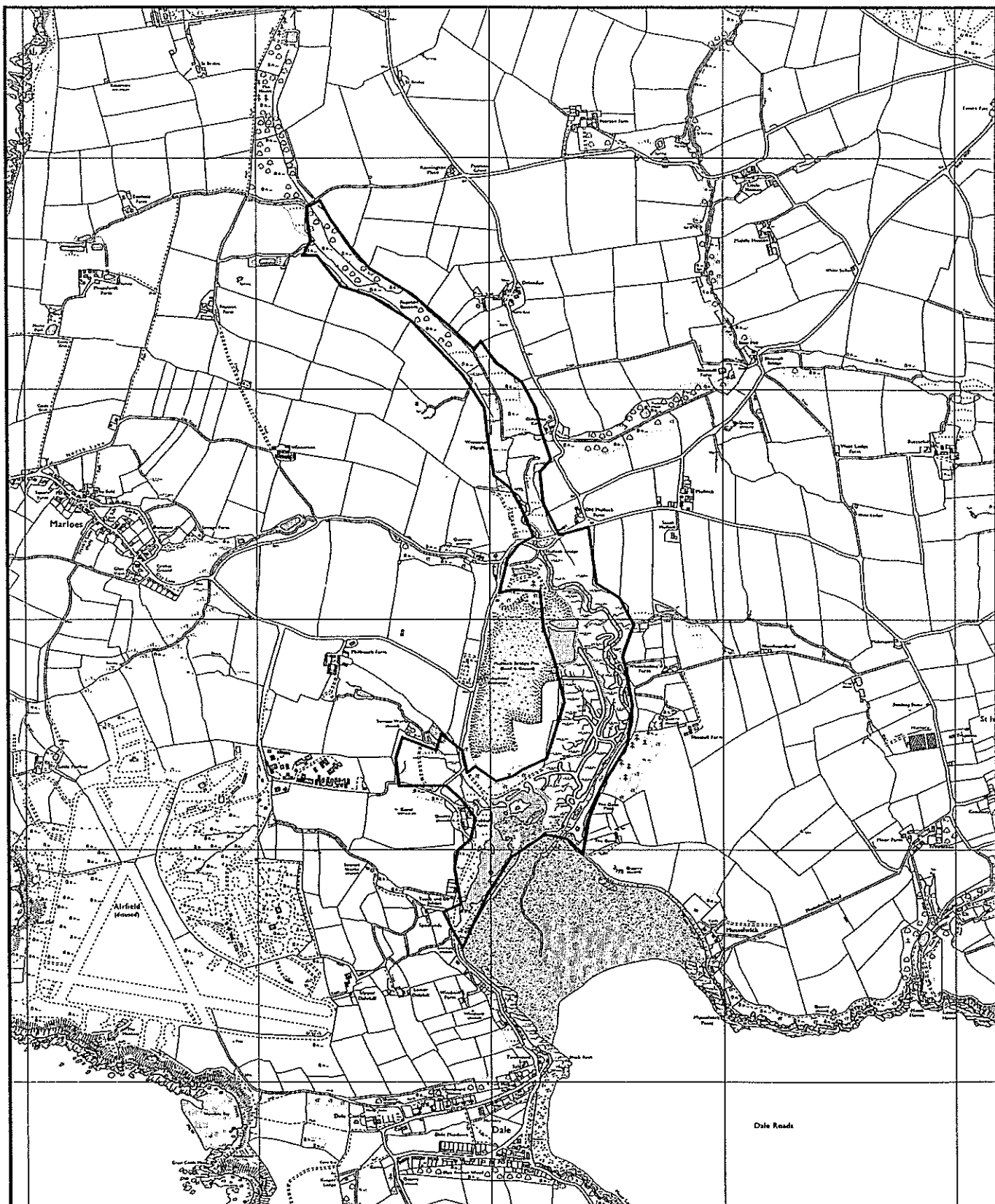
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 316

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
317 ST ANN'S HEAD

GRID REFERENCE: SM 810044
AREA IN HECTARES: 438

Historic Background

This area lies entirely within the parish of Dale, which is more-or-less coterminous with the medieval Manor of Dale. This formed a subordinate, *mesne* lordship of the barony of Walwyn's Castle, assessed at one knight's fee, with a *caput* probably in the vicinity of the present village. The manor had, by the 13th century at least, been acquired by the de Vale dynasty and in 1307 'The heirs of Robert de Vale hold one knight's fee at Dale containing 10 *carucates'*. It appears to be Robert de Vale who relocated Dale Castle, the caput of the manor, from Great Castle Head, a re-used promontory fort in the neighbouring character area to the west, to the village of Dale. Robert de Vale died *c*. 1300 and the manor of Dale was divided between his daughters as co-heiresses. It found its way into the hands of the Walter family of Rosemarket who continued to hold Dale until the late 17th century when it passed to the Paynters of Broomhill, then the Allens of Gelliswick, and then to the Lloyd-Philipps family who still own Dale Castle. By the time of the tithe survey in the mid 19th century the agricultural landscape that we see today had been firmly established. It is likely that originally this area was once part of Dale's open field system (traces of enclosed strip fields can still be traced to the north of the village), that was enclosed and engrossed into compact land holdings and farms established in the 16th century and 17th century. Although some farms may have been established much earlier, as a record of Snailston in 1376 suggests a settlement had been established at this site by this date. Some farms became substantial holdings, such as Broomhill, which had been the home of the Paynter family since 1599. Two successive windmills were erected in the centre of this area during the 18th century, but were superseded by the present structure north of Dale village in the early 19th century. Henry Tudor (Henry VII) landed in the Milford Haven waterway in 1485, on his way to Bosworth Field, and tradition has it that he had a chapel constructed on St Ann's Head to commemorate the event. George Owen in the late 16th century describes a decayed chapel here and it is possible that the chapel also served as a lighthouse. Certainly, St Ann's Head is the site of the oldest lighthouse in Wales, with a light recorded here in 1662. Over the past three centuries several lighthouses and associated structures have been constructed here. There is still a working light here. However, apart from quarrying, and possibly some excavation for copper ore, the economy remained overwhelmingly agricultural until the 19th century. Following the tithe survey, two substantial forts were constructed in this area, Dale Fort in 1853-57 and West Blockhouse Fort in 1854-57, as part of a massive defensive system for Milford Haven. West Blockhouse was constructed over the remains of a 16th century gun tower, one of a pair built to protect the mouth of the Haven. East Blockhouse survives at Angle on the opposite shore. The construction of the 19th century forts signalled the start of a century of military construction in this area, including coastal gun batteries at West Blockhouse built in 1901-04, World War 2 anti-aircraft batteries and searchlight batteries, and Kete naval training camp. All these are now disused.

Description and essential historic landscape components

St Ann's Head historic landscape character area comprises a windswept peninsula projecting south into the mouth of the Milford Haven waterway. The peninsula is edged by high sea cliffs where it meets the sea, and inland to the north borders Dale village. It is a plateau lying between 60m and 70m almost entirely given over to agriculture, with both pasture and arable present. There is very little rough or unused land. Apart from small stands of deciduous woodland on the sides of small sheltered valleys it is an almost treeless landscape. The field pattern is one of regularly shaped, medium-sized fields bounded by earth banks. On occasions these banks are massive. They are topped with hedges which, given their exposed location, are generally low and windswept. Farms in the area vary in size. Some contain very large collections of modern steel and asbestos outbuildings that are prominent features of the landscape. Older farm buildings are generally stone-built, 19th century and of just one or two ranges. Farmhouses are mostly of late 18th century or 19th century date, two-storey, stone-built with cement rendering, slate roofs, and in either the vernacular style or polite tradition. A massive

chimney at grade II listed Broomhill, however, is probably from the 17th century. Some dwellings date to the mid 19th century. Two other important landscape components are included in this area. The first consists of 19th century and 20th century military sites. The grade II listed Dale Fort and grade II* listed West Blockhouse Fort both date to the mid 19th century, and are massive stone built fortifications. Both are well maintained, with Dale Fort a field studies centre and West Blockhouse converted to holiday accommodation. A massive gun battery dating to the early 20th century and not abandoned until the 1950s lies close to West Blockhouse. World War 2 gun batteries and searchlight batteries also lie in the area. During World War 2 a naval training school was established at Kete. Apart from a few buildings now in agricultural use this has been demolished and the land returned to agriculture, although wire fences rather than earth banks divide the area. The second historic landscape component consists of lighthouses, a coastguard station and associated houses all located on St Ann's Head itself, within an enclosure of mortared stone. These date to the 19th century and 20th century. At West Blockhouse 20th century navigation markers are prominent elements of the landscape. Apart from structures associated with 19th century and 20th century military installations, archaeological remains are slight, and generally consist of prehistoric flint scatters, but there are three grade II listed limekilns. The earthworks of a prehistoric fort at Dale Point, now partially overlain by Dale Fort, are major exception.

St Ann's Head historic landscape character area is distinctive and well defined. It stands in sharp contrast to the sea cliffs that almost surround it, and the distinction between it and Dale village with its fields to the north can be well observed.

Conservation priorities
The majority of the historic landscape components of this area are well maintained. Major buildings which contribute to the area's character, such as the 19th century forts, the lighthouses and associated houses, and most of the farmhouses and other dwellings, are in very good condition. Some of the older farm outbuildings are showing signs of neglect; this will have to be addressed if they are to survive. Hedges and boundary banks are generally in good condition and should be maintained as such.

Sources: Calendar of Charter Rolls 2; Charles 1992; Dale Parish tithe map 1847; Dresser, 1959; Hague 1994; Charles 1992; Jones 199; Ludlow, in Crane forthcoming; Nash 1986; Owen 1911; Owen 1918; Ramsey and Williams 1992

St Ann's Head historic landscape character area is a peninsula that protrudes across the mouth of the Milford Haven waterway. It is a plateau of rich, windswept farmland characterised by scattered farms with large regular fields. Included are lighthouses and service houses, and two 19th century cliff-top forts – Dale and West Blockhouse.
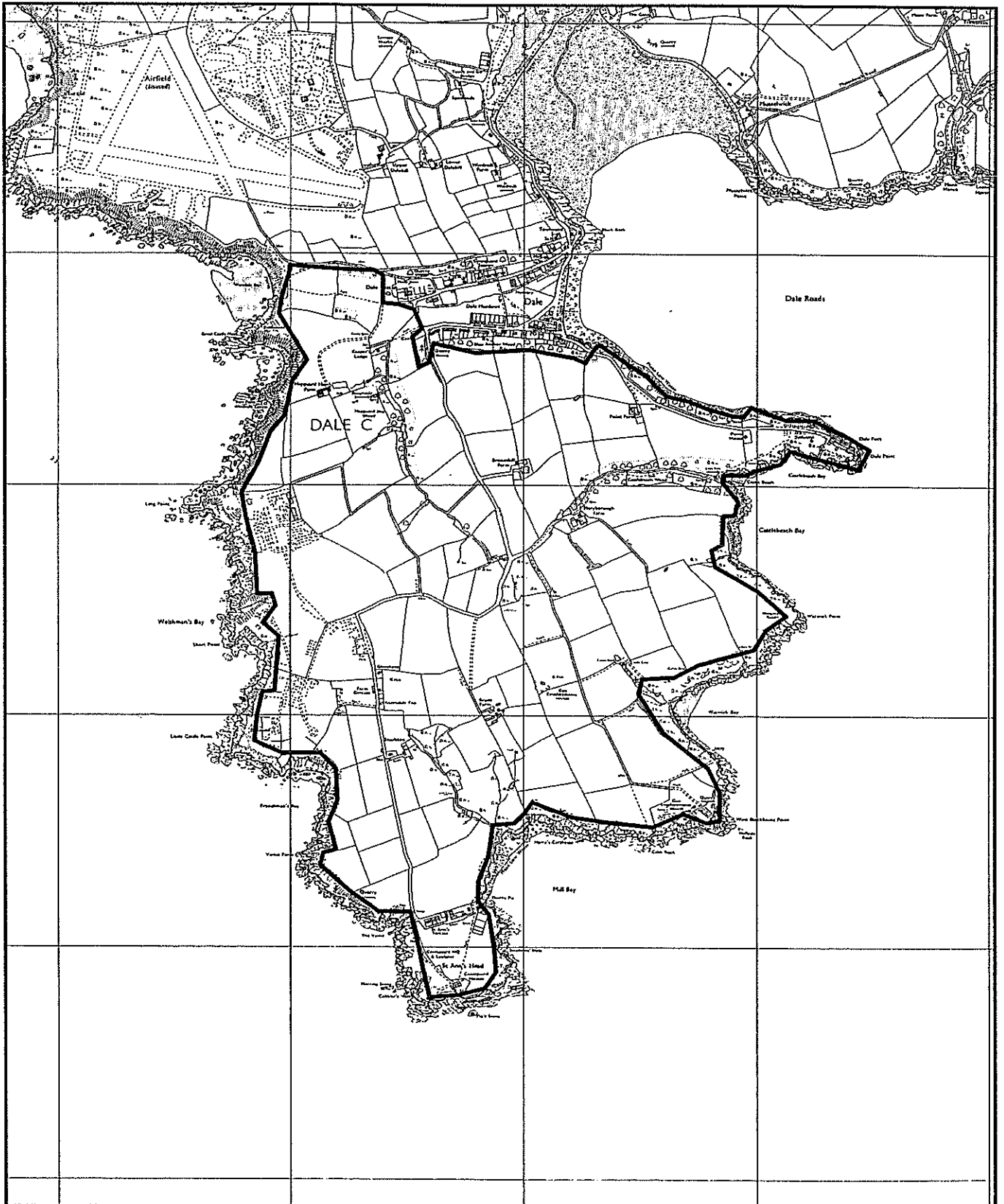
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 317

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
318 DALE

GRID REFERENCE: SM 806063
AREA IN HECTARES: 102

Historic Background

This area comprises the village of Dale, and a number of fields and farms to the north. It lies entirely within the parish of Dale, which is more-or-less coterminous with the medieval Manor of Dale. This formed a subordinate, *mesne* lordship of the barony of Walwyn's Castle, assessed at one knight's fee, with a *caput* probably in the vicinity of the present village. The manor had, by at least the 13th century, been acquired by the de Vale dynasty and in 1307 'The heirs of Robert de Vale hold one knight's fee at Dale containing 10 *carucates*'. In 1293, Robert de Vale obtained a grant of a weekly market and a three-day annual fair at Dale. This date may also pertain to the abandonment of the castle at Great Castle Head, a re-used promontory fort to the east of this area, and the establishment of a settlement at the present site of Dale Castle. The castle and the parish church, established by 1291, once formed a settlement nucleus at the west end of the present village. There is little further topographical evidence for the medieval settlement. Robert de Vale died *c*. 1300 and the manor of Dale was divided between his daughters as co-heiresses. It found its way into the hands of the Walter family of Rosemarket who continued to hold Dale until the late 17th century when it passed to the Allens of Gelliswick, and then to the Lloyd-Philipps family who still own Dale Castle. Dale did not become a large port or market, and never achieved urban status, although small-scale maritime activity is indicated by the presence of limekilns in the village. In c.1811 Richard Fenton wrote that 'Modern Dale appears to have but little trade, most of the houses being ruinous and deserted....'. The economy remained overwhelmingly agricultural until the leisure boom of the later 20th century. The tithe map of 1847 shows that little change has occurred over the past 150 years. The village is essentially the same as is the pattern of enclosed strip fields and dispersed farms to the north, although many of the fields are now covered by Dale airfield. It is clear from the tithe map that the strip fields were an enclosure of the open field system that was formerly worked around Dale. The date of this enclosure is uncertain, but intermixed land holding present in the 19th century suggests that the process may have been quite late, perhaps in the 17th century or 18th century. Also tenants had preserved the right of depasturing cattle on the medieval commons located here well into the 19th century. This privilege was apparently granted by Henry VII. Either Upper or Lower Dalehill Farm, within the area, could be associated with the '*Hill*' (or 'Le Hull'), where Robert de Vale 'and his ancestors' held their manorial tenant's court. It is likely that some of the other farms were established in conjunction with enclosure. The field system has lost some of its strip character over the past 150 years, but it can still be detected on modern maps. The windmill here is from the early 19th century and was built to succeed earlier mills constructed southwest of the village.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This relatively small historic landscape character area includes the village of Dale and its agricultural hinterland to the north. The village is situated at the eastern end of a steep-sided valley, where it opens out into the Milford Haven waterway. To the west of the main village lies the church of St James and Dale Castle. The grade II listed church is medieval, but was heavily restored in 1890. Dale Castle has medieval elements, but the grade II listed house – which can be described as country house Tudor – was remodelled and virtually rebuilt in 1910. The majority of the crenellated walls surrounding the gardens date to the same period. The village core lies along the sea front and consists of a tightly packed group of late 18th century and 19th century stone-built and cement rendered houses, mostly in the 'polite' Georgian tradition, although with examples in the local vernacular. Altogether there are 16 listed building in the village core. Twentieth century houses lie immediately outside the village core. Dale is now a tourist centre and especially caters for watersports. Car parks, slipways and other facilities are provided. Townend is a secondary focus of Dale village. Here there is a clustering of 19th century and 20th century houses. The southern valley side, above the village is heavily wooded. The northern side, which is less wooded, rises to sloping ground between 30m and 60m. Here there is

a landscape of dispersed farms and small, fairly regular fields. The farmhouses are late 18th century or 19th century, stone built, two-storey and in the Georgian tradition; Lower Dalehill is grade II listed. Extensive ranges of stone-built 19th century outbuildings accompany most farms, as well as extensive modern steel and asbestos structures. Most of the land is under improved pasture. There is some arable, but very little rough or scrubby ground except along the coastal fringe. A small camp site is also present. Field boundaries are almost all earth banks topped with hedges. The hedges are generally well maintained and very few are overgrown. There are few hedgerow trees. Occasional mortared stone walls act as boundaries close to the village. Archaeological sites are few, and include a possible bronze age round barrow, the grade II listed remains of a 19th century windmill tower, and a bank of 19th century limekilns.

Conservation priorities
Most of the field boundaries are in good condition and should be maintained as such. Dwellings are also in good condition as are the 19th century farm outbuildings. One set has been converted to housess. There is a risk that further tourist developments will adversely affect the character of Dale village.

Sources: Calendar of Charter Rolls 2; Charles 1992; Dale Parish tithe map 1847; Dresser, 1959; Hague 1994; Jenkins 1982; Jones 199; Ludlow, in Crane forthcoming; Murphy 1998; Nash 1986; Owen 1911; Owen 1918; Ramsey and Williams 1992

Dale historic landscape character area is centred on the small village of Dale, but includes a few dispersed farms set in small regular fields. Dale village consists of several fine early 19th century buildings clustered around the waterfront. Twentieth century houses are located on the fringes of the village, and car parks and other facilities have been developed to service water sports activities.
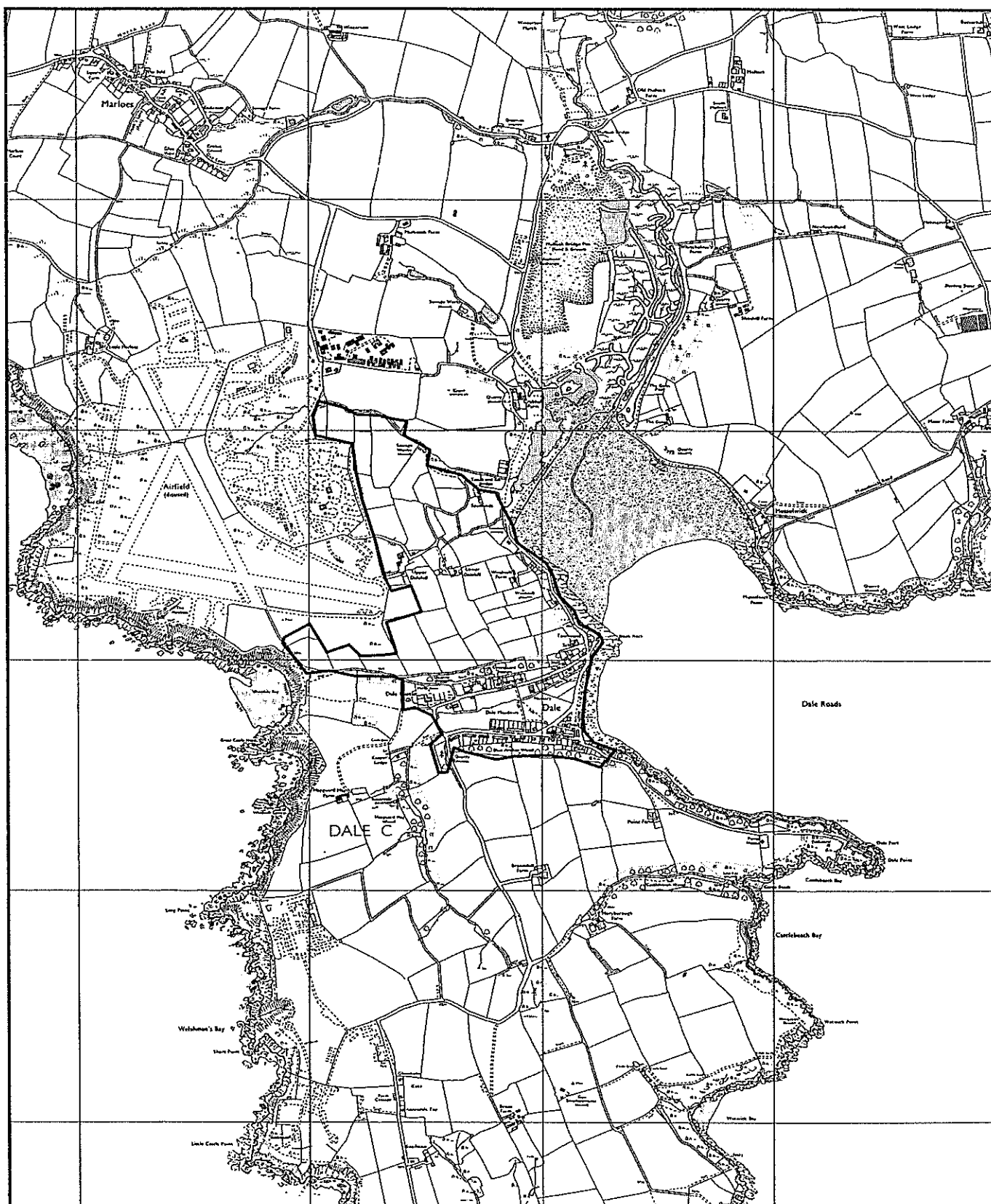
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 318

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
319 HOATEN – HASGUARD

GRID REFERENCE: SM 835092
AREA IN HECTARES: 2557

Historic Background

A large character area lying on the north side of the Milford Haven waterway, in the parishes of Hasguard, Marloes, St Bride's, and Walwyn's Castle, which lay within the medieval Barony of Walwyn's Castle. It also includes most of the parish of St Ishmael's, roughly coterminous with the Sublordship of St Ishmael's which was a member of the Lordship of Haverford. The majority of the present farms and landholdings can be identified with medieval manors, which were subject to a complex process of division and sub-infeudation following the break-up of the Earldom of Pembroke in 1247. Mullock and Bicton farms are the successors of detached holdings, lying within the Sublordship of St Ishmael's, representing the ½ knight's fee held of the Lordship of Pembroke by the Lords of Dale from at least 1247. By the late 13th century, Great Hoaten and Little Hoaten each amounted to ¼ knight's fee, held of St Ishmaels, when rents from the former were assessed at £4 3s 10¼d. Sandy Haven represented ¼ knight's fee, also held of St Ishmaels. Held of the Barony of Walwyn's Castle were the *caput* itself at Walwyn's Castle village, with its ringwork castle and parish church, 1 knight's fee at Hasguard (adjacent to the parish church and glebe), ½ knight's fee at St Brides and 9/10ths knight's fee at Ripperston. Different individuals held all these manors, while Butterhill was the property of Haverfordwest Priory. However, the various ownerships did not result in differing tenurial arrangements, and there was a homogenous pattern of enclosure. By the 17th century, a number of these holdings had been acquired by the Allen family who became the major landowners in the area. The earliest maps of this area, which date to the mid to late 18th century, show a landscape almost identical to that of today. Virtually every farm had by then been established and the landscape of large regular fields laid out. Land holdings were substantial, and the farmers clearly wealthy as many could afford to commission estate maps that depicted all the details of their estates, including gardens, orchards and parks. The situation has changed little over the past two and a half centuries, as is shown by 19th century estate maps, tithe maps and Ordnance Survey maps. The origin of the 19th century and modern landscape landscape is not clear. It is possible that the medieval hamlets employed open field systems that were engrossed into single holdings and the land enclosed in the late medieval period or early modern period. A group of small farms to the west of St Ishmael's – Whiteholm's Farm, Slatehill, The Gann – do not fit this pattern and appear to have been carved out of common land perhaps in the 18th century, as early 19th century maps show these as apparently newly created small-holdings. Also, the farm-names West Lodge and Newfoundland indicate similar late origins, and neither is mentioned until the 18th century, while Kensington Place was established by the 19th century owners of St Brides mansion.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a large historic landscape character area lying between the coast of the Milford Haven waterway and the coast of St Brides Bay. Essentially it is a plateau between 30m and 60m which is dissected by small, narrow valleys. It is an agricultural landscape, and apart from small stands of deciduous woodland on some of the steeper valley sides, occasional standards in hedges and shelterbelts around settlements, it is virtually treeless. Farming is highly intensive, of both arable and improved pasture, with very little rough or under-utilised land. Fields are large and regular, and bounded by high earth banks topped by hedges. Hedges are generally well maintained, and because of the windswept nature of the area are rarely overgrown. In more exposed locations the hedges are very low, but are more substantial in some of the sheltered valleys. Towards St Brides Bay there are occasional mortared walls, but these are rare. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms. Farmhouses and outbuildings are generally large, a reflection of the past and present relative agricultural wealth of the area. Stone is used almost exclusively in both the older dwelling and older farm buildings. These buildings have machine cut slate roofs, although a few examples of stone tile roofs, possibly of local origin, survive. Many of the houses are cement rendered, but a few examples of

slate-hung walls are present, particularly in the more exposed locations. Most houses are two-storey and possess features that indicate that they were remodelled or constructed in the late 18th century or early 19th century in the Georgian tradition. However, many houses have features which indicate earlier origins. such as Sandy Haven Farm. Included in this area are very substantial houses such as the semi-derelict early 18th century and 19th century mansion of Butterhill, the similar house at Pearson with its walled garden, and the house at Windmill Park which is grade II listed. Smaller farmhouses and other older dwellings are present and are generally of late 18th century or 19th century date, with examples in both the vernacular and the polite Georgian tradition. Included in this area is the hamlet of Sandy Haven with several 19th century and 20th century houses. This was originally a small fishing/boat-building hamlet, although there are no formal quays or jetties. Substantial ranges of stone-built outbuildings usually accompany the larger farms, often set around a courtyard. Very large collections of late 20th century farm buildings are a distinctive feature of the landscape. Some farms have reused World War 2 military structures as outbuildings such as reconstructed aircraft hangars. In general the smaller farms have less substantial old and modern outbuildings. There are no settlement clusters in the area and few modern houses. An exception are the mid 20th century houses at Walwyn's Castle. Apart from the medieval church of St James at Walwyn's Castle with its substantial tower, religious buildings are not a major component of the historic landscape. However, of note is the derelict church of St Peters at Hasguard which is grade B listed, and a small 19th century chapel on an arm of the Sandy Haven inlet. Individual archaeological sites provide only a minor component of the historic landscape, but they include iron age forts, bronze age standing stones, round barrows and burnt mounds, several prehistoric flint working floors, and traces of a windmill at Windmill Park from the post-medieval period.

To the west, south and east this area is generally well defined as it borders character areas that contain distinctively different components, except to the south against St Ishmael's area where there is no clear boundary. Similarly to the north this area merges with areas yet to be defined.

Conservation priorities
The majority of the historic landscape components in this area are well managed and in good condition. However, the condition of field boundaries should be monitored to ensure no deterioration takes place. Some consideration should be given to the possible reuse of those historic farm buildings that may be coming to the end of their agricultural life.

Sources: Charles 1992; Jones 1996; Marloes Parish tithe map 1843; NLW MAP 7575; Nash 1986; Owen 1911; Owen 1918; PRO D/ER/3/6; PRO/D/RKL/1194/14 &17; PRO HDX/80/66; St Ishmael's Parish tithe map 1839; Walker 1950; Walwyn's Castle Parish tithe map 1842

Hoaten – Hasguard is a very large agricultural historic landscape character area that has many substantial farms set in a virtually treeless windswept landscape of large, regular fields. Many of the farmhouses are in the Georgian style, but with some showing signs of earlier periods of construction.
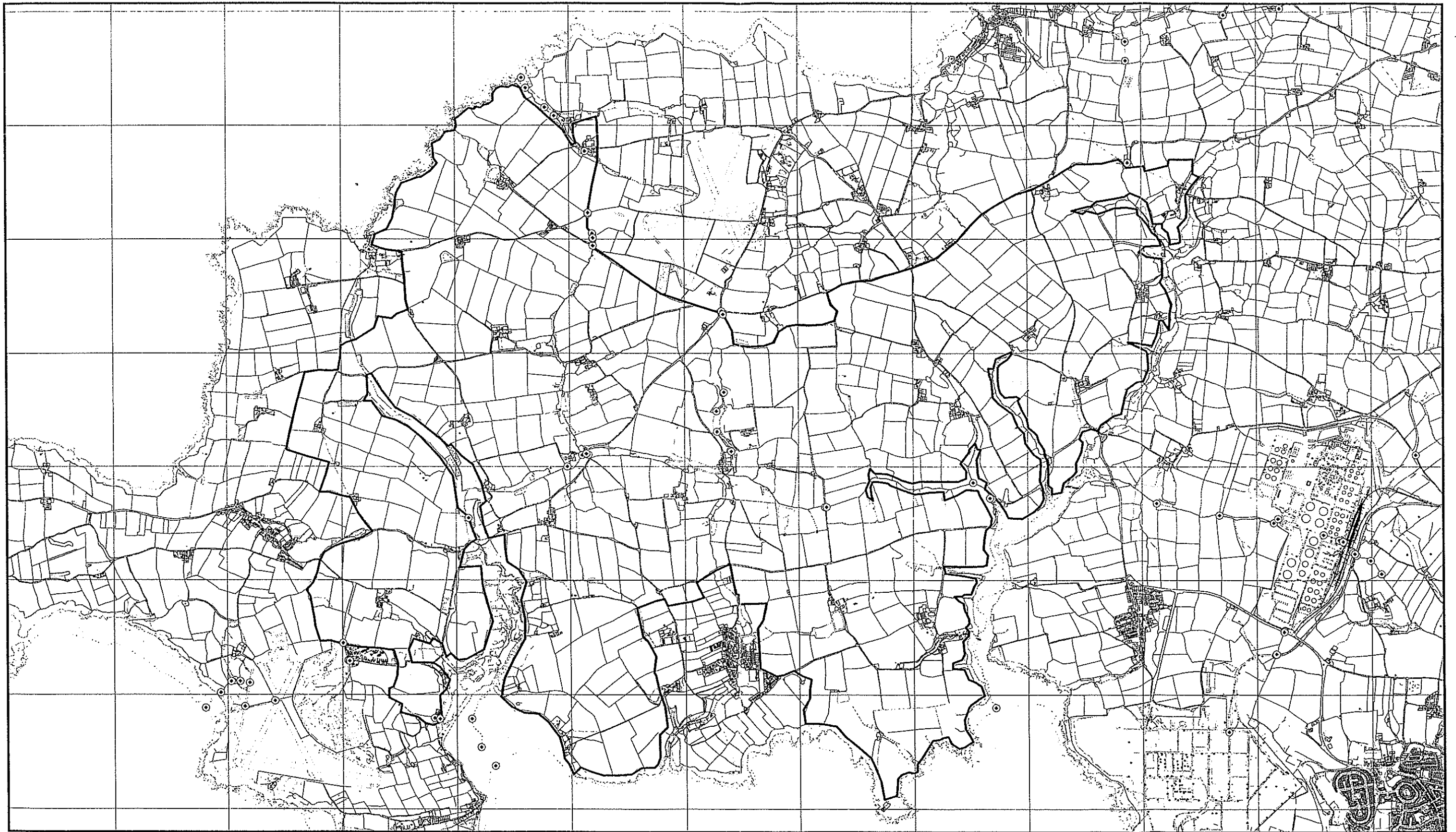
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 319

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 320 ST ISHMAEL'S

GRID REFERENCE: SM 833071
AREA IN HECTARES: 158

Historic Background
A small historic landscape character area lying on the north shore of the Milford Haven waterway within St Ishmael's parish, comprising the village (and field system) of St Ishmael's which, with its motte castle, was the *caput* of the medieval Sublordship of St Ishmael's, a member of the Lordship of Haverford. The parish church with its 'Celtic' dedication and three Early Christian Monuments and a possible cist cemetery lies some distance from the village. The church was mentioned in 1291 when it was a possession of Haverfordwest Priory. A sizeable medieval settlement is indicated by the remains of an extensive medieval strip-field system around the village. By the early 19th century estate maps show that the present morphology of the village and surrounding fields had been established, although a more extensive strip field system then existed. Away from the village these strips have been amalgamated into large fields (these are now considered part of a different landscape character area), but close to the village the pattern of enclosed strips is still maintained. These fields were clearly enclosed from an open field farming system. The date of this enclosure is uncertain, but it is likely to have occurred in a piecemeal fashion over a number of decades, perhaps in the 17th century and 18th century. Farms and houses would have been established concomitant with the enclosure of the open fields. This process was still occurring in the mid 19th century when Trewarren House was established in 1845. Considerable mid and late 20th century has maintained the village plan as shown on early 19th century estate maps.

Description and essential historic landscape components
This relatively small historic landscape area includes the village of St Ishmael's, surrounding farmland, and a wooded valley within which the parish church is located. The village, which lies at about 50m above sea level and is built in and on both sides of a small open valley, consists of a loose clustering of houses rather than a compact nucleated settlement. Indeed many of the village lanes have a rural feel and are bordered by large hedgebanks. The core of the village comprises a mixture of two storey 19th century houses, a pub, a chapel converted to a house and a shop together with modern houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials. Surrounding the core are several small late 20th century housing estates, individual houses, a school and sports field. Long narrow fields that surround the village were once part of the community's extensive open field system. Earth banks topped with hedges enclose these fields. Hedges are generally in good condition and well maintained, and although some are becoming overgrown there are few hedgerow trees. Land-use is a mixture of improved pasture and arable. There is a nursery in the area. The substantial 19th century house of Trewarren lies to the west of the village, and has walled gardens and landscape features including ponds, follies located in the valley up from Monk Haven. This valley is heavily wooded. The medieval church of St Ishmael with early medieval inscribed stones lies in this valley together with a former vicarage built in 1835 in pattern book Georgian Gothic style. A motte, the site of a medieval castle lies to the north of the village. Other archaeological sites include bronze age standing stones, bronze age burnt mounds, find spots of prehistoric artefacts and a cist cemetery.

Although this is a diverse area - the village, strip fields woodland and the isolated church – it is a coherent historic landscape and includes all the component of a medieval and post-medieval settlement. It is distinct from the large farms with large regular fields that lie to the west, north and east, although there is no hard-edged boundary here. It has a very obvious boundary with the sea cliff historic landscape area to the south.

Conservation priorities
There is a danger that strip fields close to the village will disappear as they are merged into larger enclosures, and as the village expands across them. Some consideration will need to be given to the

management of the deciduous woodland in the future and to the garden features in Monk Haven valley.

Sources: Dudley Edwards, J 1972-73; Dudley Edwards, J and Thorne, R G, 1973; NLW MAP 7575; PRO HDX/60/65; PRO D/RKL/1194/3 &14; Owen 1911; St Ishmael's Parish tithe map 1839

St Ishmael's historic landscape character area is centred on the loosely clustered village of St Ishmael's where most of the buildings date to the late 19th century and 20th century. Enclosed strip fields – former open fields – surrounded the village. Also included is the parish church, standing isolated in a heavily wooded valley, and 19th century garden features.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 320

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
321 SANDY HAVEN

GRID REFERENCE: SM 861090
AREA IN HECTARES: 131

Historic Background

Sandy Haven is a long, branching tidal inlet on the north shore of the Milford Haven waterway, dividing the parishes of Hasguard, Herbrandston and Walwyn's Castle (all within the medieval Barony of Walwyn's Castle) from St Ishmael's parish and Robeston West, which were members of the Lordship of Haverford. The character area comprises intertidal sand dunes, salt-flats and marsh, along with steep-sided, wooded valleys, which have dictated the type of land-use throughout the historic period. Prior to the construction of a road that crosses Sandy Haven at the high tide point, the main route west out of the village of Herbrandston ran across the mouth of the estuary and is still marked by stepping stones. The hamlet of Sandy Haven developed from a medieval manorial centre on the west bank at this crossing point, although it never into grew into anything other than a small settlement engaged in a variety of maritime activities. Other arms of Sandy Haven were also used as local shipping places. Late 18th century and 19th century maps show the landscape much as today with heavily wooded valley sides and a tidal and marshy valley floor.

Description and essential historic landscape components
Sandy Haven historic landscape character area comprises the tidal inlet and upper reaches and branches of a narrow, steep-side valley as far upstream as Walwyn's Castle, a distance of about 5 km. There are no inhabited buildings in this area. The valley sides and in the higher reaches the valley floors are heavily cloaked with deciduous woodland. The lower valley is tidal. Here there are extensive areas of salt marsh, mud flats and sand. There are numerous easy access points down to the haven from neighbouring farmland. Old limekilns and occasional quays and jetties at some of these points testify to the former importance of coastal trade and shipping in this area. Pleasure craft now make use of the sheltered haven as a safe mooring. Sandy Haven hamlet, the main settlement along the shore, has been assigned to a different historic landscape character area. A large, modern, but no longer active quarry lies to the upper end of this area. Other archaeological sites in addition to limekilns and quays include mill sites, a fish trap and several 20th century shipwrecks.

Although there are many connections between this area and its neighbours, its essential historic landscape components are completely different. Neighbouring areas comprise farms, villages and fields. Sandy Haven consists of woodland and a tidal estuary.

Conservation priorities
Most of the historic landscape components in this area are not under stress, although, in the medium to long term, management of the deciduous woodland will be required.

Sources: St Ishmael's Parish tithe map 1839; Robeston West Parish tithe map 1843; Stainton Parish tithe map 1843; Walwyns Castle Parish tithe map 1842; PRO D/RKL/1194/11 & 20
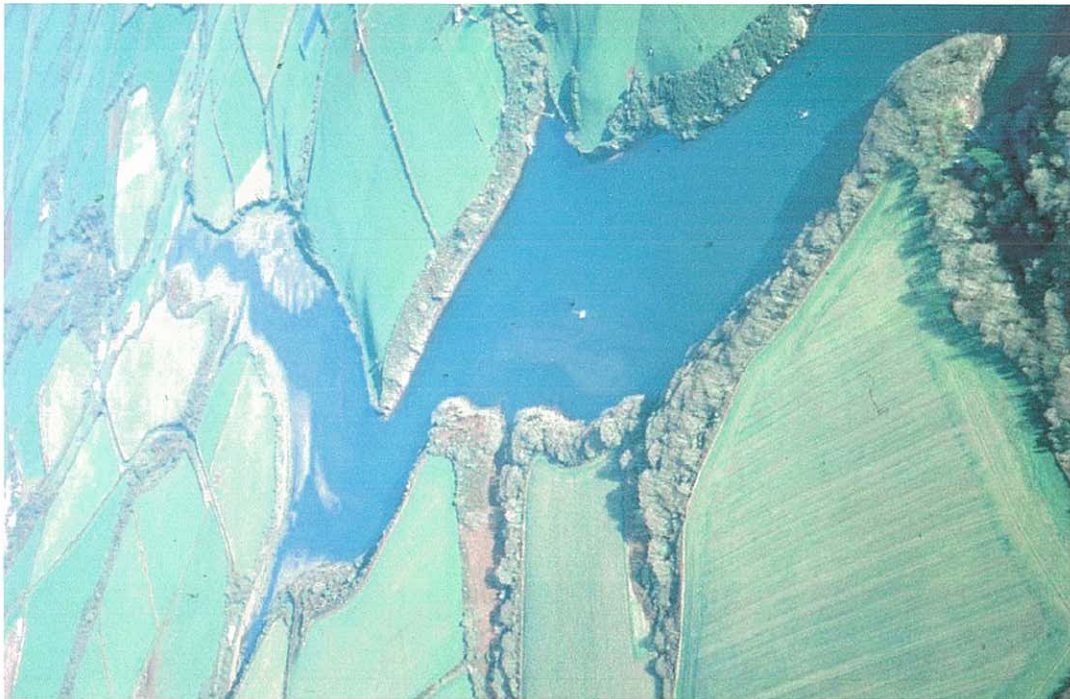
Sandy Haven historic landscape character area is a ribbon of tidal mud, salt marsh and bog, with dense deciduous woodland on the steep valley sides. There are no settlements.
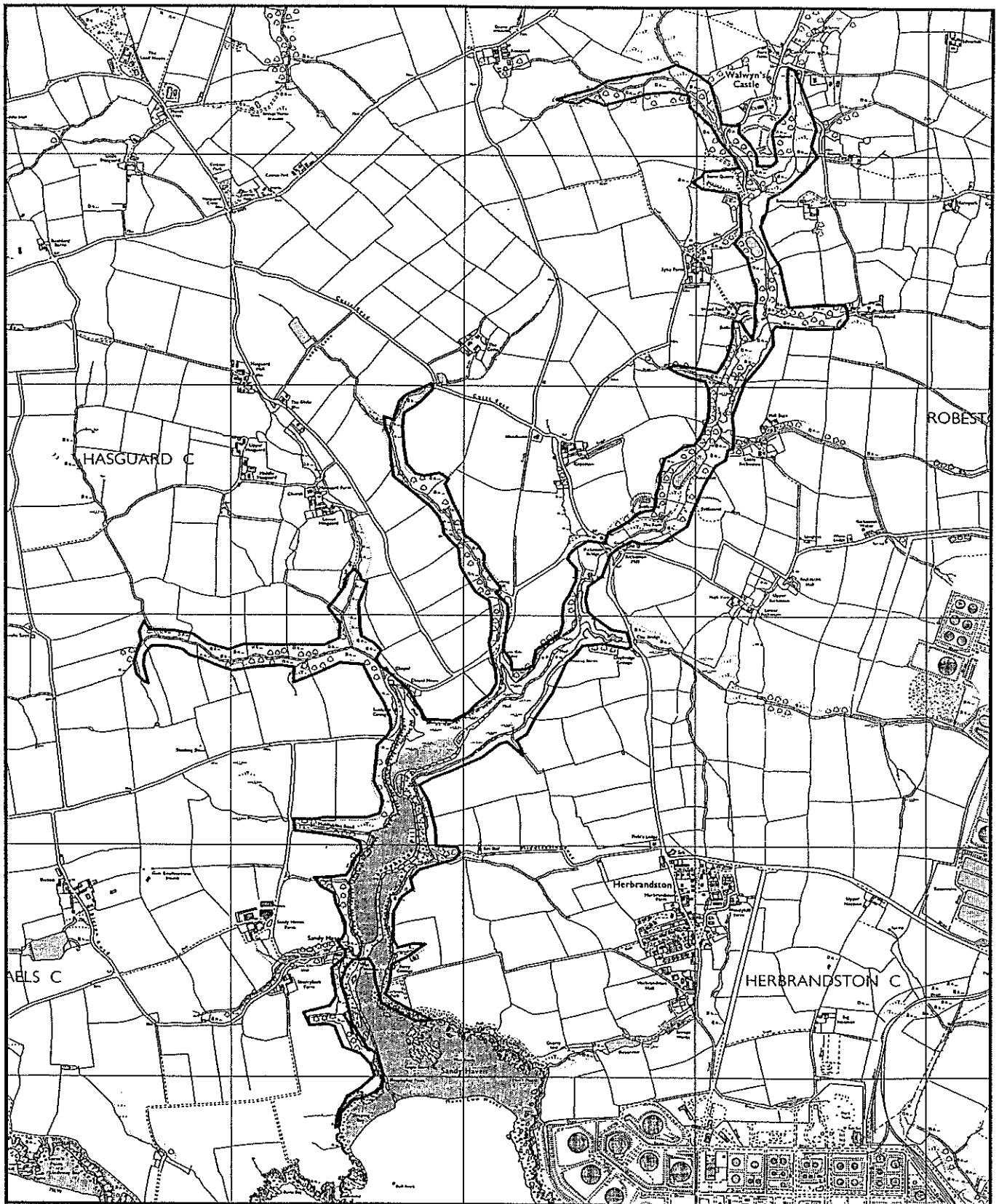
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 321

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
322 SCOVESTON - BURTON

GRID REFERENCE: SM 926082
AREA IN HECTARES: 2550

Historic Background

A large character area lying the north of the Milford Haven waterway, within the ecclesiastical parishes of Llangwm, Llanstadwell, Rosemarket and Steynton. Much of the area formed part of the medieval Manor of Pill, part of the larger Manor (or Sublordship) of Pill and Roch, which was created under the de Roches between 1100 and 1130. Its relationship with the Lordship of Haverford, of which it was notionally a member, was always a matter of dispute. Pill was a large and important manor with a *caput* at the head of Castle Pill (pill is a local term for a tidal inlet) at the west end of the area – possibly on the site of an iron age hillfort and later a Civil War defence. The southeast end of this area lies within the parish of Burton, which represented a detached portion of the Lordship of Pembroke. Burton parish church was present by 1291. The Manor (and parish) of Llangwm, to the north, was a holding of the de Vales until a Roche kinsman, Gilbert de la Roche, acquired it in the late 13th century. The Roches granted 'six bovates of land in Studdolph, and five acres of land with half a carucate of land in the same township' to the Tironian Pill Priory in its late 12th century foundation charter. Hayston was present in the 14th century. The present settlement pattern appears to be of relatively late origin as only a few of today's farms and landholdings can be identified with medieval manors and townships. Scoveston is not recorded until the mid 15th century, while the remainder – Jordanston, Norton, Milton, Westfield etc – were not recorded until the 16th- and 17th- centuries. Some, such as Oxland, are 18th century in origin. Nevertheless, these different periods of origin are not reflected in any differing tenurial arrangements, and a homogenous pattern of enclosure has resulted. By the time of the first estate maps in the late 18th century and the tithe survey in the 1840s the landscape of today had been established. There are hints that at least parts of the area had evolved from open field systems. For instance, enclosed strip fields are shown on estate maps on the east side of Castle Pill and close to the very small village of Burton. No traces of these strips now remain. The area has remained primarily agricultural but its military potential has long been apparent. Castle Pill was fortified by Royalist forces in 1643, with an 18 gun fort garrisoned by 300 men. The massive inland Scoveston Fort was the only defensive work to be constructed after the 1860 Royal Commission report on defence proposed a ring of forts around the Milford Haven waterway to prevent it from landward attack. Railways also crossed the area, to Neyland in 1856 and Milford Haven in 1859.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This very extensive historic landscape character area extends from the town of Milford Haven in the west, along the northern shore of the waterway past Neyland and up to and past the village of Llangwm. Despite its size it is a remarkably coherent landscape consisting of large farms, dispersed houses and large, regular fields. Although it lies close to Milford Haven waterway, this area only directly borders the sea at a few locations near Burton and Llangwm. Pasture is the dominant land-use, with a little arable land particularly in the western part of the area. There is virtually no rough or waste ground. Apart from deciduous trees on steep valley sides, such as at Castle Pill and Barnwell Pill, in some sheltered hollows, and on the banks of the Milford Haven waterway, this is not a landscape characterised by woodland. Occasional trees are also present in some hedgerows. Earth banks topped with hedges are the main boundary type. Hedges are generally well-maintained, although in the northern part of the area some are becoming overgrown and a few are derelict. Burton Mountain and Williamston Mountain, once one of the few open areas on the Milford Haven waterway is divided into large fields by banks and hedges. Apart from Burton village the settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms and houses. There are several mansions and large farms within this area, including Jordanston Farm, Williamston, East Hook and Studdolph Hall. Some of these houses are of some antiquity, such as East Hook, a 17th century and 18th century house next to the ruins of a 16th century house, and others indicate the minor gentry origins of the larger farms, such as the three

storey Georgian house of Jordanston. Some of the larger houses, Castle Hall for example, have been demolished. Attached to most of these large houses are ranges of stone-built, 19th century, and sometimes earlier, outbuildings, often arranged around a courtyard, and sometimes set some distance from the dwelling. The wide range of buildings at Castle Hall Farm are a good example of this type. Gardens and parkland survive at some of these larger houses. Interspersed across the landscape are smaller farms. The houses take a variety of forms, but in the main they date to the 19th century, and are stone-built, rendered, slate-roofed, and broadly in the Georgian tradition. Many have been modernised. Older farmhouses and modern farmhouses are also present, presumably replacements of earlier structures. Old outbuildings are also stone-built, but usually of just one or two ranges. Most farms of this size have large ranges of modern steel and concrete outbuildings. Dispersed modern houses are present in this area, but are not a defining characteristic, apart from west and north of Jordanston. Here mid 20th century semi-detached houses in a fairly dense scatter are a distinct feature of the landscape. At Burton, the only village within this area, the medieval parish church of St Mary together with a cluster of late 18th century and 19th century dwellings is surrounded by late 20th century housing, including a small estate. Other buildings include the massive remains of Scoveston Fort, an element of the mid 19th century military defence of the Milford Haven waterway. Given the large extent of this area it is not surprising that there are a large number and variety of archaeological sites. However, these do not greatly characterise the landscape. Of interest are: several prehistoric funerary and ritual sites, including standing stones, chambered tombs and round barrows, an iron age fort with the slight remains of a Civil War fort, several prehistoric find spots, medieval mill and windmill sites, and World War 2 defensive features.

To the south and east the boundary of this area is very well-defined against the Milford Haven waterway, the town of Milford Haven, the town of Neyland, an Oil Refinery and a large tract of woodland. On other sides this area is very difficult to define, and any boundary should be considered a zone of change rather than hard-edged.

Conservation priorities
The majority of the historic landscape components in this area are well managed and in good condition. However, the condition of field boundaries should be monitored to ensure no deterioration takes place. Currently the boundary between this area and the neighbouring urban areas is precise. Careful management of this urban fringe should continue to maintain the present distinction. Some consideration should be given to the possible re-used of those historic farm buildings that may be coming to the end of their agricultural life.

Sources: Burton Parish tithe map 1840; Charles 1992; Jones 1996; Llangwm Parish tithe map 1841; Llanstadwell Parish tithe map 1849, Llanstadwell Third Part tithe map 1830; Ludlow 2002; NLW PICTON CASTLE VOL 1; NLW R.K. LUCAS NO. 17, 19 & 25; Page 2001; Price 1986; Pritchard 1907; PRO D/RKL/1194/4; PRO RKL/841; Rees 1975; Rosemarket Parish tithe map 1843; Saunders 1964; Stainton Parish tithe map 1843

Scoveston and Burton is predominantly an agricultural historic landscape character area containing several mansions, many large farms, a scattering of smaller farms and dispersed modern settlement. Burton is the only village. Fields in this area are large and are divided by banks and hedges. Woodland is not a major component of the landscape.
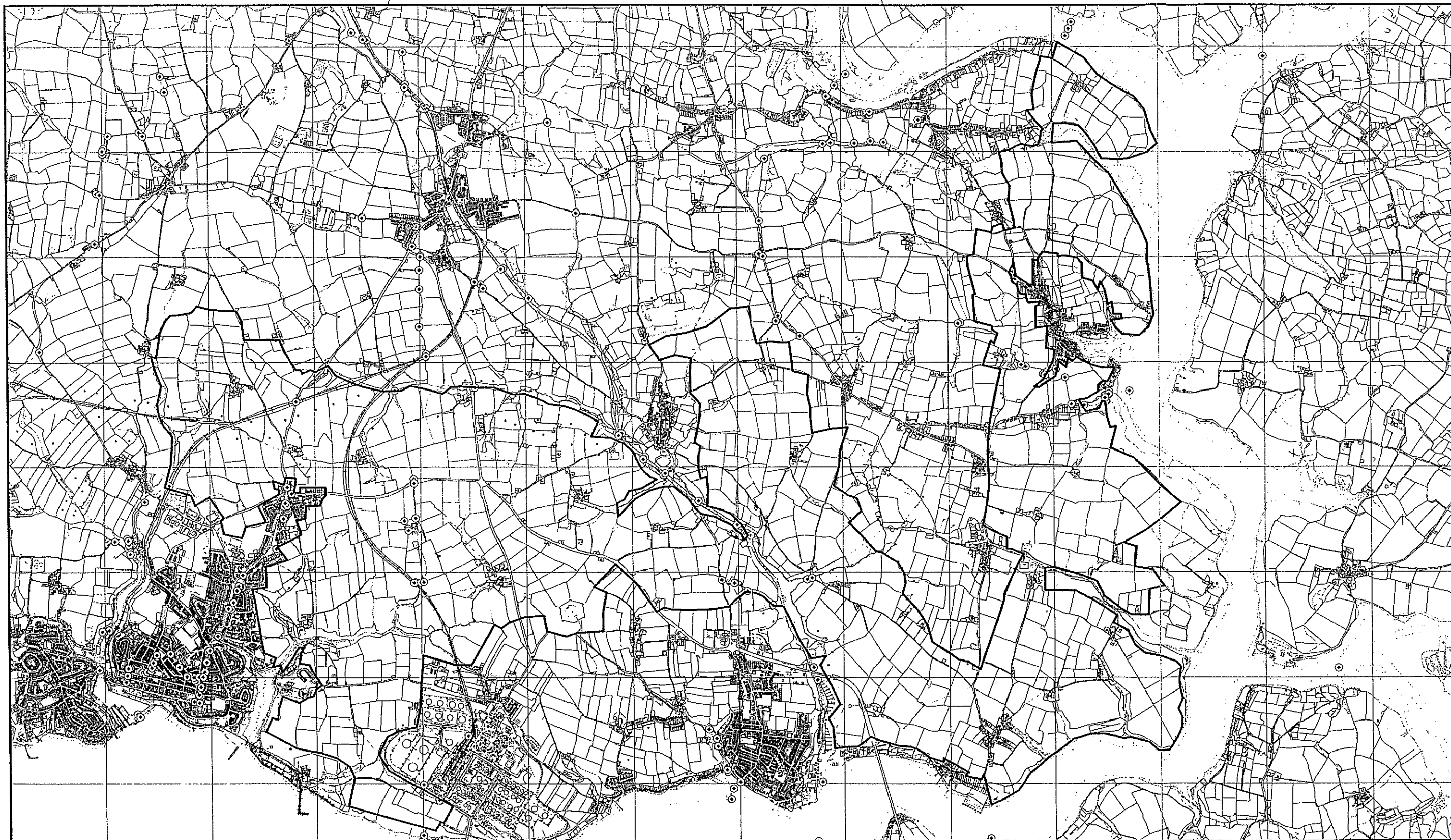
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 322

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
323 HOUGHTON

GRID REFERENCE: SM 978069
AREA IN HECTARES: 122

Historic Background

A small character area lying within the ecclesiastical parish of Burton, which is coterminous with a detached portion of the medieval Lordship of Pembroke, comprising a distinct pattern of long, narrow fields to the southeast of the linear settlement of Houghton. The first large-scale maps of Houghton – estate maps of the 1770s and the tithe map of 1840 – depict a coherent landscape unit that was, however, undergoing change. The estate maps depict the hamlet or 'township' of Houghton, which was a linear settlement of about 10 dwellings in 1777, with its surrounding open field system, whose extent is the same as this character area. By the late 18th century a number of the strips of the open field system had been enclosed into long narrow fields, a process that was complete by 1840. The open field landscape appears to have been a late-medieval or even early post-medieval creation – the name 'Houghton' was not recorded until 1541 - and the area occupies a distinct pocket suggesting that it may have been created from earlier common land. It lies, moreover, at the highest point within the parish of Burton, and evidence for past common land-use may be preserved in the farm-name 'Houghton Moor'. Alternatively, the open field system may have been superimposed upon an earlier pattern, and the 'moor' element may have been confined to the marshy ground alongside the stream that runs through the area. The name 'Thurston' was recorded in 1376 and possibly refers to Lower Thurston Farm, but again is more likely to represent Upper Thurston to the east of the area. A third farm, Mead Lodge, was first recorded in 1841. The enclosed strip-fields survive, but in a degraded state.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Houghton historic landscape character area is centred on the village of Houghton - a loosely clustered settlement along either side of a B road. – set in undulating farmland at about 65m above sea level. Houses in the village are either 19th century in date, mostly two storeys and in the vernacular style, although many have been recently modernised, or are late 20th century in a variety of styles and materials. 19th century lodges to larger houses are located in this area. Currently there is considerable building work taking place in the village. There is a small primary school here. The landscape surrounding the village is one of small fields. Long strip-shaped fields are present, but the majority are now fairly regular in shape and approximate to a rectangle. Boundaries are banks topped with hedges. The hedges are generally in a good state of maintenance, but some are overgrown and support small trees. Distinctive hedgerow trees and woodlands are not defining characteristics of this area. Land-use is almost entirely pasture. The few archaeological sites in this area include a bronze age burnt mound and two possible holy well sites. There are no listed buildings.

Historically Houghton is a very well defined historic character area. However erosion of some of the landscape components in recent years has blurred the distinction between this area and its neighbours, and there is now no hard-edged boundary on any side of Houghton character area.

Conservation priorities

Many of the individual components in this landscape area are in good condition. There are two areas of concern, however: first, if the amalgamation of fields continues the characteristic strip fields will disappear from the landscape, second, development within the village will require careful management if its current character is to be maintained.

Sources: Burton Parish tithe map 1840; Charles 1992; NLW PICTON CASTLE VOL 1; PRO D/EE/7/338;

Houghton is a small historic landscape character area centred on the hamlet of that name and surrounded by an enclosed strip-field system – the old open fields of the community. The loosely clustered houses in the hamlet are of 19th century and 20th century date.
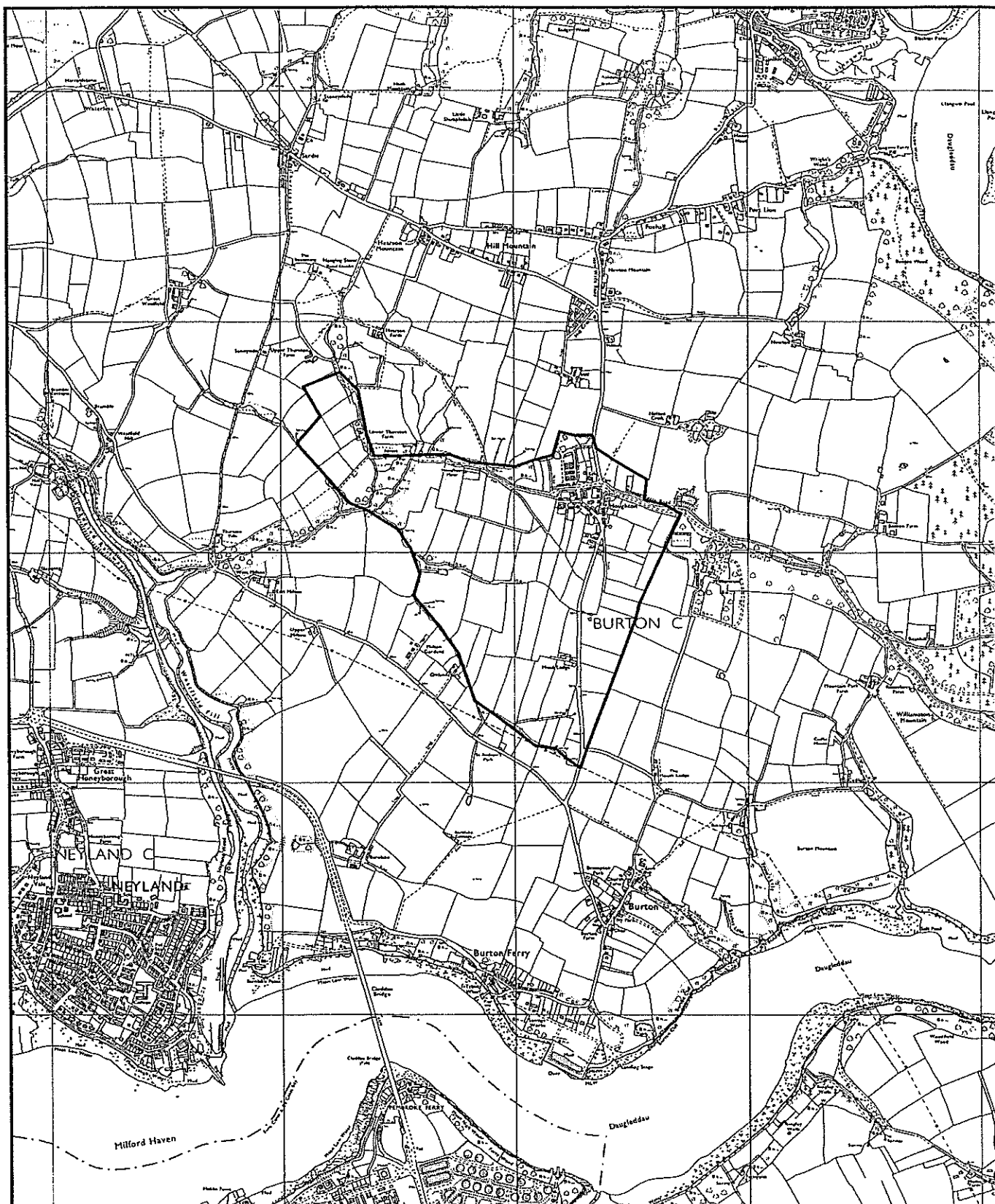
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 323

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
324 HOOK

GRID REFERENCE: SM 970111
AREA IN HECTARES: 291

Historic Background

A small character area occupying the upper reaches of the Milford Haven waterway, within the parishes of Freystrop and Llangwm. The latter parish, probably coterminous with the medieval *mesne* lordship of Llangwm, was a holding of the de Vales until a Roche kinsman, Gilbert de la Roche, acquired it in the late 13th century. Its relationship with the Lordship of Haverford, within which it lay, was always a matter of dispute. Freystrop was a member of the Lordship of Haverford. Its manorial centre probably lay in the vicinity of Lower Freystrop, the modern settlement of Freystrop being largely a 20th century nucleation around a cross-roads. Indeed, the general settlement pattern in this area appears to be of relatively late origin. This character area, which was primarily agricultural until the 19th century, comprises three distinct units. A system of long narrow fields lies to the east of Hook. These have the appearance of an enclosed medieval open field, but the name 'Hook' is not recorded until 1601, and therefore they might be more recent. To the north and south of this system are larger, more regular enclosures, possibly of later origin, around the hamlets Underwood and Deerland. These two settlements are not recorded until the 19th century. The third unit occupies the bulk of the area, and is a pattern more irregular fields associated with the 19th century farmstead of Maddox Moor. This farm may have been established over former woodland – Hook Wood was included within George Owen's list of the greater woods of Pembrokeshire in c.1601. Evidence of coal-mining activity lies across the fields. Coal had been mined in Hook and Freystrop from the late medieval period, but the industry was small-scale until the 19th century, and probably worked by farmers and labourers on a seasonal basis. Large-scale maps of the late 18th century and early 19th century show numerous small coal pits across this area, with small hamlets at Hook and Freystrop, as well as dispersed farms. After 1850 with the opening of Hook Colliery and other large pits the industry entered a new phase. Older established communities expanded and new ones were founded to serve the growing industry. Miners' houses were very poor. In 1854, it was reported that they were constructed of mud, road scrapings and stones, and were thatched with straw. Once abandoned they returned to the ground from whence they had come. Several quays were developed to serve the industry including, in this area, Hook, Lower Hook and Sprinkle. By 1938, Hook Colliery employed 130 men. However, following nationalisation of the coal industry in 1947 Pembrokeshire collieries was considered uneconomic and all were closed. In the latter quarter of the 20th century the area has been transformed into a residential area, with many of the inhabitants travelling to Haverfordwest, Milford Haven or further for employment.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a relatively small, but nevertheless complex historic landscape character area, and comprises settlements that have evolved during industrialisation in the 19th century and early 20th century. It lies on undulating land with a general northern aspect, between about 20m and 80m, but which in two places runs down to the Milford Haven waterway. The settlement pattern consists of several conjoined villages and hamlets: Hook, Freystrop, Maddox Moor, Underwood and Deerland. Very little of the older core of these villages now survives, apart from small clusters of mainly 19th century masonry dwellings, often cement rendered, slate-roofed and of one or two storeys. There are three-bay dwellings broadly in the vernacular style at Hook, Underwood and Freystrop, and a 19th century chapel at Hook. Dense scatters and linear development of late 20th century houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials stretch between the villages and hamlets. Many of these new dwellings are built on the sites of 19th century and early 20th century cottages and houses, of which very little survives. However, a few survivals, including a small single storey, timber-framed and corrugated-iron clad cottage, indicate the modest size and quality of much of the earlier housing stock. A caravan park, school and sports field are included in this area. Small, irregular fields surround the settlements. Boundaries consist of earth banks topped with hedges. Hedges are generally well maintained, though

some are becoming overgrown, and these, together with scrubby woodland at Nash and larger trees along the fringes of the Milford Haven waterway, lend a wooded aspect to parts of the landscape. Agricultural land-use is almost entirely improved pasture with pockets of poorer rushy ground. Remains of the coal mining industry, in particular Hook Colliery, survive within this area, and include tramways and spoil heaps. Sprinkle, Hook and Underwood were all quays for the exports of coal, but very little of the built structures survive. At these three locations the foreshore is either a muddy and rocky foreshore or marsh. The launching and mooring of pleasure craft is now their main maritime function. Apart from the industrial remains associated with the coal mining industry, archaeology is not a major component of this area.

The settlement pattern, field systems, and industrial history and remains distinguish this area from its neighbours. To the north woodland along the banks of the Milford Haven waterway provides a clear and well-marked boundary. On other sides a landscape of larger fields and farms contrasts with this area, although no hard boundary exists, but rather a zone of change.

Conservation priorities
The maintenance and management of individual components of the historic landscape such as hedges, woodland and industrial archaeological sites are important aspects of conservation in this area. Consideration should also given to the management/planning of the settlements, as continued housing development will also alter the character of the area.

Sources: Charles 1992; Edwards 1950; Edwards 1963; Freystrop Parish tithe map 1839; Llangwm Parish tithe map 1841; NLW PICTON CASTLE VOL. 1; Ordnance Survey 6" First Ed. 1869; Owen 1897; Rees 1975

Hook historic landscape character area has evolved out of the now defunct coal mining industry. It consists of several small 19th century hamlets linked by late 20th century linear development. Included are three small old coal quays. The agricultural landscape is one of small irregular fields.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 324

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
325 LITTLE MILFORD

GRID REFERENCE: SM 967122
AREA IN HECTARES: 54

Historic Background

A small character area occupying the upper reaches of the Western Cleddau, within the parishes of Freystrop and Llangwm. The medieval Manor (and parish) of Llangwm was a holding of the de Vales until a Roche kinsman, Gilbert de la Roche, acquired it in the late 13th century. Its relationship with the Lordship of Haverford, within which it lay, was always a matter of dispute. Freystrop was also a member of the Lordship of Haverford. Its manorial centre probably lay in the vicinity of Lower Freystrop. This character area comprises steep woodland on the west flank of the river, which is now known as Little Milford Wood. It has been wooded since at least 1592 when it was recorded as Freystrop Wood, and was part of the vast Perrot estates. The area also takes in Hook Wood which was included within George Owen's list of the greater woods of Pembrokeshire in c.1601. A small settlement at Little Milford, lying at the head of a small creek, was recorded since the late 17th century. It developed as an informal shipping-place, like many other Cleddau settlements, but unlike the remainder of this area it has experienced change. It was transformed during the 18th century and 19th century from a local shipping place to one of the main ports for exporting coal from the Pembrokeshire coalfield. By 1839 a tramway led down from Freystrop to the quays, and an incline from Maddox Moor to Little Milford had been established by 1851. However, the decline in the coal mining industry in the early 20th century followed by the closure of the Pembrokeshire collieries in 1947, resulted in Little Milford reverting back to a minor shipping/landing place.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Little Milford historic landscape character area lies on the western bank of the Western Cleddau and consists almost entirely of woodland. The bank of the waterway rises steeply, at the base in rocky outcrops, to over 70m. Most of the woodland is old established deciduous, but some consists of 20th century coniferous plantations. A shipping place lies at Little Milford where the mouth of a steep-sided tributary valley meets the waterway. Formerly a busy coal exporting port, Little Milford is now a quite backwater. A substantial house in the Georgian tradition at Little Milford looks across the salt marsh and mud of the foreshore. Archaeological sites within this area are few, and consist of the industrial features mentioned above. There are no listed buildings.

This is a very well defined area as it is bounded on one side by the Milford Haven waterway and elsewhere by villages and farmland.

Conservation priorities

The main conservation priorities of this area concern the management of the deciduous woodland.

Sources: Charles 1992; Edwards 1950; Edwards 1963; Freystrop Parish tithe map 1839; Llangwm Parish tithe map 1841; NLW PICTON CASTLE VOL. 1; Ordnance Survey 6" First Ed. 1869; Owen 1897; Rees 1975

Little Milford was an important coal exporting port, but this historic landscape character area comprises mostly woodland on steep valley sides and mud and salt marsh on the fringes of the waterway. There is little to indicate its former industrial importance.
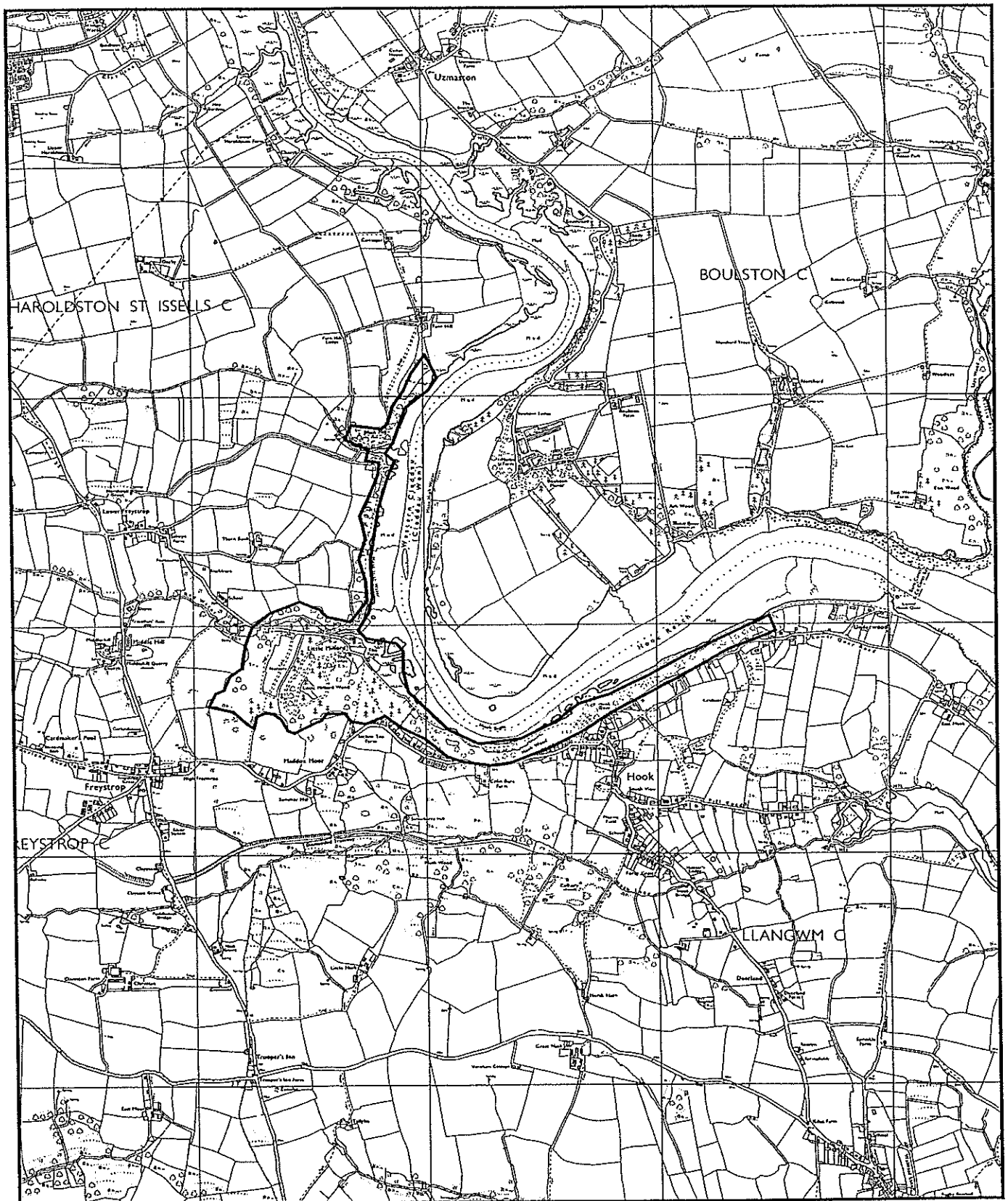
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 325

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
326 FREYSTROP

GRID REFERENCE: SM 954121
AREA IN HECTARES: 357

Historic Background
A large character area to the west of the Western Cleddau, comprising the northern half of Freystrop parish. Freystrop was a member of the Lordship of Haverford. Its medieval manorial centre probably lay in the vicinity of the village Lower Freystrop, some distance from the parish church of St Justinian, suggesting that the church may be a pre-Conquest foundation. The church was granted to the Tironian priory at Pill before 1400. The remainder of the settlement pattern in this area is late creation; none of the farms or hamlets in the area being recorded before the 18th century. However, it appears that the underlying landscape may be earlier, based on a medieval open field system and common land– Northmoor Common – which still lies in the centre of the area. The entire character area is depicted on a map of 1773. It shows an essentially agricultural landscape, the main settlement at Lower Freystrop then being a loose nucleation of about ten houses surrounded by open fields. It would seem that many of the strips in the open fields were unenclosed – ie. the open field system was still operating – but some strips had been enclosed by hedges. By the tithe survey of 1839 the open field system had been fully enclosed into the distinctive long narrow fields (representing individual or groups of strips within the former open field) that still survive to some degree. Only very small pockets of moor, common or other uncultivated land are shown on the 1773 map. However, an embryonic industrial landscape is shown interspersed with the agricultural landscape, with numerous isolated cottages and scattered coal pits lying in the strip fields to the east of Lower Freystrop and Freystrop village. Small-scale coal mining had been an element in the economy of the area since the later medieval period, probably worked seasonally by farmers and farm labourers, but the pits and houses marked on the 1773 map indicate a more concerted effort at extracting coal. They include Cardmaker's Pool Colliery, a fairly extensive 18th century operation. By the mid 19th century larger pits were opened close to Freystrop. This brought with it an increase in population and the development of the modern settlement pattern. Industrialisation had a detrimental effect on agriculture with former arable fields reverting to rough grazing. The modern settlement of Freystrop, which has been assigned to a different historic landscape area, is largely a 20th century nucleation around a cross-roads, and comprised just a single cottage in 1773.

Description and essential historic landscape components
Historically this is a very distinct historic landscape character area. It consists of the old established village of Lower Freystrop and its former open fields. It lies across undulating land ranging between 20m and 80m above sea level. Lower Freystrop consists of a loose cluster of 19th century stone-built and cement rendered, slate roofed, two storey houses in a style that can be termed Georgian vernacular. Several substantial ranges of 19th century stone-built farm buildings are located in the village, most of which are disused and some are dilapidated. Interspersed with the older dwellings are late 20th century houses in a variety of styles. There is also a dispersal of 20th century houses across the whole of the character area. The parish church of St Justinian's lies some distance from the village on the side of a narrow valley. Farmhouses of the dispersed farms are generally 19th century in date, and in the same Georgian tradition as those of the village. Older outbuildings are 19th century and stone-built, with most farms having just one or two small ranges. Large assemblages of modern outbuildings are present on most farms. Many of the fields in this area still retain their strip-shape from when they were enclosed from an open field system two centuries ago. Field boundaries consist of earth banks topped with hedges. Generally most hedges are well maintained, but there are overgrown examples present as well as some that are becoming derelict. Woodland where it is present in some valley bottoms and steep valley sides lends a wooded aspect to parts of the landscape. Land-use is predominantly improved pasture with some arable and a little rougher pasture. Industrial features of the old coal industry are not a prominent component of the landscape. A modern cemetery

and a golf-range are evidence of the influence of the nearby town of Haverfordwest. Archaeological sites are not common, and do not greatly characterise the area, but include the possible site of a medieval hospice and the doubtful site of a medieval church at Middle Hill. There are no listed buildings.

Historically this is a very well defined area, although degradation of certain historic landscape components has led to a blurring between this area and that of some of its neighbours, particularly to the north, west and south. To the east this area forms a hard-edged boundary with woodland alongside the Milford Haven waterway.

Conservation priorities
There is little problem with many of the historic landscape components in this area, although all should be monitored to ensure that no further deterioration than has already occurred takes place. Some consideration should be given to the reuse of old farm buildings.

Sources: Charles 1992; Edwards 1950; Edwards 1963; Freystrop Parish tithe map 1839, Ludlow 2002; NLW PICTON CASTLE VOL. 1; NLW VOL. 88; Ordnance Survey 6" First Ed. 1869

Freystrop includes the hamlet of Lower Freystrop, the detached parish church, and strip fields – the old open fields of the community. Essentially this is an agricultural historic landscape character area of dispersed farms, fields, boundaries of hedges on banks, and woodland.
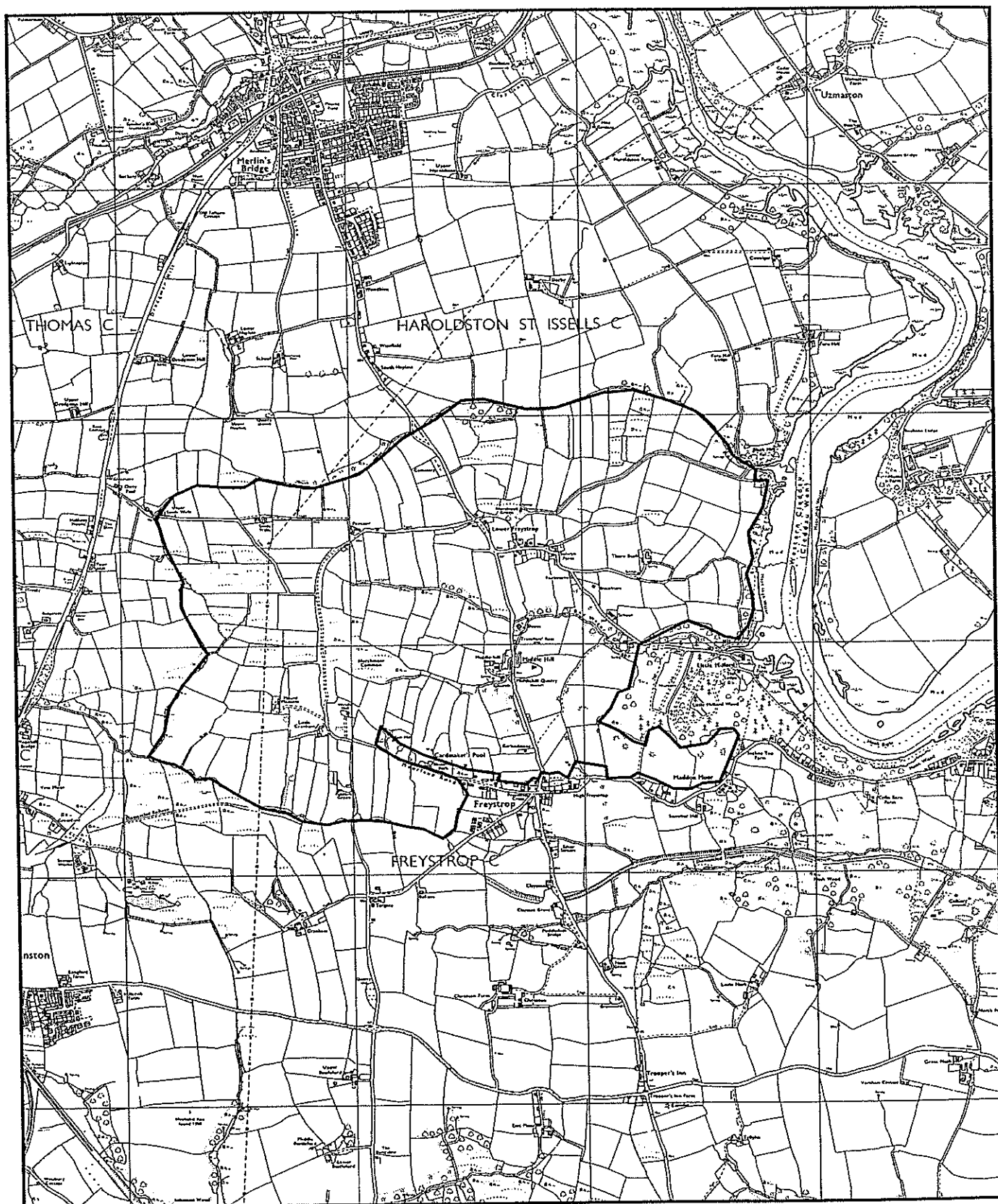
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 326

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
327 UZMASTON AND BOULSTON

GRID REFERENCE: SM 973138
AREA IN HECTARES: 1663

Historic Background

A large character area situated on the upper reaches of the Western Cleddau. It occupies the parishes of Haroldston St Issell's, Uzmaston (both in the medieval Lordship of Haverford), Boulston and Slebech (both in the Barony of Daugleddau). Boulston and Uzmaston churches were granted to Worcester Cathedral, and then the Knights Hospitaller at Slebech, before 1130, while Haroldston church was the property of the Augustinian Priory at Haverfordwest. This area was subject to a complex process of division and sub-infeudation following the break-up of the Earldom of Pembroke in 1247 – in 1324 1/10th knight's fee in Uzmaston was held of the Lordship of Pembroke while one fee was held of the Lordship of Haverford. Both Boulston, and the Manor of Picton (in the west of Slebech, with its *caput* at Picton Castle) had been part of the larger Manor of Wiston, but became separate holdings under the local Wogan family, who were formerly tenants of the Earls of Pembroke, by the 13th century. Haroldston, including Haylett, was recorded in 1346, represented one knight's fee held of the Lordship of Haverford by William Harold. It was later acquired by the influential Perrots to form the nucleus of their vast estates. However, the changes in ownership appear not to have resulted in differing tenurial arrangements, and a homogenous pattern of enclosure existed across this character area by the 18th century. This, like the general settlement pattern, appears post-medieval in form. It comprises large, fairly regular enclosures that appear pastoral rather than arable and are probably contemporary with the remainder of the farms and holdings, none of these were recorded before the mid 16th century, and could be more recent still.It is clear from the first large scale maps that the current pattern of field, woodland and settlement was firmly established by the mid 18th century. There has been remarkably over the following 250 years. It is surprising that historic maps show no trace of former open field systems, a form of farming that was common in this part of Pembrokeshire, and a method of farming that one would have expected to have been used in this area in the medieval period.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This relatively large historic landscape character area lies across the east and west bank of the upper tidal stretches of the Western Cleddau immediately downstream of Haverfordwest. Undulating hills, that rise to over 50m and fall away steeply to the waterway, are covered with fields, with deciduous woodland along the banks of the river and its tributaries and on some of the steeper slopes. Included in this area are the upper reaches of the waterway itself which here comprises a narrow tidal channel flanked by marsh, mud and salt marsh. It is an agricultural landscape characterised by dispersed farms and medium- to large-sized regularly shaped fields. Fields are larger around Boulston and Norchard to the east of the river. Boundary banks are topped with hedges. These are well maintained, but with some overgrown examples and a few neglected or even derelict. These are replaced by wire fences. Towards the eastern boundary of the area shelter belts run alongside roads, and these, together with the overgrown hedges and deciduous trees on the steeper slopes, lend a wooded aspect to parts of the landscape. Agricultural land-use is almost entirely improved pasture, with a few fields of arable and a few of rougher ground. There is a very wide variety in farm size and farm type across the landscape, ranging from the very large, such as Boulston Manor with its home farm, to mid 19th century one-and-half storey, stone-built vernacular houses with an attached small ranges of outbuildings. However, most of the farms within this area are substantial, with late 18th century – early 19th century farmhouses in the Georgian tradition, 19th century vernacular farmhouses and later 20th century farmhouses. Set close to the larger farmhouses, sometimes in a formal arrangement around a courtyard, are ranges of stone-built, slate roofed, 19th century outbuildings. Large collections of modern steel and concrete agricultural buildings are also a feature of many of the large farms. In some instances mid 20th century brick and/or corrugated iron farm buildings survive. Boulston Lodge, from 1798, is Grade II listed. Other buildings include several lodges to the larger farms, the medieval

church of St Issell's, the ruined church at Boulston, a mid 19th century chapel and a scattering of late 20th century houses. The latter are not common components of the landscape. Uzmaston is the only village in this area. It is centred around the medieval parish church and consists of a loose cluster of houses set around a green. Dwellings are in a variety of styles and include mid 20th century council houses, 19th century vernacular stone-built houses, and late 18th century houses in the Georgian tradition. Archaeological sites in this area are numerous and varied. They include: several bronze age round barrows, standing stones and burnt mounds, three iron age hillforts, a chapel site, mill sites, a rabbit warren, the site of a manor house, deserted gardens and mansion of Haroldston, and several limekilns along the shore of the river.

Along its northern boundary with the town of Haverfordwest this historic landscape character area is very well defined, as very few of the landscape components at this interface have been allowed to degrade. On other sides the boundary is against other agricultural areas; here there is no hard definition, rather a zone of change.

Conservation priorities
The majority of the historic landscape components in this area are well managed and in good condition. However, the condition of field boundaries should be monitored to ensure no further deterioration takes place. Deciduous woodland, particularly that along the river may require management in the medium- to long-term. Some consideration should be given to the possible reuse of those historic farm buildings that are at the end of their agricultural life. The very distinct boundary between this area and Haverfordwest should be maintained – it should not be allowed to degrade into an urban fringe.

Sources: Boulston Parish tithe map 1844; Davies 1946; Jones 1996; NLW PICTON CASTLE VOL. 1; NLW MAP 7524; NLW VOL. 88; Owen 1911; Ludlow 1998; Slebech, Minwere and Newton Parishes tithe map 1847; Uzmaston Parish tithe map 1841; Walker 1950

Uzmaston and Boulston includes the upper reaches of the Milford Haven waterway, but mostly comprises dispersed farms set in a landscape of large, regularly shaped fields. Farms vary in size from the very large mansions with home farms to 19th century vernacular farmhouses and small-holdings.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 327

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
328 HILLBLOCK

GRID REFERENCE: SN 005151
AREA IN HECTARES: 106

Historic Background
A small character area lying within the ecclesiastical parish of Boulston, which is coterminous with the medieval Manor of Boulston, of the Barony of Daugleddau. It comprises a well-defined pocket of long, narrow fields lying either side of the hamlet of Hillblock, on a rounded hill between two streams. The fields represent later enclosure of a medieval open field system. The name Hillblock, which was not recorded until 1419, suggests that this area of open fields was carved out of common on relatively high ground. The parish and manor of Boulston was extended to include this area, possibly at the expense of Picton manor. The higher ground of Arnold's Hill to the north remained unenclosed until the late medieval period. To the south the Picton estate was so reorganised during the 17th-19th centuries that its original form cannot now be ascertained.. An estate map of 1773 depicts the extent of this area. Hillblock hamlet then consisted of seven clustered tenements or small farmsteads. Enclosed strip fields surrounded the hamlet. Each tenement held several strips, although not in a consolidated block. This is an indication that the strips had been recently enclosed from an open field system of cultivation. By the tithe survey of 1844 strips had been consolidated and fields with a more regular, rectangular shape created. However, the underlying strip-field shape was then evident, as indeed it is today, although to a much lesser extent. A shelterbelt had been planted alongside a road at the western end of the fields by 1844. This has been assigned to a different character area.

Description and essential historic landscape components
This small historic landscape area lies across a low, rounded hill or ridge between 25m and 60m. It consists of the hamlet of Hillblock and the surrounding fields. A straight lane runs east - west along the long axis of the ridge through the hamlet. Long fields, some narrow and strip-like, run down the flanks on either side of the lane. Earth banks and hedges divide the fields. Hedges are generally well maintained, but some are becoming overgrown and a few are derelict and replaced by wire fences. On the lower slopes of the ridge the hedges run into scrubby woodland flanking streams. Land-use is almost entirely improved pasture. Hillblock hamlet is a nucleated settlement of several 19th century dwellings. These include a main two-storey farmhouse in Georgian vernacular style, two storey houses in the vernacular tradition and a single storey vernacular workers cottage. All dwellings are stone-built, cement rendered with slate roofs. Small ranges of 19th century outbuildings are located in the hamlet as well as modern agricultural structures. There are no significant archaeological sites or listed buildings.

Although historically this is a very distinct area, its character is now not dissimilar to that of its neighbours, and therefore, on the ground, its boundaries are not well defined.

Conservation priorities
The condition of field boundaries will require monitoring to ensure there is no further deterioration. The hamlet is remarkable in this part of Pembrokeshire in that it has no modern housing, and therefore development plans for the hamlet will have to be carefully managed if it is not to loose its historic character.

Sources: Boulston Parish tithe map 1844; Charles 1992; NLW PICTON CASTLE VOL 1; NLW VOL 88; PRO D/RTP/Sir RBPP/6/2;

Hillblock is a very small but historically distinct historic landscape character area based on an agricultural hamlet of 19th century houses which is surrounded by an enclosed but degraded strip field system – the community's former open fields.
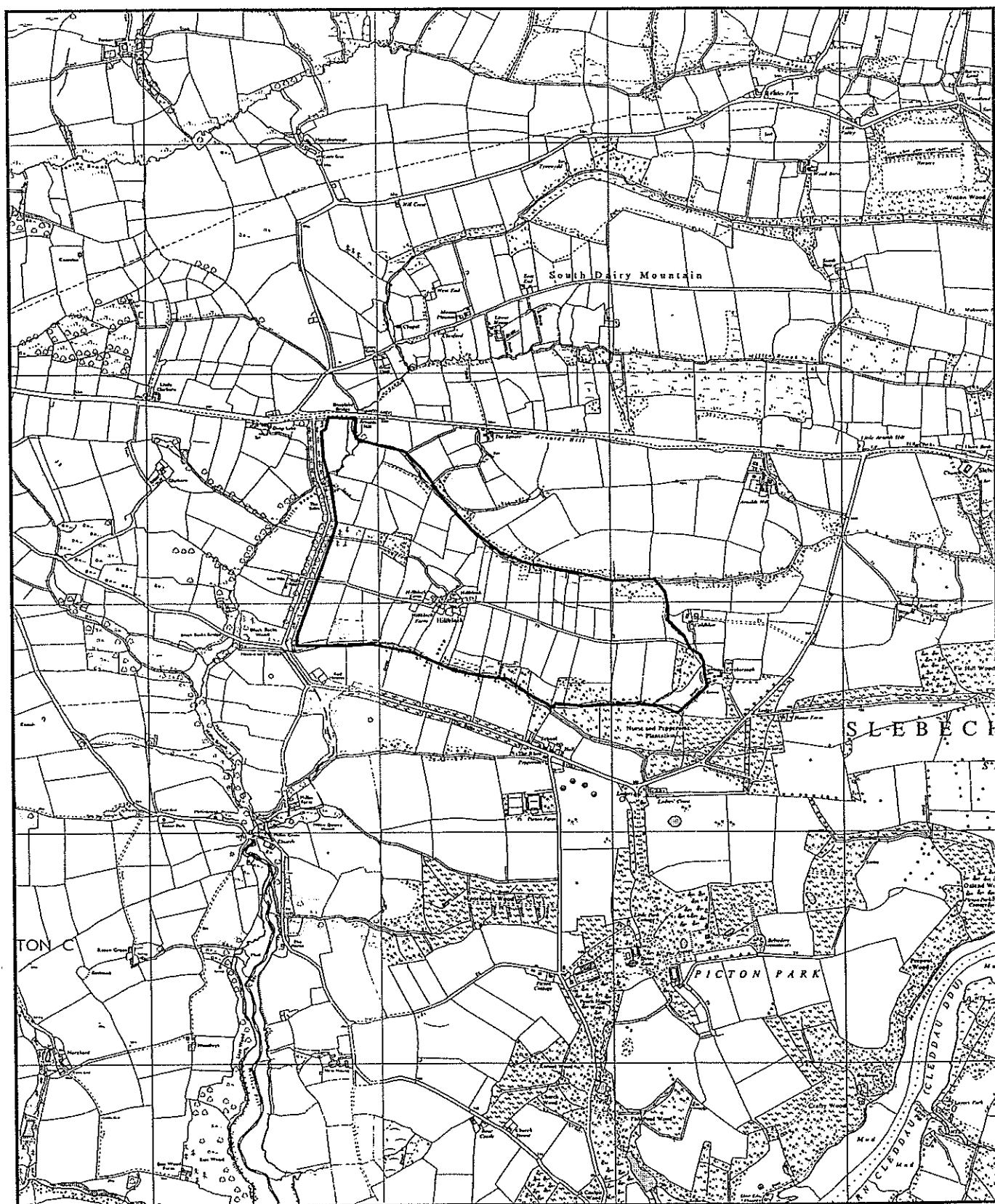
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 328

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
329 PICTON AND SLEBECH

GRID REFERENCE: SN 023138
AREA IN HECTARES: 742

Historic Background
A large character area situated on the upper reaches of the Eastern Cleddau within the parish of
Slebech, once part of the Barony of Daugleddau. The estates, gardens and parkland of Picton Castle
and Slebech Mansion and take up the majority of this area. Picton estate is the is the successor of the
Manor of Picton. The manor was once part of the larger Manor of Wiston, but had became a separate
holding, replacing Wiston Castle as the caput of Daugleddau, by the 13th century. This occurred under
the local Wogan family. Picton Castle began as a motte castle established (probably by an unknown
follower of Wizo, Lord of Daugleddau) before 1130 when a chapel at 'Piketon' was granted to
Worcester Cathedral. The castle was reconstructed in stone under the Wogans during the 13th century
in a new location 700 metres west of the motte. Its surrounding curtain wall no longer existed by
1720. The manor passed to the Philipps family in the 15th century. All features associated with the
settlement and landscapes accompanying the castle had been effaced when Picton Park was created. A
formal park was first created in the later 17th century, in the Renaissance manner, but was extensively
remodelled in the Romantic tradition under the Philipp family in the 18th century and 19th century,
when a belvedere was established on the old motte. This landscape still survives, and part of the castle
is now a museum. Slebech Park developed from estates belonging to the Knights Hospitaller and their
Commandery at Slebech Church. This was also granted to Worcester Cathedral by Wizo, before 1130
but was acquired by the Hospitallers between 1148 and 1176. The Commandery also possessed two
mills and a quay on the Eastern Cleddau. After the dissolution Roger Barlow, an emerging member of
the 'squirearchy', acquired the holding. The Barlows built Slebech Mansion on or near the site of the
Commandery, and established Slebech Park. The estate remained in Barlow hands until the late 18th
century when it was acquired by the de Rutzen family. Again, all earlier landscape features appear to
have been erased by the creation of the park

Description and essential historic landscape components
This historic landscape character area lies on the northern bank of the Eastern Cleddau. It includes
the foreshore of mud, marsh and rocks as well as the rolling hills that rise steadily up to 80m above
sea level at the A40 on the northern fringes of the area. A large proportion of the area is taken up by
Picton Castle and Slebech Mansion and their surrounding gardens, parkland, woodland and estate
farms. Picton Castle has been in continuous occupation since its construction in about 1300. Although
there are 18th century elements to the gardens, much of the planting was carried out in a Romantic
picturesque style in about 1800 and has been modified by much recent planting. The imposing three
storey 'castle-wise' Slebech Mansion dates to 1773. Formal gardens, including terraces overlooking
the river, and parkland were also laid out at about the same time. The mansion is though to include
part of the Commandery of the Knight's Hospitallers, but only the ruins of the church are certainly
medieval. Other structures associated with the big houses such as stable blocks, lodges and walled
gardens are prominent and distinctive features of the landscape. Strong estate architectural signatures
to this area are maintained by the two home farms and by The Rhos village. Picton Home farm
comprises a large stone-built farmhouse in the Georgian tradition and buildings set around a
courtyard and The Rhos village consists of a terrace of 19th century 'pattern book' houses, other
dwellings and an old school. Farmhouses, such as Cressborough, a mid 19th century 'gothic' structure,
also emphasise the estate character of the area. There are other buildings in this area, including Ferry
Cottages, a few 20th century dwellings and the massive, now redundant, 19th century church of St John
the Baptist (a replacement for the medieval church at Slebech) on the A40. There is a total of 25 listed
buildings. The estate character of the landscape is also maintained by other landscape components.
There is much deciduous woodland, and long shelterbelts/screens have been planted alongside the
approach roads to the two big houses. Clumps of trees planted in fields and distinctive trees in many
hedgerows contribute to the estate/parkland character. Fields are large and regular and are divided by

earth banks topped with hedges. Hedges are generally well maintained, though a number are overgrown and some are derelict and supplemented by wire fences. Mortared stonewalls form the boundary to some fields and the estate at Slebech. Agriculture land-use is improved pasture with a small proportion of arable. Although there are several important archaeological sites, other those mentioned above, such as three iron age forts, limekilns on the foreshore, and sites of mills, they are not strong components of this area.

Clearly to the south against the river the boundary of this area is well defined. To the west, east and north boundary definition is not so clear-cut, despite the very strong characteristics of this area. Therefore a zone of change, rather than a hard boundary lies between Picton and Slebech character area and its neighbours.

Conservation priorities
Historic landscape components in this area are generally in good condition and should be maintained.

Sources: Cadw/ICOMOS n.d; Charles 1948; Davies 1946; Green 1913; Ludlow and Ramsey 1994; NLW PICTON CASTLE VOL.1; Slebech, Minwere and Newton Parishes tithe map 1847; Toorians 1990

Picton and Slebech is an estate-based historic landscape character area. It includes the mansions, gardens, parks and other components of two of the largest estates in southwest Wales; Picton and Slebech. The whole area has a 'parkland' quality.
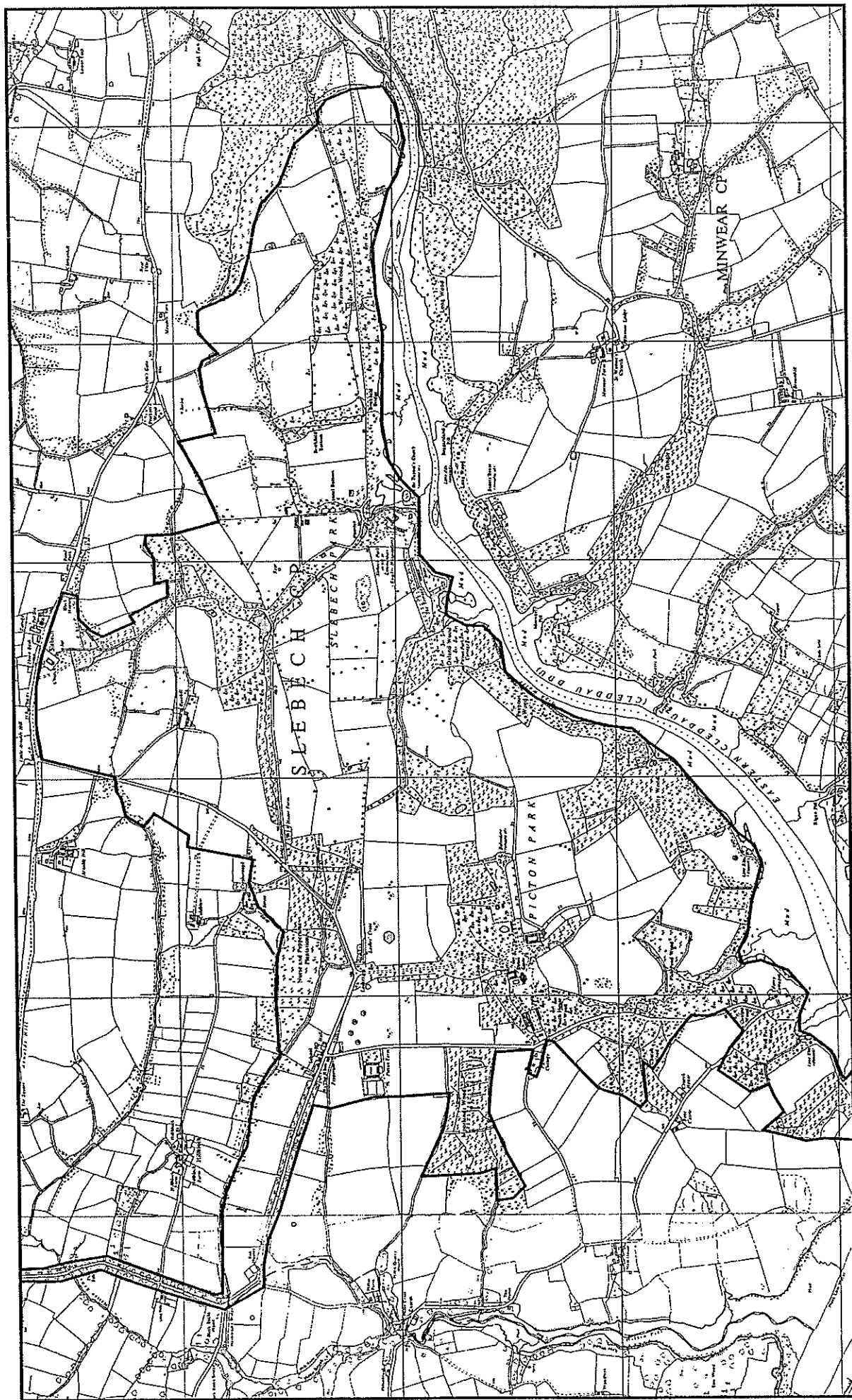
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 329

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
330 CANASTON AND MINWEAR WOODS

GRID REFERENCE: SN 058139
AREA IN HECTARES: 542

Historic Background

A large area of woodland at the head of the tidal section of the Eastern Cleddau lying within the parishes of Newton North and Minwear and extending into Narberth and Slebech parishes. The area has been thickly wooded over a long period of time with much of it falling with the boundaries of the medieval Narberth Forest, recorded since the early 12th century. It survives in part as Canaston Wood. The Manor of Canaston was a member of Narberth Lordship (and parish), but appears to have been a late creation, first mentioned in the 14th century. The Barlows of Slebech acquired it in c.1600, along with Toch Wood to the north. George Owen singled out Canaston and Minwear Woods for specific mention in his list of the greater woods of Pembrokeshire in c.1601. Pickle Wood was also mentioned in c.1603. Despite its wooded nature, the character area contains two high-status domestic sites, one of them, Castell Coch, manorial. This is a hall-house of the 14th century lying within a moated enclosure, was the centre of the Manor of Newhouse, another member of the Lordship of Narberth, possibly coterminous with the parish of Newton North. The manor appears to have been a late creation, as an *assart* from Narberth Forest, under the Mortimer lords of Narberth in the later 13th century. It was acquired by the Barlows of Slebech in the mid 16th century but may have been abandoned as early as 1670. Minwear parish is relatively large and is probably not coterminous with the medieval Manor of Minwear. Robert FitzLomer - presumably the Lord of the Manor - granted the parish church to the Knights Hospitaller at Slebech (located in the neighbouring area to the west) at some period prior to 1231. The Knights Hospitallers were later granted 'all the wood of the manor', including the site of the later Sisters' House, a complex of domestic buildings representing a gentry house that was established in the 16th century, again under the Barlows. This is the second of the two high-status domestic sites in the area. The buildings are associated with a number of enclosures and trackways, and a spring, in total occupying 2.1 ha. The Barlows abandoned the site in the 18th century, leasing it out as a number of tenements, and it was given over to agricultural use. Along with Slebech, it was acquired by William Knox in the late 18th century but appears to have been abandoned by the mid 19th century. Communications have been important in the development of the area. Canaston Bridge is medieval in origin, carrying the main medieval east-west route (now the A40) over the Eastern Cleddau, and a ferry operated between Minwear and Slebech until the post-medieval period. The thick woodland also encouraged the early establishment of industries within the area. George Mynne, an English ironmaster, erected a charcoal-fuelled blast furnace at Canaston Wood in 1635. In the lease for the furnace, Mynne was granted the right to take timber from the woods. An iron forge was established at Blackpool, now Blackpool Mill, by 1760 when its lease confirmed the owner, Robert Morgan of Carmarthen, 'the right to cut timber in Canaston Wood within four miles of the forge'. A possible charcoal-burning platform has been identified. Ore for the furnace was extracted locally. There may have been an iron mine at Minwear in the early 17th century. In 1793 William Knox paid for excavations at Slebech in the hope of finding silver, but he had mistaken old iron ore pits for silver mines, almost certainly associated with the early Canaston furnace. The industries had declined by the early 19th century. Estate maps of the late 18th century show the extent of woodland to be very similar to that of today. In 1794, Hassell recorded that most of the woodland was oak and that it was managed for charcoal production and bark for tanning, but that good charcoal timber was running out. Indeed, the estate maps show those areas of woodland that had been recently felled, thinned and coppiced. Although the area of woodland had changed little by the mid 19th century, during the 20th century conifers replaced large tracts of former deciduous wood.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This historic landscape area lies across the north and south valley sides and surrounding hills of the upper reaches of the Milford Haven waterway. The overriding component of this landscape is woodland. Deciduous woodland cloaks the lower slopes along the banks of the Milford Haven

waterway, or Eastern Cleddau as it should be termed in these upper reaches, and parts of the northern valley side, but commercial 20th century coniferous plantations dominate this area. Open areas are few, and consist of a few fields, such as those on the valley floor close to Blackpool Bridge. Included in this area are the water pumping station at Canaston Bridge; Canaston Bridge itself which is Grade II listed; Blackpool Mill, a Grade II* listed four storey, five bay Georgian structure, now a popular tourist attraction; Blackpool Mill Bridge, a Grade II* listed single-arched stone built structure; Castell Coch, a medieval defended house, deserted and ruinous; and the Sisters' House, an early modern farmstead with a massive stone barn, now all ruinous. As well as tourist facilities at Blackpool Mill there are woodland walks and picnic places. In addition to the archaeological sites of Castell Coch and the Sisters' House there are three iron age hillforts, limekilns on the shore of the waterway, and the sites of an iron furnace and iron forge. The latter two sites are of great importance - Mynne's furnace in Canaston Wood remains the only known blast furnace from this crucial period in the development of the Welsh iron working industry, and woodland in the 17th century and 18th century was managed specifically to produce charcoal for the furnace and forge.

This is very distinct historic landscape area, and contrasts sharply with the surrounding landscape of fields, farms and parkland.

Conservation priorities
The main conservation aims in this area should be aimed at managing the woodland, and managing and conserving the important archaeological sites.

Sources: Hassell 1794; Ludlow 1997c; Ludlow 1997d; Narberth Parish tithe map 1842; NLW SLEBECH MAPS 32-35, 40; Owen 1897; Page forthcoming; PRO D/RTP/SLE/80; Slebech, Minewere and Newton Parishes tithe map 1847; Walker 1989

Canaston and Minwear Woods historic landscape character area consists of woodland, most of which is now coniferous plantation, but historically was deciduous. Included in this area is the Georgian mill at Blackpool.
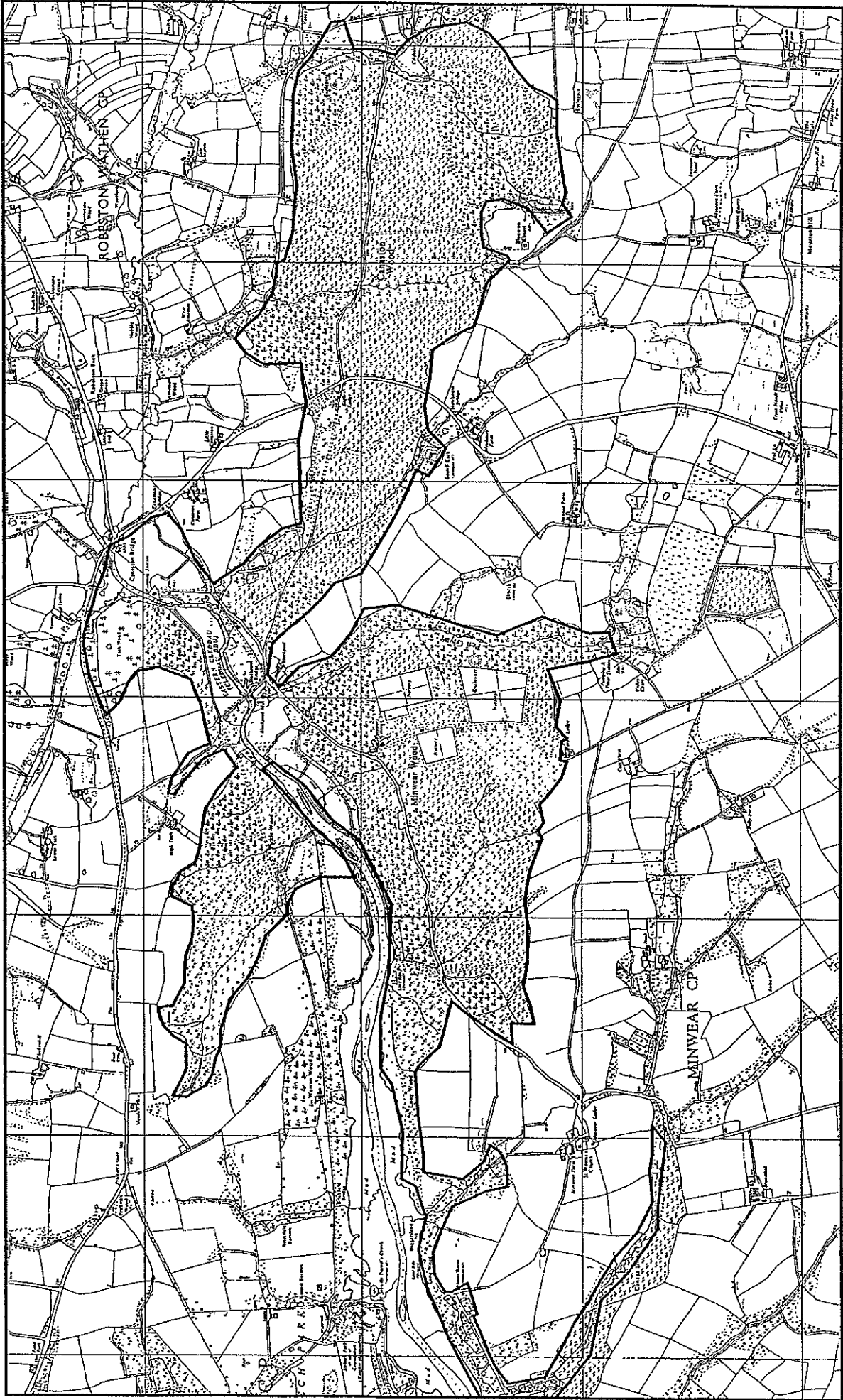
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 330

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
331 TOCH

GRID REFERENCE: SN 040155
AREA IN HECTARES: 310

Historic Background
An inland character area lying within the parish of Slebech. It comprises fields and farms. During the medieval period the area belonged to the Knights Hospitaller Manor of Slebech (centred on their Commandery at Slebech Church). The farm Clerkenhill may have derived its name, which was recorded in 1577, from the brethren. High and Lower Toch farms appear to represent a single earlier holding, mentioned in Slebech records from the 14th century, which suggests that Clerkenhill, on higher ground, may have previously been open land. Cumberland farm is later still, dating from the 18th century. The pattern of large, regular enclosures appears in general to be late, and post-medieval in its present form. The Slebech, Newton and Minwere parish tithe map of 1847 shows this area exactly as it is today. The main medieval east-west route, turnpiked in the 18th century and now the A40, passes through the area. During the First Civil War, in 1645, Parliamentary and Royalist troops clashed at Colby Moor, just northeast of this area.

Description and essential historic landscape components
Toch historic landscape character area lies across a low, rounded ridge that achieves heights of over 80m above sea level. The A40 runs along the crest of the ridge and bisects this area. Dispersed farms and fields characterise this area. Farmhouses are mostly 19th century in date, stone-built with slate roofs, and in the Georgian vernacular tradition – i.e. symmetrical positioning of windows, chimneys etc. Older farm buildings consist of one or two ranges, again stone-built with slate roofs. High Toch farmhouse, and a nearby milepost, are Grade II listed. Large modern agricultural buildings attached to some of the farms are a feature of the landscape. Other dwellings, in addition to the farmhouses, comprise dispersed 19th century houses alongside the A40. Fields vary in size, but most approximate to a rectangular shape. Boundaries are earth banks topped with hedges. Most of the hedges are in good condition, but a significant number are becoming overgrown and support small trees, and a small number are derelict and are replaced by wire fences. The overgrown hedges in conjunction with scrubby woodland on some steep slopes and in hollows lend a wooded aspect to parts of the area. Agricultural land-use is improved pasture with a little arable. Archaeological sites do not characterise this area, and consist of bronze age find spots and an undated earthwork.

The definition of this area is not good. Many of its historic landscape components are also found in neighbouring areas. Generally, however, to the south the landscape consists of woodland and estate farms and parkland, whilst elsewhere the field patterns, settlement pattern and buildings are slightly different.

Conservation priorities
Most of the components of the historic landscape are in good condition. However, the condition of the field boundaries should be monitored to ensure no further deterioration occurs.

Sources: Charles 1948; Charles 1992; Slebech, Minwere and Newton Parishes tithe map 1847

Toch is an agricultural historic landscape character area comprising dispersed farms set in a landscape of large, regularly shaped fields and woodland.
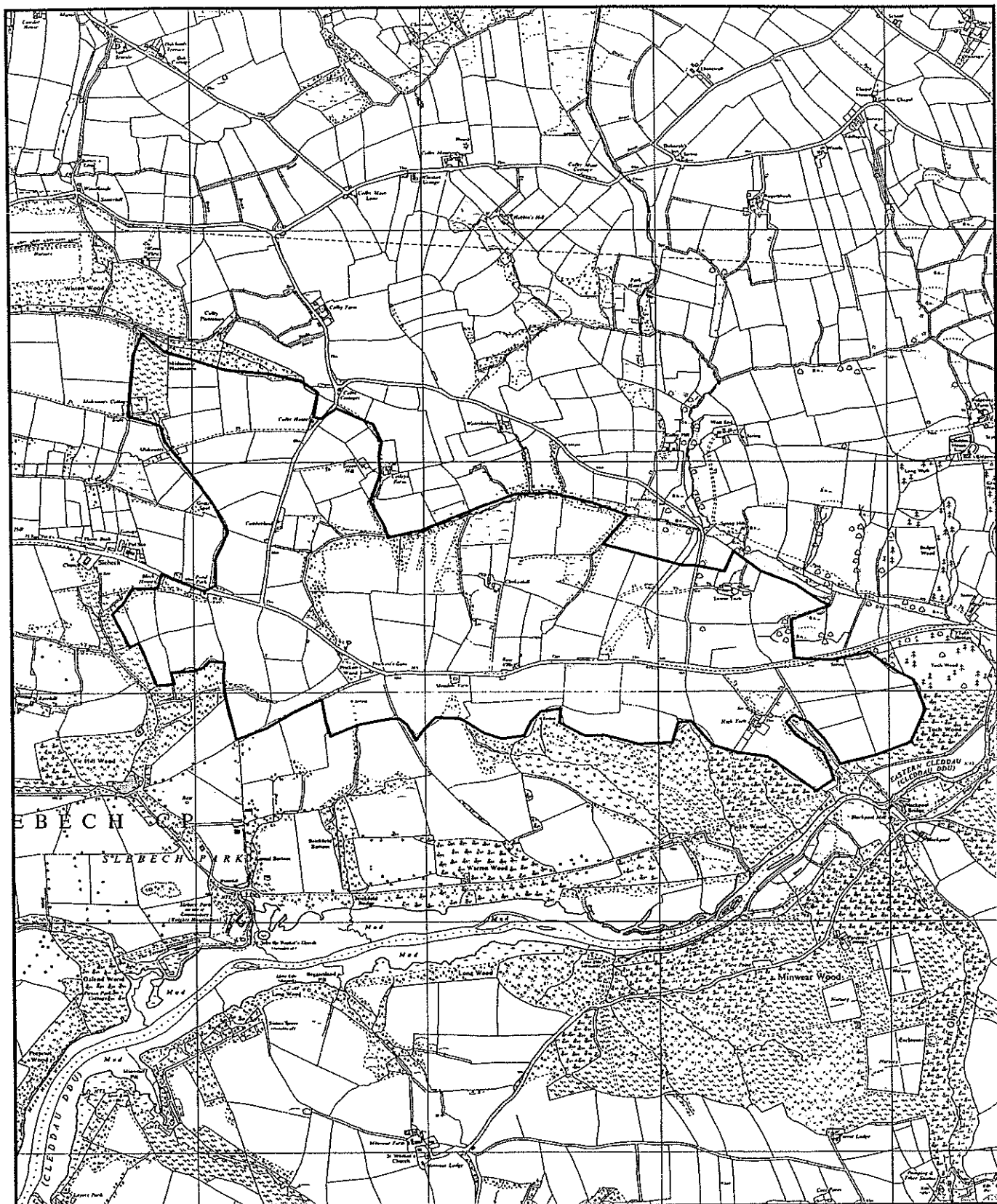
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 331

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
332 MINWEAR

GRID REFERENCE: SN 042124
AREA IN HECTARES: 602

Historic Background
This character area comprising fields and farms at the head of the Eastern Cleddau lies within the parishes of Minwear and Martletwy. Minwear is a relatively large parish which is probably not coterminous with the medieval Manor of Minwear. The parish church was granted to the Knights Hospitaller at Slebech by Robert FitzLomer - presumably the Lord of the Manor - at some period prior to 1231, together with a tract of land. Most of this tract of land is thought to be in Minwear parish. Two other 12th century grants to the Hospitallers included further land in the parish, called 'Blakedun' and 'Benegardun'. These are unidentified but probably lay around Broomhill Farm south of Minwear Brook. The parish church of Martletwy, with a significant tract of land – probably within this area - was also granted to the Hospital. The loss of these early place-names may be associated with post-medieval landscape re-organisation, while Minwear appears to be a candidate for a deserted medieval village site. After the dissolution, the Barlows of Slebech purchased the parish, manor and 'lordship' of Minwear. With the exception of Vogar, which was recorded in 1451, all farm-names are first mentioned in 16th century and 17th century sources. However, the pattern of large, very regular enclosures with straight boundaries appears even later in origin. Much of it may have been established over former woodland – Minwear Wood was included within George Owen's list of the greater woods of Pembrokeshire in c.1601. It is clear from historic maps that today's landscape had been firmly established by the mid to late 18th century. For instance at Vogar estate maps show the field pattern as virtually identical to that existing today. The only difference is the deciduous woodland which has regenerated since the 18th century.

Description and essential historic landscape components
Minwear historic landscape character area lies on the southern side of the upper Milford Haven waterway (the river here is called the Eastern Cleddau) and includes part of the mud and marsh of the foreshore and undulating hills that rise to over 80m above sea level, and continue to rise to the south of this area. It is an agricultural landscape containing several dispersed farms. Agricultural land-use is mostly improved pasture with some arable particularly on higher ground. Deciduous woodland is to be found in valley bottoms and on some of the steeper valley sides. Some of the hedgerows contain mature trees, and these with the woodland provide a wooded aspect to sections of the landscape. The hedgerows are planted on earth banks and in general are well maintained. The Grade II listed medieval church of St Womar, Minwear Farm and a 19th century modernised house is the only cluster of buildings. The farm is typical of the area – 19th century broadly in the Georgian tradition, two storey, stone built and rendered with a slate roof, with ranges of 19th century stone outbuildings arranged around a yard, and several large 20th century steel, concrete and asbestos agricultural structures. There are few archaeological sites, and those that are present such as bronze age burnt mounds (possible prehistoric settlements) do not form a significant component of the landscape.

To the north this area has very good boundary definition against woodland, and likewise to the west where it runs down to the Milford Haven waterway. To the south the landscape is different in character, though still predominantly agricultural. Here there is a zone of change rather than a hard-edged boundary. Only to the east is the boundary difficult to define, but here the landscape has yet to be characterised.

Conservation priorities
The historic components of this landscape are in good condition and should be maintained as such.

Sources: Charles 1948; Charles 1992; Davies 1946; Martletwy Parish tithe map 1844; NLW PICTON CASTLE VOL. 1; NLW VOL 88; Owen 1897; Slebech, Minwere and Newton Parishes tithe map 1847

Minwear is an agricultural historic landscape character which contains dispersed farms, large fields separated by hedges on banks and woodland. There are no villages, and the only clustering of dwellings is at Minwear where the medieval parish church is located.
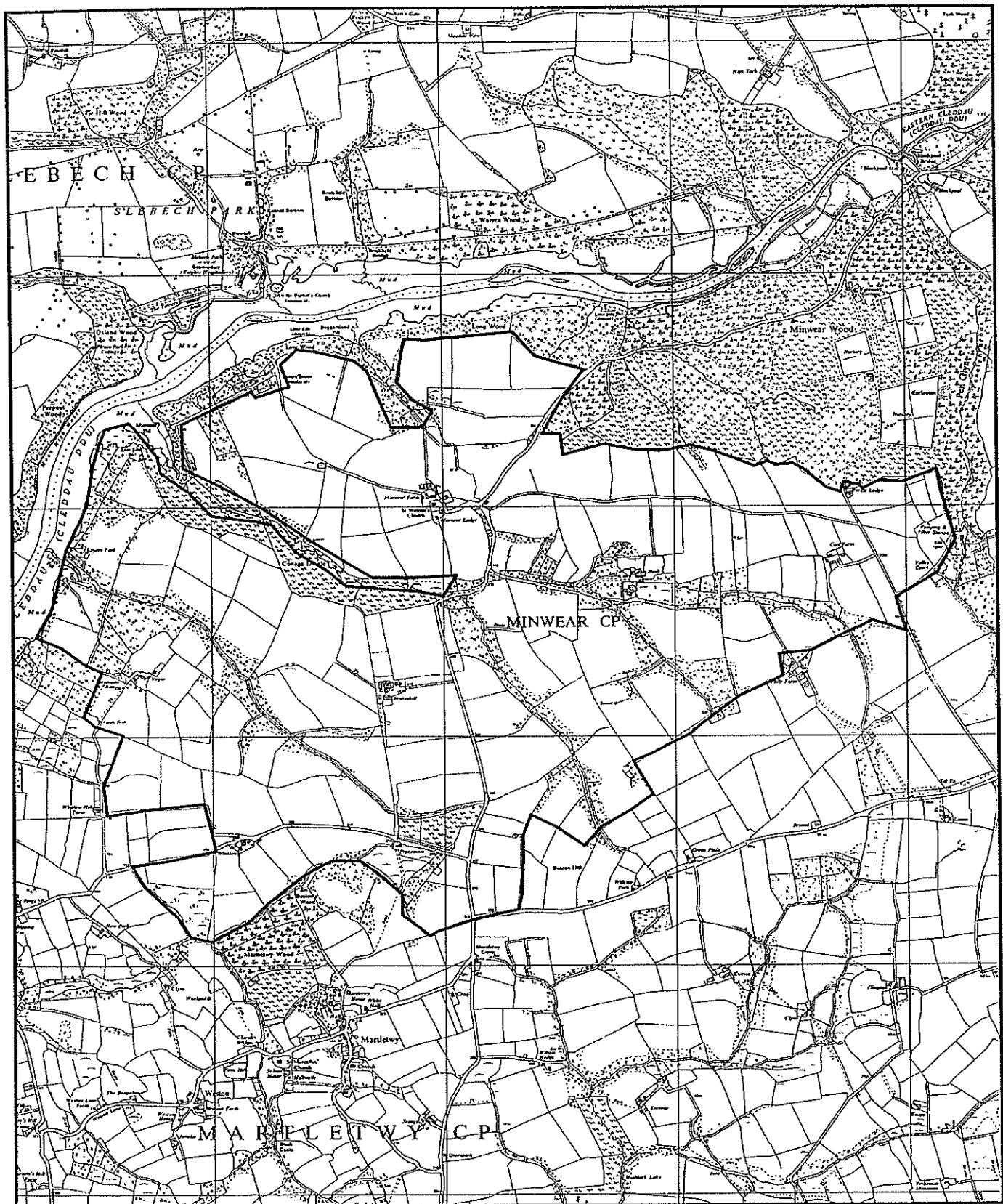
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 332

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
333 MARTLETWY

GRID REFERENCE: SN 025101
AREA IN HECTARES: 825

Historic Background
This character area situated on the upper reaches of the Eastern Cleddau lies within the parishes of
Martletwy and Lawrenny, and the medieval Barony of Carew. The parish church of Martletwy may be
a pre-conquest ecclesiastical foundation. It was granted, with a significant tract of land in the north of
the parish, to the Knights Hospitaller at Slebech by the Lord of the Manor John FitzRaymond de
Martletwy, during the 12th century. The remainder of the manor comprised one knight's fee in 1362
when it was held of the barony. Place-name evidence may indicate the presence of a motte castle.
However, by the late 16th century Landshipping appears to have succeeded Martletwy as the caput, at
which time it was occupied by the Wyriots. The Owens who established a Renaissance garden
comparable in scale to better-known English examples followed them in the 17th century. The
garden's formal courts and terraces can still be seen in aerial photographs. It was abandoned by 1789,
and a new house was built at Landshipping Ferry. Much of the remaining land within this area is of
fairly poor quality and probably lay under woodland or pasture during the medieval period, as no
other medieval vills or townships can be identified. The present landscape is post-medieval in origin.
The Cleddau waterway has always been important in defining the character of this area. The creeks
and pills were used as informal shipping places throughout the historic, and earlier periods. A ferry
was established between Landshipping Quay and Picton by 1729. The area lies in the Pembrokeshire
coalfield and waterborne activity increased with the rise of the local mining industry. Mining began in
the late medieval period, but was a low-key affair and probably only worked on a seasonal basis by
farmers and farm labourers up to the end of the 18th century. In 1800, Sir Hugh Owen installed the
first steam engine in the Pembrokeshire coalfield at Landshipping. Many mines were badly
waterlogged, and mining at Garden Pit, Landshipping, was abandoned when the tide flooded the pit.
Quays at Landshipping Ferry and Landshipping Quay were constructed to serve the coal industry,
while the need for workers in the coal industry undoubtedly created the distinctive pattern of small
fields and numerous dispersed dwellings that is such an important characteristic of this area. This
settlement pattern and field pattern had been established by the tithe survey of c.1840. Since then
Martletwy village has grown considerably, blurring its medieval pattern. Mining continued in the area
until 1947 when the industry was nationalised and all the Pembrokeshire pits were declared
uneconomic and closed.

Description and essential historic landscape components
Small, irregular fields, numerous stands of deciduous woodland and a dense scatter of cottages,
houses and farms provide Martletwy with a very distinct historic landscape character. From the mud
and marsh of the Milford Haven waterway this area rises gently in a series of rounded hills and
sheltered valleys, to over 70m above sea level. Land-use is mostly pasture, of which most is improved,
though there are pockets of rushy, rougher ground and a little arable. Fields are small for this part of
Pembrokeshire and are divided by earth banks topped with hedges. Many of the hedges are overgrown
and support small trees. These trees together with the deciduous woodland and small coniferous
plantations lend a very wooded aspect to much of this landscape. There are several loose clusters of
houses, with Martletwy village having the most dwellings, plus the Grade II listed medieval parish
church of St Marcellus and two 19th century chapels. But across the whole area there is a fairly dense
scatter of houses, farms and other buildings such as the recently restored 19th century chapel at
Burnett's Hill. Older houses of this area generally date only to the 19th century and are stone-built,
cement rendered, with slate roofs. They come in a variety of styles, but are generally quite small. Most
broadly belong in the Georgian vernacular style, i.e. two storey, three bays, with a symmetric facade
and fairly large windows. There are, however, a significant number of single storey cottages in the
vernacular tradition. Mid and late 20th century houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and
materials lie interspersed with the older dwellings. Farmhouses are in the same general tradition as

the other 19th century houses. Most farms have one or two ranges of stone outbuildings together with more recent agricultural buildings such as corrugated-iron round-headed barns, and steel and concrete structures. The size and range of outbuildings is as so great as in other agricultural areas of southern Pembrokeshire. Many of the older farm buildings are no longer used, either because they are too small to be of commercial value or because the farmland has been sold. Some have been converted to houses, but many are derelict or becoming so. However, the remains of Landshipping house, garden and garden walls, though largely below-ground, are among the few unaltered Renaissance landscapes in Wales. Apart from the settlement pattern and architecture (which is distinctive), the former coal industry of this area has not left a major mark on the historic landscape. The exception to this is along the shore where the remains of quays and industrial buildings at Landshipping Ferry and Landshipping Quay testify to the former importance of these locations for the export of coal. Other than sites associated with the coal industry, archaeological sites in this area are few and comprise bronze age burnt mounts, a bronze age standing stone, and a limekiln along the foreshore.

Although this is a distinct historic landscape area, its boundaries, apart from the clearly defined border with the Milford Haven waterway are not easy to define. Therefore a zone of change rather than a hard-edged boundary exists between this area and its neighbours.

Conservation priorities
The majority of the historic landscape components in this area are well managed and in a good condition. However, the condition of field boundaries should be monitored to ensure no further deterioration takes place. Management of the deciduous woodland may be required in the medium to long term. Some consideration should be given to the possible reuse of those historic farm buildings that may be coming to the end of their agricultural life.

Sources: Briggs 1998; Charles 1948; Davies and Nelson 1999; Edwards 1950; Edwards 1963; Hall *et al*. 2000; Lawrenny Parish tithe map 1843; Ludlow 1998; Martletwy Parish tithe map 1844; NLW VOL. 88; Owen 1897

Martletwy historic landscape character area contains a fairly dense scattering of 19th century and 20th century houses set against an agricultural landscape of dispersed farms, small, irregular fields and much woodland. Old quays and other installations testify to the former importance of the coal mining industry in this area.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 333

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
334 LAWRENNY

GRID REFERENCE: SN 015083
AREA IN HECTARES: 896

Historic Background

A character area situated upon the upper reaches of the Milford Haven waterway, on the boundary between the coal measures and the limestone belt. It lay within the ecclesiastical parishes, and medieval manors, of Lawrenny and Coedcanlas, which were members of the Barony of Carew. Each manor comprised one knight's fee, both of which were held of Sir John Carew in 1362. The ruined church at Coedcanlas, in later periods a parish church, was formerly a free chapel and this, together with its medieval name 'Merthyr Cynlais', may suggest a pre-conquest origin. The parish church of Lawrenny was mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis in c.1200. It is a large, cruciform building which reflects its Carew patronage and, with Coedcanlas church, may suggest a large population in the surrounding area during this early period. A hamlet may have existed at Coedcanlas. However, few other medieval vills or townships can be identified in the parish, and much of the area may have lain under woodland or pasture. A wood was associated with the manor house at Coedcanlas and was described by George Owen in c.1600 as 'sufficient to serve (for) fuel and some for buildings'. The pattern of large, fairly regular fields moreover suggests post-medieval enclosure. The Manor of Coedcanlas passed to the Owens of Orielton in the 17th century. They established a Renaissance garden around the sub-medieval manor house, comparable in scale to better-known English examples, and its characteristic formal courts and terraces can still be seen in aerial photographs. Lawrenny passed to the Barlows of Slebech and an estate map of 1762 shows that by this date most of the components that make up the present historic landscape were in place. Lawrenny Mansion (possibly on the site of the medieval caput), its gardens and an avenue of trees is shown, as is the nucleated village and the surrounding landscape of regular fields. Lawrenny was later acquired by the Lort-Phillipps who constructed a mock-castle that was demolished in 1950. Since 1762, the fields have been amalgamated into larger units, and the avenue no longer exists, but the basic pattern remains. The Milford Haven waterway has always been important in defining the character of this area. The creeks and pills have been used as informal shipping places throughout the historic, and earlier periods. Garron Pill, in particular, was an important landing place used for the export of limestone from quarries at the head of the pill in the early 19th century. The quarries at Coedcanlas were associated with a ferry to Llangwm. Lawrenny Quay was another early landing stage associated with the ferry crossing to Cosheston. By the 18th century Lawrenny ships took on coal from barges coming from Cresswell Quay. The quay was later transformed into the large stone structure that survives today. Coal mining itself was not an important element of the landscape, but the shipping of coal, quarrying and other industries such as brick making were all practiced.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Lawrenny historic landscape character area lies in the crook of the elbow formed by the Milford Haven waterway and the Cresswell River. It is gently undulating land, lying on average between 10m and 50m above sea level, that dips gradually down to the banks of the Cresswell river, but in places plunges steeply down to the shore. It is an agricultural landscape that has an 'estate parkland' quality. Included are extents of salt marsh and marsh at Garron Pill and along the Cresswell River. Fields are large and regular. Land-use is mostly improved pasture, but with a small but significant amount of arable. Field boundaries consist of banks topped with well maintained hedges, although close to and in Lawrenny village mortared stone walls provide a contrast to the hedges. Mature trees in the hedges close to the village are characteristic of this area. Indeed, these trees together with occasional clumps in fields and larger stands of deciduous woodland provide the very distinctive parkland character; this is especially noticeable close to Lawrenny village, but is also present elsewhere. The large tract of deciduous woodland (Lawrenny Wood) on steep slopes overlooking the Milford Haven waterway almost warrants its own character area, but it is included here because of its association with Lawrenny House and gardens. Apart from the small nucleation of Lawrenny village the settlement

pattern is one of dispersed farms with occasional houses and cottages. Farms vary in size, but tend towards the large. The major house of the area, Lawrenny Mansion, was demolished in the 1950s (its walled garden and other garden features survive. Coedcanlas sub-medieval house, with its many alterations and additions, is the oldest surviving domestic structure, and is Grade II listed. Associated with it are several ranges of large stone-built outbuildings, probably 19th century in date, and a single storey 19th century vernacular cottage. The remains of its garden, though largely below-ground, are among the few unaltered Renaissance landscapes in Wales. Other farmhouses are stone built with slate roofs, date to the 19th century and fall within the Georgian tradition, some with a vernacular element. Ranges of stone outbuildings are associated with farmhouses. These can be quite substantial and semi-formal in layout as in the partly converted examples of Lawrenny Home Farm. Other examples of old farm buildings converted to other uses are noted in this area. Most working farms have quite large ranges of modern agricultural buildings. A few 19th century houses and cottages and 20th century houses are dispersed across the landscape, with a concentration towards the shore. Lawrenny village retains much of its 19th century character, and one suspects it medieval morphology. Houses here date mostly to the 19th century, and are stone-built (cement rendered and bare stone) with slate roofs, with examples in both the Georgian style in the vernacular tradition. A few dispersed 20th century houses lie in the village. The massive tower of the Grade II listed medieval parish church of St Caradoc's dominates the village. The isolated remains of the medieval church of St Mary, Coedcanlas, also lie in this area. Industry was once an important element of the economy, but little physical remains survive. Exceptions are the large stone quay at Lawrenny and old quarries at Garron and Llangwm Ferry. The Grade II listed Lawrenny Quay is now devoted to tourism and leisure. A boat/yacht yard, caravan park and chalet development are all located here. Archaeological sites are rich and varied, but do not form a large component of the landscape. They include bronze age burnt mounds, a bronze age standing stone, two iron age forts, limekilns along the shore of the waterway, the site of a brickworks and World War 2 installations.

To the south and west this area is defined by the Milford Haven waterway. Elsewhere neighbouring character areas have strong agricultural elements, but different settlement- and field-patterns. However, there is no hard-edged boundary, but rather a merging between the areas.

Conservation priorities
Historic landscape components in this area are generally in a good condition and should be maintained. Lawrenny village retains its historic character. Any development within the village should be in keeping with this character.

Sources: Briggs 1998; Charles 1992; Davies and Nelson 1999; Edwards 1950; Edwards 1963; Hall *et al.* 2000; Lawrenny Parish tithe map 1843; Ludlow 1998; Owen 1897; PRO D/HDX/969/1

Lawrenny village consists of a grouping of mainly 19th century houses close to the large medieval parish church. However, the main character of this area is agricultural, with a strong estate or 'parkland' appearance originating from the now demolished Lawrenny house. A large quay testifies to the former importance of coal shipping.
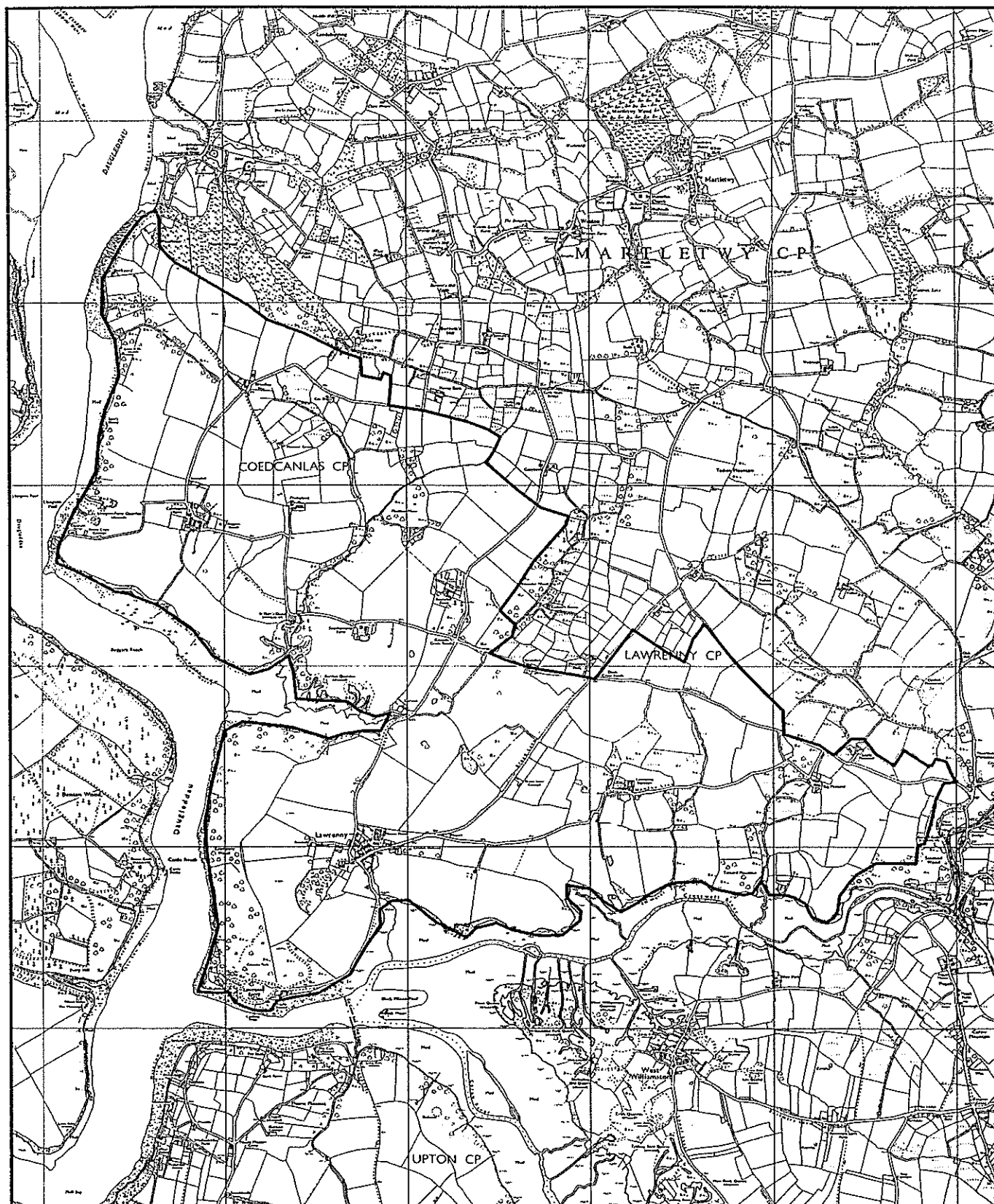
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 334

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
335 CRESSWELL QUAY

GRID REFERENCE: SN 052060
AREA IN HECTARES: 268

Historic Background

A small character area lying at the head of the Cresswell River, an inlet from the middle reaches of the Eastern Cleddau. It lies within the parish of Jeffreyston and extends into Carew and Lawrenny parishes, which occupied the medieval Barony of Carew. However, the only early settlement known in this area, Cresswell Castle, now a mock-fortified residence of the late 16th- or early 17th-century, is not listed among John de Carew's estates in 1367. Neither does it appear among George Owen's list of manors in c.1600 and it has been suggested that the estate was held by the Augustinian priory at Haverfordwest in the medieval period. The Barlows of Slebech purchased it in 1553, and they built the present mansion. A chapel stands detached from the main buidling. A wood was associated with the mansion and was described by George Owen in c.1600 as 'sufficient to serve (for) fuel and some for buildings'. The estate remained in Barlow hands until the mansion was abandoned in c.1800. Much of the present landscape appears post-medieval in date and probably owes its origins to settlement associated with the coal industry. This was intimately associated with the quay at Cresswell and both have been crucial in defining the present landscape of the area. Coal has been mined in this area since the late medieval period. Between 1768 and 1828 over 50 small pits were operating inland from the quay. Several of these pits are shown on Carew Mountain and Whitehill on a 1777 estate map. Coal was loaded onto barges at Cresswell and shipped down-river to Lawrenny where it was loaded onto larger ships. Coal folds were constructed at the quay to store coal prior to shipping. By the 1820s the industry was in decline, although the last commercial use of the quay was in 1948 when a load of culm was landed from Hook. Houses and cottages built for and by workers in the industry produced a distinctive settlement pattern and vernacular architecture, and a village developed at the quayside. New settlements emerged at Pisgah, around a nonconformist chapel, and at Whitehill. A map of 1848 of 'Tenements on Carew Mountain' suggests that at least part of this settlement pattern was the result of miners constructing cottages on common land. This may also account for the field system of small regular plots on the 'mountain' and at Whitehill.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a mixed historic landscape area united by its former coal mining industry and distinctive settlement pattern, that contrasts with the surrounding farmland. It lies at the head of the tidal limit of the Cresswell River, which here is deeply incised. The valley sides rise steeply in a series of rounded hills to over 60m above sea level at Whitehill. Cresswell Quay village is tucked away on the northern bank of the river at the foot of steep and heavily wooded valley sides. Houses are varied and include large, late 18th century or early 19th century Georgian houses, small vernacular houses, terraces of 19th century workers houses and 19th century single storey cottages. All are stone built (some cement rendered some bare stone) with slate roofs. The recently restored Cresswell mill, a Grade II listed hip-roofed building and the Grade II listed miller's house lie on the outskirts of the village on the opposite side of the river from the ruins of Cresswell Castle. Stone-built quays and the ruins of industrial buildings testify to the industrial heritage of Cresswell. The main quay, and the bridge, are Grade II listed. To the south of the village, beyond Pisgah chapel, the land rises to a more open landscape. Here there is a linear settlement pattern of 19th century workers' cottages (for workers in the coal mining industry). Cottages are single storey, detached, semi-detached and in terraces, stone built and cement rendered with slate roofs, in the vernacular tradition. Interspersed with the cottages are 19th century two storey houses in the vernacular Georgian tradition, and numerous mid to late 20th century houses and bungalows in a variety of styles and materials. Farms are generally small, and include farmhouses in the vernacular tradition with a small range of stone-built outbuildings attached to the house, through to houses in the vernacular Georgian tradition with one or two small ranges of detached outbuildings. Small ranges of outbuildings are present on most farms. Fields are small. Those on Carew Mountain and Whitehill have a very regular shape. Boundaries are banks topped

with hedges, many of which are overgrown and some are derelict. On the steep valley sides the overgrown hedges and deciduous woodland give a wooded aspect to the landscape. Land-use is improved pasture with a small element of arable. Although the industrial remains at Cresswell Quay itself are an important component of the historic landscape, other elements of the coal mining industry are not prominent aspects of this area. In addition to the industrial remains, archaeological sites include two iron age forts and the site of a medieval chapel.

Cresswell Quay is a distinctive area, although its boundaries are not easy to define accurately. On all sides a zone of change exists between it and its neighbours, rather than a hard-edged boundary.

Conservation priorities
Maintaining the integrity of the existing settlement pattern and preserving the character of the architecture of the buildings and other structures are conservation priorities for this area, although neither of these is currently under severe stress. The condition of field boundaries should be monitored to ensure no further deterioration occurs. Some consideration may have to be given to the management of industrial and other archaeological sites at Cresswell Quay village.

Sources: Cadw n.d.; Carew Parish tithe map 1839; Connop Price 1994-95; Jeffreyston Parish tithe map 1845; Lawrenny Parish tithe map 1843; Owen 1897; PRO D/BUSH/6/27; PRO D/EE/7/338

Cresswell Quay is a former industrial historic landscape character area with a strong agricultural element. Early 19th century houses on the quay, the quay itself and a fairly dense scatter of cottages are evidence of former industry. Agriculture is represented by small, dispersed farms and small fields. There is dense woodland along the steep valley sides.
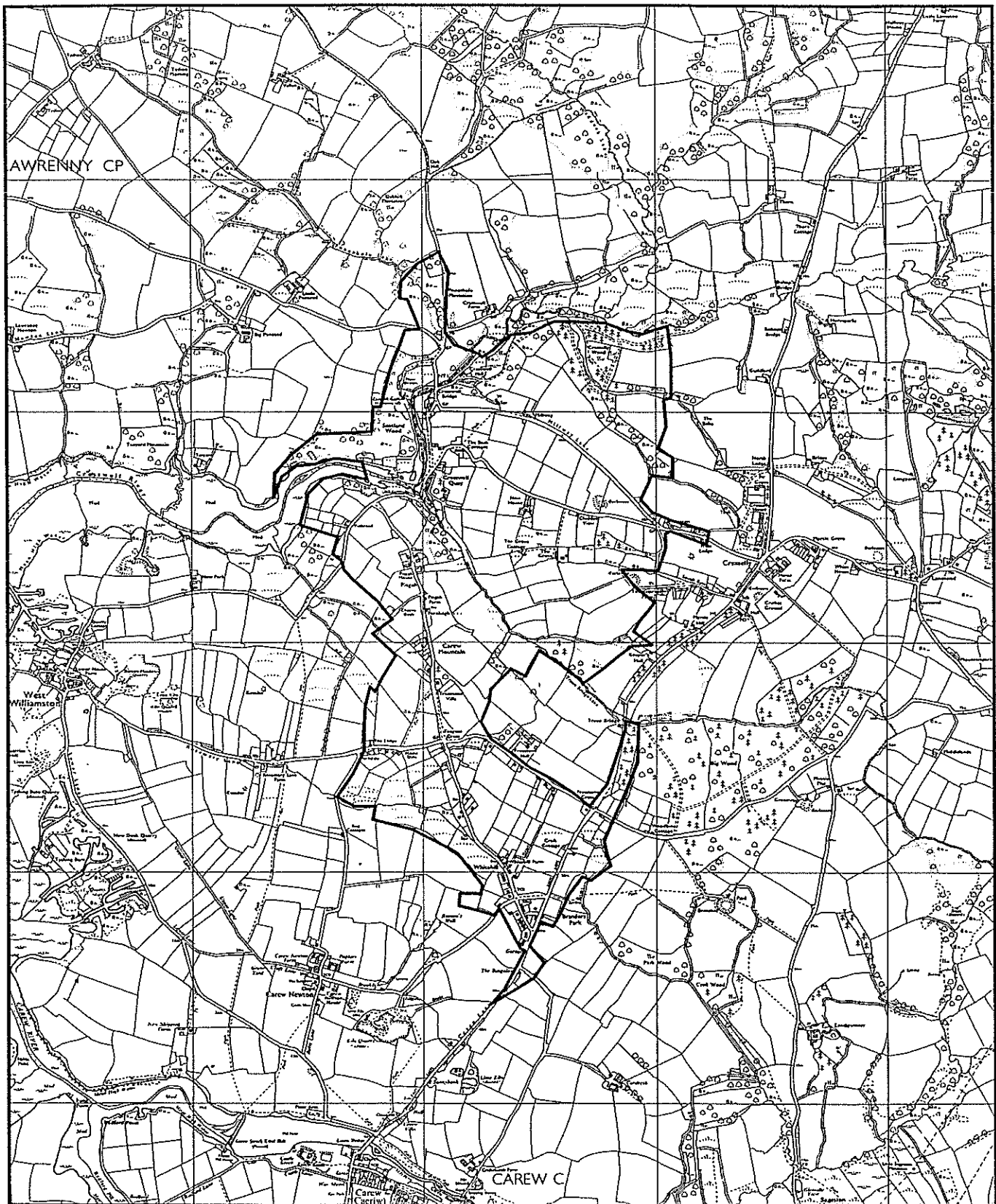
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 335

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
336 WEST WILLIAMSTON AND CAREW NEWTON

GRID REFERENCE: SN 040050
AREA IN HECTARES: 486

Historic Background

A character area lying between the Carew and Cresswell rivers, two inlets of the upper reach of the Eastern Cleddau. It lies entirely within the parish of Carew, which formed the core of the medieval Barony of Carew. West Williamston, as the Manor of 'Sagiston and Williamston Harvill', was held of Sir John de Carew in 1362 when it comprised one knight's fee; it is clear that two manors had coalesced. The holding had ceased to be manorial by 1600, when George Owen noted its associated park. Both Carew Newton and West Williamston once had medieval open field systems. Late 18th century estate maps show the two nucleated hamlets of West Williamston and Carew Newton still surrounded by these unenclosed open fields, although its is noticeable that a few strips are enclosed, and a few large fields lie on the periphery of the open fields, particularly along the Carew River. Clearly in the late 18th century and early 19th century the medieval open fields underwent piecemeal enclosure so that by 1839 the tithe survey of that year shows few unenclosed strips. The enclosure of the open fields was not accompanied by a dispersal of settlement away from the villages as occurred at other locations in southern Pembrokeshire. Since the tithe survey the agricultural landscape and settlement pattern has remained remarkably static. This character area occupies the limestone belt, and another defining feature of the landscape is associated with the lime trade. The quarries on the Carew and Cresswell rivers were developed in the late 18th century and early 19th century. In order to facilitate loading, both pills were canalised and a number of channels were cut through the marsh flats so that barges could come up on the tide to docks. Limekilns were located close to the docks for the on-site processing of lime. More quarries lie further inland.

Description and essential historic landscape components

West Williamston and Carew Newton historic landscape character area lies on a tongue of land between the Cresswell River and the Carew River on the upper tidal reaches of the Eastern Cleddau. The land here is gently undulating, achieving a maximum height of about 40m, and merges with extensive marsh and mud along the rivers. It is an agricultural area and contains two main settlements, the hamlets of West Williamston and Carew Newton, but only a few dispersed farms and cottages. Agricultural land-use is almost entirely improved pasture with just a little arable. A strip field system, the enclosed open fields that formerly served the two hamlets, lies across most of this area. These are among some of the best preserved surviving strip fields around the Milford Haven waterway. Most of the boundaries comprise banks topped with hedges. Large, distinctive trees are supported in some lane-side hedges, but most are either well maintained or becoming overgrown. A few derelict examples are noted. Other less common boundary types are mortared walls and dry-stone walls, the latter often in a collapsed state. Limestone for these walls was available from quarries in this area. The use of limestone as a building material lends a distinctive architectural signature to this area that is emphasised by the coherent style of the buildings. Most houses date to the early to mid 19th century, and are in the Georgian tradition, though some are have vernacular ancestry, and at least one is in the Victorian 'villa' style. Single storey vernacular workers cottages are also present as are a few late 20th century houses in West Williamston. A late 18th century semi-derelict farmhouse is located in Carew Newton. The two hamlets retain their agricultural function. Most of the farms have extensive ranges of stone-built outbuildings, and while most of these are still in use, some have been converted to houses, others are not in use or are derelict. A fine late 18th century two storey range lies in the village of Carew Newton. Modern agricultural structures are also present. Apart from small stands of deciduous trees along the sides of the rivers and in a few sheltered hollows, the area is not strongly characterised by woodland. Remains of the limestone quarrying industry are extensive along the banks of the rivers, which are bisected by barge canals. A large 20th century quarry lies in this area. Archaeological sites although numerous are almost all associated with the limestone quarrying

industry, exceptions are two bronze age round barrows and a small iron age hillfort. There are no listed buildings.

This area is clearly well defined to the north, west and south by the upper reaches of the Milford Haven waterway. To the northeast the neighbouring area has a strong industrial component, but there is no hard and fast boundary between it and this area. To the east the area has yet to be defined, but it is clear that here the overall characteristics are similar to West Williamston and Carew Newton, although without the strip field element.

Conservation priorities
It is important that in order to maintain the character of this area the settlement pattern, field pattern and architectural integrity are retained and managed. Some consideration will have to be given to the reuse of old farm buildings. The condition of field boundaries should be monitored to ensure no further deterioration occurs.

Sources: Carew Parish tithe map 1839; Hall *et al.* 2000; PRO D/BUSH/6/26 & 27; PRO/D/EE/7/338; PRO D/ALLEN/5/105 7 107; Owen 1897
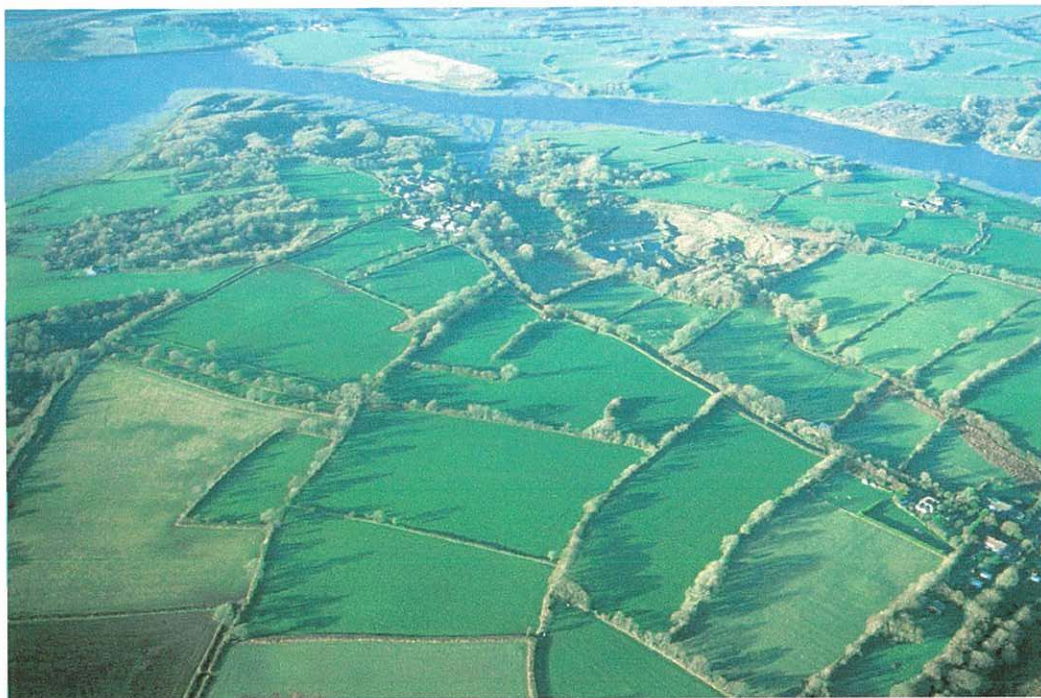
West Williamston and Carew Newton is an agricultural historic landscape
character area that includes two hamlets and enclosed strip fields – the former open
fields of the two communities. Hedges on banks form most of the boundaries, but
mortared stonewalls and dry-stone walls are also present. Abandoned quarries, some
with quays testify to the former importance of the limestone extraction industry.
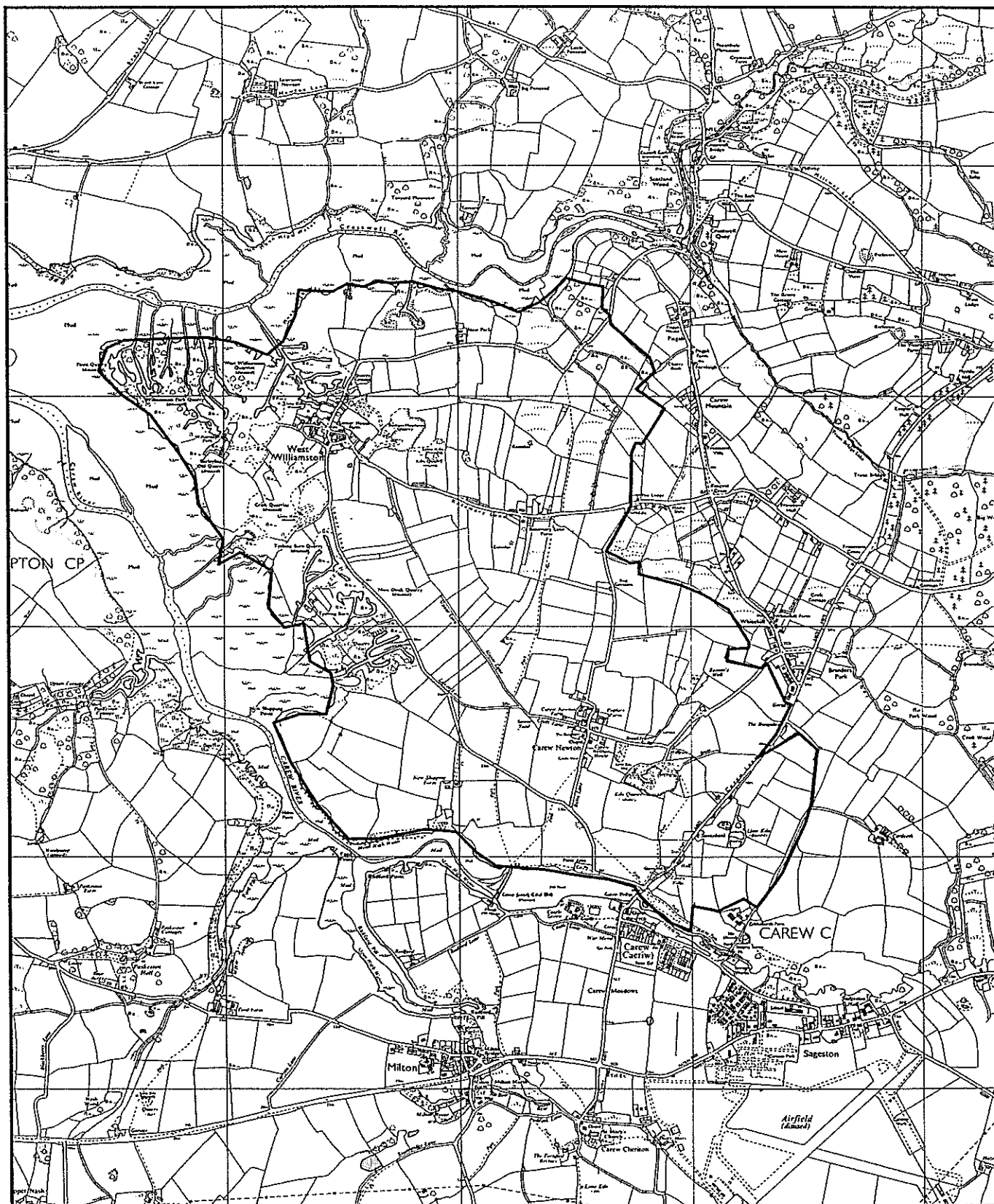
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 336

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
337 CAREW AIRFIELD

GRID REFERENCE: SN 054028
AREA IN HECTARES: 123

Historic Background

An inland character area south of the Carew River, an inlet of the upper reaches of the Eastern Cleddau. It lies entirely within the parish of Carew, which formed the core of the medieval Barony of Carew. The area, now lying beneath a disused airfield, was formerly divided between the demesne of the Manor of Carew to the west, and Sageston to the east. The latter, as the Manor of 'Sagiston and Williamston Harvill', was held directly by Sir John de Carew in 1362 when it comprised one knight's fee. Prior to the construction of the airfield this was an agricultural area, the former demesne being laid out in a system of large fields. The creation of some of these enclosures can be attributed to the 16th century lord Sir John Perrot, as they are recorded in a survey of 1592 following his attainder to the barony. Some subdivision had occurred by the time of the tithe survey of 1839. In contrast, the area within Sageston manor, south of Sageston village, comprised enclosed strip fields that are shown on an estate map of 1762. This formed part of Sageston manor. It appears that their post-medieval enclosure was piecemeal and probably undertaken by individual tenants. The airfield at Carew Cheriton was originally established, as Royal Naval Air Station Pembroke, in 1915 as an aerodrome for airships. It was one of a number of similar bases around the coastline of Britain established to counter the growing threat from German U-Boats during World War 1. At the time the airfield consisted of a single large steel-framed airship shed, several temporary wooden buildings and some tented accommodation for the air and ground crews. Aeroplanes were stationed at the airfield from April 1917 onwards. Canvas hangars were erected in the southeast corner of the airfield, away from the airship shed and the main station complex, to service the aeroplanes which were engaged in coastal patrols. Aeroplanes had replaced the airships by 1919. The station was decommissioned and closed in 1920 and much of the land auctioned off in lots. None of the original airship station buildings survive; most were demolished after the closure of the station, but some remained for a while as agricultural buildings. The airfield was recommissioned and renamed Carew Cheriton (to distinguish it from Pembroke Dock) in 1938. Construction work began in 1938 and by the spring of 1939 the airfield was equipped with canvas hangars, temporary huts and grass runways. More permanent corrugated-iron hangars and brick buildings were constructed soon after, and the classic layout of three interlocking hard runways was also established during the early 1940s. By 1944 the airfield covered c.128ha. As in World War 1 the airfield was used as a base for maritime patrols and it played an important role in the Atlantic maritime theatre, until operational flying ceased in 1942. In 1942 the base became No.10 Radio School, a training base for aircrew wireless operators, a role it was to perform until the end of the war. The station closed in 1945.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This area consists of the World War 2 airfield. Most of the airfield buildings have been demolished and a bypass road constructed across the northern section of the site. Some buildings survive including the control tower, some ablution blocks and air raid shelters, as do the concrete runways and parts of the access roads. Some of the buildings now have an industrial use, and a Sunday market is held on the runways. Land between the runways is improved pasture.

Conservation priorities

The main priorities of this area concern the management of the more important of the surviving airfield buildings.

Sources: Austin 1992; Austin 1993; Brock 1989; Carew Parish tithe map 1839; Ludlow and Murphy 1995; Murphy 1987; Owen 1897; PRO D/BUSH/6/27; PRO D/BUSH/6/26

Carew Airfield historic landscape character area consists of the old runways and few surviving buildings of a World War 2 military airfield.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 337

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
338 CAREW, MILTON AND NASH

GRID REFERENCE: SM 995035
AREA IN HECTARES: 1986

Historic Background

A large character area lying to the south of the Milford Haven Waterway. It includes the ecclesiastical parishes of Pembroke St Mary, Cosheston, Monkton, Nash and Upton, all of which lay within the medieval Lordship of Pembroke, and Carew parish, of the medieval Barony of Carew. Most of the present farms and landholdings can be identified with medieval manors, which were however subject to a complex process of division and sub-infeudation following the break-up of the Earldom of Pembroke in 1247. The part of Pembroke St Mary parish that is situated in this character area once lay within the Manor of Kingswood with Golden, which was a demesne manor of the Pembroke lordship. Here arable land-use is recorded, in detailed accounts from the 14th century and 15th century, with issues from wheat, beans, peas, barley and oats. However, meadowland, sheep and wool are also recorded, as well as profits from cloth processing – two fulling-mills were established here during the 15th century. Later in the post-medieval period, the manor became part of the Bush estate. Bangeston, also in St Mary parish, is probably the 'Benegareston' that comprised 1/10th knight's fee held of the lordship, by John Beneger in 1324. A chapel at Upton was recorded by Giraldus Cambrensis in c.1200, and was normally subordinate to Nash parish. The Manor of Upton was a castle-guard fee of the Lordship of Pembroke, and had merged with the Manor of Nash by the 14th century under its tenant lords, the Malefants, who built a small stone castle at Upton. The 'Manor of Upton and Nash' had descended to the influential Bowens by the 16th century. Cosheston manor, recorded in the 13th century, was another castle-guard fee, comprising 2 knight's fees held by the Wogans of Picton and Boulston in 1324. The area includes a small part of Monkton parish, held by the Benedictines of Monkton Priory, Pembroke. Vills were also recorded at Brotherhill, Mayeston and Paskeston between the 13th century and the16th century. The various ownerships appear not to be reflected in differing tenurial arrangements, and a homogenous pattern of large, enclosed, irregular fields exists, with little evidence of former open field systems. Some of the enclosure appears to have been established over former woodland – Upton and Nash are included in George Owen's list of the greater woods of Pembrokeshire in c.1601. However, the eastern part of the area, within the parish and medieval Barony of Carew, exhibits a slightly different pattern. This area, formerly part of Carew demesne, is laid out in a system of large regular fields. The creation of some of these enclosures can be attributed to the 16th century lord Sir John Perrot, as they are recorded in a survey of 1592 following his attainder to the barony. Some subdivision had occurred by the time of the tithe survey of 1839. The caput of the barony, at Carew Castle, lies within this area. Extensively rebuilt under Perrot in the late 16th century, it was abandoned during the 17th century. The settlement at Carew has medieval origins, as has Carew Cheriton, the 'church town' - a separate settlement around the parish church of St Mary - which lies some distance from the castle. Milton, with its medieval mill site(s), represented 1 knight's fee held of the Barony, in 1362, by the Malefants. The village is probably medieval in origin; the mansion house, however, is *de novo* from the 18th century. Welston Court represents a former holding of the bishops of St Davids. Although the area has remained overwhelmingly agricultural it does include part of the Milford Haven waterway foreshore, which has always been important in defining the area's character. Jenkins Point, in particular, was an important shipping place, with early landing stages for the Benton and Lawrenny Quay ferries. The surrounding 18th century and 19th century settlement has created a distinctive pattern of small fields and numerous dispersed dwellings. Estate maps of the late 18th century and early 19th century and tithe maps of c. 1840 show that the landscape of today had already been established right across this area. Only minor changes have taken place since then, such as a slight increase in the number of dwellings along the waterway and the establishment of Cosheston Hall and Park over what once had been fields.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a relatively large historic landscape character area lying to the south of the Milford Haven waterway and the Carew River, to the east and south of Pembroke Dock on undulating ground lying mainly between 20m and 50m above sea level. Mud flats, marsh and the rocky foreshore along the Milford Haven waterway are included in this area. It is an agricultural landscape of large, dispersed farms and large fairly regular fields. There are a large number of listed buildings within this area. Several of them are major houses including the ruinous medieval castle of Carew with its massive Elizabethan wing, Upton Castle with a disused chapel set in parkland and gardens, Cosheston Hall with its parkland, Bangeston Hall, Welston Court, Milton House, Holyland Hotel and the Fortified Rectory at Carew Cheriton. Clearly a vast date range and many building types are included within these structures, from medieval defensive sites through to Victorian mansions. They are united in providing an estate quality to large tracts of the landscape, with parkland, stands of deciduous woodland, lodges and home farms. Farmhouses on the home- and other substantial-farms are generally in the Georgian tradition, stone-built and cement rendered with slate roofs, associated with which are ranges of stone-built outbuildings, sometimes arranged semi-formally around a yard, with large modern agricultural structures nearby. Smaller farmhouses are also mainly 19th century and within the Georgian tradition. There is a dispersal of 19th century and 20th century houses close to the shore of the waterway, but Milton and Carew are the only significant nucleations. Milton comprises stone-built vernacular houses, cottages, a public house and farm buildings, on the outskirts of which is a late 20th century housing estate. Carew is essentially a linear village with a terrace of 19th century houses, a 'Flemish' chimney – the remains of a sub-medieval house –, a 19th century chapel and 20th century houses. Carew bridge, and the French Mill (an imposing Georgian building, but described as a 'French Mill' in 1541) and its dam, an early medieval high cross, together with the castle and the village represent an important assemblage of structures within Carew. Carew Cheriton is a loose cluster of buildings, including the Fortified Rectory and an Old Mortuary Chapel, which is dominated by the St Mary's medieval church. The small church at Nash is also in this area, and a dovecote north of Monkton Priory. Agricultural land-use is improved pasture with a little arable. Fields are relatively large with boundary banks of earth topped with hedges. Hedges are generally well maintained, but some are overgrown and others support mature trees. These trees, together with woodland close to some of the large houses, in the parkland, on steep valley sides and along the banks of the waterway add to the estate character of the area. The main transport routes are narrow winding lanes, but both the A 477(T), to Pembroke Dock and the A 4075 cut across the area. There has been very little degradation of the historic landscape components where this area borders Pembroke and Pembroke Dock urban character areas. Archaeological sites are varied. The most numerous are World War 2 defensive structures – gun emplacements, searchlight batteries etc – followed by industrial sites, which are mostly quarries, and limekilns. Both coastal and inland kilns are present. Other sites include caves and find spots of prehistoric artefacts, bronze age standing stones and bronze age burnt mounds, a holy well site and several sites of mills.

Although well defined against the Milford Haven waterway, Carew Airfield and the two urban areas of Pembroke and Pembroke Dock, this historic landscape character area has poor definition to the south against an area that has yet to be characterised. Here there is a wide zone of change, rather than a hard-edged boundary.

Conservation priorities

Most of the historic landscape components of this area are in a good condition. The character of Milton has changed dramatically over the past 20 years with the construction of a housing estate on its. Considerate planning will be required if the character of the other settlements is to be retained. Carew Cheriton is a Conservation Area, and therefore development must comply with this status.

Sources: Austin 1992; Austin 1993; Carew Parish tithe map 1839; Charles 1992; Cosheston Parish tithe map 1841; Jones 1986; Ludlow 1998; Ludlow and Murphy 1995; Monkton Parish tithe map 1841; Murphy 1987; Nash Parish tithe map 1839; NLW MAP 7557 & 7529; Owen 1897; Owen 1918; PRO D/LLC/674; PRO D/BUSH/6/26 & 27; PRO D/ANGLE/115; PRO HDX/198/2; NLW 14229[6]; St Mary's Pembroke Parish tithe map 1841; St Michael's Pembroke Parish tithe map 1841; Walker 1950; Willis-Bund 1902

Carew Milton and Nash is a large agricultural historic landscape character area that contains several mansion houses set in parkland and gardens, many large farms and a scattering of smaller farms. Fields are large and are divided by hedges on banks. Woodland is a strong component of parts of the landscape.
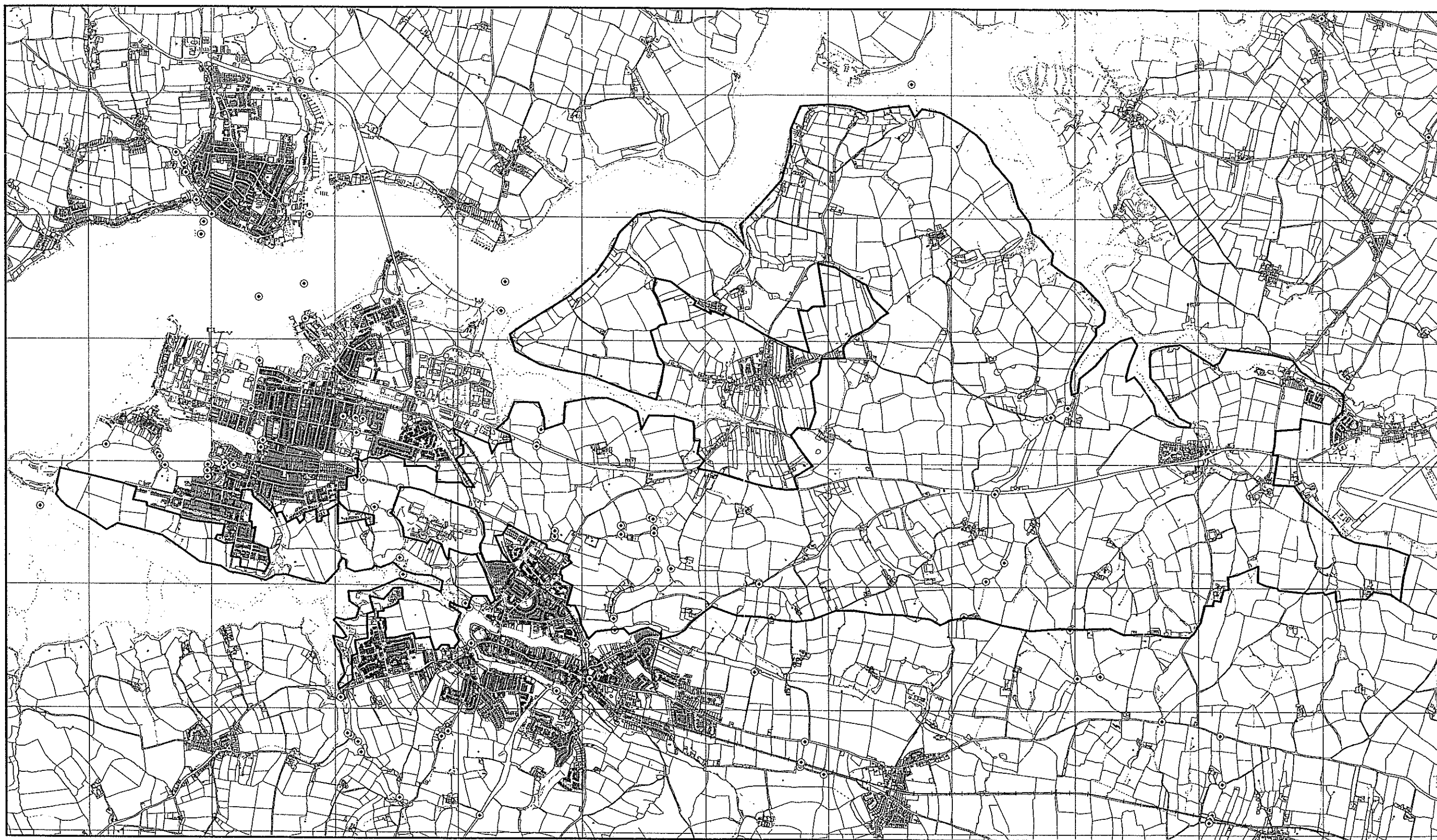
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 338

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
339 COSHESTON

GRID REFERENCE: SN 005037
AREA IN HECTARES: 166

Historic Background
This small character area, comprising the settlement and enclosed strip-field system of Cosheston, lies at the head of Cosheston Pill. It is within the parish, and medieval manor, of Cosheston. Cosheston manor, recorded in the 13th century, was a castle-guard fee of the Lordship of Pembroke, the ward-rent being assessed at 8s in 1307. It comprised 2 knight's fees, held by Walter Benegar and others, in 1247, and by the Wogans of Picton and Boulston in 1324. A 'tenement called the Hall of Cosheston' was acquired by the Rossant family in 1556 and was assessed for two hearths in 1670. The hall was not on the present Cosheston Hall, which was established in a neighbouring character area in the 19th century under the Allens of Cresselly. The enclosed strips of the former open field system associated with the medieval vill surround the settlement of Cosheston, which now stretches east of the parish church. When the tithe map for Cosheston parish was surveyed in 1841 all the main elements of the present historic landscape were in place. The village is shown as a linear nucleation surrounded by an extensive, enclosed strip field system. Over the past 160 years the strip fields outside this character area have been converted to large, regular fields. This process is still continuing.

Description and essential historic landscape components
This is a small historic landscape character area centred on the village of Cosheston, and situated on the upper reaches of Cosheston Pill on undulating land that varies in height from sea level to over 60m. The village consists of a clustering of dwellings spread along an east – west aligned street, rather that a tight nucleation. There is a mixture of house styles in the village. Older houses are 19th century, stone-built, generally quite small, of two storeys and in the Georgian vernacular tradition, but with a few larger examples in the polite Georgian style. Three of the houses are Grade II listed. Most are detached, but short terraces are also present. Individual late 20th century houses lie intermixed with the older dwellings. Small modern housing developments are located in, and on the fringes, of the village. The former agricultural function of the village has been substituted by a residential function. This is exemplified by 19th century stone built farm outbuildings that have been converted to dwellings. The Grade II listed medieval church of St Michael's (with a Grade II listed cross), the rectory and the school are situated at the western end of the village and probably indicate its historic core. A dense scatter of 20th century houses, with a few older but modernised dwellings lies to the south of the village on the opposite side of Cosheston Pill. A landscape of narrow strip fields surrounds the village. Hedges on banks are the main boundary type. In the southern section the hedges are very overgrown, but elsewhere they are well maintained. Most of the fields are under improved pasture. Archaeological sites are few and do not form an important component of the historic landscape.

The village of Cosheston and its enclosed strip field system provides a distinctive historic landscape character area, but one that has rather vague borders. Therefore, there is a zone of change between this area and its neighbours, rather than a hard-edged boundary.

Conservation priorities
If this area is to retain its present character then the surviving strip field system and associated hedges will have to be carefully managed. Some consideration will have to be given to how best to maintain the historic village morphology under continuing housing development.

Sources: Cosheston Parish tithe map 1841; Jones 1996; Ludlow 1998; Owen 1918; NLW MAP 7529; Walker 1950

Cosheston is a small historic landscape character area that is centred on the linear village of Cosheston. Most of the houses in the village date to the 19th century and 20th century. Narrow strip fields surround the village – the enclosed open fields of the community.
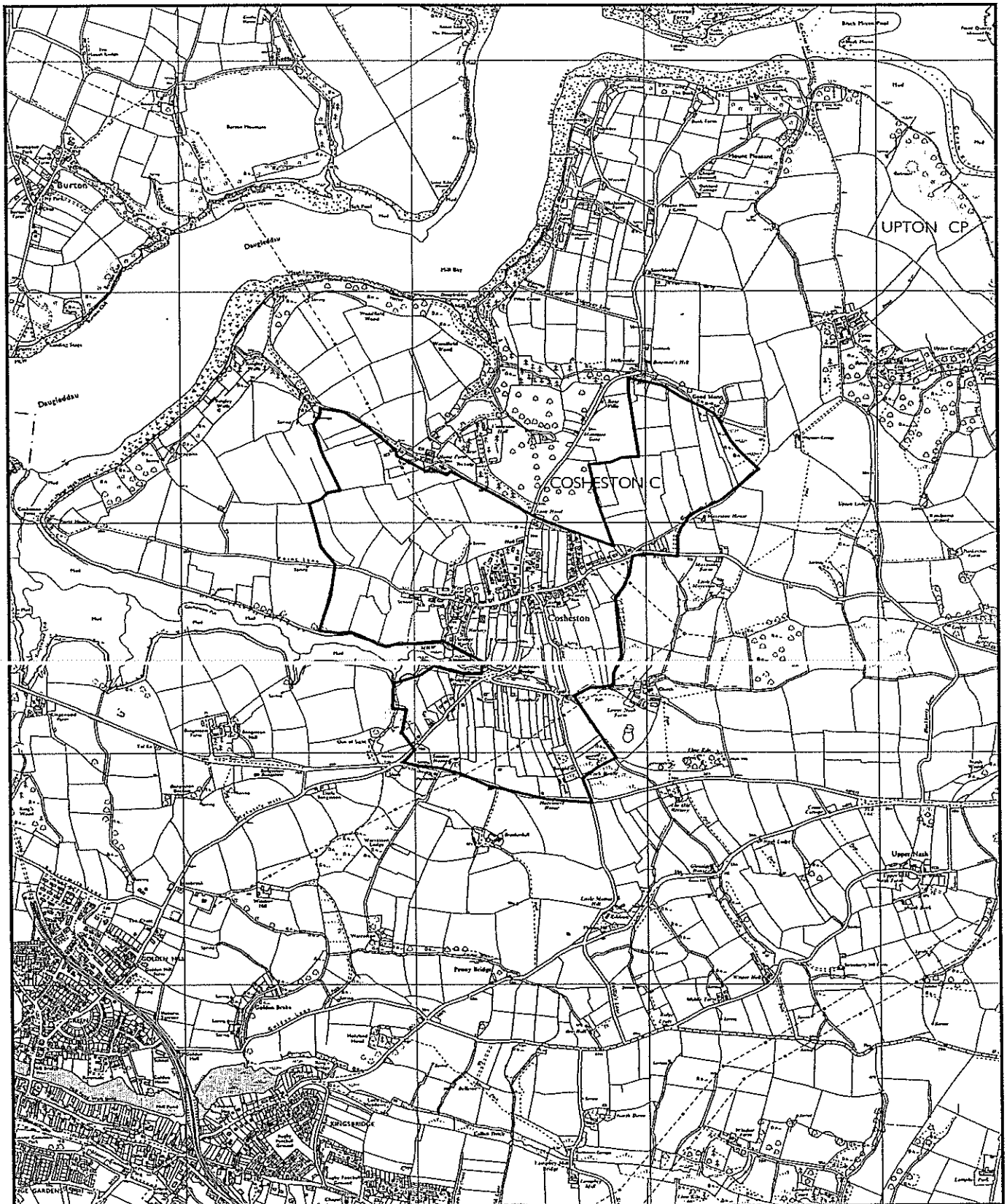
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 339

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
340 HUNDLETON AND MAIDEN WELLS

GRID REFERENCE: SM 960004
AREA IN HECTARES: 325

Historic Background

A character area on the south side of the Pembroke River. It lies within the parishes of Hundleton and Monkton. Hundleton parish was created in the 19th century, from part of the parish of Pembroke St Michael, and lies within the liberty of the medieval borough of Pembroke. The area comprised *demesne* associated with Pembroke Castle and manor, to which the vills of Maiden Wells, recorded in 1336, and Hundleton, recorded in 1475, were appurtenant. This part of the area became part of the Bush estate in the post-medieval period. Monkton parish represents the core ecclesiastical holding of the Benedictine priory of Monkton, Pembroke that was dissolved in 1535. The name 'Priory Moor' preserves the ownership and land-use elements of a block of land at the highest point in the area, north of which is Windmill Hill which may represent the site of one of the priory mills. The Devereux Earls of Essex acquired the Monkton estate later in the 16th century. It is clear from 18th century and early 19th century maps that the present day field system of small, regular fields has evolved, at least in part, from an open field system. A few enclosed strips were recorded close to Hundleton in 1737 and 1807 – the last remnants of the village's open fields. By the tithe survey of 1841 these no longer existed. Elsewhere the pattern of small fields was firmly established by the late 18th century. The area had been always primarily agricultural, but the Pembroke River shoreline has been used as an informal shipping place. During the 18th century it became an important landing place used for the export of limestone from quarries at West Grove. Bentlass was another early landing stage associated with the ferry crossing to Pennar.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This historic landscape character area lies on the southern bank of the Pembroke River on undulating land that rises steadily from the shore southwards to over 80m above sea level. It is essentially an agricultural area but includes the two villages of Hundleton and Maiden Wells. Fields are regular and small for southern Pembrokeshire, and are bounded by banks topped with hedges. Hedges vary in character, with some very overgrown and supporting small trees, whilst others are well maintained. Sunken lands flanked by high hedges are characteristic of the area. Overgrown hedges together with woodland on the steep valley sides of the upper Quoits Water Pill lend a wooded aspect to sections of the landscape. Agricultural land-use is almost entirely improved pasture with a little arable. The historic core of Hundleton village consists of a group of 19th century stone built, cement rendered, and slate-roofed two storey vernacular houses and single storey cottages. The parish church was established to serve this community in the 1840s. However, mid- and late-20th century housing development, a school and other buildings have considerably expanded the village, and it now has a much more linear quality stretching along the B 4320 and minor roads. Maiden Wells is a 19th century linear village. It contains both detached and terraced 19th century single storey cottages, interspersed with which is 20th century housing. The Grade II listed Gilead chapel was constructed in the 19th century to serve this community. The only other significant grouping of houses is at the old ferry point of Bentlass. Here there is a 19th century stone-built, Grade II listed warehouse and several 19th century and 20th century houses. Dispersed farms complete the settlement pattern. Farms are smaller than average for southern Pembrokeshire. Farmhouses are generally in the Georgian vernacular tradition, stone-built with slate roofs. Most farms have one or two ranges of 19th century outbuildings associated with them, plus collections of modern steel, concrete and asbestos agricultural structures. Archaeological sites are rich and varied and include a substantial dam and millpond, two iron age forts, prehistoric flintworking sites, the site of a holy well, a windmill site and two limekilns situated close to the foreshore.

This historic landscape area is not well defined where it borders neighbouring agricultural areas. Boundaries should be considered as zones of change rather than hard-edged.

Conservation priorities
Most of the historic landscape components of this area are in a good condition. However, continuing housing development has already changed the character of Hundleton. Careful consideration should be given to the management of future housing if the remainder of the area is not to lose its current character. The condition of hedges should be monitored to ensure no deterioration occurs.

Sources: Laws, 1909; Ludlow 1998; Monkton Parish tithe map 1841; Nash 1986; PRO D/BUSH/6/26, 30, 142 & 144; PRO HDX/198/2; Walker, 1989

Hundleton and Maiden Wells historic landscape character area includes the two said villages set in a landscape of dispersed farms and fairly small fields. In the villages, modern housing surrounds older buildings which are mostly 19th century in date.
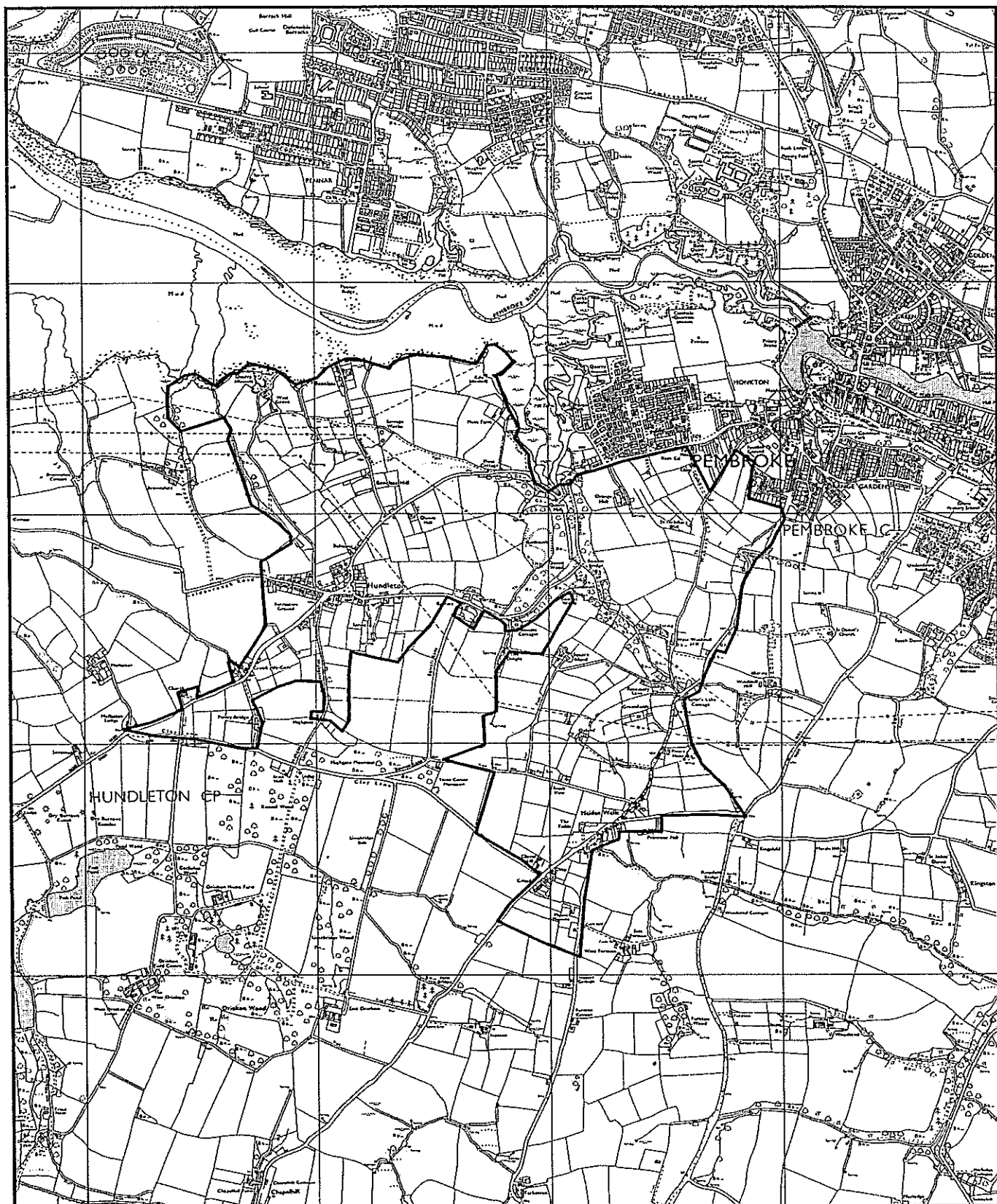
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 340

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
341 RHOSCROWTHER

GRID REFERENCE: SM 901014
AREA IN HECTARES: 2017

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 a 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 vills mentioned in accounts of the 13th century to the 15th century. Orielton and Kilpaison represented one knight's fee held of Pembroke by Richard Wyryot in 1353, Moreston represented ½ knights'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 Orielton, 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.

Definition of this area to the north where it borders the waterway or an oil refinery and power station is very good. To the east and west definition is less clear, and to the south where the character area has yet to be delineated boundary definition is poor, with no hard-edged border but rather a wide zone of change.

Conservation priorities
Most of the landscape components in this area are in a good condition. However, the large industrial complexes located to the north have an enormous visual effect on this area as well as a physical effect – new roads, demolition of houses etc. Careful consideration will have to be given to the management of these industrial complexes to minimise their future impact on the Rhoscrowther historic landscape character area. It may also be appropriate to record houses and other landscape elements close to industrial complexes if they are to be removed.

Sources: Angle parish tithe map 1842; Hundleton Parish tithe map 1841; Jones 1987; Kissock 1993; Lockley 1977; Ludlow 1993; Ludlow 1998; Nash 1986; NLW VOL. 1; NMR Cawdor Map Book, 1787; Owen 1918; PRO D/EE/7/338; PRO D/LLC/674; PRO D/ANGLE/5; PRO D/ANGLE/92; PRO HDX/198/2; PRO D/BUSH/6142 & 144; Pwllcrochan Parish tithe map 1840; Ramsey 1999; Rhoscrowther Parish tithe map; Walker 1950

Rhoscrowther is a large agricultural historic landscape character area typified by large dispersed farms with regularly shaped fields. Hedges on banks are the most common boundary type, but towards the windswept western part of the area mortared stonewalls are present. There is a great variety in domestic building type, ranging in date from the medieval to the 20th century.
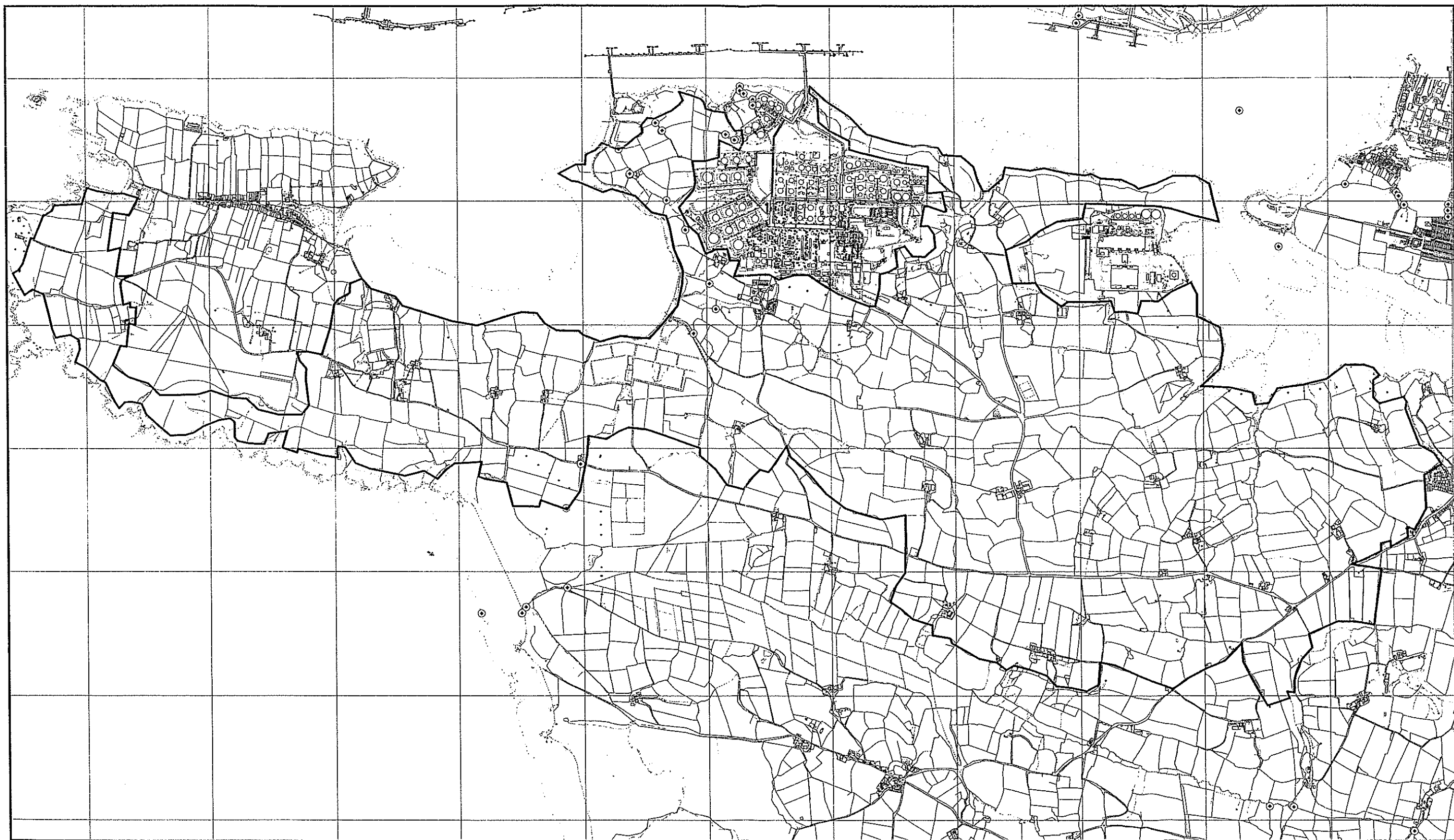
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 341

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
342 ANGLE

GRID REFERENCE: SM 862027
AREA IN HECTARES: 290

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.

Angle is a distinct historic landscape character area and is clearly defined on three sides by the sea. On the other side boundary definition is obviously less good, but nevertheless is reasonably clear although not hard-edged.

Conservation priorities
Historic landscape components are in a good condition and should be maintained. Angle is a proposed conservation area and therefore any new development should comply with this status.

Sources: Angle parish tithe map 1842; Charles 1992; Howells 1993; James 2000; Kissock 1993; Kissock 1995; Ludlow 1997a: Ludlow 1997b; Owen 1918; Page and Scott 1998; PRO D/EE/7/338

Angle is a distinctive and complex historic landscape character area. It is centred on the linear village of Angle, which includes medieval, 19th century and 20th century examples of domestic architecture. Also included is a harbour area, strip fields – the enclosed medieval open fields of the community – a 19th century fort and steep, wooded coastal slopes.
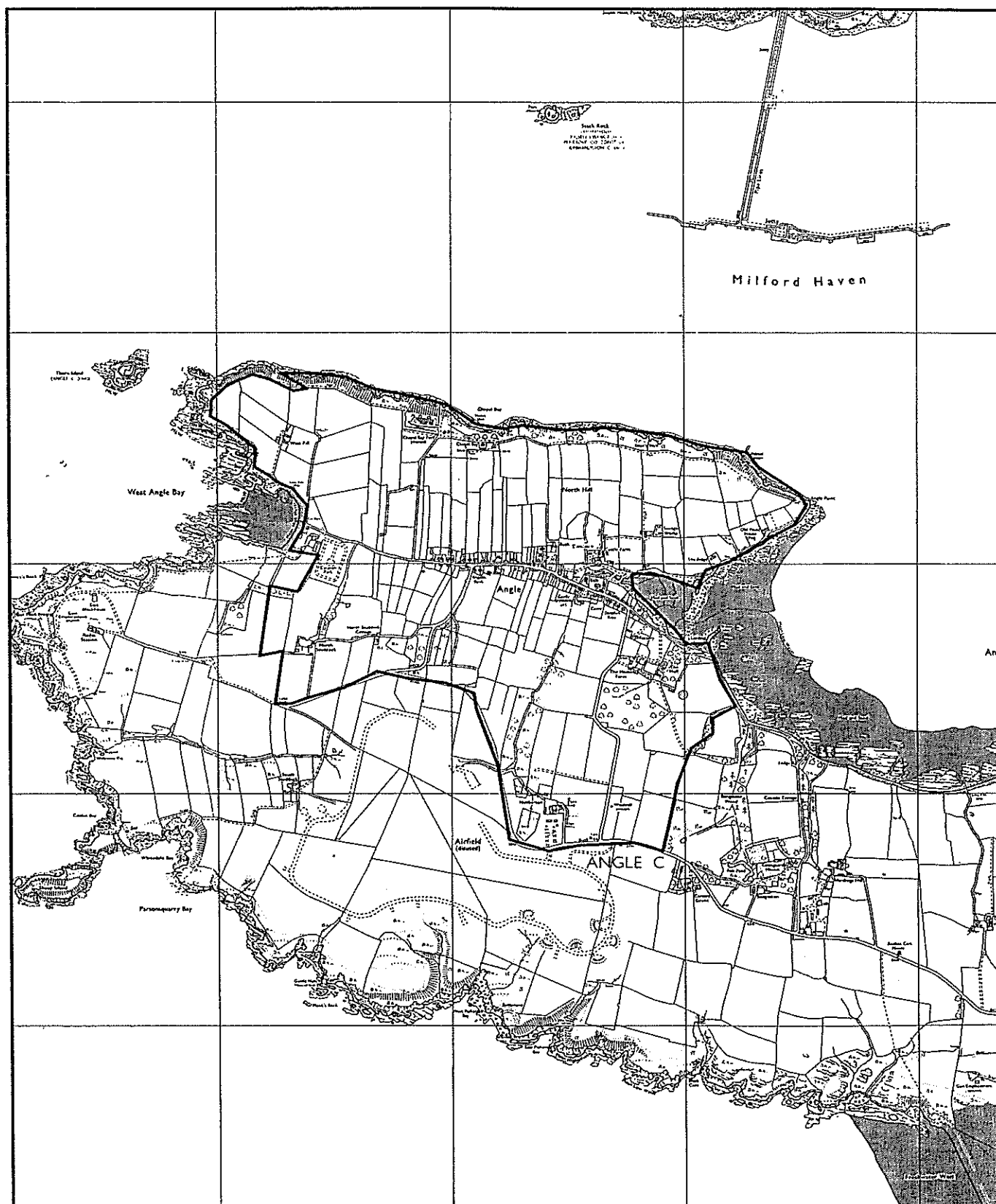
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 342

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
343 ANGLE AIRFIELD

GRID REFERENCE: SM 860018
AREA IN HECTARES: 112

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 conveys 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.

Restoration of the land has blurred the boundary between the airfield and the surrounding farmland, although the nature of the restoration enables the position of the former airfield to be located.
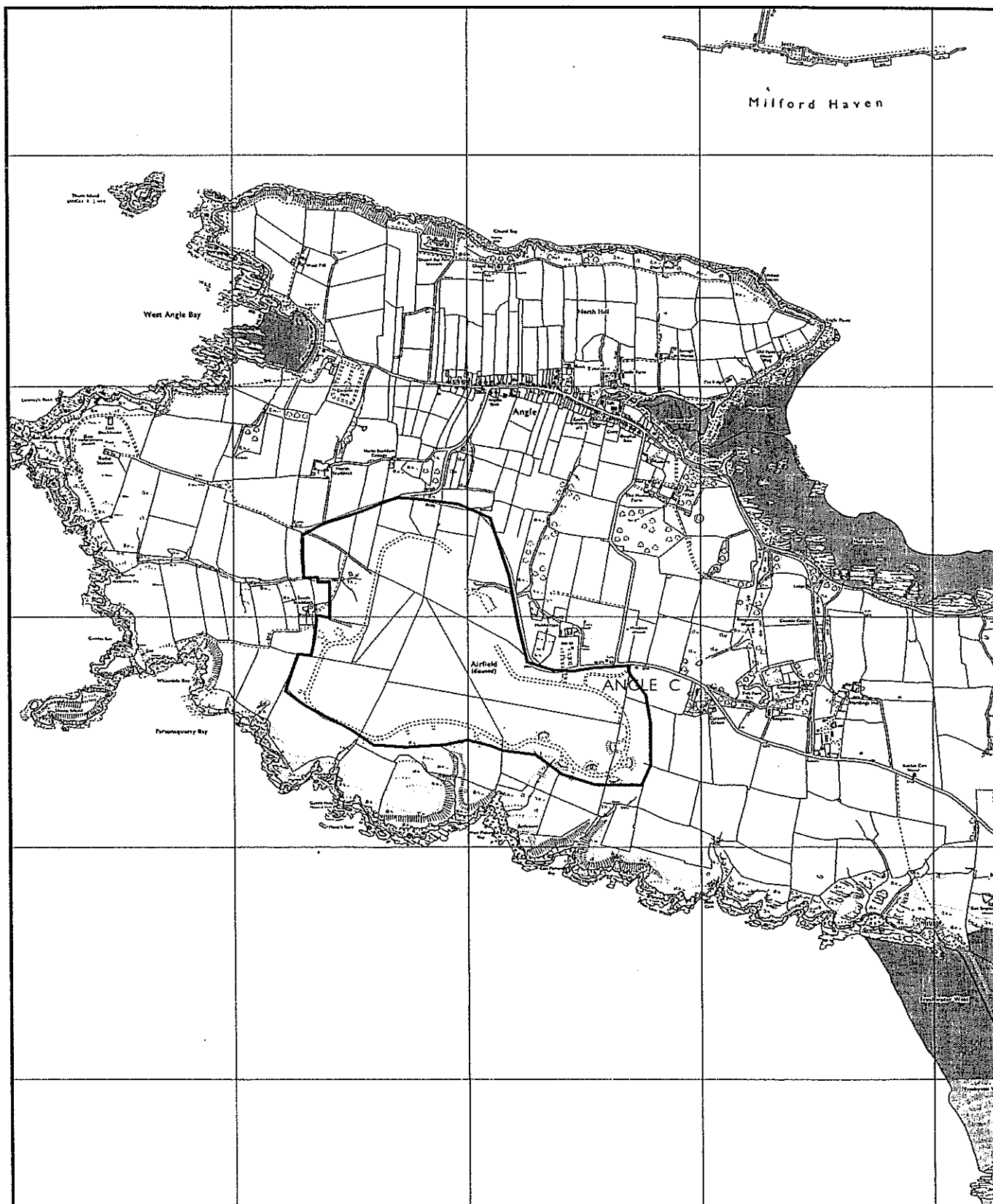
Conservation priorities

There are no conservation priorities for this area.

Sources: Angle parish tithe map 1842; Charles 1992; Ludlow 1997a; MOD Plan AE 492

Angle Airfield historic landscape character area consists of the site of a World War 2 military airfield which has been restored to farmland.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 343

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
344 LIDDESTON

GRID REFERENCE: SM 885063
AREA IN HECTARES: 208

Historic Background

A character area situated on the north shore of the Milford Haven waterway lies almost entirely within the old ecclesiastical parish of Hubberston, but now partly within Milford Haven parish. It occupies the medieval Manor of Pill, part of the larger Manor of Pill and Roch that was created between 1100 and 1130, whose relationship with the Lordship of Haverford, within which it lay, was always a matter of dispute. Pill was a large and important manor, encompassing the modern town of Milford Haven. Successive Lords of the Manor granted much of the land within this area to the late 12th century Tironian Pill Priory, and the priory fish- or mill-pond lies here. Settlement in this area comprises two large farms or hamlets. The first, Liddeston, was a medieval vill that was granted to Pill Priory, as 'Lidden's township', in the mid 13th century. The Barlows of Slebech in the 16th century acquired it, with the priory. The second, Gelliswick, and its former rabbit warren, have long been thought to be associated with the priory. However, the place-name is not recorded until 1539 and appears to derive from the Gely family, who provided rectors of Hubberston in the 15th century. There is no evidence that its former windmill was associated with Pill Priory. The Barretts, the major landowners in the area, held it in the 16th century, and later the Philipps of Picton Castle. Two distinct landscapes are depicted on mid 18th century estate maps. These maps show the hamlet at Liddeston surrounded by enclosed strip fields, which had clearly evolved from an open field system. The date of enclosure is unknown, but is likely to have been in the 17th century and 18th century. In contrast maps show an estate landscape of large fields centred on the post-medieval mansion of Gelliswick with its gardens and orchards. Apart from the degradation of individual historic landscape components the overall landscape around Liddeston has not dramatically altered. Gelliswick has, however, undergone vast changes. An oil refinery was built across much of its former land in the late 1950s, the mansion and associated buildings were demolished in 1981, and land not taken by the refinery is now a golf course.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a relatively small historic landscape character area lying to the west and north of the town of Milford Haven and to the east of a dismantled oil refinery. Its southern part runs down to the sea at Gelliswick Bay. To the north it comprises undulating farmland between 30m and 60m above sea level. Essentially it is a mixed area of agricultural land and urban fringe. Agricultural land is best preserved to the north of the town. Here the farms of Liddeston and Golden Grove sit within small regular fields. Land-use is mostly improved pasture. Boundaries consist of earth banks topped with hedges. Many of the hedges are becoming overgrown and several are derelict. Immediately north and northeast of the town fields are no longer used for agricultural purposes. A row of 19th and 20th century dwellings, a caravan park and an access road down to an oil refinery jetty are situated at Gelliswick Bay. Much of the remainder of the area is occupied by a golf course. Reservoirs, a garden nursery and communications masts are all located in this area. The mansion and associated buildings of Gelliswick were demolished in 1981. To the east this area includes the wooded slopes along the east bank of Hubberston Pill. Archaeological sites do not strongly characterise the area, but include limekilns at Gelliswick and on Hubberston Pill, the remains of a windmill, a rabbit warren and prehistoric find spots. There are no listed buildings.

To the west this area is defined by a now dismantled oil refinery, to the south by the town of Milford Haven and to the east by Hubberston Pill. It is therefore only to the north and northwest that there is no hard-edged boundary, although even here there is a reasonably clear distinction between this area and fields to the north and northwest.

Conservation priorities
This is an urban fringe area, parts of which are under transformation from an agricultural landscape
to that of the leisure industry, service industry and light industry. Careful management of all the
existing historic landscape components will be required if this area is not to lose its current, though
deteriorating, character.

Sources: Jones 1996; Hubberston Parish tithe map 1840; Ludlow 2002; NLW PICTON CASTLE
VOL. 1; Owen 1897; Pritchard 1907; Roberts 1917

Liddeston is a small historic landscape character area situated on the fringes of Milford Haven town and consisting of dispersed farms and fields, a golf course and industrial installations. Although it is predominantly agricultural, many of the historic landscape components are degraded owing to the proximity of the town.
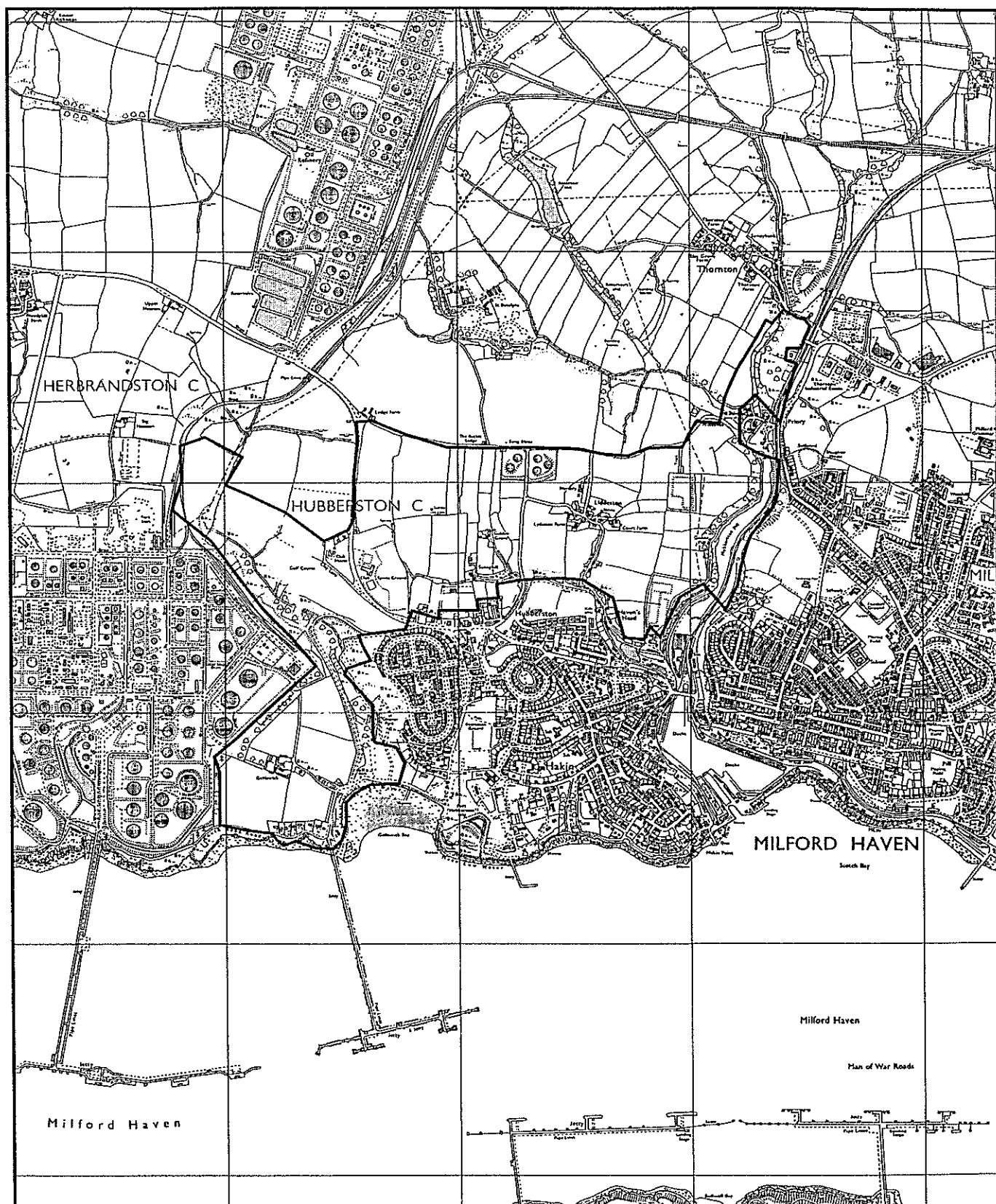
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 344

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
345 HERBRANDSTON

GRID REFERENCE: SM 866088
AREA IN HECTARES: 782

Historic Background

This character area is situated on the north shore of the Milford Haven waterway, within the parishes of Herbrandston and Robeston West. Most of the present farms and landholdings can be identified with medieval manors, which were subject to a complex process of division and sub-infeudation following the break-up of the Earldom of Pembroke in 1247. Most of Herbrandston parish was a member of the medieval Barony of Walwyn's Castle, which comprised 2 ¾ *carucates* held of the barony 'by homage'. The settlement, the medieval 'Villa Herberandi', surrounds the parish church that belonged to the Augustinian Haverfordwest Priory. Robeston West is largely coterminous with the medieval Manor of Robeston, a member of the Lordship of Haverford that was probably not established until the 14th century; during the 16th century, it was held by the influential Perrotts of Haroldston. The parish church is associated with the site of the shrunken vill of Robeston. Rickeston comprised ¼ of a knight's fee, held directly of the Earls of Pembroke as their share of the lordship. St Botolph's lay within the Manor of Pill, whose lord granted it, along with a tenement in Robeston, to the Tironian Pill Priory in the mid 13th century. The chapel at St Botolph's (St Budoc's) was a possession of the priory and appears to have had burial rights; it may therefore be a pre-Angle-Norman Conquest foundation. These various ownerships are not reflected in any differing tenurial arrangements, and a homogenous pattern of enclosure existed. From the 18th century, when the first large-scale maps were surveyed, the landscape history of this area is similar to that of Hoaten – Hasguard to the west. These maps show an agricultural landscape virtually identical to that of today. Large farms often with gardens, orchards and parks had been established and large regularly shaped fields laid out. The origin of this landscape is uncertain, but many of the larger farms have medieval origins, possibly as agricultural hamlets with open field systems. These open fields may have been enclosed in the late medieval period or early modern period and the hamlets transformed into large, single farms.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This historic landscape character area lies to the east of Sandy Haven on a plateau, lying between 30m and 60m, which is dissected by several small valleys. Apart from small stands of woodland in some of these valleys and shelterbelts, and other planting close to houses it is a treeless landscape. Land-use is a mixture of arable and improved pasture. There is very little rough grazing or neglected land. The field pattern is one of large enclosures. Earth banks topped by hedges bound these. Hedges are generally well maintained, although a few examples are becoming overgrown and gaps are appearing in others. Apart from the village of Herbrandston, the settlement pattern is of dispersed farms. Farms are large, and indeed the houses of several of them are, or were, mansions – Roberston Hall, Rickerston Hall, St Botolphs and Herbrandston Hall - although smaller dwellings are also present. Smaller farmhouses are generally late 18th century or 19th century and stone-built, slate roofed, two storey, with most examples in the Georgian tradition. A few dispersed 19th century and 20th century dwellings are present. Substantial ranges of stone-built outbuildings usually accompany the larger farms, often set around a courtyard. Herbrandston Hall and St Botolophs have good examples of high quality farm buildings, the latter including three grade II listed buildings. Most farms also have collections of late 20th century outbuildings. In general the smaller farms have less substantial old and modern outbuildings. Herbrandston is a compact village. Its centre, focused on the medieval church of St Mary, still retains something of its agricultural ancestry, with 19th century two-story cement rendered houses and single storey cottages – both in the vernacular tradition – set around a small green. Twentieth century housing is also present here, with more substantial development on the fringes of the village. A pub and school are also located in the village. Other buildings in the area include the medieval church of St James at Robeston West. Individual archaeological sites are not a

large component of the historic landscape. Nevertheless iron age hillforts, a neolithic chambered tomb, bronze age burnt mounds and several find spots of prehistoric artefacts lie in the area.

This area's boundaries to the west against the tidal inlet of Sandy Haven and to the south against sea cliffs and an oil refinery are well defined. Part of the area's eastern boundary where it runs alongside an oil refinery is also very well defined. However, to the north and the east definition is less good; here there is a zone of change, rather than a hard-edged boundary.

Conservation priorities
This historic landscape character area is under considerable stress. Large portions of this area have been swallowed up by oil refineries and forever changed. The village of Herbrandston is changing in character with modern housing expanding over surrounding fields. These changes to the landscape will require careful management if the character of this area is not to be altered. However, many of the individual components of the historic landscape are in a good condition. These should be monitored to ensure they are maintained. Some consideration should be given to the possible reuse of those historic farm buildings coming to the end of their agricultural life. Consideration should be given to the designation of Herbrandston village as a conservation area.

Sources: Herbrandston Parish tithe map 1839; Jones 1996; Ludlow 1998; Ludlow 2002; NLW R K LUCAS COLL NO. 16; Owen 1918; PRO D/RKL/1194/1, 2, 6, 11, 12, 15, 16 & 18; PRO HPR//21/3; PRO D/RKL/932; Robeston West Parish tithe map 1843

Herbrandston is an agricultural historic landscape character area composed of dispersed farms and large regular fields. Farms and farmhouses are generally large, although smaller examples are also present. The only nucleated settlement is Herbrandston village, which has a core of 19th century houses surrounded by modern development.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 345

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
346 BENTON

GRID REFERENCE: SN 001071
AREA IN HECTARES: 155

Historic Background

This is a small wooded area on the eastern bank of the Milford Haven waterway. It lies within the parish of Burton, which represented a detached portion of the medieval Lordship of Pembroke. However, this character area, which comprises the small medieval castle of Benton and its surrounds, represented the knight's fee within the lordship that belonged to the Barony of Walwyn's Castle. By 1307, it was held of the barony by Thomas de Roche, Lord of Llangwm. It comprised 10 *carucates* of land, held by homage and knight-service, and one curtilage – ie. Benton Castle – valued at 2s yearly. Benton appears not to have been manorial and may never have supported a vill, and the area was probably always wooded. In *c.*1600 Benton was one of George Owen's 'woods of divers gentlemen sufficient to serve their houses of fuel and some for buildings'. Otherwise, the history of the holding is obscure. The castle, which forms a prominent feature of the landscape, high above the waterway, is said to have been held and damaged during the Civil War. It remained uninhabited until 1930 when it was renovated for private use, and it is inhabited today. The waterway is also important in defining the character of this area. Its creeks and pills have been used as informal shipping places throughout all periods. During the 18th century and 19th century Port Lion was a landing stage for the ferry to Coedcanlas and its limestone quarries, while the ferry from Roose served Lawrenny Quay and Cosheston. The tithe map of 1840 and the Ordnance Survey 6" 1st Edition of 1869 show a situation similar to today with nerly continuous woodland spread across the area.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This area consists almost entirely of woodland on the eastern bank of the Milford Haven waterway. The western bank of the waterway rises steeply here to almost 100m, firstly as low rocky cliffs and then as steep slopes. Deciduous woodland cloaks the lower slopes and the sides of tributary valleys, but less steep slopes and higher ground are planted with coniferous plantations. Included in the area are several small fields. Apart from the whitewashed, Grade II* listed Benton Castle, a small 13th century masonry castle perched high up in the woodland, settlement is confined to two former ferry points/shipping places, Port Lion and Roose Ferry. These do not now have a commercial function, and there are very few remains to indicate their former importance. They now serve as access points on the foreshore for the launching of small, mostly pleasure, craft. The foreshore comprises a narrow strip of rock, boulders and mud. As well as Benton Castle, buildings include a 19th century 'pattern book' cottage at Roose Ferry. Archaeological sites are not a major component of this area. However, there are several bronze age burnt mounds – possible settlement sites – within the woodland, as well as the site of a 19th century cottage.

Conservation priorities

Conservation of the woodland is the main priority of this area.

Sources: Burton Parish tithe map 1840; King 1988; Leach 1937; Ordnance Survey 6" First Ed XXXIV 1869; Owen 1897; Owen 1918; Rees 1975

Benton historic landscape character area is situated on the bank of the Milford Haven waterway. It mostly comprises deciduous woodland, but includes the rocky and muddy foreshore, small former shipping/ferry points and a handful of 19th century dwellings.
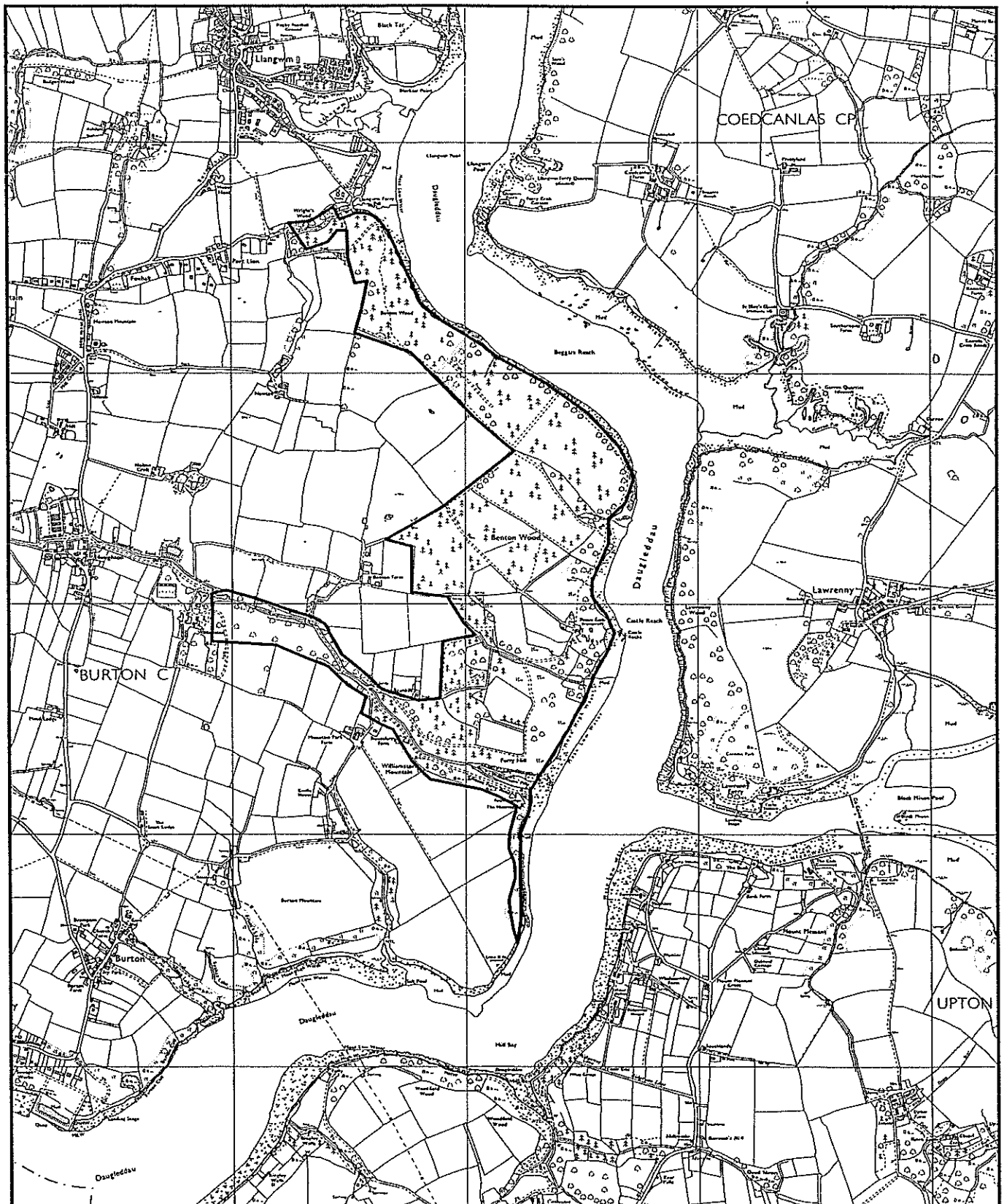
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 346

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
347 LLANGWM

GRID REFERENCE: SM 991093
AREA IN HECTARES: 62

Historic Background

A small character area occupying the upper reaches of the Milford Haven waterway, comprising the settlement of Llangwm. It lies within the parish of Llangwm that is probably coterminous with the medieval *mesne* lordship of Llangwm. This was a holding of the de Vales until a Roche kinsman, Gilbert de la Roche, acquired it in the late 13th century. Its relationship with the Lordship of Haverford, within which it lay, was always a matter of dispute. The manor later descended, through inheritance, to the Longuevilles, the Ferrers and the 16th century Earl of Essex. There is no evidence for the location of the manorial centre, but in *c.*1600 Llangwm was one of George Owen's 'woods of divers gentlemen sufficient to serve their houses of fuel and some for buildings', most of which probably lay outside this area. The medieval vill appears, like the present settlement, to have clustered around the parish church, which was not listed in 1291 and may have been a new foundation of the early 14th century. By the mid 19th century, on the tithe map, Llangwm village consisted of a small nucleation centred on the parish church. Long narrow fields, an enclosed former open field system, surrounded the village. A secondary, small cluster of dwellings lay at Black Tar. During the second half of the 19th century and the early 20th century the village expanded considerably, particular around Llangwm Pill, in order to serve the growing coal mining industry of the area. Later 20th century and 21st century housing development has led to further expansion of the village.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Llangwm historic landscape character area essentially comprises the village of Llangwm and Black Tar, the foreshore and those neighbouring fields that retain strip field characteristics – the remains of Llangwm's former open fields. The historic core of the village is centred on the Grade B listed medieval parish church of St Jerome and the village green or square. Clustered around the green are 19th century cottages and houses, with most examples in the vernacular tradition of the area – stone built and cement rendered, slate roofed and mainly of three bays. A 19th century chapel stands on one side of the green, and stone-built farm buildings both here and elsewhere lend an agricultural aspect to the settlement. Houses fronting streets on the approaches to the green and close to Llangwm Pill are in a variety of styles, including terraces of late 19th century stone-built houses and small, detached 19th century and early 20th century houses. A second chapel is situated away from the historic core of the village. Modern housing, including small housing estates, lies on the fringes of the village to the north, south and east. The use of brick in a small terrace of late 19th century houses at Edward's Pill is unusual for this part of Pembrokeshire. There are several landing places and access points onto the muddy and rocky foreshore, but little in the way of formal quays or jetties. There is virtually nothing on the foreshore that indicates Llangwm was an important port for the export of coal. Facilities for tourism and leisure activities, particularly water-sports, are a component of the area, with a caravan park, car parks and public toilets available. Banks topped with hedges surround several small fields close to the village within this area. Hedges are generally in good condition, although some are becoming overgrown. Land-use is mostly improved pasture. Archaeology is not a strong component of the historic landscape, but includes the site of a mill and the site of a medieval settlement.

Llangwm is a fairly well defined historic landscape character area. Its developed nature is in contrast to the neighbouring farms and fields. However, the exact boundary between the fields of this area and those of its neighbours is not easy to define. Here there is a zone of change rather than a hard-edged border.

Conservation priorities
Llangwm has been proposed for Conservation Area status. Development within the settlement should
be in agreement with this status. On the outskirts of the village modern development is spreading
across the former open fields. This development will have to be carefully managed if the character of
the historic landscape is to be maintained.

Sources: Llangwm Parish tithe map 1841; Ludlow 1998; Owen 1897; Rees 1975

Llangwm is a village that has developed around the head of a branch of the Milford Haven waterway. Although medieval in origin, the settlement expanded in the 19th century as a coal-mining centre and coal port, but little now survives to indicate this former function. Late 20th century housing surrounds the historic village core.
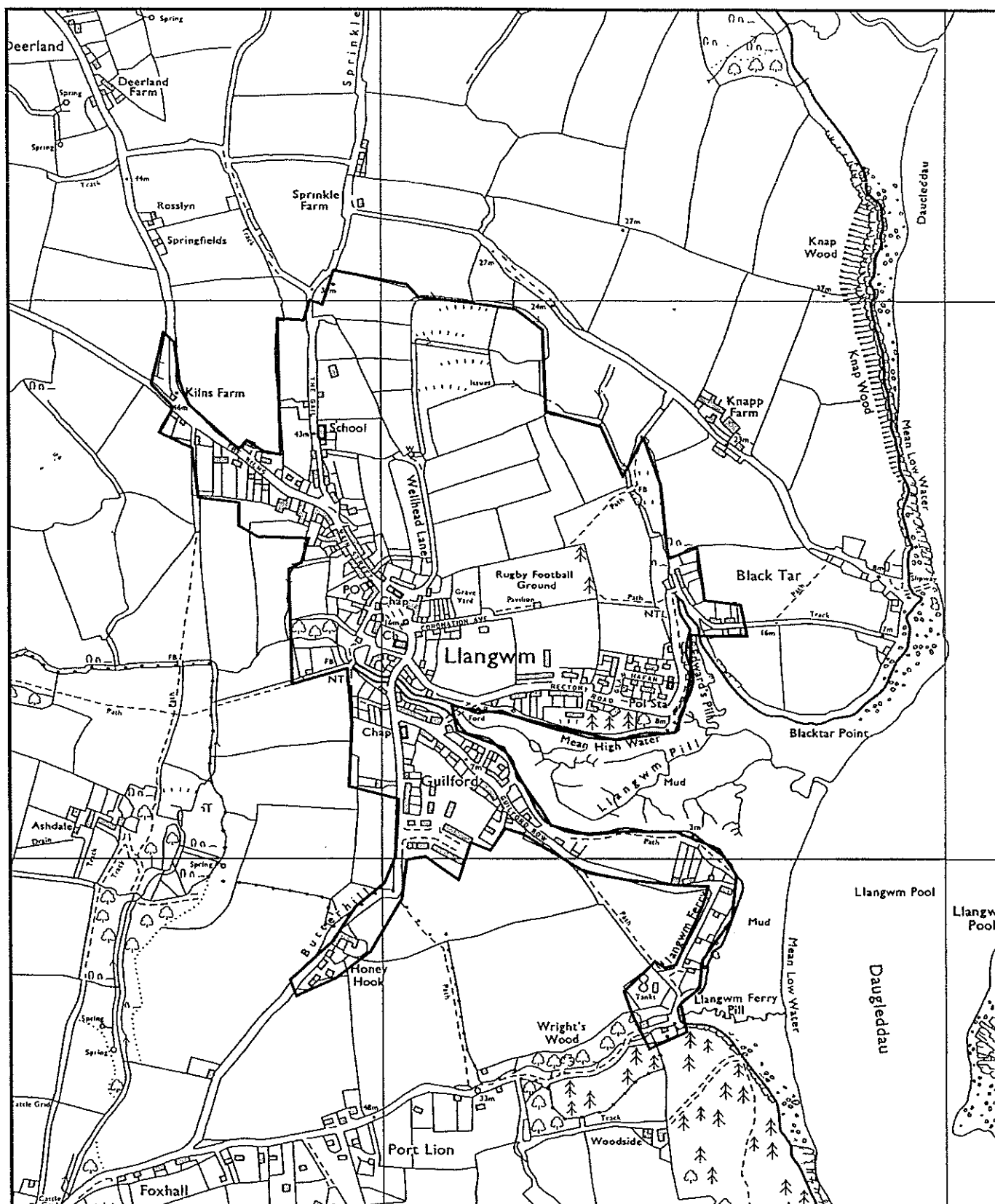
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 347

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
348 WATERSTON - HONEYBOROUGH

GRID REFERENCE: SM 950057
AREA IN HECTARES: 377

Historic Background
This area lies on the north side of the Milford Haven waterway, within Llanstadwell parish. It comprises two main land-holdings: Waterston and Honeyborough. The medieval manor of Waterston was a *mesne* lordship of the Lordship of Haverford, now represented by the village of Waterston. The Manor of Honeyborough comprised one knight's fee directly held of the Earls of Pembroke as their share of the Lordship of Haverford, and 2½ *carucates* held of the Barony of Walwyn's Castle 'by homage'. Its manorial centre was at Great Honeyborough farm, located in a neighbouring landscape character area. In *c.*1600 this manor was shared between the Perrot, Bowen and Scourfield families, and then by the Batemans and the Taskers. After 1810, farming tenants held it. Part of this area includes the former open fields of Great Honeyborough which are shown in operation on late 18th century estate maps. Enclosed strip fields, evidence of a former open field system, are also shown on tithe maps at Little Honeyborough and at Waterston. It is likely, that as at Great Honeyborough, open fields were in use at these locations up to the 18th century. On the tithe maps, Little Honeyborough is shown as a hamlet and Waterston as a small nucleated village. Since the tithe survey Neyland has expanded across the former open fields of Great Honeyborough incorporating the village into the town. A narrow band of fields to the north of the town is all that is left. In the 20th century the construction of an oil refinery removed all the fields to the south of Waterston village.

Description and essential historic landscape components
This small historic landscape character area consists of the remains of enclosed strip fields that survive to the north of Neyland and to the north of a large oil refinery, together with the village of Waterston and the hamlet of Little Honeyborough. Enclosed strip fields (former open fields) characterise the agricultural landscape of this area. These are best preserved to the north and east of Neyland and to the north of Waterston. Boundaries are earth banks topped with hedges. Hedges are generally in a good condition, but a few are derelict and some are becoming overgrown. There are a few trees, but apart from on steeper slopes woodland is not a strong characteristic of this area. Land-use is mainly improved pasture with a little arable. Wasterston is a nucleated village with mainly 19th century, two storey, stone built houses and terraces in the vernacular tradition. Modern dwellings are also present. An oil refinery lies immediately against the southern edge of the village, and an industrial estate lies to the west. Little Honeyborough is a very small settlement comprising 19th century two storey houses in the vernacular tradition, single storey 19th century cottages and a chapel. The few farms dispersed across the area and within the village and hamlet are relatively small, with 19th century houses, one or two ranges of 19th century stone-built outbuildings and a collection of modern outbuildings. Archaeological sites are limited and consist of a bronze age standing stone, a bronze age burnt mound and some small post-medieval quarries. There are no listed buildings.

To the west, east and south against an oil refinery and the town of Neyland this area has very well defined boundaries. To the north boundary definition is not clear, and there is a gradual merging of this area with it neighbour.

Conservation priorities
The individual components of this historic landscape area are generally in a good condition. However, the expansion of Neyland has already destroyed most of Great Honeyborough's former field system, and the construction of an oil refinery has erased a large portion of the strip fields to the south of Waterston. Clearly this area is under stress. Its character will change dramatically if this industrial and housing development continues.

Sources: Jones 1996; Llanstadwell Parish tithe map 1849; Llanstadwell Third Part tithe map 1830; NLW PICTON CASTLE VOL 1; NLW MORGAN-RICHARDSON DEPOSIT NO 1; Owen 1911; Owen 1918

Waterston – Honeyborough is predominantly an agricultural historic landscape character area of dispersed farms and strip fields, but includes the village of Waterston and the hamlet of Honeyborough. The strip fields – enclosed open fields of the communities – were formerly more extensive but have been encroached upon by industry and housing.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 348

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
349 ROSEMARKET

GRID REFERENCE: SM 948083
AREA IN HECTARES: 117

Historic Background

This is a small character area comprising the village and fields of Rosemarket. The medieval Manor of Rosemarket, coterminous with the parish, was initially a member of the Lordship of Haverford. It was clearly under joint tenure when in c.1145 it was granted, along with the parish church, to the Knights Hospitaller of Slebech by the knights William FitzHait, Robert FitzGodebert and Richard FitzTancard. Jurisdiction continued to be subordinate to the Lordship of Haverford. Slebech received £24 annually from the manor in 1338. A large earthwork enclosure at the southern end of the village is not fully understood. It may represent an iron age hillfort, but the village morphology suggests that it was reused as a castle during the medieval period. It adjoins the parish church, and a planned arrangement of three parallel streets leads northwards from it. It appears never to have been fortified in stone and, by the 17th century at least, had been superseded by a mansion. This lay opposite the church where the present Cross Farm is located. At the dissolution, the manor fell to the crown but towards the end of the 16th century one Morys Walter gained control of many of the tenements and much land and eventually acquired the manor. The manor remained in the hands of the Walter family until the early 18th century. It appears to have been subdivided before 1735 when the Walters leased 'the capital messuages called Walter's Hall and the Hall of Rosemarket' to William Owen of Landshipping. As noted above, Walter's hall lies beneath the present Cross Farm. A dovecote, probably early 17th century, stands in the adjoining field. From documentary sources it would seem that by the end of the medieval period Rosemarket was a small agricultural community centred on the village and surrounded by open field systems with common land towards the boundaries of the parish. Howells describes the means by which Morys Walter gained control of many of the tenements. He enclosed the common fields and turned arable land to pasture, encroached and enclosed Her Majesty's commons and put to ruin houses. By the tithe survey of 1843 the village appears to be in a thriving condition. The system of small, fairly regular fields close to the village may well be a result of Walter's enclosure. However, enclosed strip fields shown on the tithe map indicate more piecemeal enclosure of the open fields, perhaps as late as the 18th century. These strip fields have now been largely amalgamated into rectangular enclosures, and the only real clue to the former open fields resides in place-names such as the farm called Westfield. Nineteenth century maps show that settlement within the village was very sparse indeed. Dwellings were spaced far apart along the three streets. Much of this space has been infilled during the 20th century. A small area of relict common lay immediately north of the village. The GWR Haverfordwest-Neyland railway line that opened in 1856 and closed in the 1960s crosses the area, but a station did not serve the village.

Description and essential historic landscape components

Rosemarket historic landscape character area essentially consists of a small village together with its neighbouring fields, and deciduous woodland on steep valley sides. It lies across and to the north of a steep sided valley. Land above the valley is undulating, but with a south-facing aspect, and lies between 40m and 60m above sea level. The village has a planned morphology, with a main north-south aligned street flanked by two parallel streets, one to the west and one to the east. The medieval church of St Ishmael, and the possible castle, lie in an axial position at the southern end of the main street. This street is flanked by the other two streets that form 'back lanes', though possibly not in the formal sense. Nevertheless, it is possible that crofts and tofts were laid out between the streets in a system approaching that of urban burgage plots. Houses which front onto the streets are mostly detached and vary in character and date, with 19th century one- and two-storey, stone-built, slate-roofed dwellings broadly in the vernacular style, interspersed with mid to late 20th century houses and bungalows. Small-scale 20th century housing developments are also present. Several stone-built farm buildings in the village lend an agricultural aspect to parts of the settlement. There is a public house and a chapel here. Farms included in this area are generally small. The grade II* listed masonry

dovecote on the outskirts of the village, close to the former mansion house, is the only listed building. The village ends abruptly on the south side against a steep sided valley heavily cloaked in deciduous woodland. A disused railway line that runs down the valley has recently been converted to a cycle-way. Small fields of improved pasture lie to the west, north and east of the village. Many of the hedges that surround the fields are overgrown, and this together with woodland provides a wooded aspect to the area. Archaeological sites include an iron age hillfort/castle site, at the southern end of the village, the sites of several mills, including a fulling mill, a holy well and the dismantled railway.

The boundaries of Rosemarket historic landscape character area are not easy to define. In essence, this area forms a buffer zone between large farms with large regular fields to the south and a more broken landscape of smaller farms, smaller fields and small stands of woodland to the north.

Conservation priorities
Rosemarket retains its agricultural village aspect, although much of its agricultural function has been eroded. Modern development will require careful management if this characteristic is not to be lost. Other components of the landscape are in a fair condition, although some consideration to woodland management may be required in the medium- to long-term.

Sources: Howells 1955-56; Jones 1996; King 1988; Ludlow 1998; PRO D/LLW/30956; Rees 1897; Rosemarket Parish tithe map 1843; Ordnance Survey 6" First Ed. Sheet XXXSE, 1869

Rosemarket historic landscape character area is centred on the village of Rosemarket, but includes a small area of surrounding fields and steep, wooded valley sides. The village retains its morphology from an earlier period, but apart from the medieval parish church, most of the buildings date to the 19th century and 20th century.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 349

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
350 DALE TO ST BRIDES COASTAL STRIP

GRID REFERENCE: SM 789069
AREA IN HECTARES: 207

Historic Background
A character area comprising a narrow coastal strip, lying within the parishes of Dale, Marloes and St Bride's. 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, but now its main function is as a corridor for the Pembrokeshire Coast Path set between farmland and the edges of the sea cliffs. However, this area includes many former occupation sites. These include Gateholm Island which has a long history of occupation, the most important stage of which is represented by a complex of turf-walled huts dateable to the Roman and post-Roman periods, and an iron age promontory fort at Great Castle Head, which was reused during the medieval period as the caput of the Manor of Dale, and later as a World War 1 defence post. There are few places suitable for landing small boats along this stretch of high sea cliff. The exceptions being Westdale Bay, Marloes Sands and Martin's Haven. It is these locations that served as shipping points for the agricultural hinterland, although at no location were formal quays or wharves constructed.

Description and essential historic landscape components
This historic landscape character area consists of approximately a 20 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 coastal strip. Essentially the historic landscape of the coastal strip is characterised by its many and varied archaeological sites. The most obvious and important of these are several iron age promontory forts, such as Tower Point, Wooltack Point, and Great Castle Head which was re-used in the medieval period. Also of great importance is Gateholm Island with its sites dating from the prehistoric period through to the post-Roman period. Other upstanding sites include 19th century limekilns, three of which are grade II listed, and 20th century military coastal defences. There is also a wealth of buried archaeology including numerous prehistoric flint working floors, the best known of which is Nab Head, and an early medieval cemetery at St Brides. There are no inhabited buildings in this area.

This is a distinct and very well defined area. It is bounded by the sea or farmland.

Conservation priorities
Conservation priorities concern individual archaeological sites, in particular the upstanding iron age forts. It is important that these and other sites are protected from natural and visitor-induced erosion.

Sources: Crane 1994; Edwards and Lane 1988; Ludlow, in Crane forthcoming; Murphy and Allen 1997 and 1998

Dale to St Bride's Coastal Strip historic landscape character area consists of a narrow band of cliff-top rough ground. The Pembrokeshire Coast Path runs through this area, and several iron age hillforts lie within it.
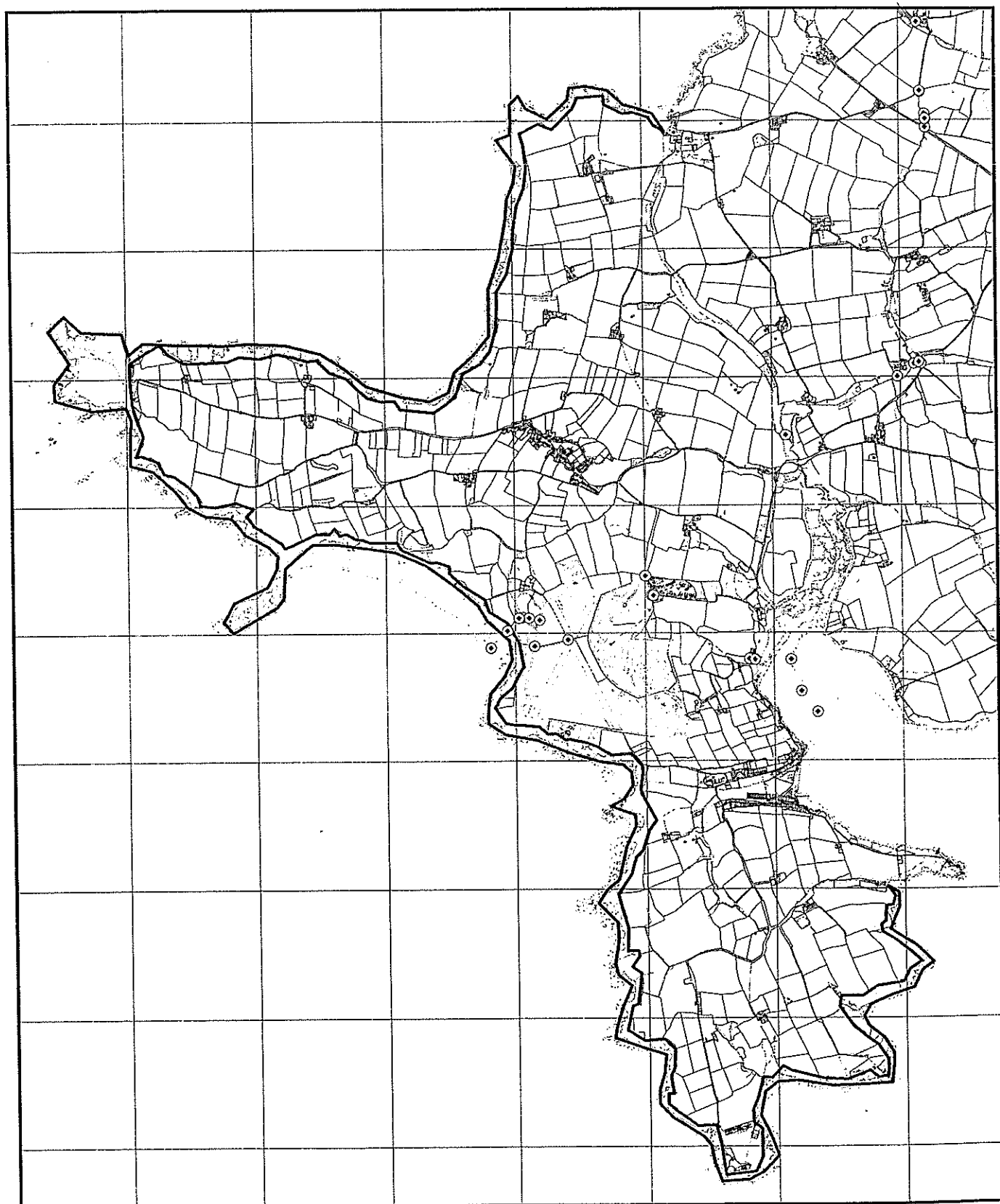
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 350

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
351 MONK HAVEN TO GELLISWICK COASTAL STRIP

GRID REFERENCE: SM 821063
AREA IN HECTARES: 65

Historic Background
A character area comprising a narrow coastal strip situated within the parishes of St Ishmael's and Herbrandston. 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, but now its main function is as a corridor for the Pembrokeshire Coast Path, set between farmland and the edges of the sea cliffs. However, it embraces many former occupation sites including several iron age promontory forts. There are few places suitable for landing small boats along this stretch of high sea cliff. Exceptions are at Monk Haven and Sandy Haven - the latter is dealt with in a separate area while the former was the landing place for St Ishmael's. Installations connected with navigation and defence are also located within this coastal strip. Lighthouses are marked on late 18th century estate maps on Little Castle Head, but the main periods of construction were in the 1870s and the mid to late 20th century. The fort on Stack Rock, originally constructed as a three gun-tower in 1850-52, expanded to a fort in 1871, and in use until the end of World War 1 is included in this area. During World War 2 many military installations were constructed. The coastal strip has also witnessed mining and quarrying. Small quarries can still be seen, but there is no trace of the copper mines marked on 18th century maps. Twentieth century jetties from oil tanker terminals have been constructed in the eastern part of the area.

Description and essential historic landscape components
This historic landscape character area consists of approximately an 8 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 and/or industrial sites that bound it. For long sections there is no connection between the cultivated fields and/or industry sites and the coastal strip. Essentially the historic landscape of the coastal strip is characterised by its many and varied archaeological sites. The most obvious and important of these are several iron age promontory forts, such as Great Castle Head and Little Castle Head. Within the former is the only inhabited building in the area, a lighthouse and its dwelling. Navigation markers, both old and modern, lie in and close to Little Castle Head. Other sites include several World war 2 coastal defence installations, most notably gun batteries and searchlight batteries, sites of quarries and mines, prehistoric flint working floors and an early medieval cemetery near St Ishmael's. The gun batteries, in particular Soldier's Rock, are highly visible components of the historic landscape. The prominent offshore 19th century fort of Stack Rock has been included in this area.

This is a very distinct and well-defined area. It has hard-edged boundaries with the farmland and industrial sites that lie inland of it.

Conservation priorities
Conservation priorities concern individual archaeological sites, in particular the upstanding iron age promontory forts. It is important that these and other sites are protected from natural and visitor-induced erosion.

Sources: Crane 1994; Murphy and Allen 1998; Hague 1994

Monk Haven to Gelliswick Coastal Strip is a narrow bank of cliff-top rough ground through which runs the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. Included in this area are iron age forts and a lighthouse.
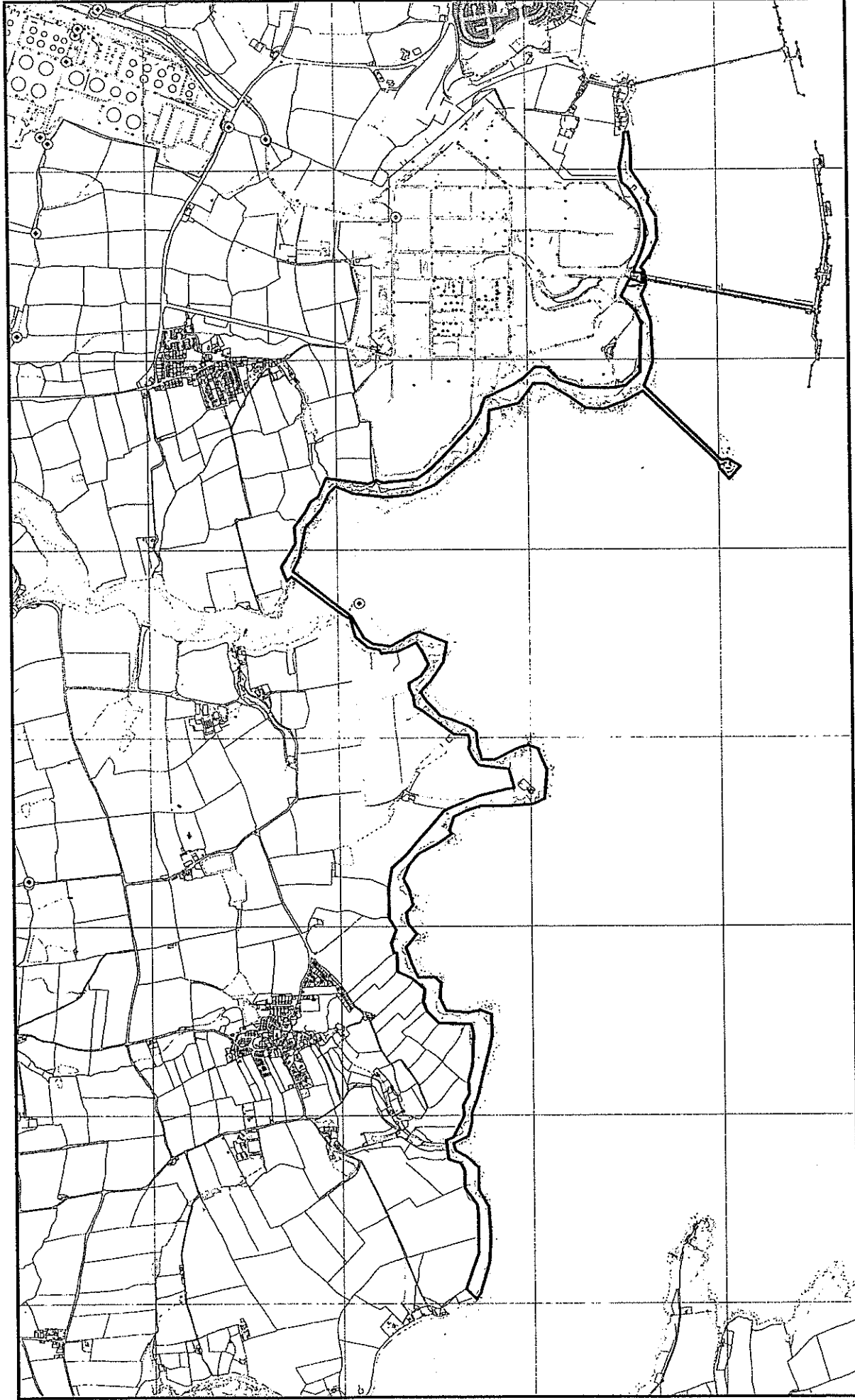
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 351

Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:
352 WEST ANGLE TO FRESHWATER WEST COASTAL STRIP

GRID REFERENCE: SM 845022
AREA IN HECTARES: 102

Historic Background

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.

This distinct area is clearly separated from the enclosed farmland that bounds it inland.

Conservation priorities

Conservation priorities concern individual archaeological sites, in particular the upstanding military sites and the iron age fort. It is important that these and other sites are protected from natural and visitor-induced erosion.

Sources: Angle Parish tithe map 1842; Crane 1994; Edwards and Lane 1988; Locock 1994; Murphy and Allen 1997 and 1998

West Angle to Freshwater West Coastal Strip comprises several kilometres of cliff top along which the Pembrokeshire Coastal Path runs. Included in this area are iron age forts, a 16th century gun tower and 20th century gun batteries.
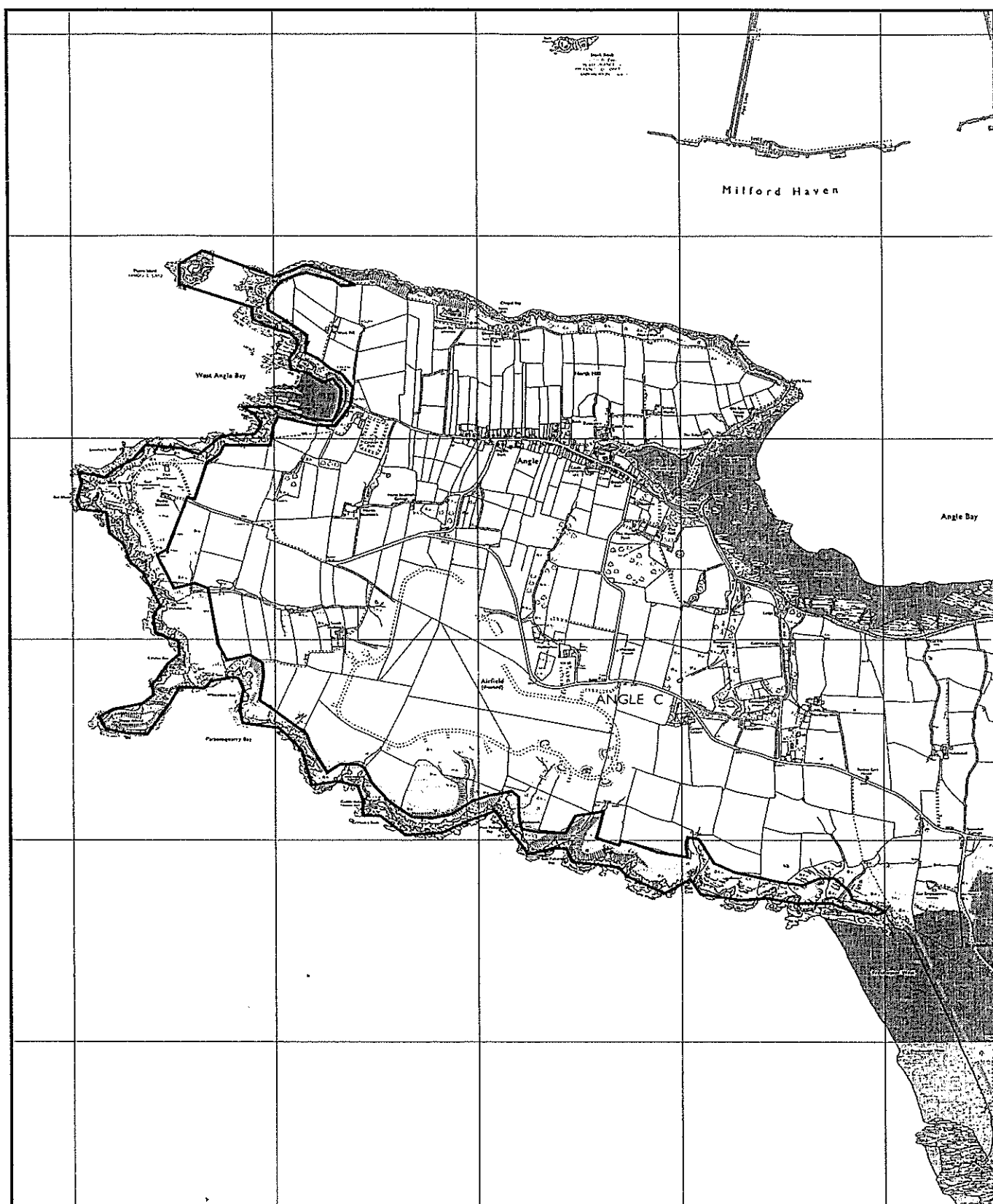
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION: MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

Historic Landscape Character Area 352
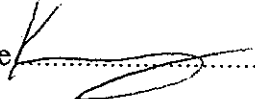
Scale: Grid-lines at one kilometre intervals

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION OF THE MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY ON THE REGISTER OF LANDSCAPES OF OUTSTANDING HISTORIC INTEREST IN WALES

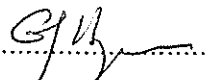## REPORT NUMBER 2002/02

MARCH 2002

This report has been prepared by K Murphy & N Ludlow

Position Principal Archaeological Officer & Archaeologist

Signature ~~~~~~~~~ Date *18 March 2002*

This report has been checked and approved by E G Hughes on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position Trust Director

Signature ~~~~~~~~~ Date *27/3/02*

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report