DALE, PEMBROKESHIRE

SETTLEMENT MORPHOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

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Settlement morphology, topography and archaeology

By

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Dale

Name and Tenurial history

The name of Dale is supposedly of Viking origin, from Dalr, meaning a valley. Many coastal features of Pembrokeshire have acquired Viking place names, presumably originating from the Viking raids of the 9th and 10th centuries. The settlement itself is located within such a dale, which may suggest the peninsula was named after the settlement.

The first historical reference we have in connection to Dale is from 1131 when a Hubert de Vale witnessed a charter at St Dogmaels in 1131. A Robert FitzRichard de Vale is also said to have joined Strongbows invasion of Ireland in 1170. The de Vale personal name crops up again during the 13th century in documents relating to Pembrokeshire. Towards the mid 13th century Gilbert de Vale was the main landowner in Dale, around 1240 he was the Seneschal at Pembroke. It would seem likely that during the 12th or 13th centuries the de Vale's built themselves a Castle or Tower House in Dale, some of the remains of which may have been incorporated into the present Dale Castle Mansion house. Gilbert was succeeded by Robert de Vale, and it was during his time that a charter was granted on 5th December 1293 to hold a weekly market and a three day long annual fair in his manor of Dale on the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, perhaps the first indication that a settlement had been established here by that time.

Robert died in 1297 with no male heir, his lands passing to his daughters. In 1307 the more modern spelling of 'Ladale' is first recorded in the Calendar of Inquisition Post Mortem. Dale then continues to be mentioned in various forms into the 16th century. By the late 15th century a Richard Walter of Dale is recorded as the principle landowner. The Walters continued to hold Dale until 1669 when it was sold to David Paynter who lived in nearby Broomhill farm. In 1705 Dale Castle and manor was granted to his son-in-law William Allen. In 1776 Elinor Allen married John Lloyd and Dale Castle was from then on held by the Lloyd-Philipps family. Many of the houses established within Dale formerly belonged to the Dale Castle estate.

Location, Topography and Geology

Dale is located in a small valley running the width of the peninsula. The valley is pretty much enclosed with the exception of a small tributary feeding a stream from the south which drains along the centre of the valley out to the sea to the east. The valley opens out onto a gentle sand and shingle beach at this eastern end, within a natural sheltered harbour. To the west it opens onto cliffs above Westdale Bay. The valley widens to the east but the sides become steeper and wooded, though the floor of the valley flattens out. It is at the eastern end that the settlement is located, the buildings tucked against the side of the valley and also beginning to spread out along the coast to the south. The castle is located halfway along the valley on a slight rise against the northern edge but still overlooked by the high ground along the edges of the valley. The village buildings are aligned against two roads with open pastureland in between known as Dale Meadows. Fields lie to the west of the castle.

Above the valley to the south the land opens out into a series of large fields and dispersed farmstead with a mixture of arable and pasture farming undertaken. To the north the land also opens out into smaller fields, much of which now lies under the WWII airfield established to the north-west.

The beach to the east provides easy access to the Milford Haven waterway, and still provides the main focus for the economy of Dale. The main routeways into Dale, other than by sea, arrives along the current B4327 which runs along the eastern coast from the north. This follows a fairly gentle drop into Dale to run along the seafront and continues out of Dale still hugging the coast to the south. A road then runs in a full circuit along the edge of the base of the valley up to the Castle, then crossing the valley and returning to the coast. A further road runs around the castle boundary and climbs the valley side at an angle to give access to land to the NW. To the south another road gives access to the valley by running along the small tributary. A trackway gives access past the castle to Westdale bay and also up the dale side to Hayguard Hay farm. Another old trackway once gave access along the top of the ridge to the north of Dale.

In 1595 George Owen described Dale as a 'goodlye bay and a faire rode of great receipte' with 'god landing at all times'. In 1748 Lewis Morris also described it as a good harbour which would benefit from the repair of the pier which at that time lay in ruins.
In 1833 Lewis, in his Topographical Dictionary of Wales, describes Dale as 'situated on a small bay, forming one side of the entrance into Milford Haven, and affording, in Dale Roads, good anchorage for small vessels, which may ride in safety in two or three fathoms at low water. . . The surrounding scenery is of a bold and striking character; and from the higher grounds are obtained some extensive and pleasing views over St. George's channel to the south and east, and of the surrounding country to the north. . .'

The geology of the whole Dale peninsula consists of Devonian lower Old Red Sandstone.

Economic History

Many of the earliest detailed references to Dale mentions an important sea based trade in connection with Dale. The sea has provided the mainstay of the village economy for many years. In 1566 detailed reports survive giving accounts of sailings from Dale, indicating a trade mainly in agricultural produce and cloth. In 1595 George Owen remarks on the 'goodlye bay' providing 'great receipte'. During the 17th and 18th centuries the occupation of Mariner is still common in wills and marriage registers. By 1748 Lewis Morris is still talking about the good harbour but also appears to indicate a possible low point in sea activity as the pier is in need of repair. Morris also mentions however a large trade in exporting ale from Milford Haven, a brewhouse is mentioned in Dale in 1705. In 1810 Dale still has need of 3 customs officials and in 1833 Lewis states that a small amount of fishing trade is undertaken from Dale, employing six boats and trading mainly in lobster, oyster and herring depending on the season. Lewis also mentions a trade in coal and culm from Dale, albeit on a small scale, it is likely agricultural produce and limestone was also being traded through Dale during this period. A register of 1810 records 7 fishing boats in Dale. Five fishermen were recorded in 1841 living in Dale. Fishing continued into the 20th century, but never on a large scale.

The trade no doubt provided the money which resulted in the building of many of the larger houses in Dale, as well as attracting settlement from earliest times. Pubs would have been opened to service the populations brought in by the trade.

By the 19th century the building and repair of boats is also an important source of income in Dale, something that no doubt has a longer history but there are no documentary references to confirm this. The 1851 census shows that there were 9 shipwrights and 6 shipwrights apprentices living in Dale, several of which are still mentioned in 1881. The boathouse in Dale began life as a ships carpenters workshop and boatyard.

The other major traditional economic activity in the area would have been farming. The land on the peninsula would probably have been farmed for thousands of years, as indicated by the Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements known on the peninsula, although no remains of such old land divisions are recognisable today.

The earliest map showing the layout of the landscape is the tithe map of 1847, this map shows two distinctive farming layouts, divided by Dale in the centre. To the north was a series of small strip fields, the boundaries of some have since become fossilised in current field boundaries, though the majority of which appears unfortunately to have disappeared beneath the airfield. This field layout would appear typical of medieval farming practices introduced by the Normans, dividing the land into small strips which could then de divided between numerous farmers to ensure equal access to the best and worst land. This practice is still visible by the mid 19th century with over 100 of these small fields divided between 12 farmers. These fields were gradually amalgamated under the Dale Castle Estate during the later 19th century and early 20th centuries.

To the south of Dale the peninsula was divided into large open fields farmed by 7 farms, namely Hayguard Hay, Broomhill, Point Farm, Merryborough, West Snailton, East Snailton (now Brunt) and Kete. Today the landscape is divided into a regular layout of medium sized field enclosures, indicative of 19th century parliamentary enclosures. A process which began with agricultural investment in the 18th century, as indicated by a document of 1786 which refers to 'land on Dale North Moor, called New Ground and 2 fields up on Moor Side, lately enclosed'.

The tithe map shows the majority of the farmland would have probably been farmed from these dispersed farmsteads with the settlement of Dale probably having little involvement in that agricultural activity other than providing the services and central point for the area, such as blacksmiths, shops and the main landowners residence of Dale Castle. The 1881 census records 19 agricultural labourers, 12 general labourers and 3 dairymaids living in Dale. During the medieval period the village was probably more directly involved, the Normans encouraged the nucleation of settlements as a means of organisation and control. The layout of fields visible on the tithe map indicates land to the north was equally distributed amongst the farmers living in the village, with land to the south providing ample pasturage.

The large farmsteads of the peninsula south of Dale begin to appear early in medieval documents. Snailston is first mentioned as a 'Snelleston' in 1376. It is mentioned again in 1447 and a 'mill of Snailton' is mentioned in 1551. Brunt is first supposedly mentioned by Henry Tudor when he lands at Mill Bay in 1485, otherwise the first documentary reference is from the mid 18th century. There is a possible reference to Dalehill in 1376, namely 'le Hull iuxta Vallem', otherwise 'The Hill' is mentioned in 1646 and 'Dalehill' in 1776. 'Broom' is first mentioned in 1558, 'Bromehill' in 1699. Kete is first mentioned in 1699, Hayguardhay is first mentioned as 'Haggardshay' in 1734, Point Farm in 1749, Moorland in 1775, Merryborough is first mentioned in 1793 and Windmill Farm is first mentioned in 1758. West Point, Canthill, Hooks, Windmill and Spitlands (Speedlands) were all marked as 'new' farms by 1847.

Little remains of the farming influence on Dale today although a converted barn building would appear to lie fronting South Street and remnants of the organised estate farm of Dale Castle can also be seen in the time and effort put into the enclosure of the fields within the western end of the valley.

The prominence of the two industries of fishing and farming is illustrated by a quote from the illustrated history of Dale describing the establishment of Dale Nurseries in 1920's which was 'a godsend to the village where there was little employment apart from farm labouring, fishing, and one or two jobs at the Castle'.

The Dale Castle estate employed its own carpenters and masons, and also had its own gamekeeper, who house still lies isolated at the western end of Dale. Other professions recorded from the late 19th century onwards include blacksmiths, milliners, dressmakers, tailors, drapers, grocers, cobblers and spinners.

The military bases established on the peninsula, first in Elizabethan times and then again during the two world wars brought with it work of a service nature and extra trade. The two World Wars are known to have increased the populations of Dale. During WWI temporary wooden huts were established on Dale Meadows and after the airfield was established in WWII more permanent officers accommodation was established in Dale.

Settlement plan form

The settlement is laid out along two main roadways leading away from the beach along the edges of the valley, connecting below Dale Castle, namely Castle Way to the north and Blue Anchor Way/South Street to the south. There are clusters of buildings where these roads meet the B4327 running along the coast with a slight continuation along the coast road SE, sometimes known as Back Lane. Dale Castle is placed at the end of Castle Way, midway along the valley against the northern side, the church is located on the opposite side of the road.

The Dale peninsula has shown evidence of occupation stretching back into the Mesolithic and Neolithic, suggested by a number of findspots of that date, including areas of flintworking. A more permanent Bronze Age settlement is suggested by banks and ditches on Dale Point. Such enclosures were forerunners to the later Iron Age defended

settlement sites visible around the peninsula, including the nearby Great Castle Head at the western tip of the valley. Of subsequent settlement up until the first historical mention of the de Vale family in the 13th century there is little evidence.

The first known structure forming the settlement of Dale is Dale Castle. The remains of the old castle and forecourt walls built by the de Vale's lie just to the SW of the present house. The castle was possibly built during the 12th or 13th centuries, the first mention of a member of the de Vale family is in 1131. The first definite indication of a settlement does not come until 1293 when a royal grant is obtained for a weekly market and annual fair. This market and fair is likely to have been held on Dale Meadows as it still was during the 20th century.

The layout of the settlement of Dale does suggest a planned arrangement. Such planned settlements are common after the arrival of the Normans and it would seem likely this occurred in Dale during the medieval period, possibly before the royal charter was granted in 1293.

This planning is perhaps illustrated most clearly on the tithe map of 1847. This map clearly shows long enclosures have been laid out along the roadsides of both Castle Way and Blue Anchor Way/South Street, indeed the extent of these enclosures are still preserved in current property boundaries. The date of these enclosures may be illustrated by St.James church, which is shown on the tithe map located centrally within a regular subdivision at the western end of one of these enclosures, which may suggest it was built respecting the existing enclosure boundary. The church, although greatly restored in the 19th century, contains a late medieval tower of c.1500 but the original Chancel and Nave is believed to date from the 13th or 14th centuries.

The main focus of the settlement however is likely to have been at the eastern end of these enclosures, near the beach which would have provided the main area of trade, commerce and access. Indeed this is indicated by both the original OS surveyors drawing of 1809-10 and the tithe map of 1847, as well as the fact that the earliest extant buildings in Dale are almost exclusively beach side properties, with the exception of Coldstream Lodge and the Old Post House.

Richmond House, The Griffin Inn, No.2 South Street, Coldstream Lodge, Brook House and the Old Post House, have all been dated to the 18th century, whilst Eaton House and the Reading Room are both assumed to have been converted from 18th century or earlier cores. Despite the existence of these large buildings the late 18th and early 19th centuries appears to have been a period of relative decline in the settlement of Dale. The original surveyors drawing of 1809-10 appears to show several buildings lying along the centre of the valley to the west of Dale Castle, indeed an earthwork platform with stone footings is visible overlooking Westdale Bay (PRN 32758). The map also suggests further buildings along Blue Anchor Way, all of which appear to have disappeared by the time of the tithe map in 1847. Fenton, writing in 1811, also states that 'Modern Dale appears to have but little trade, most of the houses being ruinous or deserted'.

The tithe map indicates the main settlement of Dale by this time was clustered around South Street and Back Lane as this collection of buildings is attributed with the Dale name on the map. The secondary cluster of buildings around the eastern end of Castle Way acquires the title of Townsend by the 1st edition OS map of 1891. The tithe apportionments indicate that Dale at that time consisted of 27 houses, 17 cottages, 1 pub, 1 church, 2 chapels and a mansion house. Aligned against the current B4327 Eaton House, Richmond House and the Griffin Inn are all shown, though the Griffin is not marked as a pub. Underneath the current Coronation Hall lay another building, probably a Blacksmith's by that time. Extending along the north side of South Street was a terrace of 9 houses which can still be seen, with a walled garden to the rear. On the south side of the road the properties only ran as far as the current Post Office building. Lining the north side of Back Lane overlooking the beach was a house (Morgans Cottage) with an adjacent chapel and the Brigg public house with accompanying stables. Lining the south side of the land was a series of cottages, 6 of which are described in the apportionments. Cottages were traditionally the dwellings of the poorer members of the community and often occupied peripheral locations, as can clearly be seen here crammed against the rock face.

Along Castle Way Brook House and Cottage are visible, as are 4 houses on the opposite side of the road where Castle Way meets the B4327. A chapel is located behind, roughly in the location now occupied by the old school house. Allenbrook is also shown on the map. Again several cottages are shown in peripheral locations, 3 cottages lie to the east of the B4327 on Black Rock and 5 cottages lie against Castle Way to the east of Allenbrook. If this settlement was a decline from the previous century then the subsequent century would see a gradual increase once again. Both the 1st (1891) and 2nd (1907) edition OS maps of Dale show little change in the layout of Dale, with the possible expansion some buildings along South Street and Castle Way and the establishment of a schoolhouse.

The arrival of WWI saw a large influx of troops into Dale, leading to the construction of temporary wooden structures along the north side of Dale Meadows, enough to accommodate and provision a battalion (1000 men). Settlement then appears to have expanded along Blue Anchor Way and Castle Way in stages, as seen by groups of modern houses built in the same styles. After WWII, c1950, the last buildings along Castle Way were constructed as the Officers married quarters for HMS Harrier, whilst 2 terraces were built on the south side of Blue Anchor Way as more married quarters. The 20th century also saw the abandonment of many of the old cottages seen on the tithe map, including those along Back Lane, some along the road to the north of Dale and some to the west of Allenbrook.

Maps

OS original Surveyors Drawing 1809-10 Sheet 182
Tithe Map 1847 Dale Parish
OS 6" 1st (1891) and 2nd (1907) editions.
OS 25" 1st (1891) edition.

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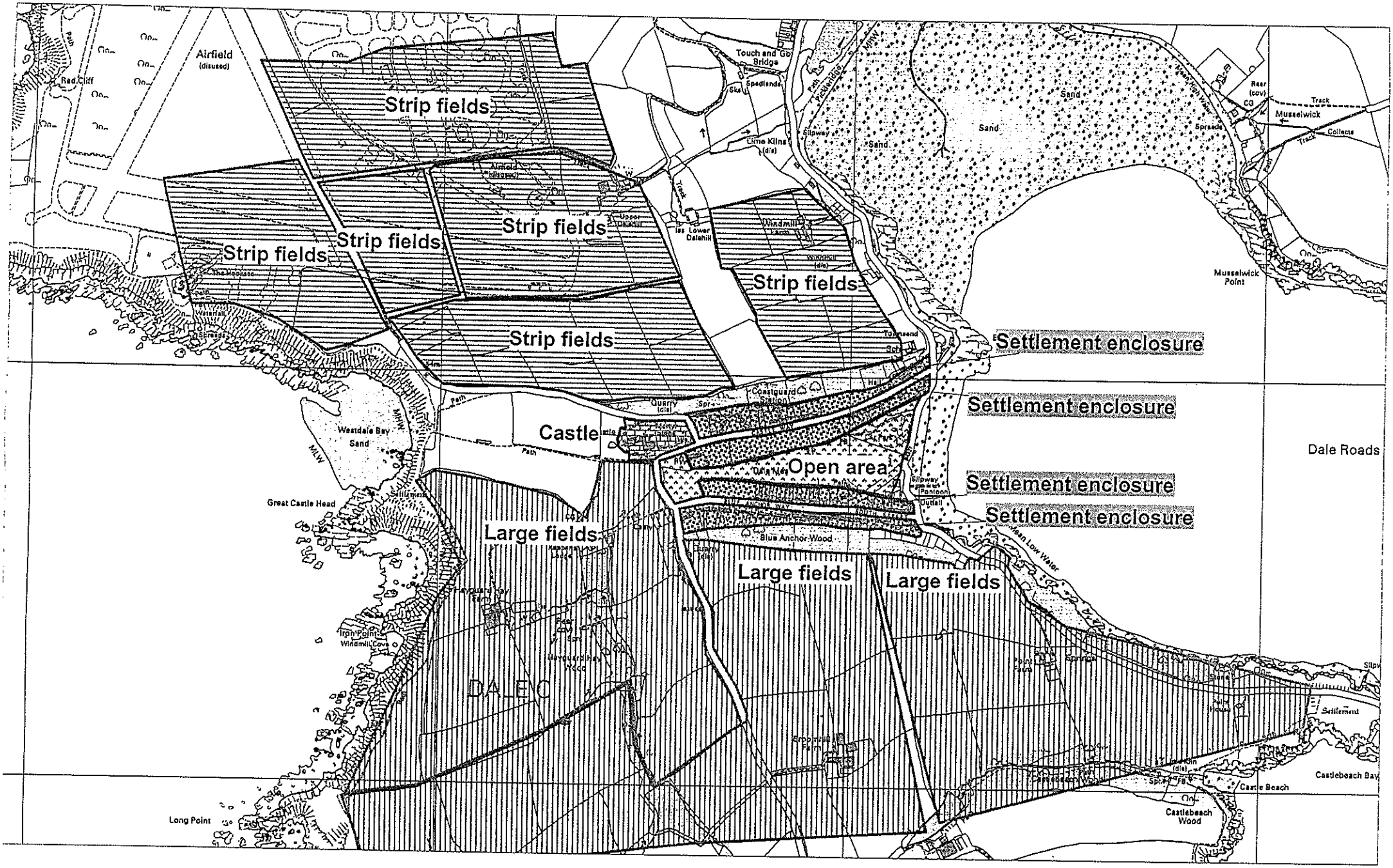
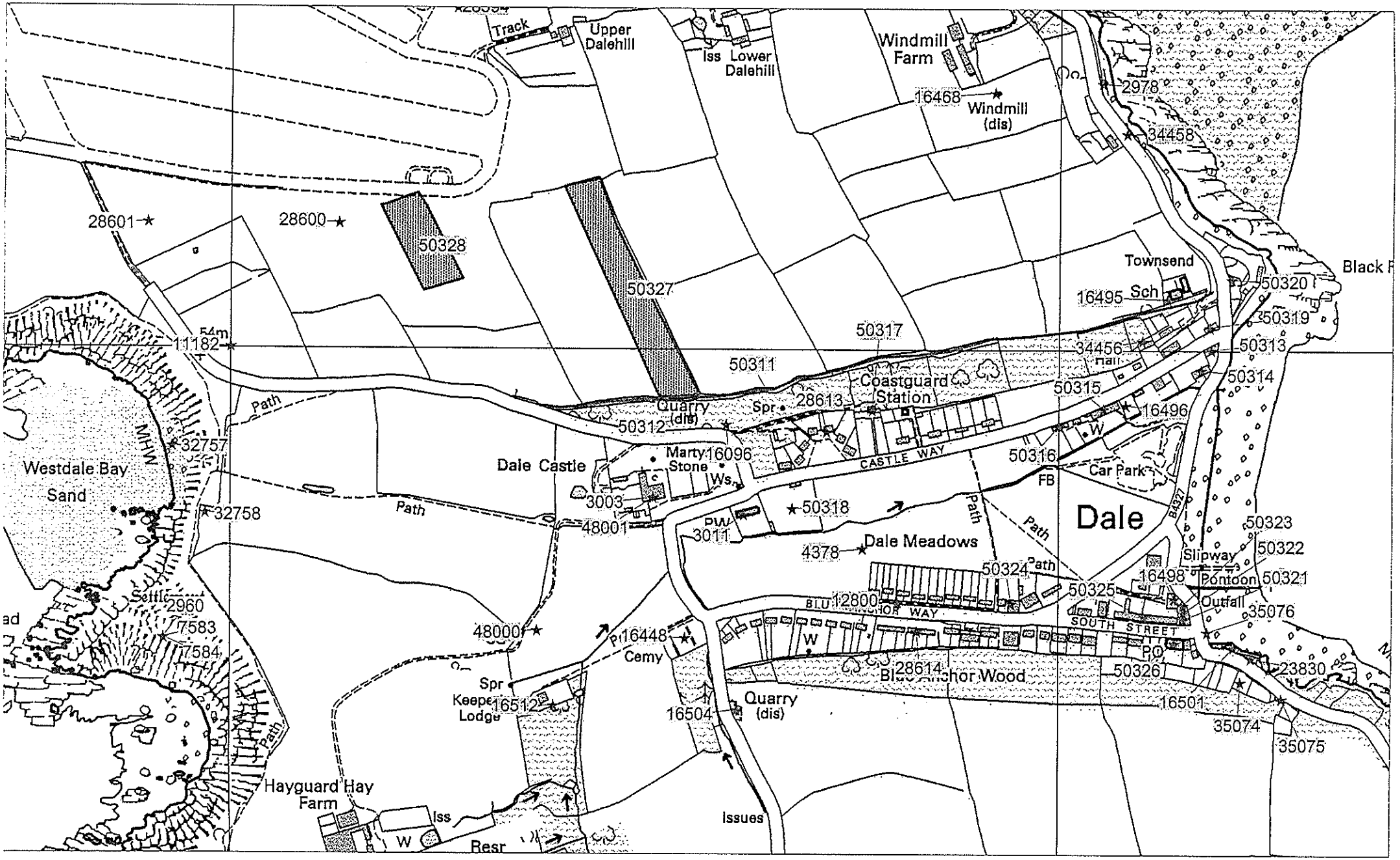


Settlement Components



Recorded Remains on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

List of Recorded Remains on the Regional Sites and Monuments Record

PRN	Name	NGR	Site Type	Period	Description
2960	GREAT CASTLE HEAD	SM79920565	HILLFORT	Iron Age	A multivallate promontory hillfort with a simple entrance.
2978	WINDMILL FARM	SM81050632	FINDS	Iron Age?; Roman?	Spindle whorl
3003	DALE CASTLE	SM80510582	CASTLE	Post Med	A large crenellated mansion, built in the late 17th or early 18th century. The north-west service wing was probably added in the 19th century. The main building was substantially remodelled in the early 20th century by Rhodri Lloyd-Phillips. A view by Fenton c1810 shows the house as a square battlemented block with small corner domes, possibly then 3 storeys, now only 2.
3011	ST JAMES'	SM80620580	CHURCH	Medieval; Post Med	Small medieval parish church, listed in the 1291 Taxatio. It has a square churchyard and at least one chapelry in the parish.
4378	DALE MEADOWS	SM808057	UNKNOWN	Post Med	Dale Meadows is described by Sam Lewis in 1833 as the pastureland of Dale Castle.
7583	GREAT CASTLE HEAD	SM79920565	FINDS	Unknown	Bronze ring
7584	GREAT CASTLE HEAD	SM79920565	FINDS	Prehistoric	Worked flints
11182	TOWNSEND SHORE	SM8006	FINDS	Unknown	Limestone ball, thought to have some connection to the civil war. Exact location of findspot unknown, NGR is general location.
12800	DALE MEADOWS	SM808057	FINDS	Prehistoric	

PRN	Name	NGR	Site Type	Period	Description
16096		SM807059	QUARRY	Post Med	Semi-circular quarry into the hillside. Visible on the OS 1st edition map (1891).
16448		SM80700564	CEMETERY	Post Med	First visible on the 2nd edition OS map of 1907.
16468		SM80900632	WINDMILL	Post Med	
16495		SM81130606	SCHOOL	Post Med	A school is shown at this location on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map and the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1908.
16496		SM811059	VICARAGE	Post Med	First visible on the 2nd edition OS map of 1907.
16498		SM81140570	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	Post Med	A smithy is shown at this location on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map and the 1st (1869) and 2nd (1908) Edition Ordnance Survey maps. The site is now occupied by the Coronation hall opened in 1953.
16501		SM81200563	CHURCH	Post Med	A congregational chapel built in 1838, now used as a dwelling.
16504		SM806056	QUARRY	Post Med	
16512	KEEPER'S	SM80390557	LODGE	Post Med	First shown on the 2nd edition OS map of 1908.
23830	THE BRIG INN	SM81290556	PUBLIC HOUSE	Post Med	The Brig Inn is shown on the 1st (1869) and 2nd (1908) Edition Ordnance Survey maps. It is also shown on the tithe map of 1847 and described as a Public House with accompanying stables.
28600	RAF DALE	SM80130615	BATTLE HEADQUARTERS	Modern	Battle Headquarters (1941-7), now derelict. An underground complex of rooms (6.40 x 2.44m) accessed by a flight of steps at S end of structure. A 1.83m square concrete observation cupola rises 0.91m above the roof of the main structure. A 360 degrees narrow observation slot in the cupola permits all round vision. An emergency exit hatch is adjacent to the E side.

PRN	Name	NGR	Site Type	Period	Description
28601	RAF DALE	SM79900615	TRANSFORMER PLINTH	Modern	Transformer Plinth/Transformer Kiosk (1941-7), now derelict. Semi-sunken, rectangular open brick walled enclosure entered by a descending flight of steps against the wall, entrance in the NE corner.
28613	HMS HARRIER	SM80720590	QUARTERS-OFFICERS; MARRIED QUARTERS	Modern	Officers Married Quarters (c1950), currently domestic residences. Seven 'L' plan, two storey, rendered brick construction, pitched gable tile roof, 3 bay main elevation. Four houses with projecting gabled right hand bay, and 3 houses with left hand bay projecting.
28614	HMS HARRIER	SM80830566	MARRIED QUARTERS	Modern	Communications, Married Quarters (c1950), present use domestic residence. Two terraces of 4 houses. Two storey, pitched gable slate roof. Two end houses entered by doorways in gable walls adjacent to main elevation. Central passageway passes through terrace to allow access to the rear.
32757	WESTDALE BAY	SM79930588	HOLLOW WAY	Post Med?	Disused hollow way runs down the hillside to Westdale Bay, earth bank along either side, approximately 2m high, track roughly 2.5m wide. Subject to marine erosion at western end.
32758	WESTDALE BAY	SM79970580	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT; PLATFORM	Post Med	Rectilinear sunken earthwork platform, approximately 12m by 6m, located within corner of field. The long axis (E-W) lies along the slope, with an up-cast bank on the south side (possible extra platform terraced into the slope). A track with raised bank on the upslope leads through the field to the platform from the east.
34456	DALE	SM81100601	CHAPEL	Post Med	Chapel Methodist Wesleyan identified from 1st Edition OS map. Not seen during fieldwork but on later edition maps a building is depicted on this site, converted to private dwelling?

PRN	Name	NGR	Site Type	Period	Description
34458	DALE ROADS	SM81080626	TRACKWAY	Post Med	Trackway identified from 1st Edition OS. Rock cut platform just above high tide mark.
35074	DALE	SM81220560	TERRACE	Post Med	Two terraced rows both comprising 3 cottages. Now at varying degrees of delapidation. Located alongside SWedge of lane, slightly set back from road within rock cut platforms. Some are completely overgrown whilst others have been cleared of collapsed material and now used as parking places for nearby houses.
35075	DALE	SM81270558	HUT	Modern	MOD hut identified by RJC Thomas (RT244). Not found during fieldwork, probably been demolished.
35076	DALE	SM81170566	SEA DEFENCES	Post Med?;Modern?	Stone built wall along far southern end of cove.
48000	DALE CASTLE	SM80370566	Earthwork	Unknown	Earthwork to the SW of Dale Castle identified from aerial photographs.
48001	DALE CASTLE	SM80510582	CASTLE	Medieval	Remains of a medieval castle or Tower House. The castle belonged to the de Vale family from c1131 to c1300 and then to ancestors of the Tudor dynasty. Laws & Owen (1908) record that the south wing of the present (post-medieval) castle was part, if not all, of the original building which at that time was still in use.
50311		SM80870600	Trackway	Post Med	A trackway running along the top of the valley slope, set slightly lower than the fields. Now disused and overgrown, it was originally bounded on the downslope side by a dry stone wall. 1st shown on the tithe map of 1847.

PRN	Name	NGR	Site Type	Period	Description
50312		SM80550592	Platform	Unknown	An artificial flat sub-oval platform cut into the hillslope, measuring c8m x 5.5m. Access is fairly easy from the disused trackway (PRN 50311) to the N, a stile crosses the stone boundary wall of the trackway. The road below is now rock cut with no access onto it in this area. No feature is shown on either the tithe map or OS maps.
50313	Brook House	SM81180600	House	Post Med	A village house of several periods, the main rear range is apparently 18th century, the large E end chimney may be earlier. Smaller front range added in the early 19th century, possibly remodelling earlier work. Owned by the Dale Castle Estate until the later 20th century.
50314	Brook Cottage	SM81170598	Cottage	Post Med	The left part of the cottage is later 19th century, the right side is earlier 19th century. One cottage was the residence of the 1st headmaster of the Board School from 1873.
50315	Allenbrook	SM81050593	House	Post Med	Large house built in the early 19th century by Dale Castle Estate. It is believed several cottages occupied the site before then. Sometime residence of Dale Castle staff. Extensive conversion in the early 20th century.
50316		SM81000591	Cottages	Post Med	Cottages on the S side of Castle Way. 1st shown on the tithe map of 1847. Most are still occupied but the final cottage is ruined and roofless.
50317	The Old Post Office	SM80770593	House	Post Med	A late 18th/early 19th century village house, probably rebuilt on an earlier core, as shown by the large external E chimney. Used as the Post House from the mid 19th century until the 1920's.

PRN	Name	NGR	Site Type	Period	Description
50318		SM807058	Walled Garden	Post Med	The walls and the entrance arch to the garden are grade II listed. Possibly an early to mid 18th century walled garden. The interior is now becoming overgrown, the remains of a glass greenhouse stand in the NE corner and a stone built shed in the SW corner. The entrance is in the NW corner.
50319		SM81180603	Houses	Post Med	Houses at the junction of Castle Way and the B4327, first shown on the tithe map of 1847 extending further up the B4327.
50320		SM81210608	Cottages	Post Med	Three cottages located on Black Rock, first shown on the tithe map of 1847.
50321	Eaton House	SM81150568	House	Post Med	A large prominent waterfront house of c1900 but said to have been remodelled from part of a late 18th century terraced row.
50322	Richmond House	SM81150568	House	Post Med	A later 18th century 3-storey house. In the middle of a terraced row, of one build with the Griffin Inn to the north. Prominently sited on the waterfront.
50323	Griffin Inn	SM81150569	Public House	Post Med	A village inn probably of the later 18th century, owned by the Dale Castle Estate. At the N end of a prominent waterfront terrace. Not described as a public house in the tithe apportionments (1847).
50324	Coldstream Lodge	SM80940569	House	Post Med	A village house probably of 18th century origins remodelled in the earlier 19th century and restored c1985. Formerly part of the Dale Castle Estate.

PRN	Name	NGR	Site Type	Period	Description
50325		SM81100568	Terrace	Post Med	A terrace of buildings lining the north side of South Street. At the E end is the Reading Room, a grade II listed building, described as later 19th century village reading room, converted in 1892 from a possible 18th century cottage by the Dale Castle Estate. This and the rest of the terrace is shown on the tithe map as 9/10 houses. The rear of the properties is enclosed by a high stone wall.
50326		SM81140565	House	Post Med	A later 18th to early 19th century pair of houses, one used as a property the other is the current Post Office. The Post Office has been used as a shop since the 19th century. Owned by the Dale Castle Estate.
50327	Little/Big Churchway	SM80480607	Field Name	Post Med	Strip field described as churchway on tithe. Presumably represents an old route from Dale Hill Farm to St James church in Dale.
50328	Upper Bickning Way	SM80230612	Field Name	Post Med	Field called 'Bickning Way' on tithe, which apparently means beacon. Presumably represents part of an old route to a beacon on the crest of the ridge above Dale.

DALE, PEMBROKESHIRE

SETTLEMENT MORPHOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NUMBER 2004/28

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This report has been prepared by Philip Poucher

Position Heritage Management Assistant

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This report has been checked and approved by Louise Austin on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position Head of Heritage Management

Signature ..... Date.....

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