

FACING THE SEA

An initial HER assessment

March 2006



Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria
Ar gyfer PCNPA
Prepared by Cambria Archaeology
For PCNPA



A R C H A E O L E G
CAMBRIA
A R C H A E O L O G Y

ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 56363
RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2006/25

Mawrth 2006
March 2006

FACING THE SEA
An initial HER assessment

Gan / By
Duncan Schlee

*Archaeoleg Cambria yw enw marchnata Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyfyngedig.
Cambria Archaeology is the marketing name of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited.*

*Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd
yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys
The report has been prepared for the specific use of the client. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd can
accept no responsibility for its use by any other person or persons who may read it or rely on the
information it contains.*

ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133
Ebost: cambria@cambria.org.uk Gwefan:
www.cambria.org.uk

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133
Email: cambria@cambria.org.uk Website:
www.cambria.org.uk

Cwmni cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag elusen gofrestredig (504616) yw'r Ymddiriedolaeth. The Trust is both a Limited Company (No. 1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)

**CADEIRYDD CHAIRMAN: C R MUSSON MBE B Arch FSA MIFA. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: E G
HUGHES BA FSA MIFA**

CONTENTS

1.0	SUMMARY	1
2.0	INTRODUCTION	2
3.0	METHODOLOGY	3
4.0	THE MAPS	4
5.0	USING THIS RESOURCE	5
6.0	OBSERVATIONS ON THE PROJECT	6

Figure 1: Key to Maps

MAPS

Map 1:	Amroth and Saundersfoot communities
Map 2:	St Mary Out Liberty and Tenby communities
Map 3:	Tenby, Penally and Manorbier communities
Map 4:	Manorbier and Lamphey communities
Map 5:	Stackpole community
Map 6:	Stackpole community
Map 7:	Stackpole and Castlemartin communities
Map 8:	Castlemartin community
Map 9:	Castlemartin and Angle communities
Map 10:	Angle community
Map 11:	Angle and Hundleton communities
Map 12:	Pembroke and Pembroke Dock communities
Map 13:	Burton, Neyland, Llanstadwell and Milford Haven communities
Map 14:	Hebrandeston, Llanstadwell and Milford Haven communities
Map 15:	Hebrandeston, St Ishmaels and Dale communities
Map 16:	Dale community
Map 17:	Marloes and St Brides community
Map 18:	Marloes and St Brides and The Havens communities
Map 19:	The Havens and Nolton and Hook communities
Map 20:	Nolton and Hook and Brawdy communities
Map 21:	Brawdy and Solva communities
Map 22:	Solva and St Davids communities
Map 23:	St Davids community
Map 24:	St Davids community
Map 25:	St Davids and Llanrhian communities
Map 26:	Llanrhian, Mathry and Pencaer communities
Map 27:	Pencaer community
Map 28:	Pencaer community
Map 29:	Pencaer and Dinas Cross communities
Map 30:	Dinas Cross and Newport communities
Map 31:	Newport and Nevern communities
Map 32:	Nevern community
Map 33:	Nevern and St Dogmaels communities
Map 34:	St Dogmaels community

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Summaries of main site-types within community areas

Appendix 2: Mapinfo layers created for this project

Appendix 3: Coastal erosion zones

Appendix 4: Defined industrial areas

Appendix 5: Defined military areas

Appendix 6: Defined areas of prehistoric potential

FACING THE SEA

An initial HER assessment

1.0 SUMMARY

This project is an initial assessment undertaken with the aim of producing a report providing a characterisation overview highlighting areas of archaeological sensitivity and potential along the length of the coastal strip of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. The report is intended for use as a resource, informing the potential positive and negative effects on the historic landscape, of developing the use of the coast path National Trail.

This report presents a paper copy outlining the scope and current content of what is essentially a computer based GIS resource.

The data included is based upon searches of the computerised regional Historic Environment Record data (curated by Cambria Archaeology) within the area of the National Park between the sea and the coast path and a 100m strip on the landward side of the coast path.

It is envisaged that the project will be expanded and updated from its current scope.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Project proposals and commission

The objective of this project is to produce a report (including a series of maps) providing a characterisation overview highlighting areas of archaeological sensitivity and potential along the length of the coast path. This is envisaged as the first stage of research towards putting together a funding application for investigating the positive and negative effects of the National Trail on the historic landscape. This project was commissioned by Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA) and undertaken by Cambria Archaeology, the curators of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER).

Objectives and scope of the project

The computerised HER data is currently accessed by a GIS layer presenting each record as a point on the underlying map, rather than as an area. This can make it difficult to separate relevant data from the mass of other data that may be represented by spots in any given location. It can also result in data that is relevant to a specific location being overlooked if the data point is located beyond the area of study.

One of the aims of this project is therefore to present relevant spot data or groups of site types as area polygons. In this way, it will become possible to represent visually, locations along the coast path where specific archaeological sites, or groups or varieties of sites are clustered. As a result it will become easier to identify how and where issues of archaeological sensitivity might be a significant consideration in relation to other issues such as coastal erosion, coast path maintenance, improved public access, ecological management etc.

This initial project is necessarily limited in its scope because the sheer quantity of HER data, and the fact that it is constantly being updated. Relevant data from projects such as the 'Intertidal Survey' can be included once those projects are completed.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

A search of computerised HER data within the area of the coastal park was made. The search area was restricted to land between the sea and the coast path and a 100m strip on the landward side of the coast path. Further more refined searches of the resulting data were made, generally on a period or site type basis to enable the existing HER data to be interrogated and interpreted more easily.

The searches, or various combinations of them, were then used as a basis for defining a variety of areas of archaeological significance or sensitivity along the coastal strip. Some specific site types and periods (i.e. Iron Age hillforts) are fairly widespread and evenly distributed along the coastal strip. As a consequence it is difficult (or not particularly helpful) to use them as a basis for defining zones of archaeological significance. They have, however, been used in defining broader zones such as 'prehistoric'. In such instances, only relatively dense clusters of site types (and periods) or sites of particular significance have been defined.

'Blank' areas that are not included within any archaeological zones may arise as a consequence of a lack of archaeological features, a lack of data held within the HER, or because the sites that have been identified are too widely spaced or are of insufficient importance or detail to warrant inclusion within an archaeological zone. By no means all sites that are present on the ground, or which are depicted on historic maps, have been allocated PRNs within the HER. As a result 'blank' areas do not necessarily indicate the absence of any archaeologically sensitive features. Future fieldwork may result in the recording of new sites and the definition of new or enlarged archaeological zones.

The locations of the spot data on which the zones are based are not necessarily accurate. The boundaries of the archaeological areas are therefore not necessarily accurately located and are only intended to draw attention to an area rather than to define its exact extent. No field survey was undertaken as part of this project, so the presence, absence, condition and visibility of the identified sites may have altered since the HER descriptions were last updated.

With the exception of early medieval chapels, standing and former medieval and post medieval buildings that are listed in the HER have not been included as spot data or in the defined archaeological zones. These items, along with all other HER spot data within the search area (from which the refined searches are derived) are included within table "Polly SMR". The areas of coastal erosion that have been identified are based on data from the 'Strumble Head to Ginst Point Coastal Survey' (Murphy and Allen 1997) PRN33470. This project did not cover the area from Strumble Head to Poppet Sands. Only erosion classified as medium or above has been included.

While some attempt has been made to exclude HER data that cannot be reliably located on the ground, or that relates to sites of limited significance, the various zones that have been defined are by no means definitive and may need to be modified in the light of more detailed assessment of the HER data on which they have been based.

4.0 THE MAPS

The background maps presented in this report are digital Ordnance Survey maps, produced in black and white for ease of readability. Overlain on these maps are a variety of GIS layers, showing the National Park boundary, the Coast Path route and the study area, divided into community areas.

Three GIS layers present areas (defined as part of this project), in which archaeological sites or features within the broad categories of 'Industrial', 'Military' and 'Prehistoric', are defined. In addition, areas of coastal erosion are indicated on a fourth GIS layer. Spot data has been omitted for ease of reading.

It is intended that zones of archaeological sensitivity defined by other site-type categories can be added to the resource as desired, although categories such as 'early medieval churches', would tend to be zones drawn around specific sites, rather than wider areas.

Although paper versions of the map data are included as part of this project, it is envisaged that the data will be updated and modified as new data is obtained. Consequently, although the paper maps can be used as a first line of enquiry, it is strongly recommended that the computer-based data is also used. Because the HER resource is continually being updated, the period and site-type searches will also need to be updated periodically.

'Zones of Prehistoric Potential'

These zones were defined by combining period and site-type searches of the HER data including: Polly paleolithic.TAB; Polly mesolithic.TAB; Polly neo.TAB (Neolithic); Polly mesoneo.TAB (Mesolithic/Neolithic sites); Polly bronze age.TAB; Polly iron age.TAB; Polly prehistoric.TAB; Polly burnt mounds.TAB; Polly hillforts.TAB. The zones of potential were then drawn to encompass identifiable clusters of prehistoric sites. Isolated sites may have been excluded from the defined zones.

'Industrial areas'

The industrial zones were defined by combining a variety of period and site-type searches including: Polly limekilns.TAB; Polly quarries.TAB; Polly mines. TAB; Polly slate quarries.TAB. Isolated sites may have been excluded from the defined Zones. There are many industrial sites that have not been assigned PRNs. These have been included within the defined zones where identifiable from cartographic evidence.

'Military areas'

These zones were drawn around clusters of known military or defence sites of 18th, 19th and 20th century origin. Isolated sites may have been excluded from the defined Zones. Many of the recorded sites appear to have been demolished, and the extent to which the sites can still be identified in the field is uncertain.

5.0 USING THIS RESOURCE

The searches of spot data used to define the archaeological zones are listed below (appendix 2) and form part of the project archive. It is strongly recommended that these searches of spot data are used in conjunction with the defined zones so that the user is aware of the existence and location of site types not included within the archaeological zones.

It is also recommended that all (or various combinations) of the archaeological zones are viewed together in order to identify area where zones, site types and various archaeological issues may overlap or conflict.

For ease of use, the coastal strip has been divided up into community areas. Brief descriptions of the main archaeological trends and issues within each community are presented below (appendix 1). It is obvious, however, that the archaeological zones and the issues they highlight may straddle community boundaries.

6.0 OBSERVATIONS ON THE PROJECT

In considering the future development of this project, it may prove helpful to consider the following observations made while undertaking this project:

From the GIS summary information, especially of prehistoric flintwork, it is often difficult to judge the archaeological significance, sensitivity and exact location of stray or single finds spots. It is therefore difficult to represent such locations as polygons unless they are in the vicinity of more tangible sites or are part of a cluster of similar records.

The significance, sensitivity and survival of some military or defence-associated features is difficult to ascertain or judge.

A visual means of representing relative significance or sensitivity might be a useful addition to the GIS layers.

Blank areas (of no archaeological significance) cannot be defined as such based purely on cartographic evidence and the absence of an Historic Environment Record.

It would be very useful for Scheduled Ancient Monuments, SSSIs and any other defined areas with statutory protection (or other classification) to be defined as polygons.

The GIS layers created for this project should be used in conjunction with the PCNPA's existing polygonised GIS layers depicting SAMs, Listed Buildings, SSSIs, CCW data, and other sites protected under national environmental designations.

Appendix 1

Summaries of main site-types within community areas

Amroth

Submerged forests, Mesolithic flintworking sites, Post medieval iron ore mines and associated structures. Amroth castle and various post medieval buildings identified from historic mapping.

Saundersfoot

Flint working site; Woolsons colliery; brickworks; iron foundry; tramway; limekiln (destroyed).

St Mary out Liberty

Coalmines and workings; lime kiln and quarry.

Tenby

mines; mod military sites; various buildings; hillforts/castles; quarries; flint sites; other prehistoric sites; Roman finds etc. medieval and post medieval buildings.

Penally

Mesolithic/neolithic flint working sites; Limekilns and quarries; Penally camp Practice trenches SAM; Submerged forest; railway embankment; round barrow.

Manorbier

Mesolithic/neolithic flint working sites, Burnt mound; Iron Age hillforts; Neolithic chambered tomb SAM; submerged forest; Lime quarries; Radar station etc. Rabbit warren; cave; medieval and post medieval buildings.

Lamphey

Mesolithic/neolithic flintworking sites.

Stackpole

Mesolithic/neolithic occupation and flintworking sites. Buckspool camp SAM hillfort, St Govans chapel/well SAMs; Greenala hillfort SAM; cave sites; Stackpole quay; Stackpole warren BA barrows and stones; limekilns and quarries; post medieval military sites.

Castlemartin

Mesolithic/neolithic/bronze age/Roman finds/occupation sites; BA barrows SAMs; Linney Head, Flimston bay, Crocksydam Camp Iron Age hillfort SAMs; Linney Iron Age field system; Limekilns and quarries; modern military sites.

Angle

Mesolithic/neolithic flint working sites, East blockhouse and Castle Bay and West Pickard Iron Age hillfort SAMs; seaweed drying shed; Rhoscrowther deerpark; Chapel Bay/Popton post medieval fort SAMs; post medieval military, limeworking; West Angle Iron Age hillfort; medieval, early medieval and post medieval buildings, bronze age hoard; lime kilns. wrecks; early medieval cemetery.

Hundleton

Hillforts; flintworking sites; possible burnt mounds and round barrows; medieval settlement SAM and other medieval sites; limekilns; wreck; quarries; various post medieval buildings etc.

Pembroke

Post medieval and modern military sites; Palaeolithic cave site.

Pembroke Dock

Post medieval and modern military sites.

Burton

Nothing recorded.

Neyland

Post medieval, military and industrial sites.

Llanstadwel

Early medieval churchyard, military sites, sea defences Deserted Rural Settlement, wreck; lime kiln.

Milford Haven

Military sites, coastal and industrial sites, sea defences and a fish trap.

Hebrandeston

South Hook and Cliff Castle Iron Age hillfort SAMs; Southhook Post medieval fort SAM; Lead mine; Sandyhaven Limekilns; post medieval military sites; stepping stones; wreck.

St Ishmaels

Mesolithic/neolithic flint working sites; Great and little Castle Head Iron Age hillfort SAMs; limekilns; steppingstones; wreck; Quarries; Longar Bay Cist burials; post medieval military sites.

Dale

Mesolithic/neolithic flintworking sites; Great Castle head and Dale Point Iron Age hillfort SAMs; St Anns Head lighthouse; Limestone quarries and kilns; modern military sites; wrecks; Dale ?Deserted Rural Settlement.

Marloes and St Brides

Iron Age hillforts; Mesolithic/neolithic flint sites; burnt mounds and barrows; medieval cemetery; limekilns; quarries; mod military. Wooltack Point deer park. Early medieval St Brides chapel and cemetery.

The Havens

Castle meadow Iron Age hillfort? Blackpoint, Broadmoor, Howneystone, Woodlands Iron Age hillfort SAMs; Medieval churches etc; Bronze Age stone circle; limekilns and quarries; modern military sites; coal workings.

Nolton and Hook

Palaeolithic/mesolithic/neolithic flintworking sites; Trefrane Cliff Colliery; submerged forest; coalmining; quarrying; modern military; medieval chapel.

Brawdy

Punch Castle Motte SAM; Dinas Fach, Bigney Iron Age hillforts; mesolithic/neolithic flintworking sites; Quarrying, brickworks, limekiln SSSI. RAF Brawdy Airfield.

Solva

mesolithic/neolithic flintworking sites; Iron Age hillfort SAMs; neolithic chambered tomb; limekiln SAMs; lead mine; quarries; prehistoric midden. Medieval and post medieval settlement.

St Davids

Neolithic chambered tomb SAMs; Iron Age hillfort SAMs; prehistoric field system; Medieval chapel etc SAMs; Bronze Age stones and barrows; copper mines; mesolithic/neolithic flint sites; modern military sites; quarries; submerged forest. lime kilns;

Llanrhian

Castell Coch Iron Age hillfort. Numerous quarry sites. Remains of a cornmill at Aberfelin. Dark Age? cemetery near Pwll Crochan. Navigation aid beacons on either side of Porth Gain. Extensive industrial remains at Porthgain and to west. Field clearance cairns to east of St Brides Slate quarries. Iron Age hillfort at Trwyn Castell. Beacon on hillfort. Limekilns and mill at Aber Eddy. Peat bog.

Mathry

Iron Age hillfort SAMs; Neolithic chambered tomb SAM; Quarrying; tunnel; limekilns.

Pencaer

Iron age hillforts; various prehistoric sites including Bronze Age standing stones; limekilns; submerged forest; field systems; corbled hut SAM.

Dinas Cross

The main features in this stretch are slate quarries in the cliffs. The settlement of Cwm yr Eglwys includes the remains of a medieval chapel, with an Iron Age hillfort to the north east. There is another Iron Age hillfort site at Pen Castell of which little may survive. Iron Age hillfort at Castle point. Limekilns may be apparent inland at Pwll Gwaelod. There are various modern military sites and features in the west of this segment. Occasional possibly ancient field boundaries run down to the cliff edge. lime kilns.

St. Dogmaels

This stretch of the coastal strip does not contain many readily visible or identifiable archaeological features. Neolithic worked flints have been recovered from several locations and several burnt mounds have been identified, but most are no longer readily visible. Several clay? and gravel? Quarries existed in the area. Standing structures near the harbour at Penrhyn Castle include a coastguard lookout, station and cottage and a lifeboat station possible early medieval cemetery. Further inland is a store for coastguard warning rockets. Burnt mounds; field systems; Ridge and Furrow cultivation.

Nevern

Hillforts, burnt mound; medieval settlement and sites and chapel; quarries; lime kilns; submerged forest.

Newport

Mesolithic/neolithic flint working sites/find spots; limekiln sites; quarrying; medieval/ post medieval buildings and sites Near Newport are the scheduled remains of a medieval castle? near the shore, and Mesolithic flint working near the bridge. There are numerous buildings of interest in the harbour settlement area. There are several recorded slate quarries on the cliffs to the west of Parrog. There is a limekiln at Aberfforest beach.

Appendix 2

Mapinfo layers created for this project

Site-type spot data searches

Polly burnt mounds.TAB
Polly hillforts.TAB
Polly chapels.TAB
Polly forests.TAB (submerged forests)
Polly defence.TAB
Polly SMR.TAB
Polly sssi.TAB
Polly caves.TAB
Polly SAMs.TAB (scheduled ancient monuments)
Polly limekilns.TAB
Polly quarries.TAB
Polly mines. TAB
Polly slate quarries.TAB

Period spot data searches

Polly paleolithic.TAB
Polly mesolithic.TAB
Polly neo.TAB (Neolithic)
Polly mesoneo.TAB (Mesolithic/Neolithic sites)
Polly bronze age.TAB
Polly iron age.TAB
Polly prehistoric.TAB
Polly roman.TAB
Polly early med.TAB
Polly dark age,TAB
Polly medieval.TAB

Defined Zones of Archaeological sensitivity

Polly industrial areas.TAB
Polly military areas.TAB
Polly prehistoric potential.TAB
Polly coastal erosion.TAB

Baseline map layers

Coastpath.TAB
Pollypkbounds.TAB (PCNP boundary)
Pollyzones.TAB (community areas)
Pollypembound.TAB (Pembrokeshire boundary)

Appendix 3

Coastal erosion zones

Pencaer Erosion Area 1: class 3- medium
Llanrhian Erosion Area 3: Erosion class 3- medium
St Davids Erosion Area 6: Erosion class 3- medium
St Davids Erosion Area 5: class 3- medium
St Davids Erosion Area 4: class 2- medium
St Davids Erosion Area 3: class 3- medium
St Davids Erosion Area 2: class 3- medium
St Davids Erosion Area 1: class 3- medium
Solva Erosion Area 3: Erosion class 5- severe
Solva Erosion Area 1: class 3- medium
Brawdy Erosion Area 2: class 3- medium
Brawdy Erosion Area 1: class 3- medium
Nolton and Hook Erosion Area 7: class 3- medium
Nolton and Hook Erosion Area 6: class 3- medium
Nolton and Hook Erosion Area 5: class 4- major
Nolton and Hook Erosion Area 4: class 3- medium
Nolton and Hook Erosion Area 3: class 3- medium
Nolton and Hook Erosion Area 2: class 5- severe
Nolton and Hook Erosion Area 1: class 3- medium
The Havens Erosion Area 3: class 5- severe
The Havens Erosion Area 2: class 3- medium
The Havens Erosion Area 1: class 5- severe
Marloes and St Brides Erosion Area 6: class 3- medium
Marloes and St Brides Erosion Area 3: class 3- medium
Marloes and St Brides Erosion Area 1: class 3- medium
Dale Erosion Area 3: class 3- medium
Dale Erosion Area 2: class 4- major
Dale Erosion Area 1: class 5- severe
Angle Erosion Area: class 3- medium
Angle Erosion Area 3: class 4- major
Angle Erosion Area 2: Erosion class 4- major
Tenby Erosion Area 3: class 4- major
Tenby Erosion Area 1: class 3- medium
Amroth Erosion Area 1: class 3- medium
Llanrhian Erosion Area 2: Threat: tourism
Llanrhian Erosion Area 1: Threat: tourism at Trwyn-y-castell hillfort prn2733
St Davids Erosion Area 7: Threat: tourism on Clawdd y Milwyr hillfort prn2624
Solva Erosion Area 2: Threat: tourism on Griben hillfort prn2780
The Havens Erosion Area 1: Threat: tourism at Broadmoor rath hillfort prn3133
Marloes and St Brides Erosion Area 2: Threat: vegetation on dark age settlement/monastery prn 2929
Marloes and St Brides Erosion Area 4: Threat: tourism on hillfort prn2939
Marloes and St Brides Erosion Area 5: Threat: tourism on hillfort prn2940 and mesolithic/neolithic finds prn2941
Angle Erosion Area 1: Threat: tourism on west pickard hillfort prn 3099
Castlemartin Erosion area 2: Threat: military
Castlemartin Erosion Area 1: Threat: military
Stackpole Erosion Area 2: Threat: military
Stackpole Erosion Area 1: Threat: tourism on hillfort prn4205
Lamphey Erosion Area: Threat: development
Manorbier Erosion Area 1: Threat: tourism on burial chamber prn 4213
Tenby Erosion Area 2: Threat: tourism on Tenby castle prn 3698

Appendix 4

Defined industrial areas

Saundersfoot Industrial area 1
Manorbier Industrial area 1
Castlemartin Industrial area 2
Angle Industrial area 1
Nolton and Hook Industrial area 1
St Davids Industrial area 2
St Davids Industrial area 3
Llanrhian Industrial Area 2
Dinas Cross Industrial Area 1
Amroth Industrial area 1
Newport Industrial Area 1
Castlemartin Industrial area 1
Nolton and Hook Industrial area 2
Solva Industrial area 1
St Davids Industrial area 1
Hebrandeston Industrial area 1
Llanrhian Industrial Area 3
Mathry Industrial Area 1
Newport Industrial Area 2
Nevern Industrial Area 1
St Dogmaels Industrial Area 1
Nevern Industrial Area 2
St Dogmaels Industrial Area 2

Appendix 5

Defined military areas

Tenby Military Area 1:
Tenby Military Area 2:
Penally Military Area 1:
Manorbier Military Area 1:
Manorbier Military Area 2:
Manorbier Military Area 3:
Stackpole Military Area 1:
Stackpole Military Area 2:
Stackpole Military Area 4:
Stackpole Military Area 5:
Angle Military Area 1:
Angle Military Area 3:
Angle Military Area 4:
Angle Military Area 5:
Angle Military Area 8:
Milford Haven Military Area 1:
St Ishmaels Military Area 2:
Dale Military Area 1:
Dale Military Area 2:
Dale Military Area 3:
Nolton and Hook Military Area 1:
Brawdy Military Area 1:
Pencaer Military Area 1:
Pencaer Military Area 2:
Pencaer Military Area 2:
Dinas Cross Military Area 1:
Dinas Cross Military Area 2:
Castlemartin Military Area 1:
Stackpole Military Area 3:
Angle Military Area 2:
Angle Military Area 6:
Angle Military Area 7:
Angle Military Area 9:
Hundleton Military Area 1:
Pembroke Dock Military Area 1:
Pembroke Dock Military Area 2:
Pembroke Dock Military Area 3:
Hebrandeston Military Area 1:
St Ishmaels Military Area 1:
Dale Military Area 4:
Dale Military Area 5:
Dale Military Area 6:
Marloes and St Brides Military Area 1:
St Davids Military Area 1:
St Davids Military Area 2:
Neyland Military Area 1:

Appendix 6

Areas of prehistoric potential

Pencaer Prehistoric Potential Area 3:
Castlemartin Prehistoric Potential Area 2:
Angle Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Tenby Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Penally Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Stackpole Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Manorbier Prehistoric Potential Area 2:
The Havens Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Nolton and Hook Prehistoric Potential Area 2:
Manorbier Prehistoric Potential Area 3:
Lamphey Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Angle Prehistoric Potential Area 2:
Dale Prehistoric Potential Area 3:
Marloes and St Brides Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Marloes and St Brides Prehistoric Potential Area 2:
Marloes and St Brides Prehistoric Potential Area 4:
Marloes and St Brides Prehistoric Potential Area 5:
Solva Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
St Davids Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
St Davids Prehistoric Potential Area 3:
Pencaer Prehistoric Potential Area 2:
St Dogmaels Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
St Ishmaels Prehistoric Potential Area 2:
Marloes and St Brides Prehistoric Potential Area 3:
Nolton and Hook Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Solva Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
St Davids Prehistoric Potential Area 4:
St Dogmaels Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Nevern Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Pencaer Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
St Davids Prehistoric Potential Area 2:
Dale Prehistoric Potential Area 4:
Dale Prehistoric Potential Area 2:
St Ishmaels Prehistoric Potential Area 3:
St Ishmaels Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Castlemartin Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Manorbier Prehistoric Potential Area 2:
Manorbier Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Pembroke Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Stackpole Prehistoric Potential Area 3:
Dale Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Brawdy Prehistoric Potential Area 1:
Llanrhian Prehistoric Potential Area 1:

FACING THE SEA
An initial HER assessment

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2006/25
Mawrth 2006
March 2006

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan:
This report has been prepared by: Duncan Schlee

Swydd / Position: Archaeologist

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by
Louise Austin
Swydd / Position: Project Manager (Heritage Management)

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date
ar ran Archaeoleg Cambria, Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf. on behalf of
Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw
sylwadausydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn
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