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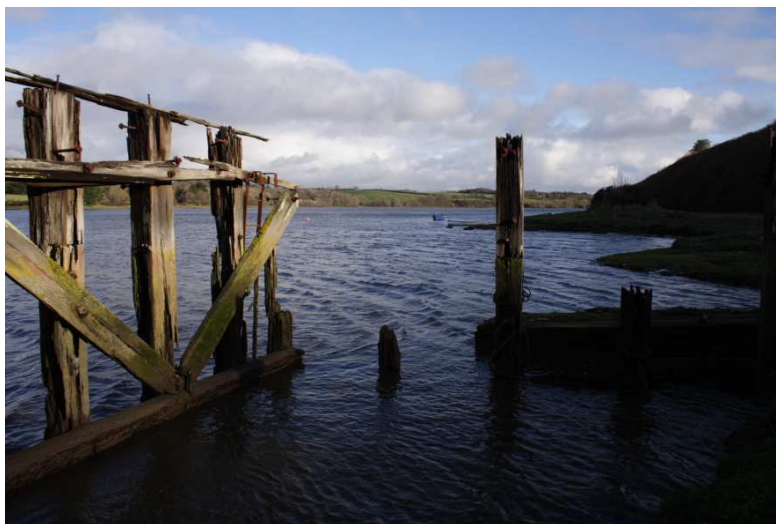
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TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)

**Prepared for:
Hook Quay**



**Tir Gofal Reference No
W/13/6355**

**DAT Report No. 2009-9
Project Record No. 63661**

**Prepared by
Mike Ings**

**Other documents enclosed:
Historic Landscape Character Area description no. 325, Little Milford.**

A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content

Historic Landscape Character

Hook Quay is centred on SM97681161 in the community of Llangwm, Pembrokeshire. It is a linear holding of land located between the western bank of the Western Cleddau, to the north, and the residential development of Hook, to the south.

It lies within Cadw Registered Area 5: Milford Haven Waterway, classified as being of 'Outstanding' historic interest (Cadw & ICOMOS, 1998) and also within Historic Landscape Character Area 325: Little Milford. These areas are intended to define places where local land use patterns have left particularly strong or distinctive evidence in the landscape (Murphy & Ludlow, 2000). HLCA 325 mainly comprises woodland on the steep valley sides and mud and saltmarsh on the fringes of the Western Cleddau waterway. The deciduous 'Hook Wood' that covers much of the holding dates to at least 1601.

Archaeological and Historic Content

Little Milford, just to the west of the holding, was an important coal-exporting port and there are numerous coal shafts recorded to the south of the farm boundaries, all apparently disused by the end of the 19th Century. The Scheduled Ancient Monument (PE 529), Hook Quay (PRN 64808), within the holding 'is of national importance for its potential to enhance and illustrate our knowledge and understanding of the early development of the Pembrokeshire coal industry, particularly concerning the local organisation of transportation systems' (Cadw, 2006).

The colliery at Hook was owned by the Owens of Orielson, one of the wealthiest families in Pembrokeshire, and run through agents or leased to entrepreneurs to become the largest and longest-running colliery in the area. Coal was transported down to the quay, first by tram road and later by an aerial tramway (PRN 94564), where it was weighed at the weigh house (PRN 94562) before being loaded onto shallow draft barges for transportation to Milford Haven. The colliery closed in the late 1920s - 1930s and the quay was abandoned.

Other recorded archaeology within the holding includes Hook Quay cottage (PRN 64810), recorded on the 1876 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as the Anchor Inn, and a nearby pigsty (PRN 94561).

A gazetteer of the recorded archaeology within the farm holding appears below.

Key Objective

The management priority is the restoration of the pigsty (PRN 94561) at Hook cottage. Specific management advice is provided below.

B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

All known historic environment features are marked on Map 1 of this agreement

These are divided into three types:

- i) Archaeological and Historic Features: Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.
- ii) Traditional Buildings: Structures built before 1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction.
- iii) Historic Parks and Gardens: Discrete areas of land laid out in an ornamental way for the pleasure of the owner.

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

General requirements

Historic earthworks, stone structures, archaeological sites, traditional buildings, parks and gardens must all be retained and protected against damage. The management of these features must comply with the following general requirements.

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

"Scheduled" Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection and consent from Cadw may be required for works to these monuments. Consult the Project Officer for advice.

"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for

Advice

In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:

i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:

Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.

Location and description:

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following sites and monuments that are indicated on Map 1.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
HOOK QUAY (64808)	Post Medieval quay	SM97651167	A	SAM PE529	Generic

Hook Quay was an important element of the 18th century coal industry in Pembrokeshire. It is located in the inter-tidal zone on the south bank of the Western Cleddau, one of several quays built to allow coal to be conveyed to Milford Haven. Caesar Mathias Junior of Hook constructed the stone built quay in 1791 to serve Hook Colliery. The quay is visible as a substantial masonry wall with a wooden framework to the north and a raised area of made-up ground to the south. It is some 3 metres tall and the structure measures approximately 40 metres north-south by 40 metres east-west. The plan of the wall is irregular, comprising two nearly parallel walls some 15 metres apart and aligned north-south, projecting approximately 20 metres into the inter-tidal zone of the river.



Looking west, the eastern stonewall of the quay and wooden structure at its northern end.

The linking, northern wall has suffered collapse and is incomplete. A wooden structure is located at the northern end of the quay, with posts driven into the mud and supporting a pair of horizontal and continuous crossbeams, between which are diagonal bracing beams. The structure projects some 5 metres beyond the north end, and continues along the east and west sides, of the stone quay. It is unknown whether the wooden construction is contemporary with the building of the stone quay or is a later addition, possibly replacing the damaged northern stonewall. (Source: Cadw Scheduled Ancient Monument Record (2005))



The remains of the wooden platform on the northern end of Hook Quay.

Hook Quay was visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 19/01/2009). The quay has undergone extensive restoration and maintenance since 2007, with the help of Cadw grant aid, and works are ongoing. Vegetation has been removed, damaged masonry has been restored and the stone structure has been consolidated. A metal brace, to be attached to a large concrete block, has been fitted through the western wall as it was bulging outwards. The owner says that, during the excavation of the trench to take the brace, the inner walls of the quay were found to be of dressed stone and a photographic record was made.

The areas alongside both the western and eastern walls are silting up, to some 2 metres depth according to the owner, and becoming salt marsh. There is apparently a solid base beneath. The wooden structure is slowly deteriorating and there is little that can be done to prevent this - a comprehensive photographic and drawn record of the remains would be desirable. An area of scrub in the northwest corner of the stone structure has had to be left in place as it has been a home to an otter for several years.

It is understood, from the Cadw Inspector of Ancient Monuments, that 'the work required to make the quayside stable is quite large in scale and requires an engineered solution which has yet to be drawn up' (23/01/2009). Such works fall beyond the parameters of the Tir Gofal scheme.

[\(64812\)](#)

Post Medieval post SM97831177 C

Generic

Post recorded in the mudflats of river on 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map - possibly part of the wooden quay or a mooring point. Not shown on modern mapping.

[\(64813\)](#)

Post Medieval post SM97741172 C

Generic

Post recorded in the mudflats of river on 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map - possibly part of the wooden quay or a mooring point. Not shown on modern mapping.

HOOK QUAY [\(94563\)](#)

**Post Medieval
building**

SM97681165 B SAM PE529 Generic

Located within the scheduled area of Hook Quay is a small building recorded on the 1861 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and presumably associated with the transportation of coal down to the quay. It is located to the southeast of the weigh house (PRN 94562) and near the terminus of the incline that heads east from the quay and may possibly have housed winching-gear for the aerial tramway (PRN 94564).



Looking west, stone foundations of 18th-19th century building PRN 94563

The square foundation is now under turf but its extent can be seen from the slightly paler colour of the grass. The southeast corner has been exposed revealing dressed stone blocks.

HOOK QUAY ([94564](#)) **Post Medieval** **SM97821167** **C** **Generic**
tramway

An aerial tramway recorded on the 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, used for conveying coal to Hook Quay (PRN 64808), running to the north and east of Hook Quay cottage (PRN 64810). The course of this tramway is still defined to the east of the cottage by a continuous clearing in the heavily wooded hillside (Cadw, 2005). During the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 19/01/2009 the line of the tramway was still clearly visible through the woods, now being used by telegraph poles.



Incline through the woods, route of the 19th century aerial tramway PRN 94564

HOOK QUAY ([94565](#)) **Post Medieval** **SM97861162** **C** **Generic**
tramway

Recorded on the 1869 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, a tram road, together with PRN 94566, linking the Hook colliery to Hook Quay (PRN 64808). This was subsequently abandoned to be replaced by an aerial tramway (PRN 94564). The site of the tram road was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 19/01/2009 and it is not known whether any trace survives.

HOOK QUAY ([94566](#)) **Post Medieval** **SM97681164** **C** **Generic**
tramway

Recorded on the 1869 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, a tram road linking the Hook colliery to Hook Quay (PRN 64808), and a continuation of tramway PRN 94565. This was subsequently abandoned to be replaced by an aerial tramway (PRN 94564). The site of the tram road was not visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 19/01/2009 and it is not known whether any trace survives

HOOK QUAY ([94567](#)) **Post Medieval** **SM97701164** **C** **Generic**
building

A building, of unknown function, recorded on the 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, part of the 18th-19th century Hook Quay complex that exported coal down to Milford Haven. The building is not shown on modern mapping. No surface traces of this building were noted during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 19/01/2009 although archaeological deposits may still survive below ground.

HOOK QUAY ([94568](#)) **Post Medieval** **SM97681163** **C** **Generic**
building

A building, of unknown function, recorded on the 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, part of the 18th-19th century Hook Quay complex that exported coal down to Milford Haven. The building is not shown on modern mapping. No surface traces of this building were noted during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 19/01/2009 although archaeological deposits may still survive below ground

([94569](#)) **Post Medieval** **SM97331142** **C** **Generic**
mine

Mine workings located on the steep wooded slope to the west of Hook Quay (PRN 64808). Mining activity in Pembrokeshire increased during the 18th century and existing works were developed further and new workings were established. The colliery at Hook was owned by one of the county's wealthiest families, the Owens of Orielson and it became the largest and longest running of the collieries in the area. It is uncertain when the colliery and quay were abandoned, although all collieries in the Pembrokeshire field were declared uneconomic when the British coal industry was nationalised in 1947 and were closed.



Entrance to the mine workings PRN 94569 within the woods.

The mine was visited during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 19/01/2009. The entrance to the workings have been secured by an iron gate so it was only possible to see a narrow tunnel, approximately 1.75 metres high, hewn into the rock and heading straight back into the hillside.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
- Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).
8. Do not burn materials on site.
9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.
10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

Location and Description:

Traditional buildings are those built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices. Typically, they will use locally available materials and skills, though mass-produced materials (bricks, corrugated iron) may sometimes be locally characteristic.

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
1	HOOK QUAY (94561)	Post Medieval pigsty	SM97751166	B	Specific

A 19th century pigsty, located to the east of the house at Hook Quay, comprising two separate, symmetrical pens with access to a low building. It is built from stone-rubble with dressed, squared quoins but the single-pitch roof, presumably of slate tiles, has completely gone.



Looking east and looking northwest, the Hook Quay pigsty

The walls appear to stand to full height, with the exception of a small area of tumble in the northwest corner, and the rear corners of the building have been consolidated, by the owner, with lime-mortar.

From *The Historical Farm Buildings of Wales* (Wiliam, 1986): “The vast majority of surviving Welsh pigsties are.... 'in and out' type with a small yard containing the feeding trough leading into a sleeping section usually covered with a single-pitch roof. Most of these sties were built as freestanding pairs, one sty being the mirror-image of the other. ...The sties were usually only large enough for one sow and her litter, or a couple of fattening pigs. A common size is 2.5 metres by 2 metres internally, with a yard of similar proportions. The trough was often built into the front wall of the yard, so that it could be filled without entering the yard: the troughs themselves were either of cast iron, slate, or earthenware. A few pigsties were built with lofts: these were used as poultry houses. No examples of this type of pigsty appear to be older than the nineteenth century in Wales. Between a third and a half of all Welsh farms have surviving pigsties, though hardly any are inhabited today”.

HOOK QUAY (64810)	Post Medieval cottage	SM97721164	B	Generic
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Hook Quay cottage is recorded on the 1876 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and is named the 'Anchor Inn' on the 1908 2nd edition OS map.

HOOK QUAY (94562)	Post Medieval weigh house	SM97661166	B	Generic
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The weigh house is located on the 18th century Hook Quay, although it is excluded from the scheduled area of the quay. A stone-built, single-storey building that originally measured 3.5 metres north-south by 3.2

metres east-west. It has been renovated and extended to the south, now measuring 6.6 metres north-south. The roof was originally pitched but it now has a sloping flat roof. Coal was weighed at the building before being loaded onto barges at the quay for transportation down the Milford Haven waterway.



The restored and extended weigh house and the eastern quay wall.

The building was seen, during the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit of 19/01/2009, to be in a good, weathertight condition following its restoration and extension.

Historic Environment Objectives:

The purpose of the management is to:

- Promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm
- Prevent progressive decay of traditional buildings through neglect.
- Promote the sympathetic use of traditional buildings within sustainable farming practice.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features that reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

Specific Management Requirements for individual Traditional Buildings:

The following individual traditional buildings are subject to specific management prescriptions that are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over these generic requirements:

Site 1 on MAP 1

HOOK QUAY ([94561](#))

SM97751166

In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.

The pigsty is the main focus of the Tir Gofal archaeological farm visit as the owners would like to restore the building to keep pigs in it and Dyfed Archaeological Trust welcomes such a scheme.

The walls look solid and the rear corners have recently been consolidated with lime- mortar. The remaining walls would benefit from similar consolidation to prevent moisture penetration and the vegetation needs to be controlled, particularly the ivy, bracken and coarse grasses growing on the walls. There appears to be a discreet area of masonry tumble at the northwest corner that requires reparation but the main work required on the building is the restoration of the roof.

Judging from the profile of the walls it seems likely that the pigsty had a single-pitch roof and, although no roofing materials appear to survive, it was probably of slates similar to those on Hook Quay cottage.

1. Repair

The management aim is to return the pigsty to a weatherproof and stable condition. Tir Gofal advice advocates the use of materials that match those used originally. Repairs should be undertaken on a like-for-like basis, modelled on the originals and using similar materials and methods of construction.

Walls

Repointing is premature until mortar has weathered back to a depth equivalent to the joint width or is very loose. New pointing should match the material and finish of existing pointing as closely as possible. A nearly flush finish is appropriate in this instance. Vegetation on the walls should be cut back, leaving the roots in situ, and spot-treated to prevent re-growth. Following vegetation removal masonry should be consolidated and repointed.

Re-roofing

The roof of the pigsty is completely gone, exposing the wall tops of the pig house to the elements.

Replacing roof timbers: as a general rule, replacement features should be modelled on similar surviving examples. Where these do not exist the emphasis should be on matching details appropriate for the locality and building's age. In this instance slate is the appropriate roof covering and should be used over a softwood supporting structure.

Doors

The pigsty doors no longer survive and their original appearance is no longer known.

Historically the trend in pigsty doors was towards simple wooden plank doors. They tended to be of softwood construction and finished with an estate paint colour. The doors should be replaced to these specifications, reusing old door furniture if it is available.

2. Preventative maintenance

If repair of the pigsty is not carried out then the management aim is to prevent the progressive decay of the building.

Consolidate areas of loose masonry using a traditional lime mortar mix, trying to follow the original mix and appearance as far as possible.

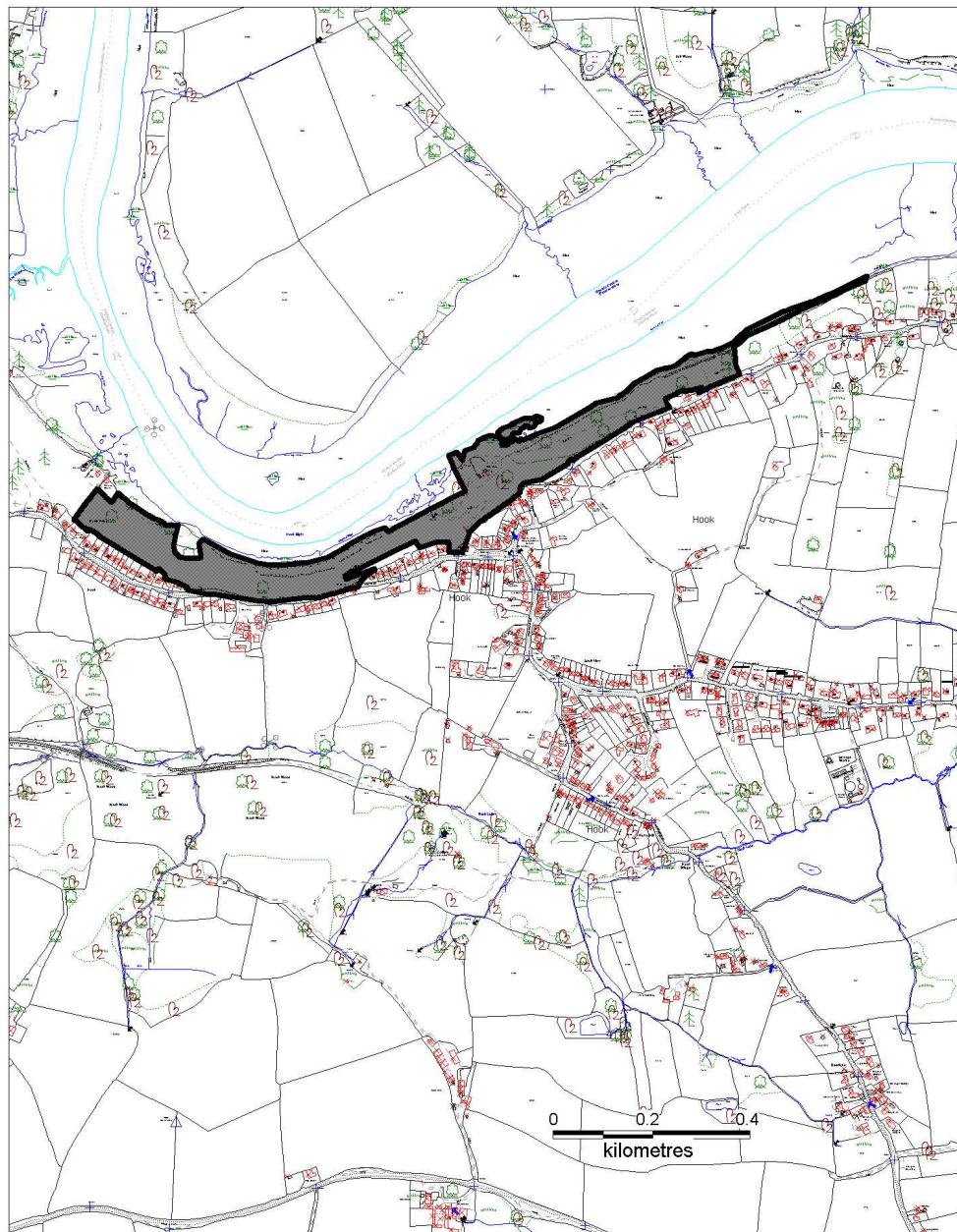
Consider capping the wall tops in order to prevent water from washing out lime mortar bonds and accelerating collapse.

Cut back vegetation on the walls, leaving the roots in situ and spot treat to prevent re-growth.

Monitor mature trees close to the building. Consider felling trees that are at risk of causing damage by windthrow and removing branches in danger of falling on the building.

iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

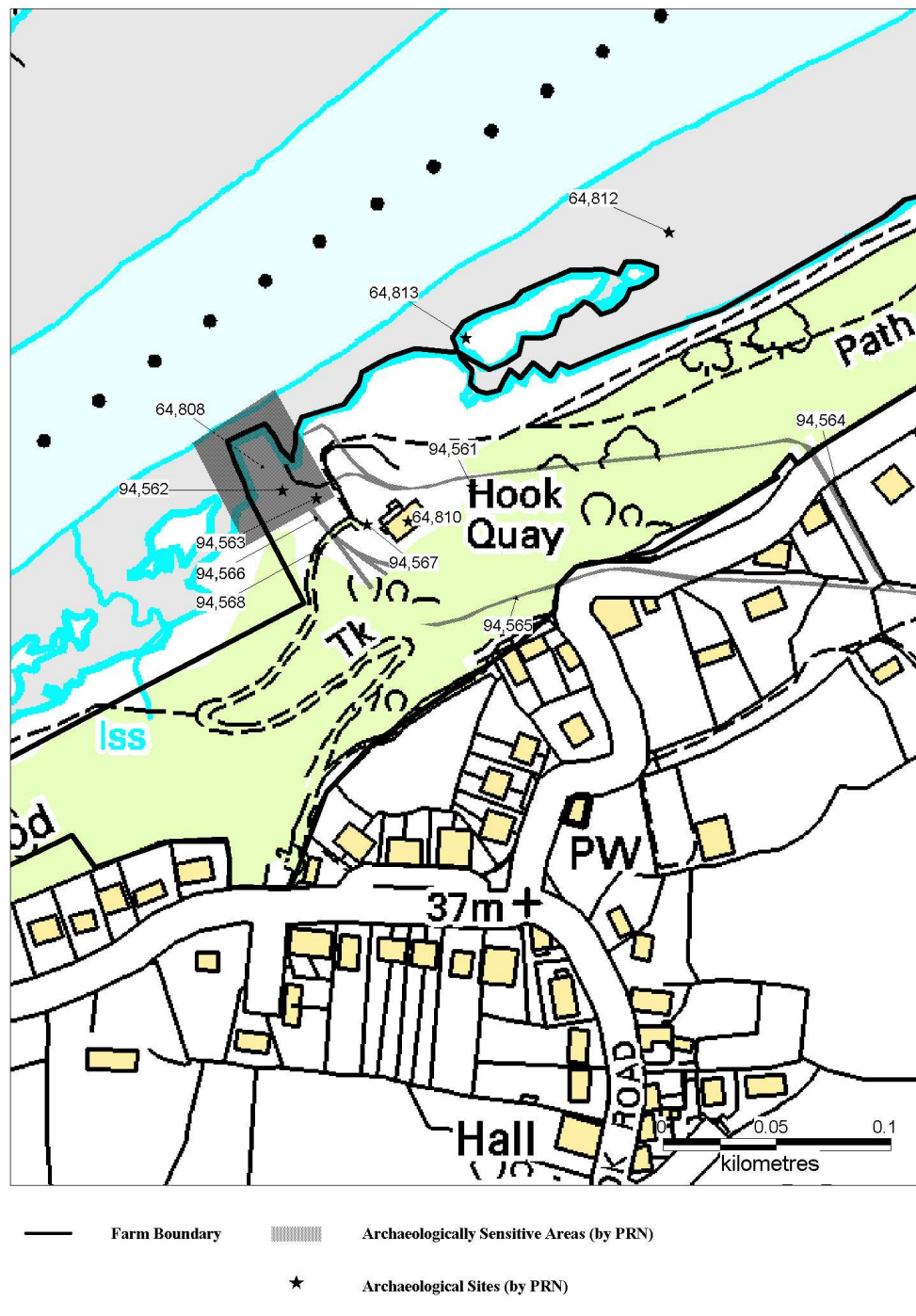
There are no Historic Parks and Gardens in the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record for the application area



 Farm Boundary

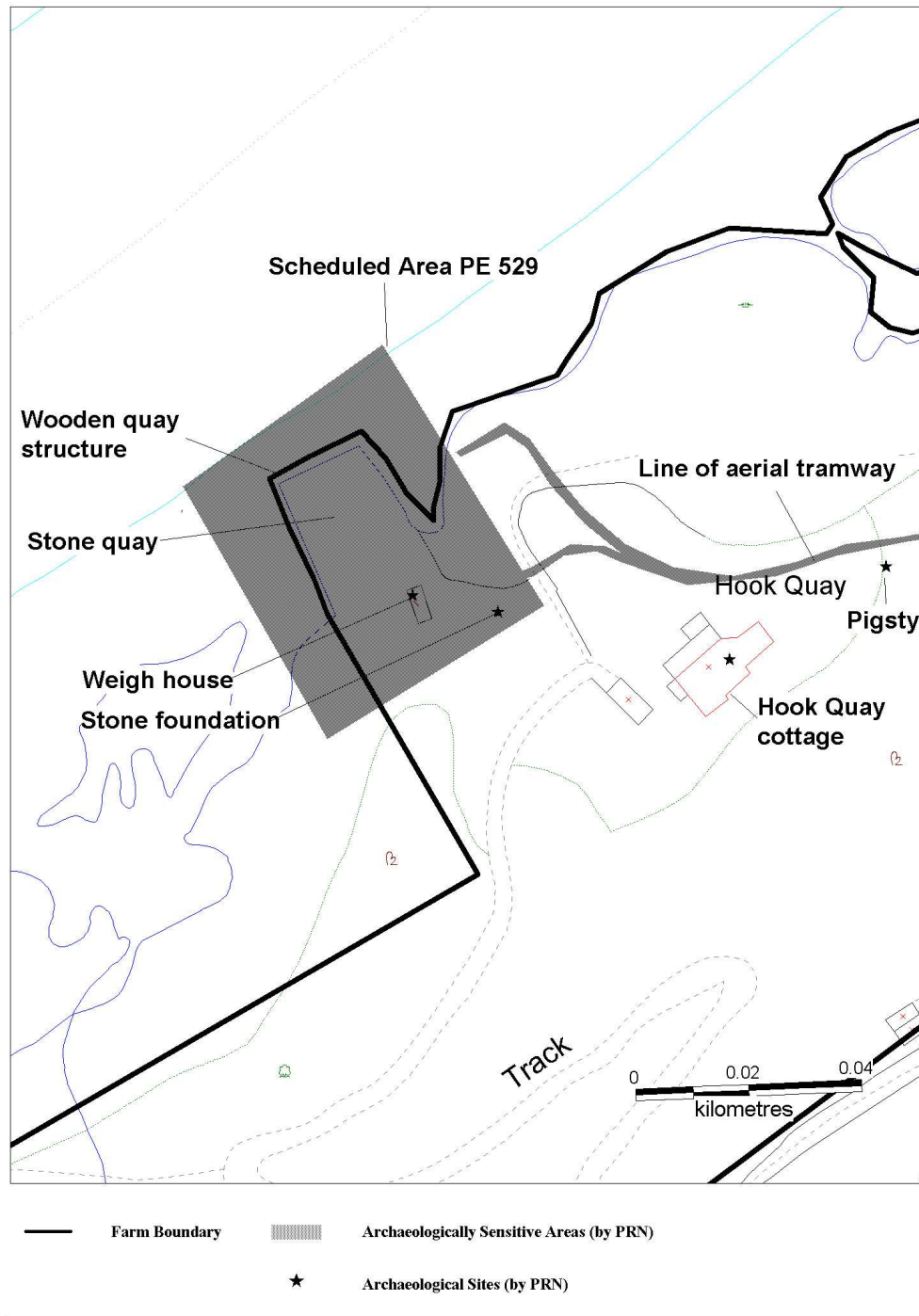
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Fig 1: Location Map



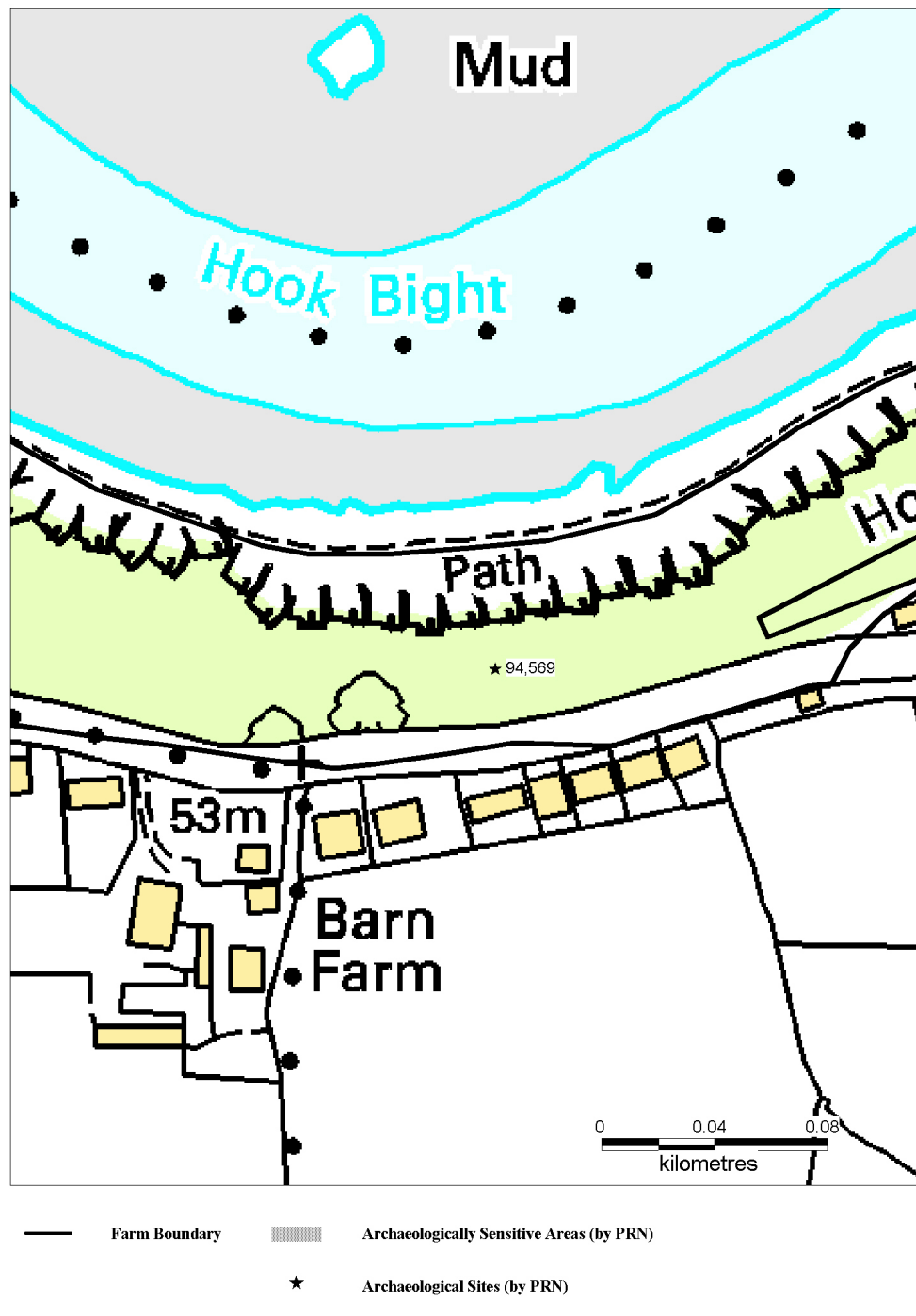
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Fig 2: Map showing the recorded sites of archaeological interest around Hook Quay



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Fig 3: Plan outlining the surviving archaeology recorded at Hook Quay.



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Fig 4: Location map of mine working PRN 94569.

MI - 21/01/2009 (11:39:37) - HTML file produced for Tir Gofal HE2 report, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Project record number 63661.

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This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the [HE1 report](#) for this farm.

Sources consulted:

Historic Environment Record for Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1876 Pembrokeshire Sheet 33.04, 25"

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet 33.04, 25"

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments and ICOMOS. 1998. Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest In Wales

Murphy,K & Ludlow,N 2000 Carmarthenshire Historic Landscape Characterisation - Volume 1
William, E, 1986, The Historical Farm Buildings of Wales.

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