

Archaeology Wales

Blackpool Mill, Canaston Bridge, Pembrokeshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



By Philip Poucher

Report No: 1484

Archaeology Wales Limited
The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN
Telephone: 01686 440371
E-mail: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Archaeology Wales

Blackpool Mill, Canaston Bridge, Pembrokeshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Prepared For: Bluestone Resorts Ltd

Edited by: Mark Houliston

Signed: 

Position: Managing Director

Date: 3/8/16

Edited by: Mark Houliston

Signed: 

Position: Managing Director

Date: 3/8/16

By
Philip Poucher

Report No: 1484

August 2016

CONTENTS

Non-Technical Summary	1
1. Introduction	3
2. Site Description	3
3. Methodology	4
4. Archaeological and Historical Background	5
4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies	5
4.2 The Historic Landscape	6
4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments	7
4.4 Listed Buildings	7
4.5 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development	8
5. Map Regression	15
6. Aerial Photographs and Lidar	18
7. Site Visit	20
8. Impact Assessment	22
8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance	22
8.2 Previous Impacts	23
8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development	23
9. Conclusions	28
9.1 Impacts on designated assets	28
9.2 Impacts on non-designated assets	29
9.3 Mitigation	31
10. Sources	32
Table 1: Potential Impacts	30
Appendix I: Gazetteer of sites recorded on the regional HER	
Appendix II: Designated Archaeological Sites	
Appendix III: Specification	
Appendix IV: Archive Cover Sheet	

List of Figures

- 1 Location map
- 2 Site plan
- 3 Development proposals
- 4 Designated archaeological landscapes and areas within a 5km study area
- 5 Designated archaeological sites within a 5km study area
- 6 Non-designated archaeological sites within a 2km study area
- 7 Sites of archaeological potential within the proposed development area

- 8 Extract from an 18th century estate map
- 9 Extract from the parish tithe map of 1847
- 10 Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1889
- 11 Lidar

List of Photos

- 1-3 Aerial photographs
- 4-7 Blackpool Mill
- 8-9 Mill leat
- 10-11 Outbuilding to the southwest of the mill
- 12-14 Outbuilding to the south of the mill
- 15-16 Stream within woods to the south of the mill
- 17 Limekiln
- 18 Northwest area of mill grounds
- 19-21 General views of the field to the west
- 22 View towards the mill from the river bank
- 23 Pen Glyn Brook
- 24 Current views of the mill from the west
- 25-27 Blackpool Bridge with views of the mill
- 28 Blackpool Farm
- 29 Views from western edge of proposed development area

Copyright Notice:

Archaeology Wales Ltd. retain copyright of this report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, and have granted a licence to Asbri Planning and Bluestone Resorts Ltd, to use and reproduce the material contained within.

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.

Non – Technical Summary

In June 2016, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Bluestone Resorts Ltd, to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential of Blackpool Mill, Canaston Bridge, Pembrokeshire. The assessment has been undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for a proposed development at the site.

The proposed development comprises the restoration of the Mill, a Grade II listed building, and its grounds to provide a tourist attraction. The mill is to be refurbished, with landscaping and development in an adjoining field, to include: picnic areas, planting, wetlands, walkways, an events barn and a light railway.*

The development proposals will have both a direct and indirect impact on Blackpool Mill (LB 6090) and its setting. The building is relatively well-preserved and has already undergone renovation works in the late 1960s to establish it as a tourist attraction. Current proposals are designed to have a minimal impact on the building and its main views from the southeast, and ensure the survival and continued use of the building. The main impacts will be on features to the west, and views from the west. The full impact on the Mill and its setting is being assessed in a separate report, and Listed Building Consent will be required prior to any works being undertaken, but in general the impact is anticipated to be minimal. There will also be an indirect (visual) impact on Blackpool Bridge (LB 6089), a Grade II listed building of High value immediately to the northeast. This impact, however, is considered to be minor. No further Listed Buildings will be affected.*

The site lies within the Milford Haven Waterway Area of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 3), specifically within Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) 330 Canaston and Minwear Woods, both of which are considered to be of High value. The proposed development will have a direct impact, largely on the field to the west of the mill. This is not one of the main characteristics of the HLCA, and the wider visual impact is very limited through surrounding woodland. Therefore, the impact is considered to be minor on the HLCA, and negligible on the registered Historic Landscape as a whole. No further historic landscape areas or Conservation Areas will be affected by the proposed development.

The drive that forms the northeast boundary to the site forms part of Slebech Park (PGW (Dy) 43(PEM), a Grade II listed historic Park & Garden of High value. The proposed development will have a minimal impact on the visual setting of this drive, and a negligible impact on Slebech Park as a whole. No further historic Park & Garden will be affected by the proposed development.

No Scheduled Ancient Monument will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Five further specific, non-designated, sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the bounds of the proposed development area. Associated with the mill (PRN 4444, LB 6090) is the surrounding 19th/20th century mill complex (BMRC 01), including both visible above-ground and below-ground remains. Also included within this area is a separately numbered wharf (NPRN 402658). These are considered to be of High value due to their association with the grade II listed mill. The groundworks in this area are anticipated to be minimal, which is considered to have a minor impact.*

Prior to the establishment of the mill, the grounds housed an iron-working forge complex (BMRC 02). This is considered to be of Medium value, although potentially of High value if

well-preserved remains exist on the site. Similarly, prior to the establishment of the forge, the site may have contained a medieval mill (PRN 12560), of Medium value. The proposed development is considered to have a minor impact on these sites. The remains of an 18th/19th century limekiln has also been identified (BMRC 03) to the south of the mill; this is of Medium value. Proposed footpaths may potentially have a major impact on this feature.

Research has highlighted a general potential for Mesolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeological activity in the area. The proposed development may potentially have a moderate impact on any such remains.

It is recommended that any construction work on standing buildings should be preceded by an appropriate level of standing building recording. At present, it is anticipated that groundworks within the mill grounds are likely to be relatively minimal. Therefore, an archaeological watching brief is recommended during ground-breaking activity to ensure the preservation through record of any features associated with the 19th/20th century mill complex, the preceding iron-working forge and potential medieval mill. An archaeological watching brief is also recommended on ground-breaking activity in the field to the west, due to the potential for prehistoric archaeological activity in the area. Should groundworks within the mill complex require more extensive foundation excavation and/or levelling works then an archaeological evaluation may be required to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological features in the affected areas, to allow more appropriate mitigation measures to be agreed.

In addition, care should also be taken to site the footpath away from the standing remains of the limekiln, in order to ensure preservation in situ.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In June 2016 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Bluestone Resorts Ltd to carry out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment prior to the proposed restoration of Blackpool Mill and the development of ancillary leisure facilities within the adjacent land at Blackpool Mill, Canaston Bridge, Pembrokeshire (NGR SN 0590 1443, Figures 1 & 2, AW Project Number 2446).
- 1.2 This assessment has been prepared prior to the submission of a planning application. A Specification for the Desk-Based Assessment was produced by AW in June 2016 and approved by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Planning Services (DAT-PS), who act as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, in this case Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA) (see Appendix IV).
- 1.3 The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide PCNPA with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, Edition 8, January 2016, Chapter 6, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.
- 1.4 The proposed development consists of the restoration of the Mill and its grounds, to provide a year round attraction focusing on both the mill and the natural environment of the surrounding area. The mill is to be refurbished and developed as a tourist attraction, celebrating the industrial history of the site. It is proposed that surrounding land and ancillary buildings are subjected to sympathetic hard and soft landscaping to enhance the overall setting of the mill. The adjacent field will be landscaped to comprise a main field for festival events surrounded by picnic areas, wetlands, a flower garden, an events barn and a light railway, with a raised walkway along the riverbank to make a feature of the river. This development is intended to be limited in scale and nature and integrated into the landscape setting to ensure minimal impacts on the mill and its setting.
- 1.5 Blackpool Mill is a Grade II* Listed Building.

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The site includes Blackpool Mill and an adjacent field parcel to the west. The entire site is bounded by the Eastern Cleddau River to the north, with a small country road marking the southern boundary. The banks of the river in this area are largely wooded, with Minwear Wood extending to the south of the site. Further afield, the landscape is a mostly rural one with the Bluestone resort and Oakwood Theme Park to the southeast. The A40 lies 700m to the north.
- 2.2 The Mill is located on a prominent point of the bank of the river, with Blackpool Bridge lying immediately to the northeast. Thick woodland lie to the east, with further thick woodland to the southwest.

- 2.3 The adjacent field is bounded to the south and west by mature trees and hedgerows, with a small coppiced wood in the southeast corner, to the north of which the field is largely open with views of the Mill and its curtilage. Minwear Wood extends to the south and southwest, with two further enclosed fields located on the banks of the river beyond the western boundary.
- 2.4 The underlying geology of the area largely comprises mudstone of the Millin Mudstone Formation and the Portfield Formation and Haverford Mudstone Formation, with argillaceous rocks, sandstone and conglomerate of the Milford Haven Group also present. Within the Blackpool Mill area, this is overlain by alluvial fan deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2016).

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The methodology for this assessment follows that set out in the approved Specification (Appendix IV).
- 3.2 The primary objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.3 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.4 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.5 This assessment considers the following:
- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at DAT within a 2km radius of the development site;
 - Collation and assessment of all Designated archaeological sites within a 5km radius of the development site;
 - Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting;
 - Assessment of aerial photographic (AP), satellite imagery evidence and Lidar;
 - Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW);
 - Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps & plans;

- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available);
 - Place-name evidence;
 - Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).
- b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.
- c) The history of the site.
- d) The potential visual impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.
- e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records
- f) the potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.
- 3.6 This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 *Previous archaeological studies*

- 4.1.1 The site of the proposed development has not been subject to any previous known archaeological investigations, although Blackpool Mill has been inspected and described as part of its designation as a Listed Building.
- 4.1.2 Recent work on improving the A40 to the north of the site has led to a series of archaeological investigations. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Hyder Consulting on the Slebech Park to Penbelwin section, which recovered a number of small finds (Woodget 2011). In 2009, an archaeological evaluation in advance of the A40 bypass scheme at Canaston Bridge to the north, recorded the remains of a post-hole, two possible hearths and a flint scatter. The flints were dated to the late Mesolithic - Early Neolithic period (Schlee 2010), a relatively rare discovery in this part of Wales, but indicating the presence of nomadic groups in areas similar to that represented by the proposed development area.
- 4.1.3 Earlier work on the A40 scheme included an assessment of preferred bypass routes around Robeston Wathen to the northeast (Trethowan 1997), which revealed potential archaeological features to the south of Robeston Wathen but little of relevance to the current proposed development site.
- 4.1.4 During the late 1990s and early 2000s, a survey and subsequent reports and articles were published researching the early charcoal-fuelled furnace at Blackpool (Page & Wilson 2002, Page 2007), which lies to the east of the proposed development site (PRN 3608, SAM PE484). This site was linked to a forge that lay within the development area in the 17th and 18th centuries, and is therefore of particular relevance in researching the history of the site prior to the establishment of the current mill.

- 4.1.5 To the south, Jacobs Babbie undertook a series of archaeological investigations in association with the Bluestone Resort. This included a desk-based assessment in 2002 followed by a geophysical survey and four phases of evaluations in areas of archaeological potential (Babbie Group 2002 & 2003, Jacobs Babbie 2005). These reports identified and investigated areas of archaeological potential, largely medieval and post-medieval in date, to the south, around Newton North Church and Newton farm. These findings serve to illustrate the presence of medieval settlements in the area, and highlight the scale of general activity throughout this region during the medieval period.
- 4.1.6 Other work in the area includes a field survey of Castell Coch (PRN 3616) to the southeast, and a survey of the wood banks in Canaston Woods (Hudson 2003). However, this work is of little relevance to the proposed development site. More general studies of the area include research of the historic landscape as part of the register of Historic Landscapes (Cadw, CCW & ICOMOS 1998) and a survey of the general archaeological potential of the entire Milford Haven Waterway (Poucher 2008).

4.2 The Historic Landscape (Figure 4)

- 4.2.1 The proposed development site lies within the Milford Haven Waterway Area of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 3), which is listed in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest, published by Cadw, CCW and ICOMOS UK in 1998. As such the area has been subdivided into a series of Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs). The proposed development site lies within HLCA 330 Canaston and Minwear Woods. This is described as a large area of woodland at the head of the tidal section of Eastern Cleddau, an area that has been thickly wooded over a long period of time, and forming part of Narberth Forest, which has been recorded since the early 12th century. Deciduous woodland cloaks the lower slopes and river banks, but modern coniferous plantations generally dominate the area. Open areas are few, but one is located close to Blackpool Bridge. Despite being largely wooded, the HLCA contains two high-status domestic sites in Castell Coch, the medieval manorial centre of Newhouse, and the Sister's House, a 16th century gentry house. Communication routes are an important element of the HLCA. These, and associated features such as Canaston Bridge, opened up the woodland and encouraged the early establishment of industry, as can be seen in the early-17th century charcoal-fuelled blast furnace in Canaston Woods. Some metal mines are also recorded. Aside from the sites mentioned, other noted archaeological sites include Blackpool Mill and bridge, a pumping station at Canaston Bridge, three Iron Age hillforts and limekilns on the river's edge.
- 4.2.2 A further five HLCAs also lie within a 5km search area surrounding the proposed development site. These comprise HLCA 328 Hillblock, HLCA 329 Picton and Slebech, HLCA 331 Toch, HLCA 332 Minwear and HLCA 333 Martletwy.
- 4.2.3 The site also lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape area of Canaston and Minwear Woods. This is described as an area of 'Outstanding' value, based on the same area and criteria as the Historic Landscape Character Area of the same name.
- 4.2.4 The proposed development site does not lie within a Conservation Area. However,

three Conservation Areas lie within the 5km search area around the site. Llawhaden Conservation Area lies 3km to the north, Narberth Conservation Area lie 4.7km to the east, and Wiston Conservation Area lies 4.7km to the northwest.

- 4.2.5 The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens. However, four such sites lie within the 5km search area around the site. The closest is Slebech Park (PGW (Dy) 43(PEM)), a grade II* listed late 17th to early 19th century park and extensive garden, which lies just over 2km to the west on the northern banks of the river. This registered parkland also includes the East Drive/Knights Walk, which run from the parkland to Blackpool Bridge, and carries on to form the northeast boundary of the proposed development area. The essential setting of this parkland extends to within 1.1km of the site. On the western side of this park lies Picton Castle (PGW (Dy) 42(PEM)), which has extensive grade II* listed 18th to early 19th century gardens and parkland. It is located over 4.1km to the west of the site. Molleston Baptist Chapel, with its Grade II listed formal and ornamental grounds (PGW (Dy) 66(PEM)) lies on the A4115, 4.2km to the southeast. Landshipping (PGW (Dy) 35(PEM)), a Grade II* listed 17th century formal garden, lies 4.9km to the southwest.

4.3 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 5, Appendix III)*

- 4.3.1 There are 27 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 5km search area around the proposed development, none of which lie within the area of proposed development.
- 4.3.2 The closest of these sites is Blackpool Iron Furnace (PE484), the site of a 17th century and later iron furnace, which lies 430m to the east within a cleared area amongst Canaston Woods. Castell Coch (PE053), a medieval manorial house, also lies within Canaston Wood, 1.3km to the southeast. An Iron Age, or medieval, ringwork (PE433), lies 800m to the south, within Minwear Woods, whilst the ruins of a medieval church (PE270) lie in a clearing between the woods, and now within the Bluestone Resort, 1.1km to the southeast. 1.8km to the northeast, on the banks of the upper Eastern Cleddau, lies an Iron Age inland promontory fort (PE182). The remaining SAM sites all lie over 2km from the proposed development site, and include a number of Prehistoric defended enclosures, along with a Bronze Age round barrow and burnt mound. Several medieval castles are also included, along with some medieval houses, churches, a bridge and hospital in Llawhaden.

4.4 *Listed Buildings (Figure 5, Appendix III)*

- 4.4.1 The Grade II* listed Blackpool Mill (LB 6090) forms part of the development proposals. The mill was built in 1813 by Nathaniel Phillips, owner of the Slebech Estate. The building is of four storeys plus an attic, with a symmetrical southeast facing elevation, with two-storey wings at either end. The building is rendered on all faces, with a slate roof, a central double-doorway flanked by sash windows. The original water-wheel was beneath the main block of the mill, and the interior includes a full working set of machinery. The water-wheel was removed and milling machinery renewed around the turn of the 20th century. In 1958 the mill was converted to electricity. Lady Victoria Dashwood commenced a programme of restoration in 1968 to convert the mill to a tourist attraction. The full listing description is provided to the rear (Appendix III).

- 4.4.2 Adjacent to the proposed development site lies Blackpool Bridge (LB 6089 & 19408), a Grade II* listed elegantly designed estate bridge. This was built in *circa* 1830 by the Baroness de Rutzen, daughter and heiress of Nathaniel Phillips. The bridge is partly listed for its group value along with Blackpool Mill, with which it forms a fine composition. The full listing description is provided to the rear (Appendix III).
- 4.4.3 A further 101 Listed Buildings lie within a 5km search area around the proposed development site, with the next closest site being High Toch Farmhouse (LB 19418), which lies 470m to the north. Within these 101 sites, three are Grade I listed (Picton Castle LB 6043, Llawhaden Castle LB 6065 and Narberth Castle LB 6473), and five are Grade II* listed (the Church of St Aidan LB 6062, Llawhaden Bridge LB 6064, Vaynor LB 6072, Slebech Park LB 6102 and the Church of St Mary LB 12017); the remainder are all Grade II listed.

4.5 *Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 6 & 7, Appendices I & II)*

- 4.5.1 There are 120 sites listed on the HER within 2km of the proposed development site. Three of these sites lie within the proposed development area, comprising the previously mentioned Grade II* Listed Building of Blackpool Mill (PRN 4444), and a potential medieval predecessor (PRN 12560). A 17th century forge is also recorded a short distance to the south (PRN 24186), associated with the charcoal fired blast furnace in Canaston Woods to the east (PRN 3608/SAM PE484). This forge, however, is not closely located. An 18th century forge is located within the proposed development area (labelled within this report as BRMC 02), which is described as a separate site, but it is possible the both PRN 24186 and BRMC 02 may ultimately be describing the same site. Adjacent to the site lies the Grade II* listed Blackpool Bridge (PRN 4443/59691), while a small post-medieval quarry (PRN 36449/38809) lies to the southwest. The full catalogue provided by Dyfed Archaeological Trust is included in the rear of this report (Appendix I).
- 4.5.2 There are also 22 sites listed on the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) within the same search area. Two sites lie within the proposed development area, one of which (NPRN 40227) is a duplicate of Blackpool Mill PRN 4444. The other recorded site (NPRN 420658) relates to the wharf and loading point at the mill, referenced specifically for its use in dispatching slate from the Glogue Quarry in the 18th and 19th century. Adjacent Blackpool Bridge is also recorded (NPRN 24243), a duplication of PRN 4443/59691). A further 11 of these NMR sites are duplicated on the HER records. A list of NMR sites is included in the rear of this report (Appendix II).
- 4.5.3 Four artefacts are recorded within the National Museum of Wales Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database, listed as lying within a similar search area (exact grid references are not provided). The finds include a Neolithic flint scraper and a Bronze Age flint arrowhead from near the Minwear ringwork to the south, a late-3rd century Roman coin from near Newton Farm to the southeast, and a medieval perforated whetstone from near Llawhaden to the north. No artefacts are recorded as being recovered within the bounds of the proposed development area.

- 4.5.4 These sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD)

- 4.5.5 There is little recorded evidence of activity during the Palaeolithic period in this area, the closest recorded site being a hand axe discovered to the east of Narberth, over 7km from the site. Nomadic groups do appear to have been moving through this landscape during the Mesolithic period however. During road widening work on the A40, close to the junction of the A40 and Canaston Bridge, an assemblage of flint flakes have been dated to the Mesolithic period (Schlee 2010). These flakes appear to be typical of the manufacture of flint blades, and were found close to the point where the Narberth Brook flows into the Cleddau River. A site not too dissimilar to the proposed development site, where the Pen Glyn Brook flows into the river. The landscape, including the proposed development site, are likely to have been markedly different during these periods as sea-levels would have been much lower; they had reached something similar to current levels by the Neolithic period.
- 4.5.6 During the Neolithic period there appears to have been a gradual move away from hunter-gatherer societies, with groups starting to become more settled and adopting agriculture to varying degrees. There is a possibility that maritime activity was established along the Cleddau during this period. It has been suggested that the Preseli bluestones may have been transported along the Cleddau *en route* to their incorporation into Stonehenge. In addition, non-native plants and animals are introduced to the area during this period, implying maritime links with Ireland and the Continent (Poucher 2007). Recorded evidence of Neolithic activity is scarce however, with no such dated site within the search area. The closest recorded site is a possible chambered tomb near Templeton, located over 5km to the southeast.
- 4.5.7 Evidence of activity in the area starts to increase during the Bronze Age, possibly suggesting increasing population levels. Within the search area, the dominant archaeological features are burnt mounds. One such site is recorded within Canaston Woods to the southeast (PRN 3609), another near Newton Farm to the south, and a third more recently near Robeston Wathen during improvement works on the A40 (Schlee 2010). These are somewhat enigmatic structures, largely comprising mounds of heat-affected stone and charcoal, occasionally associated with pits or wooden troughs. They are often found on small watercourses, similar to features such as the stream that drains into the mill leat, and Pen Glyn Brook that defines the southwestern edge of the site. This has led to the suggestion that they are the waste product of heating water, possibly for cooking, washing, industrial processes or even ritual. Other evidence of Bronze Age activity includes a find made close to Rose Villa to the northwest (PRN 3559), a possible standing stone near Colby Mill to the north (PRN 3551) and a posthole discovered along with the earlier Mesolithic flint scatter close to the A40/Canaston Bridge junction (Schlee 2010).
- 4.5.8 Evidence of settlement generally increases into the Iron Age, although this evidence is dominated by more archaeologically-visible defended enclosures. Two such sites are

recorded within the HER in the search area: the Minwear ringwork (PRN 3613) to the south, located on a slight promontory overlooking the Pen Glyn Brook, and the Skerry Back enclosure (PRN 4445) to the southeast. The exact location of the latter has not been positively identified. The NMR also records a further two possible sites within the search area: a rectangular enclosure visible as a cropmark near Nash Farm to the south (NPRN 310204), and the partial earthwork remains of a possible defended enclosure on the edge of Canaston Wood to the southeast (NPRN 408322). Several more similar enclosure sites are also recorded as Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the wider search area, while one has also been identified during the course of this research, 200m to the north of the proposed development area, albeit on the opposite banks of the river. This site has been identified from aerial photography (see section 6), but does not appear to have been previously recorded in either the HER or the NMR.

Such sites are commonly located in areas where the local topography offers some degree of natural defence. As such, the proposed development area is not considered to be a likely candidate, but when evidence from the HER, NMR, Cadw and the new site to the north is combined, it is apparent that there is a greater presence of settlement activity in the area during the Iron Age than perhaps was previously recognised.

- 4.5.9 Generally, therefore, there would appear to be a potential for Mesolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeological sites within the vicinity of the proposed development area.

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410) & post-Roman / early medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086)

- 4.5.10 There is little recorded activity relating to the Roman period within the search area. A number of late 3rd century Roman coins are recorded as having been discovered near Newton Farm to the southeast (PRN 46047), possibly part of a hoard discovered slightly further to the south in the mid-19th century. A small number of Roman pottery sherds were also recovered from this area during work associated with the development of the Bluestone resort (Jacobs Babbie 2005). The line of the A40 is also thought to roughly follow the route of a Roman road at various points. However, the recent discovery of a Roman fort at Wiston to the northwest suggests that the main Roman road took a more northerly route.
- 4.5.11 The early centuries after the end of Roman administration in Wales are not well documented. This area lay within the emerging kingdom of Dyfed, while strong Irish links may indicate that burgeoning trade routes were developing across the Irish Sea. This increases the potential for maritime activity along the banks of the Cleddau, but there is currently no recorded evidence for this within the search area. The only recorded site relates to the medieval church of Newton North, which may have its origins in the early medieval period (PRN 46844). However, recent work on the A40 improvements close to the A40/Canaston Bridge junction, which revealed a Mesolithic flint scatter and Bronze Age posthole, also revealed two features believed to be the remains of bloomer furnaces. Such furnaces were used from the late Iron Age through to the 17th century, but analysis of the slag suggests that these features are more likely to originate in the Roman or early medieval period (Schlee 2010). A pit discovered during

excavation ahead of the Bluestone Resort development to the south contained charcoal that was radiocarbon dated to between AD 841 and AD 1149 (Jacobs Babbie 2005).

- 4.5.12 Overall, however, the potential for Roman and early medieval archaeology within the proposed development area is considered to be low.

Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 4.5.13 Newton North Church itself is a medieval structure, containing some elements thought to date to the 12th century (PRN 3611). A medieval holy well (PRN 3612), possible cross (PRN 7992) and hollow way (PRN 13311) are all thought to be associated with the church. Medieval pottery and possible structural features have been recorded during archaeological work ahead of the Bluestone Resort development at nearby Newton Farm (Jacobs Babbie 2005), which may indicate settlement activity, and stone building foundations have also been recorded at nearby Newhouse Farm, which may represent the remains of a medieval house (PRN 3621). If so, this may be an earlier predecessor to the moated and semi-fortified 14th century mansion of Castell Coch (PRN 3616), which acted as the centre of the manor of Newhouse.
- 4.5.14 To the west, land around Slebech was granted to the Knights of St John in the mid-12th century, who founded their Commandery at Slebech Park, on the banks of the river. The Commandery controlled much of the surrounding landscape, including Canaston and Minwear Woods, and also operated two water mills on the banks of the Eastern Cleddau. It has been suggested that one such mill was located at Blackpool (PRN 12560), as a precursor the current 19th century mill, although this has not been proven archaeologically. Canaston Mill is apparently mentioned as a water mill in several 16th century documents (Dashwood 1970) and a document of 1636 mentions the “decayed mill called Canaston Myll” (Claughton 2003, quoting NLW Slebech 441), which may refer to the site of Blackpool Mill as no other mill is noted on historic mapping within or around Canaston. The decayed nature of the mill may be an indication of earlier, potentially medieval, origins.
- 4.5.15 The nearest medieval settlement may have been at Canaston (PRN 11917), which is marked on Saxton’s map of 1578. Canaston Bridge is also likely to have a medieval predecessor (PRN 12561). Both Canaston Wood and Minwear Wood (PRN 40493) are ancient woodlands, and the proposed development site is likely to have been surrounded by woodland through the medieval period, all part of the extensive Narberth Forest, which is recorded in documents from the 12th century onwards.
- 4.5.16 There is the potential, therefore, for medieval archaeological remains within the proposed development area, associated with an earlier water mill complex.

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day)

- 4.5.17 By the 18th century a charcoal-fuelled iron forge had been established on the site (labelled in this report as BMRC 02). However, the documented origins of the forge are uncertain. In 1636, George Mynne established a charcoal-fuelled iron furnace in Canaston Wood (PRNs 3608 & 16762) *circa* 600m to the east of the site, alongside which he is likely to have established a forge, but the location of this forge is unclear.

It is possible that the initial 17th century forge was erected within the proposed development site boundaries, but alternative locations have been given, while Page & Wilson (2002) state "it is not clear at present how long the furnace [in Canaston Wood], or its associated forge operated, but they had seemingly been abandoned by the time the Blackpool Forge (PRN 24186) was constructed in the 18th century", indicating two separate forge sites for the 17th and 18th centuries. The HER record associated with the forge (PRN 24186) is located on a suggested site made within the report by Page & Wilson.

- 4.5.18 At the furnace site within Canaston Woods, the iron ore would be fed into the furnace along with charcoal and limestone (as a flux), with water-powered bellows feeding a constant supply of air to allow higher temperatures to be reached, sufficient to melt the ore allowing it to be run off into moulds. This cast iron would be too brittle to be worked straight from the furnace, however, so it then went to a forge where it would be reheated and refined in a finery or chafery furnace to make it more malleable and durable (Page & Wilson 2002). As stated above, by the 18th century this forge was located within the proposed development area. The forge site would have included, alongside the finery or chafery furnace, a waist-level hearth (charcoal-fired and with air supplied by water-powered bellows), an anvil with a water-powered hammer (powered separately to the hearth), as well as large storage buildings for charcoal, iron and limestone. As part of this a controllable supply of water was crucial, and it clear from 18th century mapping that the leat running alongside the Cleddau and entering the site, used by the current Blackpool Mill, was originally created for the forge site, itself potentially adapting a pre-existing leat for a medieval water mill. The final lease for Blackpool Forge in the late 18th/early 19th century mentions a forge, shed, coke house, coke oven, stable, iron house, seven cottages, carpenter's shop, flood gates and locks (Dashwood 1970), although it is not clear from this description which of these buildings would have been situated within the bounds of the proposed development area.
- 4.5.19 A constant and reliable source of raw material was also required in these early iron-working sites. Charcoal would have come from the surrounding woodland, it is likely thousands of acres of managed coppiced woodland would have been required. Iron ore could be found on the fringes of the Coal Measures, and ore for this site may have come from nearby Minwear and elsewhere on the Slebech estate (Page & Wilson 2002). The riverside location, at the tidal reach of the Cleddau, also allowed for materials to be transported in, and shipped out. This allowed the forge to continue operating long after the furnace in Canaston Woods had gone out of operation. By the beginning of the 18th century the forge was in the hands of the Foley partnership, processing pig iron brought in from the Forest of Dean (Haughton 2003). Its produce was shipped partly to local blacksmiths, no doubt used in the major ship building enterprises further down the Cleddau in the 18th century, and partly up the Severn to Bristol and beyond (Johnson 1951). At its peak, during the 18th century, the forge was apparently producing up to 200 tons per year (Howell 1986, 106).
- 4.5.20 The number of people working the forge is unknown, although it is likely to have included a manager, supervisors, hammer-men, finers and other ancillary staff. The skilled workers for many of these early iron-working sites would have been imported into the area and it is likely they would have been retained even when the forge was not producing. These workers may have been provided accommodation nearby, such

as that recorded at other 18th century forges in Carmarthenshire (Page & Wilson 2002). It is possible, therefore, that the cottages that comprise Blackpool Farm to the southeast were originally constructed as workers cottages for the forge. As mentioned, the final lease on Blackpool Forge mentions a dwelling house and several cottages.

- 4.5.21 The widespread use of coke for fuel by the 18th century lead to a move away from rural locations, centralising production into major regional industrial centres by the late 18th century. The industry in Pembrokeshire never flourished, and Mynne's works at Blackpool are the only known sites associated with the charcoal-fuelled iron industry in the County (Page & Wilson 2002). Despite the abundance of woodland, there was a lack of cordwood – good charcoal timber – by the end of the 18th century. This ultimately forced the forge to close in 1806 (Howell 1987, 322; Thorne & Howell 1987, 368-9).
- 4.5.22 Although the forge appears to have gone out of use, the site was still being used as a wharf at the tidal reach of the Cleddau. At the end of the 18th century Nathaniel Phillips, owner of the Slebech Estate, was receiving 10/- for every sloop, and 5/- for every lighter loading and discharging at Blackpool. The NMR also record the site as a shipping point (NPRN 420658) for the Glogue Slate Quarry, located some 25km to the northeast near Crmych, which carted its slate to the wharf until the railway arrived in the mid-19th century. It is likely therefore that a number of other sites would have made use of the wharf throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, as indicated by documents from 1898 relating a dispute between a ship captain and a Mr Lewis, with the ship due to drop off its cargo of slag at Blackpool Mill (PRO D-LJ/1425).
- 4.5.23 The site also proved an ideal one for the establishment of the current Blackpool Mill building (PRN 4444) and complex (BRMC 01) in the early 19th century. It was commissioned in 1813 by Nathaniel Phillips, the owner of the Slebech estate, and built by the engineer George Brown of Amroth (Lloyd, Orbach & Scourfield 2004). The mill building was designed for symmetry, with a central main entrance and its main four-storey block flanked by equal low wings at each end. The original water-wheel (4.5m in diameter, 3.5m wide on a wrought-iron shaft) was beneath the main block of the mill (Cadw-listed building description). Although the main forge building was cleared, some ancillary buildings may have been retained (see section 5.2). The mill leat appears to largely follow the line of the pre-existing leat, although it may have been modified. A "Plan of the Premises at Blackpool", dated 1822, refers to the new mill, along with a store house, cottage and Smiths forge, cottage, Page's house and offices (Davies & Nelson 1999). Insurance documents of 1830 mention the cornmill, as well as store houses, stables and pigsties (adjoining but detached). There was also a dwelling house and offices nearby, presumably the Page's house and offices mentioned in 1822 (Dashwood, c.1970). The store house was apparently located in what became, in more recent times, the toilet block, which is assumed to be the detached building immediately to the southwest of the mill. The cottage and smiths forge were located in what became the craft shop, which is the detached building to the south of the mill. The separate cottage mentioned in 1822 apparently occupied a building to the west of the mill, which no longer stands. It is uncertain where the stables and pigsties mentioned in 1830 were kept. The Page's House and Offices were located at Blackpool Farm to the south. In *circa* 1830 the Baroness de Rutzen commissioned the building of the adjacent Blackpool Bridge (PRN 4443/59691), probably also built by George

Brown, crossing the river and linking up with the East Drive (PRN 40492), a carriageway through the Slebech estate.

- 4.5.24 At the time of the tithe apportionments in 1842 John Butler was the tenant of the mill, but this had changed to John Powell Lewis, along with his wife and daughter, by the time of the 1851 census (Davies & Nelson 1999). William Butler was listed as an assistant miller at that time. The cottage next to the mill was occupied by John and Anne Rees. By 1861 the tenant had changed once more, with Thomas Pollette listed as the miller. In 1891 George Pike was the tenant, living there with his brother James and sisters Annie and Laura (*ibid.*). By the turn of the century the machinery was in need of repair, and J Armfield of Ringwood, Hampshire, re-equipped the mill in 1901, replacing the waterwheel with a turbine. Four pairs of mill-stones were mentioned, two for barley, one for maize and one for wheat. By the start of the 1st World War, Pike was reporting that grinding wheat had become the mainstay of the mill, with barley and oats tending to go elsewhere. He also supplemented the income from milling by establishing a sawmill on the site (Dashwood c.1970). The sawmill appears to have been well-used during the war, shipping timber direct to France for use in the trenches. The sawmill was located "just to the left" of the main mill building, possibly occupying the building immediately to the southwest (West Wales Guardian 4/11/77). A steam engine powered three or four circular saws. There was also a stable (employing three men) for the shire horses employed to pull the timber, and a blacksmiths shop to shoe the horses and carry out any necessary repairs. During the war it would also appear that a large team of Russians, either prisoners or refugees, were employed to work at the sawmill. Mention is also made of a wooden jetty at the mill, built by the Russian workforce.
- 4.5.25 The site apparently changed little until the 2nd World War, although it became largely used for storage rather than grinding (Dashwood, c.1970). The mill was converted to electricity in 1958. In 1968 Lady Dashwood carried out extensive repairs and alterations to the site, to open it up as a tourist attraction. The left wing was converted to a public entrance and shop, the right wing to a tea-room, the mill machinery was retained and put on display. A dam was built to raise was levels in the leat in front of the mill (Cadw-listed building description & Dashwood c.1970).
- 4.5.26 The surrounding area remained predominantly wooded throughout the post-medieval period, but the woodland itself is likely to have been managed to some degree, largely for the production of timber and charcoal (PRN 30134), although documents also reference the right of pannage (forage for pigs), wild honey (Dashwood c.1970) and possibly also for rabbit farming (PRN 16953). In the wider landscape extensive parkland was established at Slebech Park to the east from the 17th century onwards, which included a variety of parkland features such as the establishment of lodges (PRNs 14307, 17058 & 17060), carriage ways and bridges, such as Blackpool Bridge mentioned above. Several farms also dotted the surrounding countryside. Only High Toch (PRNs 24224 & 47232) and Ridgeway (PRN 33899) are recorded, but Blackpool Farm immediately to the southeast of the site had also been established by the 18th century. A large number of small rural dwellings, many spread along the current A40, are shown on 18th and 19th century mapping in the area (PRNs 6658/60069, 6661, 46941 & 48786-97). It is likely many of these housed agricultural labourers, although a number of small quarries also indicates industrial activity in the area (PRNs 30132, 30133, 36448 & 46940), including a small roadside quarry just to the southwest of the

proposed development site (PRN 36449/38809). Quarries on limestone outcrops are likely to have been feeding the numerous limekilns throughout the area (PRNs 16962, 17057, 17061, 17065 & 43268), largely producing lime fertilizer for the land but also for use in the iron forge and furnace.

5 Map Regression (Figures 8 – 10)

5.1 *Emmanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales 1729*

- 5.1.1 This map is drawn at a scale that shows very little accurate detail. However, it is one of the earliest maps to suggest activity within the proposed development area. Black Pool is labelled, although it is unclear what the name refers to. Canaston and Canaston Bridge are shown to the north, with a forge marked close to the river in this area. This is presumably the site of the iron-working forge that is known to have occupied the site of Blackpool Mill in the 18th century.

5.2 *Map of Minwear and Blackpool 18th century (Figure 8)*

- 5.2.1 The Pembrokeshire Record Office includes an early estate map dated to the 18th century, but not closely dated. It depicts the layout of Minwear Wood but includes the proposed development site prior to the establishment of the current mill, when the site was in operation as an iron-working forge (BMRC 02). Several buildings are shown on the site, as is the leat. The leat would appear to approximately follow the line of the current mill leat, through the woods to the northeast, and along the line as it enters the site, although here it may have been re-aligned. The main forge building sits astride the leat, approximately at the northern end of the open-section of leat within the proposed development area. Two buildings lie to the northeast, closer to the edge of the river. One would appear to be partially under the current mill footprint, the second may correspond to the building that currently lies immediately to the southwest of the mill. To the west of the forge lies a third building, in approximately the same location as the current building to the south of the mill, although it is depicted on this map as a rectangular building, as opposed to the current square outline. This, however, may simply be due to the less accurate nature of the estate map. In the northwest corner of the enclosure defining the forge complex, lies another building, adjoining the eastern side of the field boundary separating the current mill complex and the field to the west. To the south lies a circular structure, identified on later maps as a limekiln (BMRC 03).
- 5.2.2 The boundary between the forge complex and the field to the west is depicted as a straight boundary, without the current eastward kink. The wooded enclosure in the southwest corner of the field is marked as part of Minwear Wood, and the southeast corner of the current field is also shown sub-divided. The field is bounded to the west by a stream. The line of the current road is also shown, which defines the southern edge of the proposed development area. Blackpool Farm is also shown in its current location to the southeast.

5.3 *Map of Canaston Wood 1774*

- 5.3.1 This map largely depicts Canaston Wood lying to the east of the proposed site area. The proposed development area is, however, marked on the edge of the wood, as a forge. As with the previous map, the main forge building is shown sitting astride the leat, but the rest of the complex is not marked. The site lies close to the junction of two roads through the wood, the current Canaston to Minwear Road, and another now used as a woodland track that runs to the Eagle Lodge on the A4075. The woodland track runs past the site of the earlier iron-working furnace.

5.4 *Ordnance Survey Drawing (Tenby) of 1809*

- 5.4.1 This map depicts the area in the early 19th century, a few years prior to the building of the current Blackpool Mill. Although this is reasonably well surveyed, it is often difficult to accurately overlay on current maps and establish precise layouts and boundaries. However, a complex of buildings is shown within the area of the current mill. It is difficult to pick out details of the buildings and their exact location given the scale the map was drawn at, but there appears to be a cluster of buildings that mirror the layout as depicted on the Minear Wood map of the 18th century (see 5.2). The site is named as Black Pool. A trackway is shown running through the site and down to the riverside, but there is no bridge across the river. It is likely, therefore, that a ferry service operated across the river at this point, as the track from High Toch Farm runs to the opposite bank of the river approximately 150m to 200m further downstream.
- 5.4.2 Blackpool Farm is shown (but not labelled) to the southeast, on the opposite side of the road to the site, and a trackway also leads from this point past the furnace to the east (still labelled as a furnace), which may indicate Black Pool may also have functioned as a shipping point for the furnace. In the wider landscape, the site lies between Canaston Woods to the east and northeast, and Minwear Wood to the southwest, with an area of cleared fields along the southern riverside to the southwest of the site, and an open area between the two woods to the southeast.

5.5 *Slebech Parish Tithe Map of 1847 (Figure 9)*

- 5.5.1 The parish tithe map provides a generally detailed picture of the area towards the mid-19th century, and is the first available map to depict the site after the construction of Blackpool Mill in 1813. Only two buildings are shown within the main mill complex, the mill building itself, and the building immediately to the southwest. The line of the mill leat is also clearly marked, as is the new driveway that crosses Blackpool Bridge to the northeast of the mill. This driveway then crosses the river to link up to both the East Drive within Slebech Park, and also give access to High Toch farm to the northwest. No other features are depicted around the mill, although this may just be due to a lack of precise detail on this map. This area is described in the accompanying apportionments as "Mill & waste", occupied by John Butler.
- 5.5.2 The field boundary between the mill and the field to the west is shown as a straight boundary all the way to the road to the south. The field itself is shown as a single enclosure, with the woodland in the southwest corner not depicted (although previous

maps indicate its existence). The western edge of the field is bounded by the line of a stream. The area is described simply as "field" in the tithe apportionments, part of the land belonging to the mill.

- 5.5.3 Comparison between earlier and later maps suggests that the features depicted on the tithe map are somewhat simplified, and therefore it is unlikely to represent a true accurate depiction of all features within the proposed development area.
- 5.5.4 The land occupied by John Butler also includes Blackpool farm to the southeast, along with what are currently the two fields located to the southeast of the farm, although on the tithe map these are subdivided into seven individual fields. A small clearing on the south side of the road, immediately to the south of the mill enclosure, is also part of the mill lands. This has since returned to woodland.

5.6 Road Plan 1859

- 5.6.1 A plan accompanies a notice for the stopping up of a road near Blackpool Mill in 1859. The section of road in question lies to the southwest, and therefore only part of the field that forms the western part of the proposed development area is captured on the plan. Very little detail is shown, and this map is only included as it appears to show a rectangular enclosure on the northern edge of the field. This however, appears to have been added in pencil, and the dimensions of the field itself appears a little inaccurate, it may therefore merely be an attempt to show the area of water-logged reeds that lies along the northern fringes of the field.

5.7 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1889 (Figure 10)

- 5.7.1 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 depicts the site in much of its current configuration. The main mill building, the adjacent outbuilding to the southwest and a further outbuilding to the south are depicted, all still shown on current maps. The mill leat approaches the centre of the mill building from the south, with a driveway across Blackpool Bridge to the east, and a second trackway to the mill to the west, all of which are also still present. The approach to the mill is framed by a small stand of woodland to the southwest of the track, again also still present.
- 5.7.2 A stream crossed the road to the southwest of the small block of woodland, which is crossed by a ford and footbridge. As it enters the proposed development area it forms the boundary to the wooded area, with a linearity suggesting it has been artificially modified, before eventually joining up with the main mill leat. A trackway lies between this block of woodland and the field to the southwest, which gives access to a limekiln that lies within the proposed development area.
- 5.7.3 The field to the west is depicted largely in its current form, with the current kink in the eastern field boundary marked. It is bounded to the southwest by the Pen Glyn Brook, a block of woodland occupies the southwest corner of the field, with more sporadic woodland in the northwest corner.
- 5.7.4 Further afield the mill leat can be traced to the northeast, as far as the current pumping station. To the southeast of the site lies Blackpool farm, comprising one long range of

farm buildings. Extensive woodland lies both to the south and to the northeast, and also on the opposite banks of the river to the northwest. Three field enclosures lie along the southern banks of the river to the southwest of the mill, with further field enclosure separating Canaston and Minwear Woods to the southeast of Blackpool Farm. The trackway across Blackpool Bridge gives access to the Haverfordwest to Narberth Road (the current A40), along with High Toch (PRN 24224/47232).

5.8 *Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1907*

- 5.8.1 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map shows very little change in the layout of the site, the only noticeable change being the removal of the limekiln and loss of definition around the southwest edge of the adjacent block of woodland.
- 5.8.2 The surrounding landscape has also changed little, other than the opening up of a small quarry (PRN 36449/38809) on the roadside a just to the southwest of the proposed development area.

5.9 *Ordnance Survey 1:10560 Map of 1938-53*

- 5.9.1 The only Ordnance Survey maps available from the mid-20th century are of a less detailed scale. They do however show little change in the layout of the site or surrounding area, other than marking the site of Black pool Mill as “disused”.

5.10 *Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1968-9*

- 5.10.1 The next 1:2500 scale map of the area to be published by the Ordnance Survey was in 1968-9. By this time the mill was no longer in active use, although the layout of the site appears relatively intact. The area of woodland within the mill complex boundary to the southwest has expanded westward, up to the field boundary and covering the line of the former trackway, stream and partly the location of the former limekiln. The road to the south of the site appears also to have been re-laid, as there is no longer any indication of a ford or footbridge to cross the stream.
- 5.10.2 Blackpool Farm has expanded, the small quarry to the southwest is no longer in use, the pumping station has been built at the head of the mill leat to the northeast, and the track across Blackpool Bridge no longer gives direct access to the A40 to the north.

6 *Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Photos 1-3, Figure 11)*

- 6.1 Aerial photographic evidence of the area held by the Aerial Photographic Unit in Cardiff and elsewhere have been examined, including photographs from 1946 to the present day.
- 6.2 The RAF aerial photos from 1946 show the mill building, with the two outbuildings to the southwest and south as depicted on historic mapping, and still depicted on current mapping. A third building range is also shown to the south, consisting of a rectangular building with a pitched gable roof, orientated northwest-south, in between the two

outbuildings. To the south of this the circular outline of what is presumably the former limekiln can also be seen, although the structure is clearly disused. The block of the woodland to the south has extended westward up to the field boundary, which appears to be defined by a hedgerow. Parch marks in the field suggest this was once a straight field boundary between the road and the river, as suggested on pre-1889 historic mapping. There is an entrance through this hedge-bank towards the north, connecting the field to the mill grounds. The two trackways and a well-defined, water-filled, mill leat are clearly laid out to the south of the main mill building, otherwise no other features are depicted in this area. The field to the west also appears featureless.

- 6.3 By 1955 the site appears less well-maintained, presumably as a result of the shift to electricity rather than water-power. The lawn area to the south of the mill appears less defined, with scrub growth alongside the leat. The leat itself no longer appears to be water-filled. The new building to the southwest of the mill, as depicted on the 1946 photos, has been removed, although all remaining buildings appear to be in relatively good repair. The hedgerow separating the mill grounds from the field to the west no longer appears to be well-maintained, and there is no evidence of the former field entrance towards the northern end of the hedgerow. More detail is revealed in a photograph of 1964, demonstrating the spread of vegetation and trees alongside the disused leat, and the expansion of the block of woodland to the southwest. The field to the west is also clearly only accessed from the road to the south by this time.
- 6.4 By 1971 the site once again appears to be more managed, with vegetation removed from alongside the mill leat, which also now appears to be water-filled once more. This is presumably the result of the restoration work undertaken by Lady Dashwood in 1968. Colour photographs from 1978 indicate some form of hardstanding had been laid to the southwest of the mill, between the two outbuildings, and confirm the water-filled nature of the leat. The field to the west also appears to be managed, presumably having been cut for hay. By 1983 the area to the west of the hardstanding, as far as the field boundary, appears to be used for car parking. The area appears parched, but subsequent aerial photographs indicate that the hardstanding had not been extended. The mill leat also appears partially dry, also it is also apparent from the river that water levels are low at the time of the photo.
- 6.5 Of particular note is an aerial photograph from 1983, although not for development within the site itself. This shows no new archaeological features within the proposed development area, however it does clearly depict a previously unrecorded enclosure to the north. A double-ditched enclosure, with a possible northern annex, is depicted, occupying the edge of high ground on the northern side of the river. The form is typical of Iron Age defended enclosures recorded elsewhere in the county (Murphy, Ramsey, Poucher & Page 2007) and adds to the evidence of increased settlement activity in the area during the Iron Age.
- 6.6 The earliest satellite imagery is from 2006. The area of hardstanding had been extended slightly, and the hedgerow separating the mill complex from the field to the west once again appears to be managed and maintained. No other new features are noted in this or subsequent satellite images
- 6.7 Lidar data at 1m DTM is available for the site area. This is a useful tool to visualise the landform of this area, the current river can be seen to run through a much wider

former river channel, defined to the north by a cliff slope, with more gentle slopes to the south. The northern edge of the field lies within this lower former river channel, or floodplain, but the mill occupies slightly raised ground on the southern edge. Few features are defined within the proposed development area. The mill leat is clearly visible, and the possible circular remains of the limekiln may also be apparent. The field to the west has also been ploughed and improved, with the exception of the northern edge of the field along the riverbank, and the southern edge of the field amongst the woodland.

7 Site Visit (Photos 4 – 29)

- 7.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 13th July 2016. Conditions were dry and warm, with good visibility. Open access was achievable throughout the site, although building interiors were not able to be examined.
- 7.2 The Mill Building appears as described in the listing description and is described elsewhere. It stands intact and in seemingly good repair, although some vegetation is noted on the roof and rear of the building. The building is fronted to the south by an area of tarmac, beyond which it is approached by the mill leat. The leat survives as a 6.5m wide channel, *circa* 2.5m deep, but is largely filled with vegetation, although some areas of water are still visible, most notably where a stream feeds in from the south. The sides of the leat are vertical, built of mortared roughly dressed masonry in semi-regular courses. The northern end of the leat, before it is enclosed, is heavily choked with thick vegetation. The southern end of the leat turns to the east, and passes under an arched bridge that carries the driveway to Blackpool Bridge. This driveway is 5m wide, consisting of a gravel-covered compacted drive 2.7m wide, flanked by 1.2m high mortared masonry walls which give way to hedgerows and tall trees. Blackpool Bridge is as described in the listing description, and in good repair. The second approach to the mill is formed by a tarmac drive to the west, 3m wide. At its roadside entrance stand two mortared, dressed-stone, pillars, topped by stone eagles. A wrought-iron gateway enclosed the drive. The approach is flanked to the west by a stand of trees, with flat lawn areas on either side of the tarmac drive, and either side of the leat. The roadside boundary is enclosed by wooden fencing.
- 7.3 Immediately to the southwest of the mill building stands a rectangular stone built building, approximately 13.5m by 7m, 4.2m high, orientated north - south. It is built of roughly faced stone set in a lime-mortar, in random rubble and topped with a pitched gable roof of modern corrugated metal. Two doorways stand in the eastern face, both towards the southern end, with a boarded up window adjacent, all of which may be later inserts. Two stone-blocked windows lie to the north, of similar dimensions but one with a stone voussoir, one in brick. A further stone-blocked opening lies just under the roofline above the two doorways. In the southern gable end lies a boarded up doorway with stone voussoirs with a boarded up window opening to the east, possibly a later insert. Above the doorway lies a stone-blocked opening up to the roofline. In the western face lies a boarded up doorway off-centre to the north, with a concrete lintel inserted above the doorway, with repaired stonework possible replacing the original voussoirs. The doorway is flanked by two boarded-up windows with stone voussoirs. Both doorway and windows include some brickwork in the

surrounds. To the south lies a third window, blocked with mortared stone-work, with stone voussoirs and no brickwork evident. A mooring chain is visible below the northern window. Bricks have also been used in the northwest corner of the building. The northern face fronts the riverside, and is featureless with a spayed base. A narrow area, *circa* 4m wide, lies between the building and the rivers' edge, defined by a vertical stone wall, topped in concrete and surmounted by a wooden fence-line.

- 7.4 To the south lies a second building, square in plan, approximately 9m by 9m, 5m high. It is built of roughly faced, irregularly laid, rubble in a lime mortar bonding, with a pitched gable roof of corrugated sheeting. Handmade bricks are included throughout, as are the occasional heat-affected stone, likely to be re-used forge/furnace stones. Above the doorway is a slate date plaque, surrounded in brick, and engraved '1830'. The northeast face has a centrally-placed doorway (with date plaque above) and a window to either side. These openings have brick voussoirs, and projecting concrete sills. The northwest face has a small doorway off-centre to the west with brick voussoirs, and a window with stone voussoirs just below the apex of the roof, also off-centre to the west. A small square window has also been inserted to the west of the door. The southeast wall is featureless. The southwest wall has an attached enclosure and is part ivy covered. Towards the southeast end of the wall is a wide opening with a curved timber lintel, since partly infilled with a single door and adjacent window fitted. There is a stone-blocked opening above, just below the roofline, with a similar blocked opening midway along the building. A further small blocked opening at ground level lie close to the northwest corner. The wall enclosure to the southwest is built of a mix of mortared stone walling, machine-made brick and concrete blocks, and has become overgrown.
- 7.5 To the south lies an area of woodland and scrub. A stream enters the woodland from the south, where it is crossed by concrete-beam footbridge after emerging from drainage channels under the road. It cuts through an earth bank that defines the southern edge of the woodland, running along a wide, shallow, straight-sided and flat bottomed channel in a northwest direction, before curving around to the northeast to eventually drain into the mill leat. An overgrown trackway runs along the western edge of the woodland, against the field boundary. Towards the northern end the remains of a limekiln are discernible at SN 05997 14425. The limekiln consists of a heavily overgrown mound, square in plan, measuring approximately 4.5m by 4.5m, and 1.5m high. Lime-mortared masonry is visible amongst the undergrowth on the northwest face, with a largely buried draw hole with iron lintel also visible. Draw holes are not visible on either the northeast or southwest faces. To the southeast a long overgrown mound, 5m wide and *circa* 15m long, gradually reduces from the height of the kiln to ground level, therefore presumably representing the loading ramp.
- 7.6 The northwest corner of the mill complex enclosure, in between the two outbuildings, is level and featureless. The ground has presumably been prepared for parking, with gravel laid down, and a flat lawned area beyond. A small stand of trees and scrub lines the northern edge, against the river bank.
- 7.7 The field to the west lies beyond a hedgerow, with mature trees at the northern end. The field is accessed both via a public footpath at the northern end of this field boundary, and via a field gateway at the southeast corner of the field, from the road. The public footpath crosses the centre of the field. The field is grass covered, relatively

level although slightly undulating at the southern end. The field itself is relatively featureless, with one mature pine tree standing prominently towards the northern end, tall reeds along the river bank, a small stand of mature trees in the northwest corner and a fence-line with stream beyond defining the western edge of the field. In the southwest corner lies an area of woodland, enclosed by modern post and wire fencing with a high, steep-sided, earthen bank defining the northern edge of the woodland.

- 7.8 Site visits were also made to the surrounding designated archaeological sites, to examine potential visual effects of the proposed development. These are discussed in Section 8 below.

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 *Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance*

- 8.1.1 Blackpool Mill (PRN 4444, NPRN 40227) is a Grade II* Listed Building (LB 6090) of High value. The surrounding mill complex (BMRC 01) has changed little since it was first constructed in the early 19th century, and therefore the layout of the grounds between the eastern and southern site boundary, and the field boundary to the west, form an important and integral part of the setting of the mill. This includes the mill leat, the two outbuildings to the southwest and south, the original driveway on the western side with its eagle-topped pillar entranceway, and the slightly later (circa 1830) driveway along the eastern side with its leat-bridge crossing. The riverside location, surrounding woodland, and Blackpool Bridge all form important elements of the setting to this Listed Building. The field to the west also forms part of the setting of the mill, as the miller would also have traditionally held rights over this field as well. Visually it is of less significance, as the main visual aspect to the mill is from the southeast, or from Blackpool Bridge to the northeast.
- 8.1.2 Although considered as part of the setting for the main mill building discussed above, and therefore also of High value, the surrounding complex (BMRC 01) contains a variety of individual elements, both above and potentially below-ground, that lie within the proposed development area. As mentioned, visible features include the two outbuildings, which are likely to have been used for a variety of different uses throughout their history, the mill leat and even the riverside wharf (also numbered as NPRN 420658). Research also indicates the area is likely to have contained a separate cottage, believed to have stood in the northwest corner, an early-20th century sawmill and wooden jetty, and aerial photography also records a third outbuilding standing between the two currently visible outbuildings. These features are no longer visible above ground, but elements may survive below-ground, which may be of Medium value.
- 8.1.3 Prior to the establishment of the mill, the site was home to an iron-working forge (BRMC 02). Some visible elements of this site may survive, such as the leat and outbuilding immediately southwest of the mill, but it is likely that further elements of this former complex of buildings and workings may survive below-ground. Historic mapping suggests the forge complex was contained within the same boundaries as the current mill complex. As the only known charcoal-fuelled forge in Pembrokeshire this site is of regional importance, and depending on the quality of any surviving

remains may be of national importance as an early example of iron-working. The forge is therefore considered to be of High value.

- 8.1.4 The site visit confirmed the survival of a limekiln (BRMC 03) within the woodland to the southwest of the mill. This limekiln is marked on 18th and 19th century mapping, therefore associated with both the forge and mill complexes. Although overgrown, the limekiln may potentially be a relatively well-preserved example of an 18th century limekiln, of Medium value.
- 8.1.5 There is the potential that a medieval mill (PRN 12560) may have occupied the site prior to the establishment of the forge. There are no visible upstanding medieval remains on the site, but there remains the possibility of below-ground archaeological remains associated with medieval activity, considered to be of Medium value.
- 8.1.6 Evidence from the surrounding area highlights a general archaeological potential for the proposed development area. Such riverside settings, crossed by smaller watercourses, are considered to have a medium to low potential for archaeological remains associated with Mesolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity. The value of such remains, should they exist, is unknown at present.

8.2 Previous Impacts

- 8.2.1 The establishment of Blackpool Mill itself is likely to have had some impact on any pre-existing archaeological remains. It is possible that the building to the southwest pre-dates the mill, and originally formed part of the Forge complex. This may also be the case for the building to the south, although the date-plaque would suggest a later date, as does the inclusion of re-used furnace/forge stones in its construction. The mill leat may also pre-date the construction of the mill and retain some earlier features, although it is likely to have at least been modified during the construction of the mill. With the exception of the wooded area to the southwest, the remainder of the site appears to have been cleared of any earlier structures and potentially levelled, with areas of more hardstanding re-laid or added in front of the mill building and to the west, all of which is likely to have had an impact on any pre-existing remains.
- 8.2.2 The mill underwent renovation in the late 1960s and was opened up as a tourist attraction, with the left wing converted to a public entrance and shop, and the right wing into a tea-room. The outbuildings were also converted into a toilet block and craft shop. Despite this, the mill building and the outbuildings appear to be relatively well-maintained with many original features retained.
- 8.2.3 The field to the west has been in agricultural use since at least the 18th century, with plough marks evident on Lidar data, but otherwise has remained undeveloped.

8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

- 8.3.1 Current development proposal comprise plans for the renovation and re-use of the mill building as a historical building. Outbuildings to the southwest and south, as well as the mill leat will also be maintained and renovated as part of the complex. Hardstanding will be extended to the southwest of the mill, and additional footpaths

created within the woodland to the south. A train track will be added, to run from the grounds to the southwest of the mill, and around the field parcel to the west, additional shelters and structures will be built alongside this track (Figure 3).

- 8.3.2 Within the field parcel to the west, additional wildlife areas will be created, including additional ponds and planted areas. Further footpaths, viewing platforms and seating areas will also be created. An events barn is also planned, built in the style of an agricultural barn and placed against a wooded backdrop to limit any visual impacts. Meadowland will be maintained within the field parcel itself.
- 8.3.3 Car parking will be located off site, in an area already laid out for parking. A transport link will also be provided to connect the site with the main Bluestone resort.
- 8.3.4 Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could also expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:
- Enabling works, such as the installation of the contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services;
 - Landscaping and terracing works, including the removal of trees;
 - Surface stripping;
 - Construction of rail track, additional footpaths and infrastructure;
 - Foundation excavations for any additional buildings;
 - Service installation;
 - Excavation of new ponds
- 8.3.5 The proposed development also has the potential to generate indirect (visual) effects on archaeological sites beyond the site boundary, such as altering the visual setting or tranquillity of the sites and landscapes.

Blackpool Mill and its Setting

- 8.3.6 Blackpool Mill is a Grade II* Listed Building and any works that affect the building and its setting will require Listed Building Consent. The proposed development has been designed with the intention of limiting impact on the setting of the listed building. The mill building is to be retained, and has already been converted for use as a tourist attraction. The proposed development will continue this use, renovating and restoring appropriately, ensuring the continued survival of this important structure. The visual impact on the surrounding mill complex is also anticipated to be minimal, with traditional buildings to the southwest and south retained, along with the mill leat, the driveway, the river frontage and traditional boundaries. The main visual impact into this complex will be the establishment of a mini-railway line into the western edge of the mill complex. This area is currently relatively featureless, hidden from the main views of the mill from the south. An individual impact assessment on the mill building and its setting has been commissioned however, and will provide a more detailed assessment than is provided within this report. An assessment of the impact on surrounding listing buildings, and on further elements associated with the mill complex, is provided below.

Historic Landscapes

- 8.3.7 The site lies within the northeast tip of the Milford Haven Waterway Area of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 3). The proposed development site lies within the associated HLCA 330 Canaston and Minwear Woods. The main characteristic of this area is the dense woodland, part of Narberth Forest that is recorded since the 12th century. Open areas are few, although the fields to the west of Blackpool Mill are mentioned. Blackpool Mill and Bridge are also noted as important archaeological sites within this area. The Mill and Bridge will both be retained, and development within the mill complex is likely to be minimal and not affect the main views of the Mill or Bridge. The main aspect of the mill is from the southeast, which will be largely unaltered. Views from the public footpath to the west will be affected, through the addition of the rail track, shelter and events barn. Care should be taken in the design of the rail track shelter to the west of the mill to avoid it impacting upon the view, otherwise views will be maintained with an additional viewpoint added on the river bank. There will be a direct and indirect (visual) impact on the field to the west. This area will cease to be an agricultural area, with new ponds and walkways introduced, as well as the rail track, shelter and events barn. Open meadowland will be retained, as will surrounding woodland and existing boundaries. Due to the dense nature of the surrounding woodland there are no distant views of these features, with visual impact therefore limited to visitors to the field itself and those who use the public footpath that crosses it. As the visual impact on the mill is relatively minimal, and the impact largely limited to the field to the west, therefore the overall impact on this HLCA is considered to be minor. The impact on the corresponding Landmap Historic Landscape area of Canaston and Minwear Woods is considered to be the same.
- 8.3.8 A further five HLCAs also lie within a 5km search area surrounding the proposed development site (HLCA 328 Hillblock, HLCA 329 Picton and Slebech, HLCA 331 Toch, HLCA 332 Minwear and HLCA 333 Martletwy). However, the dense nature of the woodland surrounding the site prevents this scale of development having any visual impact on these surrounding areas. An increase of visitors to this site is also unlikely to impact on any surrounding areas. The overall impact on the whole Milford Haven Waterway Area of Outstanding Historic Interest is considered to be negligible.
- 8.3.9 Similarly three Conservation Areas lie within a 5km search area (Llawhaden, Narberth Conservation and Wiston), but these will be neither directly nor indirectly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.3.10 Slebech Park (PGW (Dy) 43(PEM)), a grade II* listed Parkland, lies on the northern banks of the river to the west of the proposed development site. The bulk of the registered parkland, as well as its essential setting and main views, will be unaffected by the proposed development. However, the Parkland boundaries incorporate the East Drive, also known as the Knight's Walk, which includes the driveway that forms the northeast boundary to the site area, as well as Blackpool Bridge. These features will be retained, and lie outside the development boundary. It is likely that the proposed development will increase pedestrian visitors to, and use of, this driveway. This may have an impact in terms of wear and tear of the driveway, but is also likely to help improve visitors to, and appreciation of, the Parkland itself. The Mill complex forms a noted visual setting to the start of this driveway, the proposed development will have only a minimal impact on views of the complex, which will be retained largely as it is,

with improved management of the structures and grounds. The impact on the Parkland as a whole is therefore considered to be negligible.

- 8.3.11 A further three registered Historic Parks & Gardens lie within a 5km search area (Picton Castle PGW (Dy) 42(PEM), Molleston Baptist Chapel PGW (Dy) 66(PEM) and Landshipping PGW (Dy) 35(PEM)). These sites will be unaffected by the proposed development.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 8.3.12 No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will be directly affected by the proposed development.

- 8.3.13 There are 27 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 5km search area around the proposed development. The closest of these sites is Blackpool Iron Furnace (PE484) which lies to the east. Historically this site was linked to the proposed development area through the processing and shipping of associated iron produce, however these links were largely lost once the furnace had gone out of use in the 18th century and with the development of the Mill complex in the early 19th century. The proposed development is unlikely to further affect any links, and there is no visual relationship between the sites. The promotion of the history of the Mill as part of the proposed development may also serve to highlight these historic links.

- 8.3.14 There is no relationship, visual or otherwise, between any of the remaining SAM sites that will be affected by the proposed development.

Listed Buildings

- 8.3.15 The impact on the Grade II* listed Blackpool Mill (LB 6090) is discussed in 8.3.6 and assessed in more detail in additional reports.

- 8.3.16 Adjacent to the proposed development site lies Blackpool Bridge (LB 6089 & 19408), a Grade II* listed estate bridge. The bridge was a slightly later addition but is considered to have important group value along with the mill building. The site will not be directly affected. Development proposals will impact on the current views from the bridge towards the mill. This impact however will largely be through any clearance of riverside scrub, with the railway and development beyond only partially visible, and largely blocked by current buildings, hedgerows and trees. The proposed development is also unlikely to affect views of the mill and bridge together, other than opening up an additional viewpoint on the riverside to the west. The impact is therefore considered to be minor.

- 8.3.17 A further 101 Listed Buildings lie within a 5km search area around the proposed development site. However, none of these sites will be directly affected, and the dense woodland surrounding the site means that there will also be no indirect (visual) impact on these sites.

Non-designated Archaeological Sites

- 8.3.18 There are three previously recorded sites of archaeological interest within the bounds of the proposed development area, along with an additional three sites identified during research. Alongside which there is the general archaeological potential of the area.
- 8.3.19 Blackpool Mill (PRN 4444, NPRN 40227) is a listed building, discussed above. The surrounding mill complex (BRMC 01), which also incorporates the wharf (NPRN 402658), is similarly discussed in terms of its setting for the listed building. However, the renovation and re-use of the standing building to the southwest and south of the mill may impact on these structures. Precise detail on the development of these buildings, and the survival of any internal features, is not presently understood but the buildings are to be retained and it is anticipated that any redevelopment will be undertaken sensitively, considering the historical importance of these structures, but there remains the potential for evidence of their past use to be adversely affected during renovation and re-use. The creation of the rail track and additional footpaths, and associated levelling work and surface laying, may directly impact on buried archaeological remains associated with the mill complex. Aerial photography has highlighted a building lying between the two upstanding structures, and a former cottage is believed to lie within the northwest corner of the site. The survival of any below-ground remains is not currently understood, but both features may be exposed and disturbed through proposed works in this area, although the proposed development across these particular areas, and most of the mill complex, is believed to be relatively minimal, and the general impact is therefore considered to be minor.
- 8.3.20 Prior to its development as the current mill site, the area was home to Blackpool Forge (BRMC 02) in the 18th and possibly also 17th century. Late 18th century maps indicate the current mill leat, and at least one of the outbuildings may have originated as part of the forge works complex, and therefore any renovation and re-use of these structures could adversely affect evidence of this period of their use. Similar to 8.3.19 above, any groundworks within the current mill complex may also potential expose, damage or destroy below-ground features associated with the forge. Groundworks in this area are however likely to be limited, and therefore the direct impact is likely to be minor.
- 8.3.21 There is also the possibility that the forge itself was established on the site of a pre-existing, potentially medieval, mill (PRN 12560). Again, there is the potential that any groundworks within the proposed development area may also uncover and disturb remains of this mill, although groundworks are likely to be limited and it is considered likely that subsequent forge and mill developments in this area are likely to have left little evidence of medieval milling, therefore the impact of the proposed development is considered to be minor.
- 8.3.22 The standing remains of a limekiln (BRMC 03), potentially 18th century in date, have been identified within the woodland in the southwest corner of the mill enclosure. The remains are overgrown, but may be relatively well-preserved. Development proposals suggest a footpath may be established through the woods in this area. The creation of such a footpath may lead to the removal of elements of the kiln structure, which, depending on the placement of the footpath, may have a major direct impact. Equally,

if located carefully, the footpath may have no direct impact or only a minor impact on the loading ramp extending to the southeast of the kiln.

- 8.3.23 Research has also highlighted a general potential for Mesolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity within the area. Of particular note is the possibility of burnt mounds associated with Bronze Age activity, commonly found in association with streams. As development proposals indicate the creation of ponds, crossings, footpaths and a rail track around the Pen Glyn Brook to the west, there is the potential archaeological remains to be revealed, damaged or destroyed. This is considered to be a potentially moderate impact.

9 Conclusions

9.1 Impacts on designated assets

- 9.1.1 The proposed development will have a direct physical and indirect visual impact on Blackpool Mill grade II* listed building (PRN 4444, LB 6090), and its setting. The proposed development includes the renovation and continued use of the mill as a tourist attraction, ensuring its survival and highlighting the history of the site. The proposed development is unlikely to significantly alter main views of the building, although views from the west will be affected through the development to the west of the mill and in the adjoining field. There will also be a direct impact on the various visible elements that form the setting to the mill, these are discussed below in relation to the mill complex BMRC 01. The full impact on the listed building itself is assessed in a separate report, and Listed Building Consent will be required prior to any renovation works taking.
- 9.1.2 Blackpool Bridge is a grade II* listed building (PRN 4443/59691, LB 6089 & 19408) of High value, listed in part due its group value with the mill. Renovation and continued use of the mill itself is unlikely to impact significantly on the setting of the bridge as the mill is likely to remain largely unchanged when viewed from, or in combination with, the bridge. The main visual impact will be through new development in the field to the west. Views of this, however, will be limited, and the impact is considered to be minor.
- 9.1.3 The site lies within the Milford Haven Waterway Area of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 3), and specifically within Historic Landscape Character Area 330 Canaston and Minwear Woods, of High value. The proposed new development to the west of the mill will impact on one element of this area, by changing the use of the current agricultural field, and developing new planting areas, ponds, walkways, railway and buildings. This is not one of the main characteristics of the area, however, and any extended visual impacts will be limited by surrounding woodland, overall the impact on the HLCA is considered to be minor, and the impact on the whole Landscape Area is considered to be negligible.
- 9.1.4 Slebech Park (PGW (Dy) 43(PEM)), a grade II* listed Parkland, of High value, which incorporates the East Drive/Knight's Way, including the driveway and Blackpool Bridge that form the northeast boundary of the site. The mill, therefore, forms part of the

visual setting for the entrance to this driveway, and the proposed development will potentially increase pedestrian use of this driveway. These impacts however are considered to have a negligible impact on the Parkland as a whole.

- 9.1.5 The proposed development is not considered to impact, either directly or indirectly, on any other Listed Building, Historic Landscape area, registered Park & Garden, Scheduled Ancient Monument or Conservation Area.

9.2 *Impact on non-designated assets*

- 9.2.1 The visible aspects of the surrounding mill complex (BMRC 01) includes two contemporary outbuildings, the mill leat, entrance drives, as well as lawns and woodland. The complex also includes the wharf (NPRN 402658) and further structures and features that may survive below-ground. Due to its association with a Grade II* listed building, the mill complex features are also considered to be of High value. The standing outbuildings will be retained and renovated. The full direct impact on these buildings is unclear, but both have previously undergone renovation since the late 1960s when the site was opened up as a tourist attraction. Clearance works are likely to improve the visibility and condition of the mill leat, and the main views of this area from the southeast will remain largely unchanged. The establishment of a railway, shelter and extended hard standing to the west of the mill may potentially directly impact upon any below-ground remains of the mill and its associated features, should they exist and/or survive in this area. Development is however anticipated to be relatively minimal in areas of known activity, therefore the impact is considered to be minor.
- 9.1.2 Prior to its development as a mill site in the early 19th century, the mill grounds housed an 18th, and possibly also 17th century iron-working forge complex (BMRC 02), which is of medium value, and potential of high value if substantial well-preserved remains exist. Any groundworks within the mill complex, most notable the establishment of the railway, shelter and extended hardstanding to the west of the mill, has the potential to directly impact on below-ground remains, should they exist. This is considered to be a minor impact on the forge site as a whole.
- 9.1.3 Similarly there is the potential that the site was also the home to a pre-existing, medieval mill (PRN 12560), of medium value. As previous development is likely to have removed much of this site, should it exist, then further groundwork are considered to have a minor impact.
- 9.1.4 The standing remains of an 18th to 19th century limekiln (BRMC 03) have been identified, of medium value. The establishment of a new footpath in close proximity to the kiln may potentially have a major direct impact on the site by disturbing and removing elements of its structure.
- 9.1.5 There is a general potential for archaeological remains relating specifically to Mesolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age activity in the area, with the greatest potential considered to be in close proximity to any watercourses. The value of this potential will be dependent what, if any, remains exist. The proposed development is considered to have a moderate impact on this potential.

Table 1: Potential impacts.

Reference	Site type	Location	Designation	Value	Level of impact
LB 6090 Blackpool Mill	19 th century mill	SN 05999 14489	Listed Building Grade II*	High	Minor
LB 6089/19408 Blackpool Bridge	19 th century estate bridge	SN 06012 14514	Listed Building Grade II*	High	Minor
HLCA 330 Canaston and Minwear Woods	Historic Landscape Area	SN 062 145	Milford Haven Waterway Area of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 3)	High	Minor
PGW (Dy) 43(PEM) Slebech Park	17 th – 19 th century estate parkland	SN 030 144	Registered Park & Garden Grade II* listed	High	Negligible
BRMC 01 (inc. NPRN 402658) Blackpool Mill complex	19 th & 20 th century mill complex	SN 0602 1447	None	Medium-High	Minor
BRMC 02 Blackpool Forge	?17 th & 18 th century iron-working forge complex	SN 0602 1447	None	Medium - High	Minor
PRN 12560 Canaston Mill	Medieval mill	SN 05999 14489	None	Medium	Minor
BRMC 03 Blackpool Limekiln	18 th /19 th century limekiln	SN 05997 14425	None	Medium	Major
General archaeological potential	Mesolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age activity	SN 059 144	None	Unknown	Moderate

9.3 Mitigation

- 9.3.1 Standing building recording of an appropriate level should be undertaken, if none has already been done, prior to any proposed renovation work being undertaken on extant buildings within the mill complex.
- 9.3.2 At present, it is believed that construction period groundworks are likely to be relatively minimal in extent. However, due to the potential for such groundworks to expose features associated with the mill and previous iron-working forge complexes, and potentially also a pre-existing medieval mill, an archaeological watching is recommended on any ground-breaking activity within the mill grounds. If, however, groundworks require more substantial foundation excavations, or levelling works that are likely to go below the level of previous groundworks on the site, then an archaeological evaluation may be required. This would help to assess the potential for surviving archaeological remains in these areas prior to their disturbance through development and thereby allow more appropriate mitigation measures to be designed that would allow archaeological remains to be preserved either *in situ* or through more extensive recording.
- 9.3.3 Due to the general potential for prehistoric archaeological remains, particularly in close proximity to the watercourses, an archaeological watching brief should also be maintained during any ground-breaking work undertaken within the field to the west.
- 9.3.4 Care should be taken in the positioning of footpaths through the small stand of woodland located to the south of the mill, in order to leave remains of the limekiln (BRMC 03) *in situ* and undisturbed.

10 Sources

- Anon 1835 *A Directory of South Wales*.
- Cadw, CCW & ICOMOS UK 1998 *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*.
- Cadw, CCW & ICOMOS UK 2002 *Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire Part 1: Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales*
- Claughton, P/SHiPSS http://people.exeter.ac.uk/pfclaugh/mhinf/bp_iron.htm Last modified 17 May 2003
- Davies, RL & Nelson, J 1999 *A River Never Sleeps: A Local History of Martletwy, Minwear, Newton & Coedcanlas 1750 – 1950* Newport: Newport Printing Co
- Dashwood, Sir F c.1970 *The Story of Blackpool Mill* Self published
- Dyfed Cultural Services Dept 1990 *Along the Cleddau in Old Photographs* Alan Sutton Publishing Ltd
- Edwards, S 2001 *The Story of the Milford Haven Waterway* Almeley: Logaston Press
- Howells B (Ed) 1987 *Pembrokeshire County History Volume III: early modern Pembrokeshire, 1536-1815* Pembrokeshire Historical Society, Haverfordwest.
- Hudson, J 2003 *The case for the preservation of woodbanks at Canaston Wood*
- James, D 2006 *Down the Slipway!* Milford Haven: Peter Williams Associates
- Johnson, BLC 1951 'The Charcoal Iron Industry in the Early Eighteenth Century' in *The Geographical Journal*, Vol.117, no.2, pp167-77
- Lewis, S 1849 *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales* London.
- Lloyd, T, Orbach, J & Scourfield, R 2004 *The Buildings of Wales: Pembrokeshire* Pevsner Architectural Guides: Yale University Press
- Lynch, F., Aldhouse-Green, S & Davies, JL 2000 *Prehistoric Wales* Stroud: Sutton Publishing Ltd
- McKay, K 1992 *The Story of Milford Haven* Milford Haven: Bert Edwards Ltd
- Morris, B LI c.1948 *The Slebech Story*
- Murphy, K, Ramsey, R, Poucher, P & Page, M 2007 *A Survey of Defended Enclosure in Pembrokeshire* Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) Report No.2007/01
- Page, N 2007 'A Survey of the Charcoal-fuelled ironworking industries of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire' in *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 41/1, pp180-199
- Page, N & Wilson, H 2002 *Charcoal Fuelled Ironworking Industries of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, Vols 1 – 3*. Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) Report No. 2002/26
- Poucher, P 2008 *Milford Haven Waterway Ports & Harbours Project* Dyfed Archaeological Trust Report No.2008/38
- Rees, D.M 1975 *Industrial Archaeology of Wales*

- Schlee, D 2010 *Excavations on the A40 bypass at Robeston Wathen, Pembrokeshire 2009- Archaeological Evaluation of a Flint Scatter and Early Metal Working at Canaston Bridge, Pembrokeshire*
- Thorne R & Howells R 1987 'Pembrokeshire in Wartime, 1793-1815' in Howells (ed) 1987, 360-403.
- Trethowan, M 1997 *35307 A40(T) Robeston Wathen Bypass Preferred Route, Arch. Stage 3 Investigation*
- Walley, T (Ed.) 1988 *The Secret Waterway: A Guide to the Milford Haven and Daugleddau Waterway* The West Wales Maritime Heritage Society
Haverfordwest: C.I. Thomas Ltd
- Wenham, LP 1911 *Watermills*
- Woodget, S 2011 *A40 Penblewin to Slebech Park Improvement Archaeological Watching Brief*

Archives

Pembrokeshire Archives

- D-RTP/SLE/80 Map of Minwear and Blackpool, 18th century.
- PQ/AH/2/20 Notice, certificate, affidavits and plan re the stopping up of a road near Blackpool Mill, 1859
- D-LJ/1425 Papers re a dispute between Captain Apperley and William J. Lewis, 1898-99
- D-HOW/6 Notebook containing fragments and drafts of stories and a grinding account at Blackpool, 1881
- PCC/PL/4/3 Photograph of Blackpool Mill, 1950s
- HDX/663/1 Postcard of Blackpool Mill, undated
- D-RTM/PIC/78 Correspondence re proposed lease of Blackpool Mill, 1953-56
- D-EE/17/16 Agreement between Emma Knox Maitland and David Morgan of Blackpool Mill, 1875
- HDX/1115/1 Admiralty Chart of the River Cleddau, 1854 – 1908
- D-EE/57/163 Abstract of the title of John Powell Lewis of Blackpool Mill, 1852
- P1086 Photo of Blackpool Mill, c1906, sketch of Blackpool Mill 1969
- Newspaper articles - Western Mail 13/4/94 – Centenary celebrations for the picture postcard.
Ken Daniels
- West Wales Guardian 4/11/77 - The Russians of Blackpool Mill. Anon

National Library Archives

Slebech Estate Records: 314, 315, 342, 259, 441, 871, 5608 & 5609, dated 1555 to 1633

Maps

- Anon 1774 *Map of Canaston Wood*
- Anon 1847 *Slebech Parish Tithe Map & Apportionments*
- Anon 18th century *Map of Minwear and Blackpool*
- British Geological Survey 2016 *Geology of Britain Viewer* - (accessed 24/6/16)
- Bowen, E. 1729 *Map of South Wales*
- Budgen, T. 1809 *Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors' Drawings, Tenby*
- Ordnance Survey 1889 *1st edition 1:2500 map, Pembrokeshire*
- Ordnance Survey 1907 *2nd edition 1:2500 map, Pembrokeshire*
- Ordnance Survey 1938-53 *1:10560 map, Pembrokeshire*
- Ordnance Survey 1968-9 *1:2500 map, Pembrokeshire*
- Rees, W. 1932 *South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century*
- Saxton, C 1578 *Map of Glamorgan*
- Speed, J c.1510 *Map of Wales*

Aerial Photographs

- Royal Air Force 1946 *Vertical Aerial Photographs – 106 G UK 1425, frame 4113*
- Royal Air Force 1946 *Vertical Aerial Photographs – 106 G UK 1625, frame 5233*
- Meridian Airmaps Ltd 1955 *Vertical Aerial Photographs – 189/55, frame 27251*
- Ordnance Survey 1964 *Vertical Aerial Photographs – OS 64 210, frame 415*
- Ordnance Survey 1971 *Vertical Aerial Photographs – OS 71 336, frames 115*
- Fairey Surveys Ltd 1978 *Vertical Aerial Photographs – 7806, frame 2.983*
- J.A.Storey & Partners 1983 *Vertical Aerial Photographs – 5683, frame 183*
- MAFF 1988 *MAFF ADAS film 383, frame 106*
- Geonex 1992 *55/92, frame 278*
- Google Earth 2006-2016 *Satellite imagery*

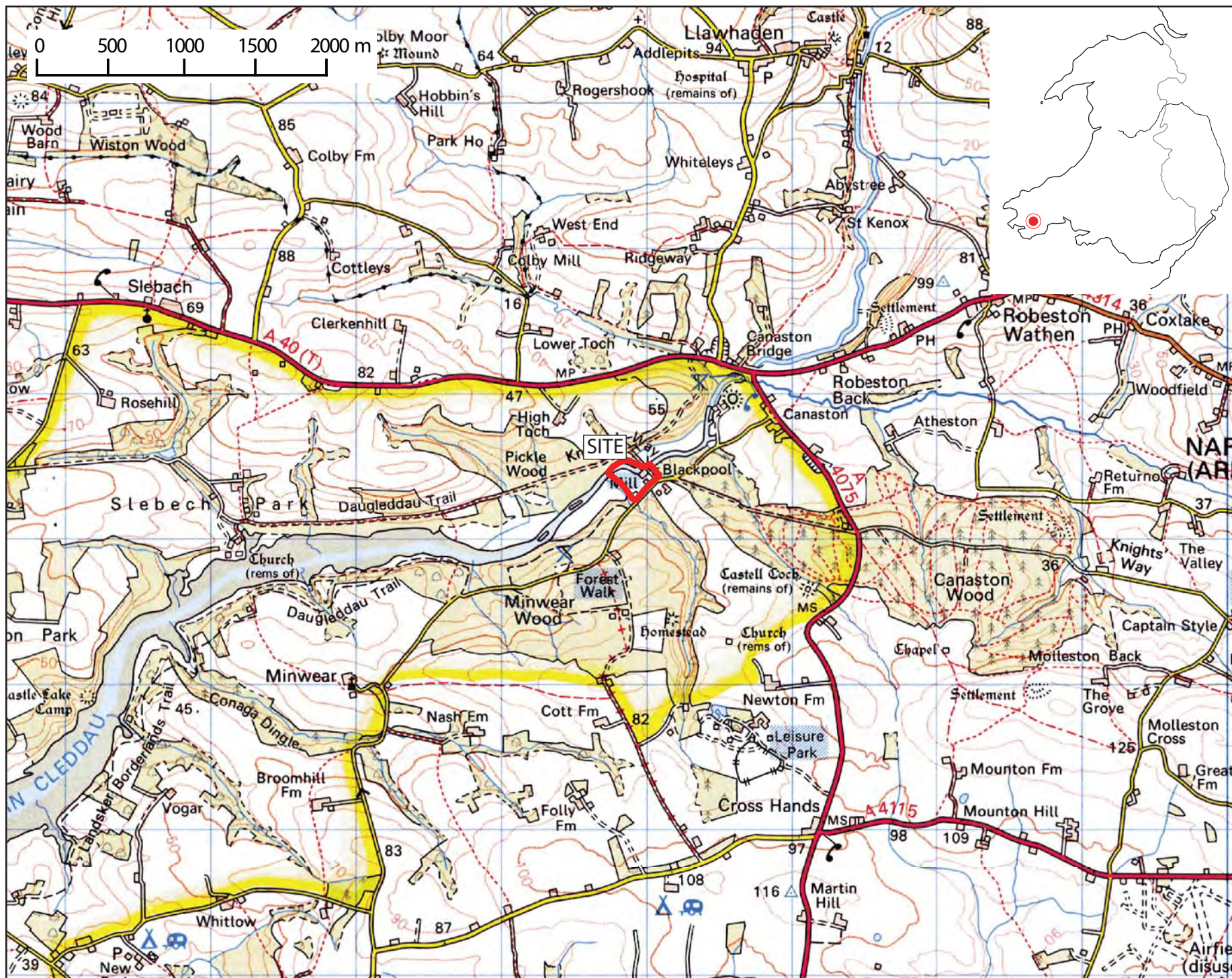


Figure 1: Location map,
1:35,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

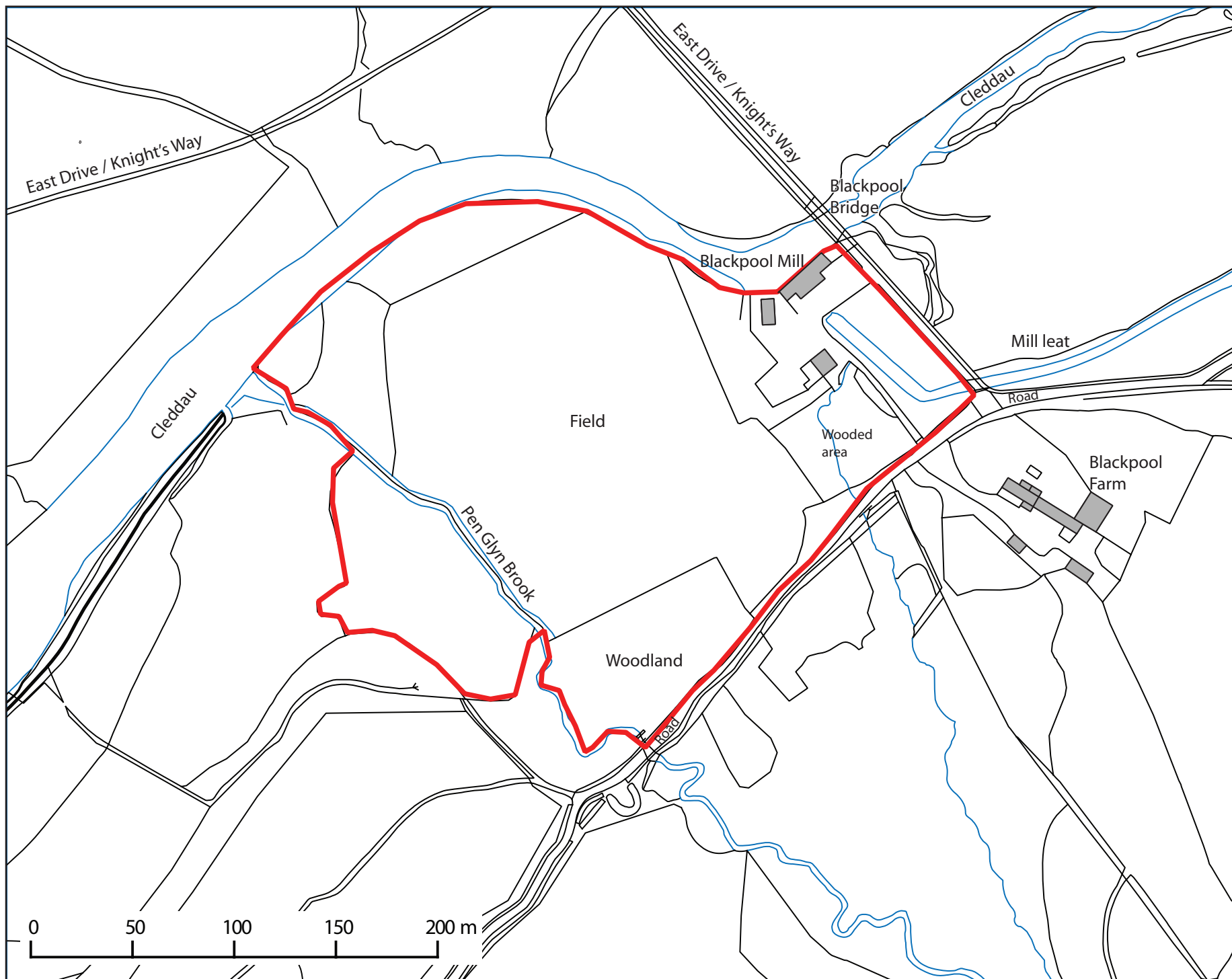


Figure 2: Site location plan with the development area marked in red.

1:2500 @ A4

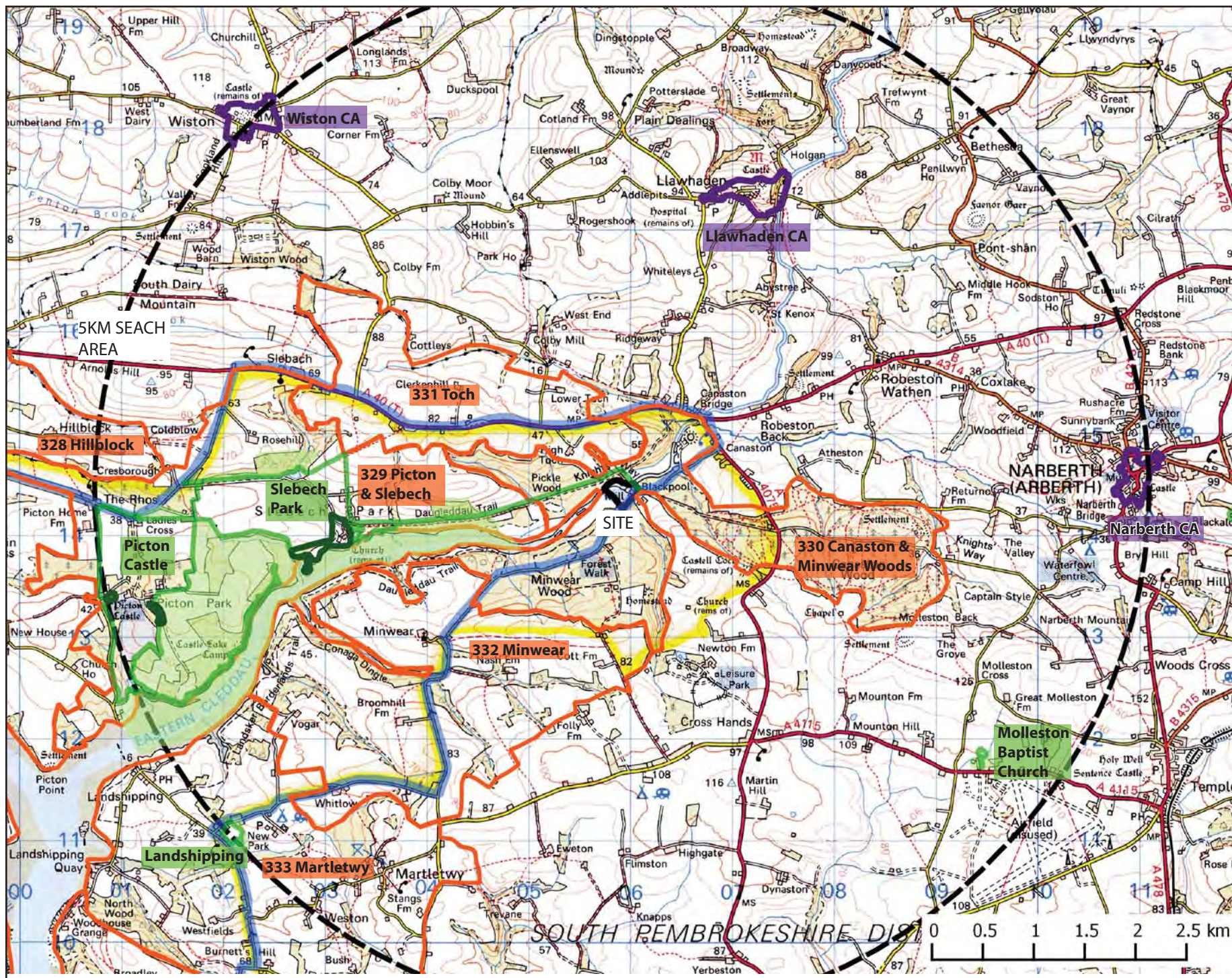
The aim is to combine wildlife, history, tourism, business and the local community at one destination to promote the special qualities of the National Park and share the uniqueness of Blackpool Mill and its surroundings.

All built development outside of the flood plain.



Provide a local destination/venue for local people and tourists/increasing year round tourist attraction to the area.

Figure 3: Initial proposed site development plan (provided by Asbri Planning, April 2016).

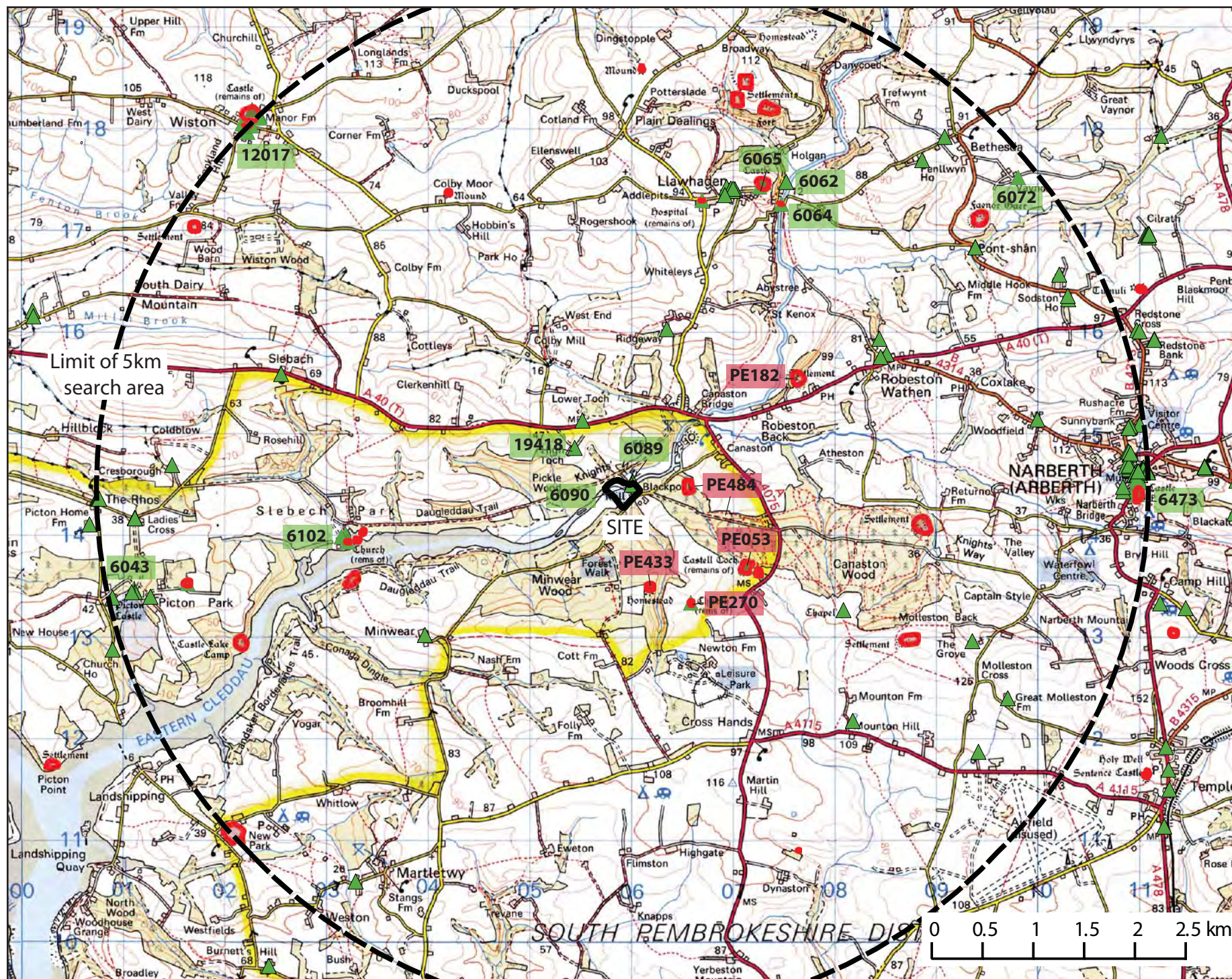


- Milford Haven Waterway HLW(D) 3
- Historic Landscape Character Areas
- Conservation Areas
- Registered Historic Garden, Park & essential setting

Figure 4: Designated archaeological areas and Historic Landscapes within a 5km search area around the proposed development site.

1:50,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey





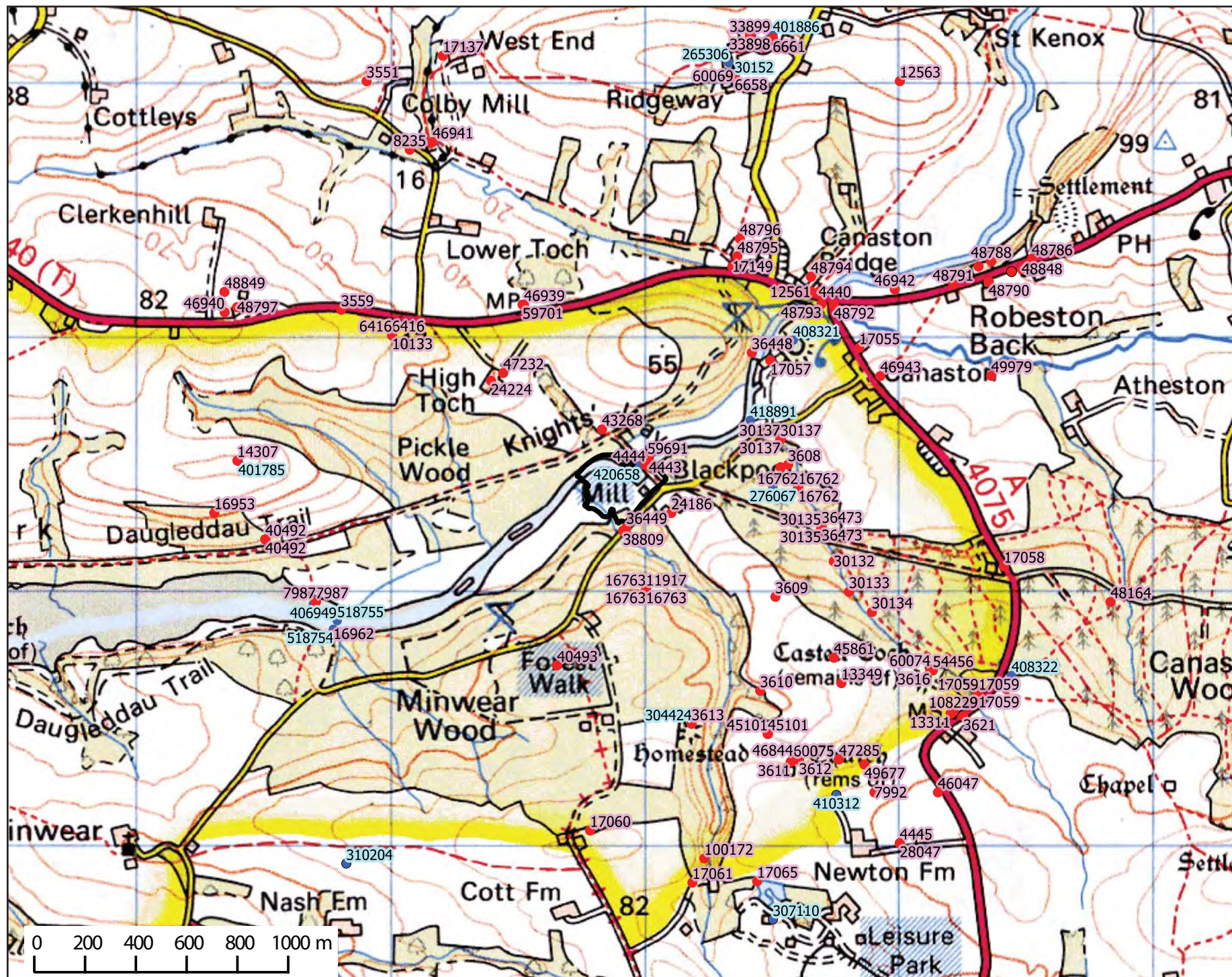
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Listed Building

Figure 5: Designated archaeological sites within a 5km search area, labelled by reference numbers given in the main text.

1:50,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey



Site recorded
on the HER



Additional
site recorded
on the NMR

Figure 6: Non-designated archaeological sites recorded on the regional HER and NMR within a 2km search area, labelled by reference numbers given in the main text.
1:20,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

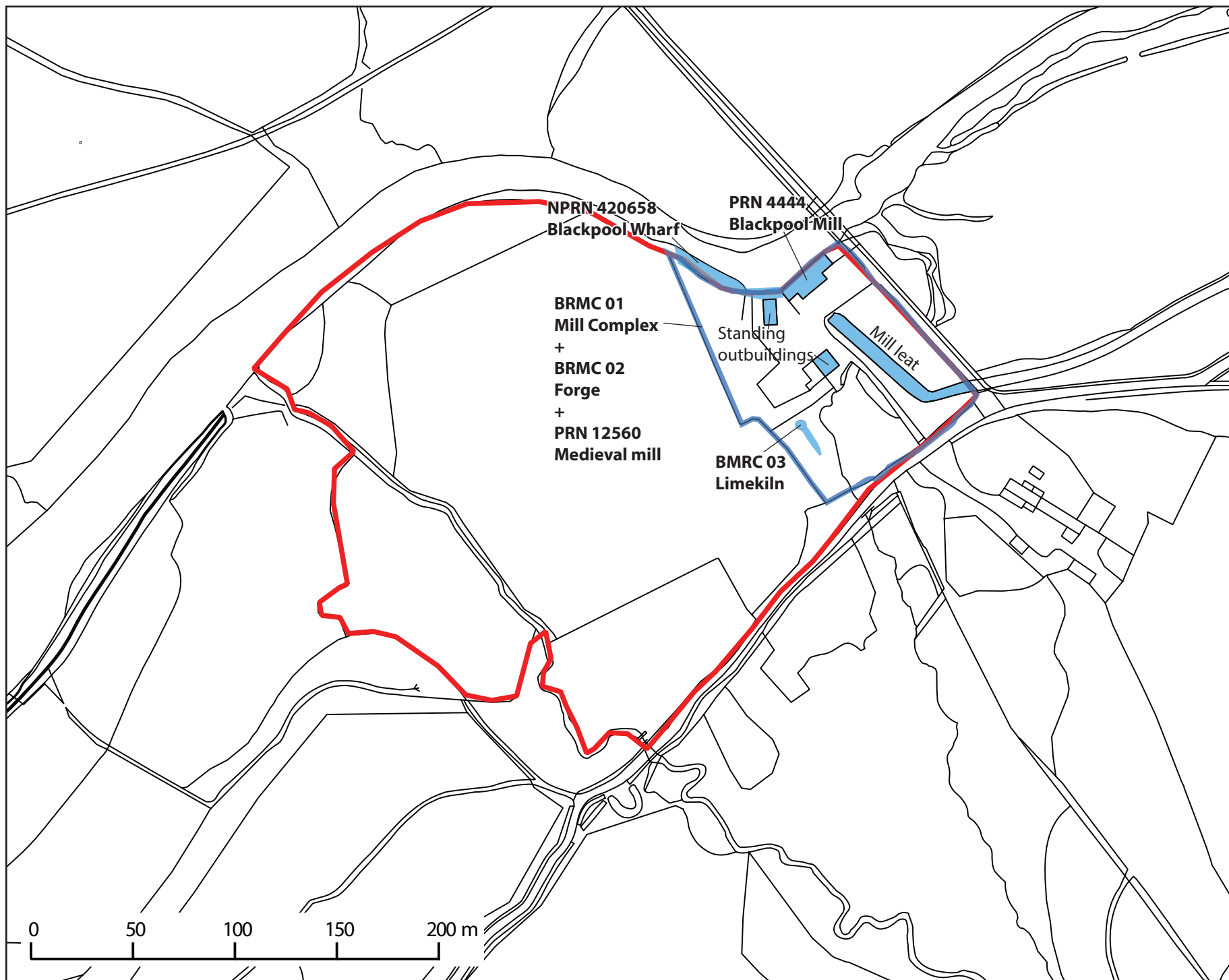


Figure 7: Sites of identified archaeological interest (in blue) within the proposed development area (in red). Sites labelled by references given in the main text.

1:2500 @ A4



Figure 8: Extract from a estate plan drawn up in the 18th century, showing the layout of the forge complex. Approximate location of proposed development area highlighted in red.

Courtesy of
Pembrokeshire Archives
D-RTP/SLE/80

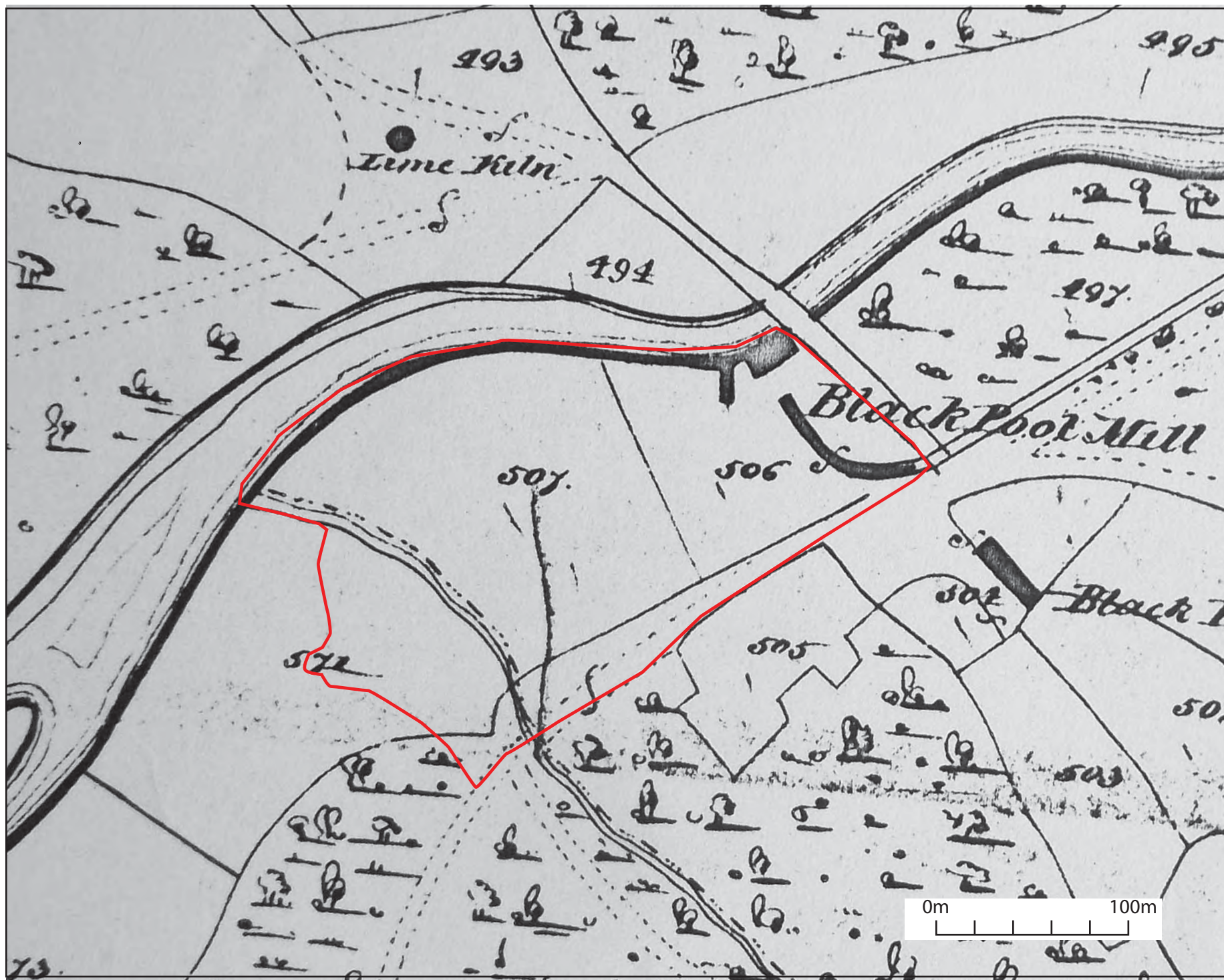


Figure 9: Extract from the Slebech parish tithe map of 1847. Approximate outline of proposed development area highlighted in red.

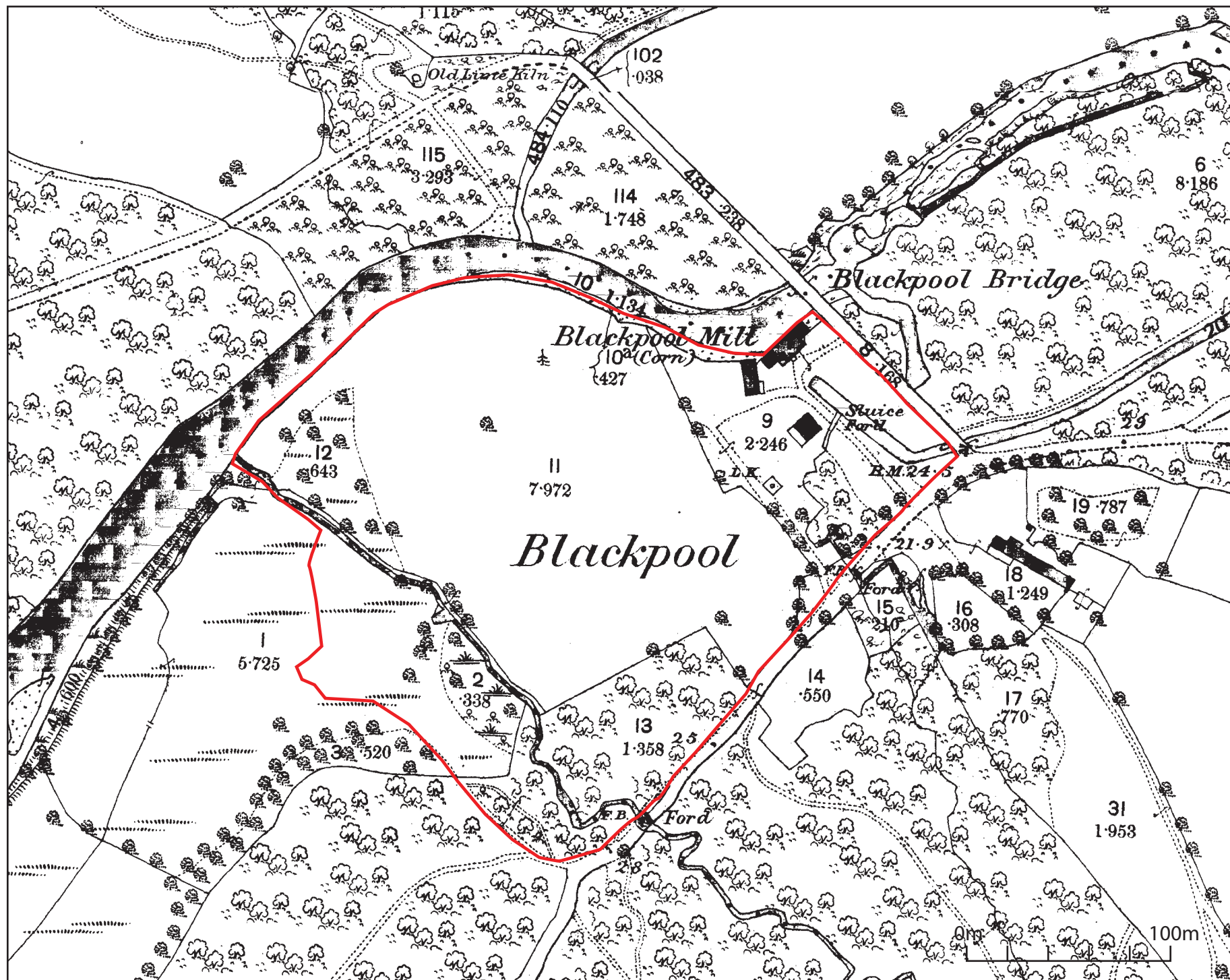


Figure 10: Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of Pembrokeshire, dated 1889. Approximate outline of proposed development area highlighted in red.

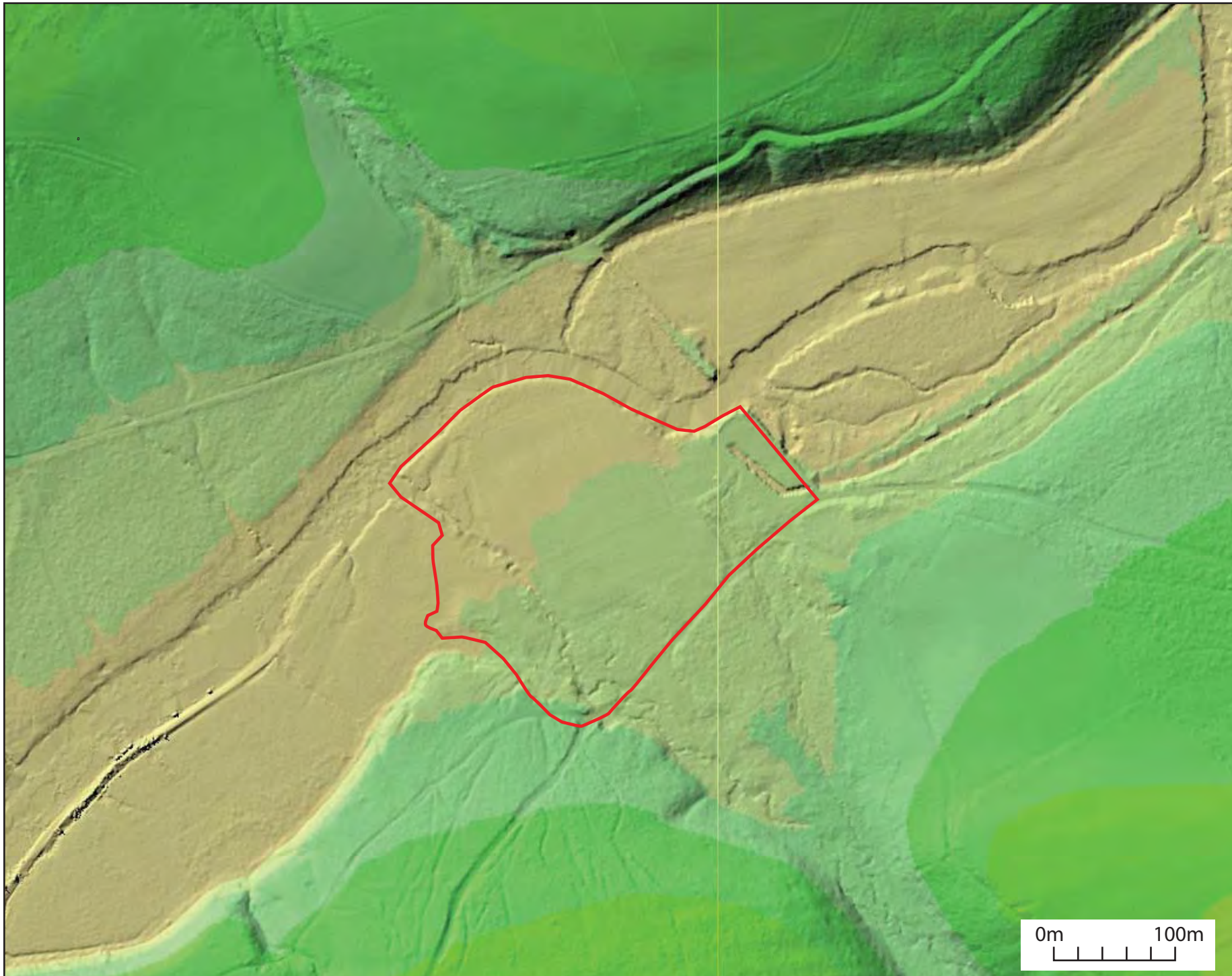


Figure 11: Lidar 1m DTM. Approximate outline of proposed development highlighted in red.

Contains Natural Resources Wales information
© Natural Resources Wales and Database Right.
All rights Reserved.



Photo 1: RAF aerial photograph from 1946, capturing most of the proposed development site. Note the additional building to the south of the mill.



Photo 2: Aerial photograph of the site from 1964, when the site appears to have been out of use.



Photo 3: Aerial photograph from 1983 that partly captures the site along the bottom edge of the photo, but also reveals a prehistoric cropmarked enclosure in the arable field immediately to the north of the woodland.



Photo 4: View northwest of Blackpool Mill (PRN 4444, LB 6090).



Photo 5: View of Blackpool Mill from the entrance to the mill grounds.



Photo 6: View north of Blackpool Mill.



Photo 7: View southwest of Blackpool Mill from Blackpool Bridge.



Photo 8: View east along the mill leat, crossed by a bridge carrying the estate drive crossing Blackpool Bridge, that lines the edge of the site.



Photo 9: View east of a sluice gate within the mill leat.



Photo 10: View northwest of the outbuilding immediately to the southwest of the mill.



Photo 11: View east of the outbuilding immediately to the southwest of the mill.



Photo 12: View south of the outbuilding to the south of the mill building.



Photo 13: View southwest of the outbuilding to the south of the mill. Note the date-plaque (1830) above the central door, part covered in ivy.



Photo 14: View northeast of the rear of the outbuilding to the south of the mill.



Photo 15: View northwest of the stream that enters the stand of wood in the southwest corner of the mill grounds. Taken from the road, showing the concrete footbridge.



Photo 16: View southeast along the stream within the woodland, showing the regular nature of the stream cut.



Photo 17: View southeast of the scrub-covered remains of a limekiln (BRMC 03) within the woods to the south of the mill.



Photo 18: View northeast across the level area in the northwest corner of the mill grounds, looking towards the mill building.



Photo 19: View northwest across the field to the west of the mill (within the proposed development area).



Photo 20: View west across the field to the west of the mill (within the proposed development area).



Photo 21: View southwest across the field to the west of the mill (within the proposed development area).



Photo 22: View southeast from the riverbank within the field to the west of the mill, looking along the river towards the mill. Showing the location of a proposed viewing platform.



Photo 23: View northwest along Pen Glyn Brook, defining the western edge of the proposed development area.



Photo 24: View northeast showing the current view of Blackpool Mill from the western edge of the field, at the point where the public footpath enters the field.



Photo 25: View northeast of Blackpool Bridge (PRN 4443, LB 6089), with the mill on the right.



Photo 26: View from Blackpool Bridge of the mill and proposed development area beyond. For similar view see Photo 7.



Photo 27: View south from East Drive/Knight's Way immediately before it crossed Blackpool Bridge, demonstrating the lack of views of the proposed development area until the bridge itself is reached.



Photo 28: View southeast of Blackpool Farm, from the entrance to the farm yard which is otherwise enclosed by thick screening vegetation.



Photo 29: View west-southwest along the Cleddau from the western edge of the proposed development area. Showing the fields immediately to the southwest, and then thick screening woodland along the river banks beyond.

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX I: HER Gazetteer



HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD INFORMATION

Prepared by Felicity Sage, Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Produced for Phil Poucher from the Regional Historic Environment Record:
Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street,
Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AE
Tel (01558) 823131 , Email info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

Pdf file produced - 08.07.16 - from DAT HER, **DAT enquiry number 788.**

Use of this information is subject to the terms and conditions of access to Welsh HER data published on DAT's website

www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

Search criteria:

Please could I have a gazetteer and the usual information for all HER data within a 2km radius of SN05911443.

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust has identified the following historic environment features. These are listed and described below. Each feature is allocated a Primary Reference Number (PRN) that should be quoted in any correspondence. Where the identification of a site is not certain then all possible interpretations are given in the type field e.g. 'enclosure, henge'. Possible date ranges are also shown in this way in the period field. If a field contains no information then it is either not recorded, not known or not applicable for that site.

Please contact the HER if you have any further questions regarding this information, if you would like any of the sources followed up or if you have information that could improve these records in any way.

Source prefixes:

Ph = Published, historic (pre-1900)
Mh = Unpublished, historic
Pm/Mm = Published/Unpublished modern (post-1899)
Desc Text = Descriptive text.
GP/AP = Ground photograph/Aerial photograph.

All other source types should be self-explanatory; please contact the HER if you require assistance with them.

PRN 100172 NAME

TYPE Building **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN06231294 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *pcnp* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A small square building of unknown function recorded on the 1889 1st edition and 1907 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. Shown as a possible ruin on modern mapping.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 28.16, 25'

Map Ordnance Survey 1907 2nd edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 28.16, 25'

PRN 10133 NAME ST CADOG DEDICATION

TYPE Deleted **PERIOD** Unknown

NGR SN0515 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *pcnp* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

Record deleted as part of Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project. Does not appear to refer to an archaeological site or feature. NDL 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm List Bowen,EG 1954 Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales p.40

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 108229 **NAME**

TYPE Milestone **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0721113519 **COMMUNITY** Martelwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A milestone on the turnpike road south from Canaston Bridge south. Appears on Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1889 labelled "Haverfordwest 8 miles" and "Pembroke 10 miles 922 Yds". Also appears on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1907 labelled the same.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 11917 **NAME** CANASTON

TYPE Dwelling **PERIOD** Medieval

NGR SN0614 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *pcnp* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

Settlement shown on Saxton's 1578 map of Pembrokeshire. RPS July 2001

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph Mention Barnwell,EL 1865 Arch.Camb 3rd Series,Vol.11,p.11

Pm Mention SPARC The Landsker Borderlands - Robeston Wathen Parish file

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 12560 **NAME** BLACKPOOL MILL
TYPE Water Mill **PERIOD** Medieval
NGR SN060145 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy
CONDITION Near Destroyed **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

Medieval mill, a possession of the Commandery of Slebech (PRN 3592) replaced by a large early 19th century mill (PRN 4444) (HJ, April 2000)

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1983 CR PRN 4444
Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Pm Map Rees,W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW Sheet

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 12561 **NAME** EASTERN CLEDDAU
TYPE Bridge **PERIOD** Medieval
NGR SN06651517 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A medieval bridge, precursor to 4440, at 'Canyston' marked on Wm Rees's map of S Wales in the 14th century. HJ April 2000

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2

Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW Sheet

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 12563 **NAME** ST KENOX
TYPE Water Mill **PERIOD** Medieval
NGR SN0716 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded*
EVIDENCE Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh List 1326 Black Book of St Davids CRS No.5,p.136
Mm List DAT 1983 CR Med.town 12987
Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW Sheet
Pm Mention Soulsby & Jones 1975 Hist.Towns,S.Pembs No.3.2.5,p.9

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 13311 **NAME** NEWTON
TYPE Hollow Way **PERIOD** Medieval ?
NGR SN07201351 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy
CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park*
EVIDENCE Earthwork

SUMMARY

A good hollow way running roughly westward from Newhouse towards Newton Church. Very plough damaged in next two fields. Possibly the old road to the church.(TAJ 12/4/88)

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2

Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Mm AP Oblique James,TA 1988 SN01SE AP88-13.9

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 13349 **NAME** WAUN MAES

TYPE Boundary Wall **PERIOD** POST MEDIEVAL

NGR SN06771363 **COMMUNITY** Mynachlog-ddu

CONDITION Near Intact **STATUS** *pcnp* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

This is presumably only a Post Mediaeval field wall-although it could be earlier.(TAJ 21/10/88)

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1989 CR Pembs CL19

Mm AP Oblique James TA 1984 AP84-31.10 SN0613

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 14307 **NAME** TEMPLE OF THE FOUR WINDS

TYPE Folly , Lodge **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN0439114506 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Near Intact **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

A ruined building stands on it own within a field with no apparent associated structures. The air photo is too distant to enable a clear description. Location/aspect suggests a folly or other `garden' feature. TAJ 24-8-89 This two-storeyed cross-gabled tower is known as the Temple of the Four Winds probably a folly tower as an eyecatching outlier to Slebech Park. It is rendered internally and there is a fireplace on the south wall. There were windows on all sides on the first floor. It could have been constructed at any period from the mid 17th to mid 19th centuries. HJ after Cadw Garden Register text. HJ April 2000

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm GP Photocopy of "Lodge" from an enquirer at Carmarthen Museum DRF
Mh Map 1846 Tithe map for the parishes of Slebech, Minwear and Newton "The Lodge Field"
Mm Desc text Cadw draft Parks & Gardens Register text Slebech PGW(Dy
Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Mm AP Oblique James,TA 1989 AP89-78.2 SN0414
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210-27249
OTHER SOURCES

PRN 16762 **NAME** CANASTON WOOD
TYPE Blast Furnace ? **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN066144 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

The specific location of this site known from documentary evidence was made in 1996 during forest felling - see 3608 and project record 30137. HJ April 2000

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1988 CR 24186,Blackpool Forge
Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Pm Mention Green,F 1915 WWHR Vol.V p.253
Mm Note Morgan,E 1988 SRF
Mm Desc Text Morgan,E 1995 Canaston Wood DRF for PRN 30137
Ph Map OS 1865 Sheet 56,Haverfordwest & Smalls light 1 inch to mile,David & Charles Reprint
Pm Desc Text Riden,P 1987 A Gazetteer of Charcoal-fired Blast Furnaces in Great Britain in use since 1660 p.1

OTHER SOURCES

Documents DAT 2010 16762.pdf

PRN 16763 NAME

TYPE Fishpond **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0614 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph Mention Fenton,R 1811 Hist.Tour Through Pembs 1903 Edition,p.164

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 16953 NAME WARREN WOOD

TYPE Rabbit Warren **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN043143 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

An area of forestry that forms part of the Slebech Park Estate. Marked on the 1891 Ordnance Survey 6" map as 'Warren Wood'. The 1846 tithe map shows the plantation as four fields, Nos 404-7, with Warings or Conegar field name elements. All these names may reflect an earlier use of the area as a rabbit warren. There is no evidence of any earthworks on historic or modern aerial photographic coverage. Not visited during 2013 fieldwork. F Murphy Feb 2013

DESCRIPTION

Present Warren Hill plantation is shown on 1846 tithe map as four fields, Nos 404-7, with Warings or Conegar field name elements. MJ Mar 1997

SOURCES Mh Map 1846 Slebech Tithe map and schedule Field names
Pm Map OS 1970 SN01SW
Pm Mention SPARC 1995 South of the Landsker - The Rhos Parish File

OTHER SOURCES

Report Murphy, F & Wilson, H 2013 Medieval and early post-medieval rabbit warrens. A threat related assessment 2013.

PRN 16962 **NAME**

TYPE Lime Kiln **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0476913824 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park ,
Site of Special Scientific Interest* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

A lime kiln shown on the 1854 Admiralty chart, close to Lammas Ford crossing, PRN 7987, of the Eastern Cleddau. HJ April 2000

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph Map Aldridge,GM 1854 River Cleddau

Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Pm Map OS 1970 SN01SW

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17055 **NAME** CANASTON

TYPE Bridge **PERIOD** Modern

NGR SN06841495 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

Modern concrete bridge carrying the A40 across the eastern Cleddau at Canaston Bridge HJ April 2000

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2
Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Pm Map OS 1971 SN01SE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17057 **NAME**

TYPE Lime Kiln **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN06491490 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

Not shown on 1st edition 6 inch of 1887 (28NE). HJ May 2000.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2
Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Pm Map OS 1971 SN01SE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17058 **NAME** EAGLE

TYPE Lodge **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN07411409 **COMMUNITY** Narberth

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Described as Slebech Lodge on the 1st edition 6 inch 29 SW of 1891, when Canaston Wood was part of the Slebech Estate. The barons de Rutzen of Slebech were keen huntsmen. HJ April 2000.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2

Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Ph Map OS 1891 1st Edition 6 " Pembrokeshire XXIX.SW
Pm Map OS 1971 SN01SE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17059 **NAME** NEWHOUSE

TYPE Bridge **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN07311359 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

A post medieval road bridge which forms part of the A4075 between Cresselly and Robeston Wathen. It is shown on both the 1964 Ordnance Survey map and the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1907. PR February 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2

Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Pm Map OS 1907 2nd edition Pembrokeshire Sheet XXXV.SW

Pm Map OS 1971 SN01SE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17060 **NAME** FOREST LODGE

TYPE Lodge **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN05781305 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Marked as Forest Lodge on the 1st edition 6 inch OS of 1891, but as Gate Cott on the Admiralty Chart of the River Cleddau 1854 where Cott Lane enters Minwear Wood (PRN 40494) north of Cott Farm. From the Lodge two older routes crossed the wood, the western to Lammas Ford (PRN

7987) the eastern to Blackpool Mill. These are no longer tracks through Minwear Wood but Forest Lodge is on a bridleway through the wood. May have been an estate feature of the Slebech Estate.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2
Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Ph Map OS 1891 1st edition 6 " Pembrokeshire XXVIII.SE

Pm Map OS 1971 SN01SE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17061 NAME

TYPE Lime Kiln **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0618312845 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

Shown as LK on 1st edition 6 inch 28SE of 1887. HJ May 2000

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1971 SN01SE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17065 NAME

TYPE Lime Kiln **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0643812850 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

Not shown on 1st edition 6 inch 28SE of 1887, north of 'old quarries' - now subsumed within Oakwood Leisure Park. HJ May 2000

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1971 SN01SE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17137 **NAME** COLBY MILL

TYPE Mill ? **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN052161 **COMMUNITY** Wiston

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Placename
Evidence

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1975 SN01NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 17149 **NAME** TOCH

TYPE Bridge **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN06341527 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Map OS 1975 SN01NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 24186 **NAME** BLACKPOOL FORGE

TYPE Forge **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN061143 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

Forge established by George Mynne in 1635 to process iron from his charcoal fired blast-furnace (see 3608), which continued in use in the early 18th century after the furnace was disused, processing pig iron imported from the Forest of Dean. HJ after Claughton, P. May 2000

DESCRIPTION

Robert Morgan did not, however, limit his energies merely to the business at Carmarthen + Kidwelly. On 26-sept-1760 he was described as a merchant of Carmarthen obtained a lease of an iron forge in the parish of Newton + Robeston Wathen. The lesser was moreover entitled to the "Weedings Tough (Toch) wood and Pickell (pickle) wood in Casloston wood and the other woods of the lessor within a radius of 4 miles of forge; the lessee was also given the right to charcoal or cake the wood on the premises.....The site of this forge was at Blackpool on the eastern bank of the river Cledslou, between Conaston and Minwear woods, at the Northwest corner of the parish of Newton north. West Wales Historical Records, 1915 p.252-3

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1988 CR 16762, Furnace

Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Ph Mention Fenton, R 1811 History Tour through Pemb 1903 ed. p.164

Pm Desc Text Green, F 1915 WWHR Vol.V, p.252-3

Ph Mention Lewis, S 1933 Topog Dict. Wales Newton

Pm Desc Text Riden, P 1987 A Gazetteer of Charcoal-fired Blast Furnaces in Great Britain in use since 1660 p.1

Pm Mention SPARC The Landsker Borderlands - Robeston Wathen Parish file

Pm Mention SPARC 1995 South of the Landsker - The Rhos Parish File

Pm Mention SPARC South of the Landsker - Martletwy Parish file

Mm file many 1996 30137 letters & plans

OTHER SOURCES

Report Page, N & Wilson, H 2002 The Charcoal-Fuelled Ironworking Industries of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire Volume 1: The Survey,

Volume 2: The Illustrations, Volume 3: Recommendations
Article Page,N 2007 A survey of the charcoal-fuelled ironworking
industries of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire

PRN 24224 **NAME** HIGH TOCH
TYPE Farmstead **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN05391482 **COMMUNITY** Slebech
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National
Park* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2
Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Pm Desc Text Green,F 1917-18 WWHR Vol.7,p.33-37,scene of Rebecca
Riot

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 28047 **NAME** NEWHOUSE
TYPE Settlement **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN0713 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy
CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 30130 **NAME** FURNACE FARM

TYPE Farmstead **PERIOD** Unknown

NGR SN06531448 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

Raised platform in centre of enclosure complex. EM 1995

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2
Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Mm Desc Text Morgan,E 1995 Canaston Woods DRF for PRN 30137

Ph Map OS 1843 Sheet 40 Old series, 1" to a mile

Ph Map OS 1888 Pembs XXVIII.12 1st ed, 1:2500

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 30132 **NAME**

TYPE Quarry **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN06741411 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

Disused quarry. EM Jan 1995

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2
Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Mm Desc Text Morgan,E 1995 Canaston Woods DRF for PRN 30137

Ph Map OS Pembs XXVIII.12 1st ed 25"

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 30133 **NAME** BISHOP'S WELLS
TYPE Quarry ? **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN06801399 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy
CONDITION Near Destroyed **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park*
EVIDENCE Earthwork

SUMMARY

Two natural indentations or small quarries in the area called Bishop's Wells on the 1st ed 1:2500 map. JH based on EM 1995 No surface evidence found when visited in 2002, although a quarry working was seen some 150m to the north. RPS February 2002

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2
Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Mm Desc Text Morgan,E 1995 Canaston Woods DRF for PRN 30137
Ph Map OS 1888 Pembs XXVIII.12 1st ed 25"
Mm Desc Text Sambrook,RP 2002 Forestry Enterprise Project 2001-02
SMR Library

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 30134 NAME

TYPE Charcoal Burning Platform **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN06891391 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park*
EVIDENCE Earthwork

SUMMARY

Possible building or charcoal burning platform above stream EM 1995; Not accessed by DRS Project on 2003. RPS January 2004

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2
Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Mm Desc Text Morgan,E 1995 Canaston Woods Detailed Record Form for

PRN 30137

Mm Desc Text Sambrook,RP 2004 Deserted Rural Settlements in
Southwest Wales 2003-4 Project ACA reports 2004-17

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 30135 NAME

TYPE Bridge **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN06691424 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Near Intact **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National
Park* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

Single span stone bridge with a date stone stating it was built in 1835. EM
1995

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2
Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Mm Desc Text Morgan,E 1995 Canaston Wood DRF for PRN 30137

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 33898 NAME GELLI

TYPE Settlement **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN06411618 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Settlement grew up around 19th century woollen mill, (From the SPARC
leaflet). MJ Mar 1997

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Mention SPARC The Landsker Borderlands-Llawhaden
Parish File

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 33899 **NAME** RIDGEWAY FARM
TYPE Farm **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN06411618 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Mention SPARC The Landsker Borderlands-Llawhaden
Parish File

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 3551 **NAME** UPPER GREYSTONE
TYPE Standing Stone **PERIOD** Bronze Age
NGR SN049160 **COMMUNITY** Wiston
CONDITION Destroyed **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Map Tithe Map & Apport, Wiston Ph Schedule Nos.1253-4, Field names "Lower" & "Upper Greystone"
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 27276-7
Mm List OS 1965 SN01 NW9
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.1197, p.419

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 3559 **NAME** ROSE VILLA

TYPE Findspot **PERIOD** Bronze Age

NGR SN048151 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *pcnp* **EVIDENCE** Finds

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Mention 1948 ANL Vol.1, No.1, p.16

Mm List Griffiths, WE BA Finds, Pemb M-PE-4

Mm List OS 1963 SN01 NW16

Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index F1076 (a & b)

Pm Mention SPARC 1995 South of the Landsker - The Rhos Parish File

Pm Mention Savory, HN 1948 BBCS Vol.13, Pt.1, p.55

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 3608 **NAME** BLACKPOOL IRON FURNACE

TYPE Blast Furnace **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN06561449 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Near Destroyed **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park , scheduled ancient monument PE484* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

The remains of an iron smelting works which operated for a sort time in the early 17th century. It was established under a lease to George Mynne of Woodcote, Surrey. This was an important period in the development of blast furnace technology and in the economic reorganisation of the iron industry. The site became visible after clear felling of coniferous woodland and survey (project record 30137) was carried out which led to the site being Scheduled in 1997. The remains now form irregular earthworks interpreted as leats, a waterwheel pit, the furnace site, building platforms and dumps of raw materials and slag. HJ from Cadw Scheduling description April 2000.

DESCRIPTION

Grid Refs changed due to Contrill and Jones Ref.

SOURCES Mm Desc Text CADW 1997 Notification of scheduling SAM file Pemb 484

Mm Desc Text CADW 1997 New AM107 SAM file, Pemb 484

Mm Desc Text CADW 1999 Cadw site visit report SAM file,Pe484

Mm Desc Text CADW 2003 AM107 SAM file,PE484

Mm Desc Text CADW 2004 AM107 SAM file,PE484

Pm List Cantrill,TC 1911 Arch.Camb 6th Series,Vol.11,p.274,No.137

Mm Plan DAT 1996 Canaston woods Iron-working Furnace 1:500 EDM survey, DRF and Vertical plan chest

Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Mm Record Map Grimes,WF Corrected 6" Undated

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 27215-6

Mm Desc Text Morgan,E 1995 Canaston Wood DRF for PRN 30137

Mm List OS 1964 SN01 SE1

Pm Mention SPARC South of the Landsker - Martletwy Parish file

OTHER SOURCES

Many 1996 Proposal for survey of ironworking site

PRN 3609 NAME BLACKPOOL BRIDGE

TYPE Burnt Mound ? **PERIOD** Prehistoric

NGR SN06511397 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

First identified by Cantrill in 1911. In 1975 the OS Field surveyors could not investigate the site due to dense young coniferous plantations. Field work by DAT during felling located concentrations of small burnt stone being eroded by the stream below the site of Bishop's Wells likely to be Cantrill's site. HJ April 2000

DESCRIPTION

Grid Refs changed due to Contrill and Jones Ref.

SOURCES Pm List Cantrill,TC 1911 Arch.Camb 6th Series,Vol.11,p.274,No.136

Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 27215-6
Mm Desc Text Morgan,E 1995 Canaston Wood DRF for PRN 30137
Mm List OS 1965 SN01 SE1
Pm Mention SPARC South of the Landsker - Martletwy Parish file

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 3610 **NAME** NEWTON FARM
TYPE Burnt Mound **PERIOD** Prehistoric
NGR SN06451360 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy
CONDITION Near Intact **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

First identified by Cantrill in 1911 alongside a small tributary stream of the Pen Glyn Brook as a very large hearth, but the Ordnance Survey surveyors in 1965 considered that the mound like effect had ben produced by stream action. HJ April 2000

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm List Cantrill,TC 1911 Arch.Camb 6th Series,Vol.11,p.274,No.138
Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Mm List OS 1965 SN01 SE2
Pm Mention SPARC South of the Landsker - Martletwy Parish file

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 3611 **NAME** NEWTON NORTH CHURCH;LLYS PRAWST
TYPE Church **PERIOD** Medieval
NGR SN06571332 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy
CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *pcnp , listed building 6088 II, scheduled ancient monument PE270* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

A ruined medieval church with a possible 12th century chancel arrch and

a 14th century west door, a small south transept and tower. Redundant in the 19th century. Although deteriorating it retains some medieval architectural features and is valuable as an unrestored small medieval church. H James March 2000 after Cadw's Listing and Scheduling descriptions

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Mention 1911 Arch.Camb 6th Series,Vol.11,p.115

Pm Desc Text 1912-13 WWHR Vol.III,p.225-6

Pm List 1984 St David's Diocesan Yearbook

Ph Mention Bevan,C 1890 Arch.Camb 5th Series,Vol.7,p.205-8

Mm Desc Text CADW 1988 AM107 Pe 270

Mm Desc Text Cadw BSAHI Martletwy 14888

Mm List DAT 1976 CR 3612

Mm List DAT 1984 SRF

Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Mm List Evans,W 1976 Redundant Churches in Dyfed

Ph Mention Fenton,R 1811 Hist.Tour Through Pemb 1903 Edition,p.164

Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pemb.Arch.Survey 121-2

Ph List Lewis,S 1833 Topog.Dict.Wales Mounon,Newton

Pm List MOW 1961 AMs England & Wales

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 24503-4

Mm List OS 1965 SN01 SE3

Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index E158

Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.830,p.278

Mm Desc Text Rees,SE 1981 Pemb.SAMs No.270

Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW Sheet

Pm Mention SPARC South of the Landsker - Martletwy Parish file

Mh Map Saxton,C1578 Penbrok

Mm Letter Thomas,WG 1964

OTHER SOURCES

Aerial photograph (digital) James,T SN01SE005.jpg

Report Many 3611.pdf

PRN 3612 **NAME** NEWTON NORTH

TYPE Holy Well **PERIOD** Medieval

NGR SN0660313327 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Landform

SUMMARY

Site of a holy well shown on the historic Ordnance survey maps of 1889 and 1907 to the east of Newton North church (M.Ings, from various sources, 2011).

DESCRIPTION

The site was visited during the Cadw Holy Wells project of 2011. Both historic and modern maps record the spring to be located on the eastern side of Newton North Church (SAM PE270), lying just beyond the scheduled area. The church now stands within the Bluestone holiday village complex and the ruins are fenced-off. The immediate area beyond the fencing is under thick, impenetrable undergrowth and the site of the spring could not be accessed (M.Ings, 2011) The OS surveyor suggested in 1975 that the Holy Well is the natural spring which issues from the rock into a natural rectangular basin. This may have dictated the location of the church (HJ, April 2000) PAS see SRF 3611

SOURCES Mm List DAT 1976 CR 3611

Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pemb.Arch.Survey 121-2

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 24503-4

Mm List OS 1965 SN01 SE3

Pm Mention SPARC South of the Landsker - Martletwy Parish file

OTHER SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1889 1st edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 28.16, 25'

Map Ordnance Survey 1907 2nd edition, 1:2500, Pembrokeshire Sheet 28.16, 25'

Report Ings, M 2012 Medieval and early post-medieval holy wells: A threat-related assessment 2011-12

PRN 3613 **NAME** MINWEAR RINGWORK

TYPE Defended Enclosure **PERIOD** Iron Age

NGR SN06181347 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Damaged, Near Intact **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* , scheduled ancient monument PE433 **EVIDENCE** ,

Earthwork

SUMMARY

This is a small, circular, earthwork defended enclosure occupying sloping ground at c.65m above sea level at the edge of a steep valley side, which falls away by 20m on the eastern side to a small stream. The interior of the earthwork is 28m diameter, and is surrounded by a bank 2m high externally and just 0.3m high internally, making the interior of the enclosure higher than the exterior. A 5m wide, 1m deep ditch runs around the bank. An entrance lies on its southeast side. The site lies within a managed coniferous plantation, but trees on the enclosure itself have been felled (in the 1980s?), leaving a landscape of stumps, bramble and saplings. K Murphy 13 December 2006 - compiled from several sources

DESCRIPTION

Sited on the sloping west side of the valley of the Penglyn Brook, tributary of the eastern Cleddau, and now within coniferous Forestry Commission plantation adjacent to a nursery. Although not now overplanted it is overgrown. The ringwork is circular with a single bank and ditch and an internal area slightly raised above the external. The Cadw description of 'ringwork' rather than the OS 'enclosure' suggests that this may be of medieval rather than Iron Age date. HJ after Cadw AM107 April 20000. SAM PE433; This site had not been identified by Cambria as a SAM at the time of the 1999 WHA project as the site record was incomplete at that time. Subsequently, there are now regular exchanges of data through the END Partnership and full site details, including scheduling details have been available directly from Cadw. This is a well preserved site and a Scheduled Ancient Monument for which Cadw have drawn up a new management plan based on a visit on 11/7/2000. "The aim of future management should be to protect the site from further damage and deterioration. Examples of potential damage include; root penetration; windblow; burrowing and felling operations. The access should be improved. Immediate work is required: 1. to improve access to the site through the hedge to the west; 2. the trees surrounding the monument should be thinned to create a stable edge; 3. the hardwoods should be selectively thinned" Cambria visited the site in February 2002 and the following observations were made which have no statutory implications, but are simply added here for information; The site is somewhat hemmed in on its northern, eastern and southern sides by closely planted conifers. It is thought appropriate that these conifers should be removed from within 20m of the outside edge of the monument. This will open up the

landscape sufficiently and make the monument a more pleasant location to visit, possibly opening up better views to the east. Within the circuit of the earthwork defences, the land is becoming choked with scrub growth. This vegetation needs to be cleared or suppressed and a management plan devised to discourage re-growth. All clearance work should avoid the use of heavy machinery on or in close proximity to the monument. With appropriate management, the site is worthy of enhancement as a visitor attraction. Waymarking and footpath clearance should be considered to improve the existing paths that give access to the site (these do not appear to be public footpaths). One note of caution should be sounded however, namely that access for horses, mountain bikers, motorbikes or 4x4 vehicles should be prevented, as the earthworks of the monument and the buried archaeology of the site are extremely vulnerable to erosion. If any footpath access is created, it should be carefully planned to avoid erosion "hotspots" developing due to walkers trampling the same ground repeatedly.

SOURCES Mm File CADW 1989 Scheduling of Minwear Ring Work SAM file, Pe 433

Mm Desc Text CADW 1995 AM107 SAM file, Pe 433

Mm Desc Text CADW 2003 AM107 SAM file, PE433

Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Pm List Hogg & King, AHA & DJC 1970 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.119, p.119

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 24504-5

Mm Desc Text Murphy, K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports

Mm List OS 1965 SN01SE4

Mm AP Vertical RAF 1946 106G-UK-1425 4120-1

Mm Desc Text Rigg, J 1977 Pembrokeshire Enclosure list Derived Ring Mottes

Pm Mention SPARC South of the Landsker - Martletwy Parish file

Mm Desc Text Sambrook, RP 2002 Forestry Enterprise Project 2001-02 SMR Library

Pm Desc Text Talbot, EJ 1966 Archaeology in Wales No.6, p.23

OTHER SOURCES

Report K Murphy, R Ramsey, P Poucher and M Page 2007 A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARE SN01 56594

PRN 3616 **NAME** CASTELL COCH;NEWHOUSE

TYPE Fortified House , Moated Enclosure **PERIOD** Medieval; Post-Medieval

NGR SN07121368 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park , scheduled ancient monument PE270* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Castell Coch is a fine example of a semi-fortified but unvaulted first floor Hall-house of the 14th century that lies within a 'moated enclosure'. It was the centre of the Manor of Newhouse. The enclosure bank received at least one corner drum tower by c. 1500. A late medieval fishpond lies to the east. First floor windows were added to the Hall-house during the 16th century, and in the 17th century a 3-storeyed house was formed within the building. The site may have been abandoned by 1670. The house though ruined is in fair condition but the entire site is thickly overgrown and parts are wooded. The 1997 Survey commissioned by Pembrokeshire County Council is intended to form the basis for improving access to the site. HJ after Ludlow 1997, April 2000

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Mention 1907 Arch.Camb 6th Series,Vol.7,p.437

Pm Mention 1912 Arch.Camb 6th Series,Vol.12,p.247

Mm Desc Text CADW 1988 AM107 Pe 270

Mm Desc Text CADW 2003 Management recommendations relating to Tir Gofal application for Newhouse Farm PRN 45861

Mm Desc Text CADW 2003 AM107 SAM file,PE053

Pm Desc Text Caroe & Philips,WD & JW 1922 Arch.Camb 7th Series,Vol.2,p.475-8,GPs

Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Mm Plan Davies,P 1983 DRF Castell Coch

Ph Mention Fenton,R 1811 Hist.Tour Through Pemb 1903 Edition,p.164

Mm Desc text Ludlow,N 1997 Castell Coch an historical summary and structural description

Pm List MOW 1961 AMs England & Wales p.138

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 27214-5

Mm List OS 1966 SN01 SE7

Pm Mention PDC 1986 Mediaeval Buildings-Pembrokeshire: A Mediaeval

Trail SRF

Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.829,p.278-9

Mm Desc Text Rees,SE 1981 Pemb.SAMs 53

Mm Desc Text Rees,SE 1981 Pemb.SAMs No.53

Pm Map Rees,W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW sheet

Mm Desc Text Rigg,J 1977 Pembrokeshire Enclosure lists Group 1),Unique and Moats

Pm Mention SPARC South of the Landsker - Martletwy Parish file

Pm Mention Spurgeon,CJ 1978 Arch.in Wales Discussion paper

Mm List Spurgeon,CJ 1981 Med.Moated Sites in NW Europe Moated Sites in Wales,Fig.2.7,p.29,53,58

OTHER SOURCES

Report Spurgeon 1981 3616.pdf

PRN 3621 **NAME** NEWHOUSE

TYPE Dwelling ? **PERIOD** Medieval ?, Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN07251350 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Near Destroyed **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

In 1975 the Ordnance Survey reported stone footings of walls adjacent to Newhouse Farm, possible successor to Castell Coch (3636) or a predecessor or contemporary since it is marked as a grange on William Rees's Map of S Wales in the 14th century. HJ April 2000; Possible stone footings/wall remains show in the east wall (NE corner) of the main building, to the NE of the currently occupied farmhouse. No other footings are now apparent. A Dutch Barn has been built over the NE side of the building. The metalling for the ground surface may obscure any formerly apparent (to Ordnance Survey in 1975) footings. NGR amended from SN07251350. PR 2003 based on RR 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Pm List Hogg & King,AHA & DJC 1967 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.116,p.83,115,map p.80

Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 67-3

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 24502-3
Mm List Ordnance Survey 1965 SN01 SE11
Pm Mention Phillips,JW 1922 Archaeologia Cambrensis 7th
Series,Vol.2,p.477-8
Pm Map Rees,W 1932 South Wales & Border in 14th century SW sheet
Mm Desc Text Sambrook,RP 2004 Deserted Rural Settlements in
Southwest Wales 2003-4 Project ACA reports 2004-17

OTHER SOURCES

Report 3621.pdf

PRN 36448 **NAME** TOCH WOOD

TYPE Quarry **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0641714931 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *pcnp* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

Small quarry marked on 2nd edition OS 1907.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage
Assets Project Contract 9 - Brechfa, Caeo, Coed Deufor, Coed Preseli SMR
Library

Mm Database DAT 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project
Contract 9 - Brechfa, Caeo, Coed Deufor, Coed Preseli MapInfo 5.0

Mm Desc Text Sambrook,RP 2002 Forestry Enterprise Project 2001-02
SMR Library

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 36449 **NAME** MINWEAR WOOD

TYPE Quarry **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0592314243 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *pcnp* **EVIDENCE** None

SUMMARY

Very small quarry at the side of the main road through the woods. No
longer used. Regenerating trees and undergrowth are beginning to cover

the site. Regenerating trees and undergrowth are covering the site, but causing no damage.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project Contract 9 - Brechfa, Caeo, Coed Deufor, Coed Preseli SMR Library

Mm Database DAT 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project Contract 9 - Brechfa, Caeo, Coed Deufor, Coed Preseli MapInfo 5.0

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 36473 **NAME** CANASTON WOOD BRIDGE

TYPE Bridge **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0669214247 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *pcnp* **EVIDENCE** None

SUMMARY

Stone-built single arched bridge carrying main forest road over a small stream. An inscribed date stone records that it was paid for by Baron Charles Frederick in 1835. The bridge is in good condition, although there is some damage to the parapet on the N side.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project Contract 9 - Brechfa, Caeo, Coed Deufor, Coed Preseli SMR Library

Mm Database DAT 1999 Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project Contract 9 - Brechfa, Caeo, Coed Deufor, Coed Preseli MapInfo 5.0

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 38809 **NAME**

TYPE Quarry **PERIOD** Medieval , Post-Medieval

NGR SN05911423 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A quarry marked on the 1st and 2nd edition 6" OS maps but only labelled as such on the 2nd edition. RSR September 1999.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2
Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Ph Map OS 1881 1st Edition 6" Pembs Sheet 28 SE
Pm Map OS 1908 2nd Edition 6" Pembs Sheet 28
Pm Map OS 1971 1:10560 Pembs Quarter Sheet SN01SE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 40492 **NAME** EAST DRIVE

TYPE Road **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0450114196 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *pcnp* **EVIDENCE** None

SUMMARY

The eastern carriage drive originally (18th century and earlier) led off Canaston Bridge on the western side of the Eastern Cleddau through Toch Wood but after the construction of Blackpool Mill(4444) and Bridge(4443) was approached from the eastern side across the bridge. From there it took a straight c 3km long course parallel to the river. Today woodland and undergrowth obscure river views but it may have afforded more open prospects in the 18th and 19th centuries between plantations. Immediately east of the House the road forks, to the south to the stables and church (4333) to the north it joins the west drive (40490)

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm desc text Cadw draft Parks and gardens Register entry PGW(Dy) 43(PEM)

Ph Map OS 1881 1st Edition 6 " Pembs Sheet 28 SE

Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 40493 **NAME** MINWEAR WOOD

TYPE Managed Woodland **PERIOD** Medieval , Post-Medieval

NGR SN05651370 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *pcnp* **EVIDENCE** Landform

SUMMARY

Mainly coniferous forestry plantation, with nurseries, formerly part of the Slebech estate but on the same site as ancient woodlands mentioned by G. Owen in 1603 and in existence in the Middle Ages. HJ May 2000

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Ph Map OS 1881 1st Edition Pembs Sheet 28 SE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 43268 **NAME**

TYPE Lime Kiln **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0582714629 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Damaged **STATUS** *HL , Pembrokeshire Coast National Park , SSSI* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

Three quarter draw kiln of limestone construction. Southern section of kiln still standing. RJ July 2001 based on Brown, J 1997

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Database Brown JL 1997 PCNP Limekilns 1997,FPW2 PRN

38879

Mm Desc Text Brown,J.L 1997 The Limekilns within Pembrokeshire
Coastal National Park PRN 38879

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 4440 **NAME** CANASTON BRIDGE

TYPE Bridge **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN06681517 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park ,
Site of Special Scientific Interest* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

Post-medieval (17th century?) bridge over the Eastern Cleddau, the lowest historic bridging point, for the main road west from south Wales, illustrated in the Pembs. Inventory, no. 894. HJ May 2000

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2
Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Pm Mention Jervoise,E 1936 Ancient Bridges of Wales & W.England p.70

Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pemb No.894,p.307

Mm List RCAHM 1976 11d,PE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 4443 **NAME** BLACKPOOL BRIDGE

TYPE Bridge **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0601214514 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park , listed
building 6089 II*, Site of Special Scientific
Interest* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

Listed "as a well-proportioned and elegantly designed estate bridge". Built c.1830 by Baroness de Rutzen, daughter and heir of Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech at the start of the east drive (40491) to Slebech hall. Single

span, semicircular arch mainly of limestone with a wide carriage between parapets, with stone piers topped by ball finials and others with eagles HJ after Cadw listing description and Garden Register draft text. April, 2000.

DESCRIPTION

Built c. 1830

SOURCES Mh Map 1847 Tithe Map & Apport, Slebech Ph

Mm Desc text Cadw 1997 BSAHI Martletwy 14873

Mm Desc text Cadw draft Parks and Gardens Register entry Slebech PGW

Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Mm List OS 1965 SN01 SE(M1)

Mm List RCAHM 1976 11d, PE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 4444 **NAME** BLACKPOOL MILL

TYPE Mill **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0599914489 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Restored **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park , listed building 6090 II** **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

An imposing four storeyed mill built in 1813 by Nathaniel Phillips owner of the Slebech Estate close to the site of the Blackpool iron works (24186).

The last section of the leat forms a straight stone lined channel approaching the centre of the building for architectural and symmetrical effect. In the early 20th century a turbine replaced the water wheel and in 1958 the mill was converted to electricity. The mill is now open as a tourist attraction (HJ, April 2000)

DESCRIPTION

18th/19th century rendered Cond. gables symmetrical. 4-storey: central door. 2 storey wings. Still used but electrically.

SOURCES Mh Map 1847 Tithe Map & Apport, Slebech Ph

Ph Map 1891 Ordnance Survey First Edition Pembrokeshire Sheet XXVIII SE

Pm Mention 1977 Archaeologia Cambrensis Vol.126,p.171

Mm Desc Text Cadw 1997 BSAHI Martletwy 14874

Mm List DAT 1983 CR 12560

Mm List OS 1965 SN01 SE(M1)

Mm Desc Text RCAHM DRF

Mm List RCAHM 1976 12d,PE

Pm Mention SPARC South of the Landsker - Martletwy Parish file drawing

Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to
Picton Point SMR Library

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 4445 **NAME** SKERRY BACK

TYPE Defended Enclosure ? **PERIOD** Iron Age

NGR SN070130 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

Crossley identified a small, earthwork enclosure at this location from aerial photographs. No other information is provided, just a six figure grid reference and a photograph reference. On 1955 aerial photographs an earthwork is shown at SN07261306, which is too distant to be an 8 figure reference for Crossley's site. Nothing is visible in the 1955 photographs at the location indicated by Crossley. This site was not visited during the 2006-07 defended enclosure project. K Murphy 5 February 2007

DESCRIPTION

Crossley identified a small, earthwork enclosure at this location from aerial photographs. No other information is provided, just a six figure grid reference and a photograph reference. On 1955 aerial photographs an earthwork is shown at SN07261306, which is too distant to be an 8 figure reference for Crossley's site. Nothing is visible in the 1955 photographs at the location indicated by Crossley. This site was not visited during the 2006-07 defended enclosure project. K Murphy 5 February 2007

SOURCES Pm List Crossley,DW 1963 Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies Vol.20,Pt.II,p.203,No.59

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 24502-3

Mm Desc Text Murphy,K 2004 Assessment of Prehistoric Defended Enclosures 2004-5, Report No 2004-100 ACA Reports

Pm Map OS 1962 S.Britain in the Iron Age
Mm AP Vertical RAF 1946 106G-UK-1625 3231-2
Mm List RCAHM 1976 3b,PE
Pm Mention SPARC South of the Landsker - Martletwy Parish file

OTHER SOURCES

Report K Murphy, R Ramsey, P Poucher and M Page 2007 A SURVEY OF DEFENDED ENCLOSURES IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 2006-07: GAZETTEER OF ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID SQUARE SN01 56594

PRN 46047 NAME

TYPE Findspot **PERIOD** Roman

NGR SN07151320 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Finds

SUMMARY

Findspot for twenty-nine Roman coins from the later third century A.D. PR 2002 based on Besly,E.M,1999.

DESCRIPTION

It has been suggested that these coins may represent scattered strays from a hoard discovered in the locality in 1857 (see Archaeologia Cambrensis 1857, p.313). PR 2002 based on Besly,EM,1999.

SOURCES Mm Desc Text Besly,EM 1999 Receipt for object(s) of potential treasure reported to the coroner National Museums and Galleries of Wales.

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 46844 NAME NEWTON NORTH PARISH CHURCH; LLYS PRAWST

TYPE Churchyard **PERIOD** Early Medieval

NGR SN06581333 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park , scheduled ancient monument PE270* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

Early medieval D site, ie. possible early medieval origins. Churchyard occupied by the medieval Newton North parish church (PRN 3611), which is now redundant and ruinous. The church was mentioned in the early

12th century. The small, polygonal/subrectangular churchyard lies within a larger, subrectangular outer enclosure, possibly early?, which is now incomplete and partly incorporated into the neighbouring arable field. NDL 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Map 1846 Tithe Map & Apport, Slebech, Minwear & Newton
Pm Mention 1911 Archaeologia Cambrensis 6th Series, Vol.11, p.115
Pm Desc Text 1912-13 West Wales Historical Records Vol.III, p.225-6
Pm List 1984 St David's Diocesan Yearbook
Ph Mention Bevan, C 1890 Archaeologia Cambrensis 5th Series, Vol.7, p.205-8
Mm Desc Text CADW 1988 AM107 Pe 270
Mm Desc Text Cadw BSAHI Martletwy 14888
Pm List Charles, BG 1992 The Place-Names of Pembrokeshire
Pm Mention Conway Davies, J 1946 Episcopal Acts, Vol.4
Mm List DAT 1976 CR 3612
Mm List DAT 1984 SRF
Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library
Mm List Evans, W 1976 Redundant Churches in Dyfed
Ph Mention Fenton, R 1811 Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire 1903 Edition, p.164
Pm List Laws & Owen 1908 Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey 121-2
Ph List Lewis, S 1833 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Moun-ton, Newton
Mm Desc Text Ludlow, N 2003 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, Part 2
Pm List MOW 1961 AMs England & Wales
Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 24503-4
Mm List Ordnance Survey 1965 SN01SE3
Mm List PCM 1980 Card Index E158
Pm List RCAHM 1925 Pembrokeshire No.830, p.278
Ph Mention Record Commission 1802 1291 Taxatio
Mm Desc Text Rees, SE 1981 Pembrokeshire SAMs No.270
Pm Map Rees, W 1932 S.Wales & Border in 14th c. SW Sheet
Pm Mention SPARC South of the Landsker - Martletwy Parish file
Mh Map Saxton, C 1578 Penbrok
Mm Letter Thomas, WG 1964

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 46939 **NAME**

TYPE Milestone **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN05521512 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *listed building LB*

EVIDENCE 2 Structure

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph Map OS 1891 1st edition 1:10560 Pembrokeshire sheet XXVIII.NE

Pm Map OS 1908 2nd edition 1:10560 Pembrokeshire sheet XXVIII.NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 46940 **NAME** ROSE VILLA

TYPE Quarry **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0434115090 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

Small quarry at Rose Villa shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891. Appears to have gone out of use shortly after the map was produced as it does not appear on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1908.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph Map OS 1891 1st edition 1:10560 Pembrokeshire sheet XXVIII.NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 46941 **NAME** COLBY COTTAGE

TYPE Deserted Settlement **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN05161576 **COMMUNITY** Wiston

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

A rectangular building within an enclosure. Called Colby Cottages on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map of 1891. Appears to have been abandoned sometime during the first half of the 20th century as it is no longer shown on maps.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph Map OS 1891 1st edition 1:10560 map Pembrokeshire sheet XXVIII.NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 46942 **NAME**

TYPE Milestone **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN06981518 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

Milestone. Inscription reads, "Haverfordwest 7 miles - Narberth 2 miles 780 yards".

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph Map OS 1891 1st edition 1:10560 Pembrokeshire sheet XXVIII.NE

Ph Map OS 1908 2nd edition 1:10560 Pembrokeshire sheet XXVIII.NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 46943 NAME

TYPE Milestone **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0692314839 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Structure

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Ph Map OS 1891 1st edition 1:10560 Pembrokeshire sheet XXVIII.NE

Pm Map OS 1908 2nd edition 1:10560 Pembrokeshire sheet XXVIII.NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 47232 NAME HIGH TOCH

TYPE Farmhouse **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0543814851 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 19418 II, pcnp* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Recently listed farmhouse at High Toch.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mh Map 1847 Tithe map and apportionment for Slebech parish no.465

Ph Map OS 1891 1st edition 1:10560 Pembrokeshire sheet XXVIII.NE

Pm Map OS 1908 2nd edition 1:10560 Pembrokeshire sheet XXVIII.NE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 48786 NAME

TYPE Cottage **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN07521530 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

An 'L' shaped building within a double enclosure is shown on the tithe map and described as a "Cottage and Garden". PR July 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 48787 NAME

TYPE Building **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN07441525 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A small building on a field boundary is shown on the tithe map. The building is not named but the field is called "Field by Smith's Shop". PR July 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 48788 NAME

TYPE Building **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN07361529 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** None

SUMMARY

An 'L' shaped building within an enclosure is shown on the tithe map and

described as a "Cottage and Garden". PR July 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 48789 NAME

TYPE Cottage **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN07311527 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A single building is shown on the tithe map and described as a "Cottage and Garden". PR July 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 48790 NAME

TYPE Building **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN07351521 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

Two buildings are marked on the tithe map but the area is only described as "Field". PR July 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 48791 **NAME**

TYPE Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN07211520 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** None

SUMMARY

A single building is shown on the tithe map and is described as a "House and Garden". PR July 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 48792 **NAME**

TYPE Building **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN0674015120 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A building is shown on the 1774 map of "Caniston Wood" but it does not appear on the tithe map. PR July 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 48793 NAME

TYPE Dwelling **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN0669215123 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *pcnp* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A building is shown here on the tithe map and is described as a "House and Garden". An 'L' shaped building is shown roughly at this location on the 1774 map of "Caniston Wood". PR July 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 48794 NAME

TYPE Cottage **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN06651523 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A single building is shown on the tithe map and is described as a "Cottage and Garden". PR July 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 48795 NAME

TYPE Cottage **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN06361531 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None*

recorded **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A single building within an irregular shaped enclosure is marked on the tithe map and is described as a "Cottage and Garden". PR July 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 48796 NAME

TYPE Cottage **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN06371538 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** None

SUMMARY

A single building with a rectangular enclosure to the north is shown on the tithe map. It is described as a "Cottage and Garden". PR July 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 48797 NAME

TYPE Cottage **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?

NGR SN04391511 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A small square building is shown on the tithe map and described as "Cottage and Garden". There is a building visible now but located slightly SW of the original. PR July 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 48848 **NAME** FIELD BY SMITHS SHOP
TYPE Field **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?
NGR SN07481526 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded*
EVIDENCE Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A field is shown on the tithe map with the description "Field by Smiths Shop". PR July 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 48849 **NAME** SMITHS FIELD
TYPE Field **PERIOD** Post-Medieval ?
NGR SN04341517 **COMMUNITY** Slebech
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded*
EVIDENCE Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

A field is shown on the tithe map with the description "Smiths Field". PR July 2003

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 59691 **NAME** BLACKPOOL BRIDGE

TYPE Bridge **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0600614519 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 19408 II*, pcnp , Site of Special Scientific Interest* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Grade II* listed bridge

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 59701 **NAME** MILEPOST NEAR HIGH TOCH FARM

TYPE Mile Post **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0551415120 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 19422 II* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed mile post

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 60069 **NAME** RIDGEWAY

TYPE House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN0634516020 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6073*
EVIDENCE Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed house

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 60074 **NAME** CASTELL COCH
TYPE Moated Manor House **PERIOD** Post-Medieval
NGR SN0712113683 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *listed building 6087 II,*
pcnp **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Grade II listed moated manor house

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 6416 **NAME** ROBESTON WATHEN
TYPE Field System **PERIOD** Medieval , Post-Medieval
NGR SN0515 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden
CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *pcnp* **EVIDENCE** Topography

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Pm Desc Text Davies,M 1973 Field Systems in Britain Ed.Baker & Butlin,p.517-8

Pm Map OS 1970 6" SN01 NE.Around Robeston Wathen

Pm Mention SPARC The Landsker Borderlands - Robeston Wathen Parish file

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 6658 **NAME** RIDGEWAY

TYPE Mansion **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN06351602 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

C19th, 2 + 3 storeys, porch

SOURCES Pm List 1924 WWHR Vol.10,p.206

Pm Mention 1981 DRF W.Mail,12-9-1981

Pm Mention 1982 DRF W.Mail,13-2-1982

Pm Mention 1983 DRF W.Mail,14-1-1983

Ph List Lewis,S 1833 Topog.Dict.Wales Llawhaden

Mm List RCAHM 1976 10c,PE

Pm Mention SPARC The Landsker Borderlands - Llawhaden Parish File

OTHER SOURCES

Documents Many 2010 Ridgeway Nursing Home, Llawhaden Extension to existing nursing home and erection of a new building in walled garden

PRN 6661 **NAME** STYLE PARK COTTAGE; RIDGEWAY LODGE

TYPE Cottage **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN06501617 **COMMUNITY** Llawhaden

CONDITION Intact **STATUS** *listed building LB 2* **EVIDENCE** Building

SUMMARY

Occupied cottage. RPS July 2001

DESCRIPTION

Early C19th ovule. 1 storey + attics.

SOURCES Ph Mention Fenton,R 1811 Hist.Tour Through Pemb 1903 Edition,p.171

Mm List RCAHM 1976 10c,PE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 7987 **NAME** LAMMAS FORD

TYPE Ford **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN04701395 **COMMUNITY** Slebech

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *Pembrokeshire Coast National Park* **EVIDENCE** Documentary Evidence

SUMMARY

Carts and waggons crossed at low tide (ex inf. W Harrison) which implies a causeway and one is shown on the northern side of the crossing on the 1854 Admiralty chart. This chart also shows an access road from 'Gate Cottage' on the south edge of Minwaer wood and a northern route to and from Prickets Cross, neither of which remain as continuous routes on the OS maps O1SW and O1SE. HJ April 2000.

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Desc Text DAT 2000 Milford Haven Historic Audit Part 2 Garron Pill to Picton Point SMR Library

Mm Record Map Harrison,W 1953 Corr 6"

Mm List OS 1975 SN01 SW(M7)

Ph Map River Cleddau 1854 Aldridge G.M.

Pm Mention SPARC South of the Landsker - Martletwy Parish file

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 7992 **NAME** CROSS

TYPE Cross ? **PERIOD** MEDIEVAL? , Medieval ?

NGR SN069132 **COMMUNITY** Martletwy

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Placename

Evidence

SUMMARY

Place-name only. May not refer to an antiquity. NDL 2003 A Tithe Schedule field name; no trace of an antiquity noted by OS in 1965. HJ May 2000

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm Mention Ludlow,N 2002 Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project,Part 1

Mm AP Vertical Meridian Airmaps 1955 200-210 24502-3

Mm List OS 1965 SN01 SE(M11)

Mm Map RCAHM 6" Pemb 28 SE

OTHER SOURCES

PRN 8235 **NAME** LOWER TOCH

TYPE Dam **PERIOD** Post-Medieval

NGR SN05071573 **COMMUNITY** Wiston

CONDITION Not Known **STATUS** *None recorded* **EVIDENCE** Earthwork

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

SOURCES Mm List OS 1965 SN01 NE(M8)

OTHER SOURCES

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX DAT, 2011 (and in part Crown, 2011).

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX II: Designated Archaeological Sites

Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km

SAM No.	Name	Easting	Northings	Site Type	Period
PE023	Llawhaden Bridge	207461	217254	Bridge	Medieval
PE024	Llawhaden Castle	207293	217448	Castle	Medieval
PE040	Narberth Castle	210987	214393	Castle	Medieval
PE053	Castell Coch	207125	213671	House (domestic)	Medieval
PE077	Wiston Castle	202249	218141	Motte & Bailey	Medieval
PE089	Woodbarn Camp	201695	217028	Rath	Prehistoric
PE102	Camp 400m NW of Holgan	207352	218186	Promontory Fort - inland	Prehistoric
PE104	Camp 370m NE of Stoneyford	207125	218451	Enclosure	Prehistoric
PE105	Camp 200m NE of Stoneyford	207041	218279	Promontory Fort - coastal	Prehistoric
PE115	Vaynor Gaer	209428	217111	Ringwork	Prehistoric
PE162	Llawhaden Hospital	206684	217287	Hospital	Medieval
PE182	Bush Inn Camp	207636	215538	Promontory Fort - inland	Prehistoric
PE183	Dingstopple Castle Mound	206096	218587	Motte	Medieval
PE270	Newton North Church	206581	213329	Church	Post-Medieval/Modern
PE274	Molleston Camp	208745	212963	Enclosure	Prehistoric
PE275	Slebech Old Church	203213	213931	Church	Medieval
PE276	Mounds on the Island	203349	214030	Mound	Medieval
PE277	Picton Castle Mound	201627	213523	Motte	Medieval
PE278	Castle Lake Camp	202163	212933	Promontory Fort - coastal	Prehistoric
PE302	Sister's House	203251	213555	Building (Unclassified)	Medieval
PE413	Iron Age Hillslope Enclosure in Canaston Wood	208869	214093	Enclosure	Prehistoric
PE433	Minwear Ringwork	206177	213481	Ringwork	Medieval
PE454	Landshipping House Garden Remains	202080	211067	Garden	Post-Medieval/Modern
PE461	House Platforms N of St. Mary's Churchyard	202213	218024	House platform	Medieval
PE484	Blackpool Iron Furnace	206559	214467	Ironworks	Post-Medieval/Modern
PE488	Burnt Mound North of Dinaston Farm	207641	210890	Burnt mound	Prehistoric
PE527	Colby Moor Round Barrow	204196	217368	Round barrow	Prehistoric

Listed Buildings within 5km

LB No.	Name	Eastings	Northings	GRADE
6043	Picton Castle	201076	213430	I
6062	Church of St. Aidan	207520	217468	II*
6064	Llawhaden Bridge and River Bank Wall	207473	217251	II*
6065	Llawhaden Castle	207303	217465	I
6066	Llawhaden House	206993	217380	II
6067	Dovecote at Llawhaden House	206977	217403	II
6068	Granary and Waggon House at Llawhaden House	206997	217401	II
6069	Wall with Tower and adjacent Pavement at Llawhaden House	206917	217339	II
6070	Remains of Llawhaden Hospital	206692	217288	II
6071	Pen Llwyn House	208859	217683	II
6072	Vaynor	209805	217513	II*
6073	Ridgeway	206345	216020	II
6080	Church of St. Marcellus	203281	210584	II
6081	Church of St. Womar	203963	213010	II
6082	Mounton Chapel	208085	213257	II
6087	Castell Coch	207121	213683	II
6088	Newton North Church	206581	213328	II
6089	Blackpool Bridge	206012	214514	II*
6090	Blackpool Mill	205999	214489	II*
6092	Robeston Wathen Church	208450	215746	II
6098	Church of St. John the Baptist	202548	215578	II
6099	Stables and Coach-house at Picton Castle	201261	213387	II
6100	North Entrance Lodges to Picton Castle	201108	214158	II
6101	Old Church of St. John the Baptist	203201	213928	II
6102	Slebech Park	203141	213977	II*
6473	Narberth Castle, Castle Street	210978	214392	I
6474	Milestone by entrance to new Cemetery, Castle Street	210945	214427	II
6475	Parish Church of St. Andrew, Church Street	210839	214425	II
6476	Plas Farmhouse, Church Street	210836	214467	II
6477	The Coach & Horses Inn, High Street	210904	214797	II
6478	No.2 High Street	210901	214790	II
6479	No.3 High Street	210900	214784	II
6480	No.25 High Street (The Golden Sheaf)	210932	214643	II
6481	Town Hall, High Street	210926	214622	II
6482	No.32 High Street (Pencraig)	210906	214627	II
6483	No.33 High Street (Premises of Howell Williams Solicitor, County of Pembroke Sheriff's Office)	210903	214635	II
6484	National Westminster Bank, High Street	210900	214643	II
6485	Bethesda Baptist Chapel, High Street	210861	214668	II
6486	Gates to Bethesda Baptist Chapel, High Street	210896	214678	II
6487	Hugh H. Morgan, Market Square	210966	214616	II
6488	Welsh Kitchen, Market Square	210982	214617	II
6489	Pillar Box, Market Square	210997	214606	II
6490	No.6 Market Square (Whispers)	210997	214585	II
6491	Olieme House, Market Square	211006	214584	II

6492	No.14 Market Square	210959	214573	II
6493	No.15 Market Square (Anthony Maxwell – Photographer)	210953	214585	II
6494	No.16 Market Square (Anthony Maxwell – Photographer)	210949	214590	II
6495	War Memorial, Market Square	210973	214596	II
6496	Telephone Call-Box by War Memorial, Market Square.	210975	214582	II
6497	Lamp standard by War Memorial, Market Square	210976	214582	II
6498	No.12 Market Square	210981	214522	II
6499	The Rutzen Arms P.H., Market Street	211005	214511	II
6500	Hill House, Moorfield Road (Chestnut Tree Lodge)	210883	214816	II
6501	The Emporium, Moorfield Road	210894	214815	II
6502	Bloomfield, Northfield Road	211001	215080	II
6503	No.2 Bloomfield Terrace, Northfield Road	210901	215062	II
6504	No.3 Bloomfield Terrace, Northfield Road	210907	215069	II
6505	No.21 Northfield Road	210891	215047	II
6510	Barclay's Bank, St. James' Street	211022	214645	II
6511	No. 6 St. James' Street (Old Bank House)	211032	214651	II
6512	No.7 St. James' Street (Staunton House)	211040	214658	II
6513	No. 61 (Llwynon) St. James' Street	211052	214634	II
6514	Annexe adjoining No. 61 (Llwynon) St. James' Street	211059	214634	II
6515	G Badham & Sons, St. James' Street	211036	214634	II
6516	No.31 Spring Gardens (Animal Kitchen)	210912	214797	II
6522	Tabernacl United Reform Church, Tabernacl Lane	211080	214630	II
6523	Schoolroom to Tabernacl United Reform Church, Tabernacl Lane	211083	214611	II
6533	Milestone, B4314 (NE.side) Cox Hill	209994	215130	II
6537	Pont Shan, B4313	209383	216824	II
6538	Sodstone House, A40 (N.side) Sodstone	210297	216314	II
6539	Coach House & Stables at Sodstone House, A40 (N.side) Sodstone	210293	216347	II
6540	Sodstone Manor, B4313 (N.side) Sodstone	210209	216556	II
6558	The Former Courthouse, Market Street	210974	214546	II
12017	Church of Saint Mary	202218	217959	II*
13066	Telephone call-box to N of the Church of Saint Mary	202254	218023	II
17839	North Wing and Entrance Yard of Picton Castle	201099	213465	II
18791	Gatepiers and gates at Llawhaden House	207017	217389	II
18792	Stables and Loft at Llawhaden House	207015	217397	II
18793	Barn at Llawhaden House	206955	217388	II
18794	Milking Shed at Llawhaden House	206935	217378	II
18795	Cowhouse Range at Llawhaden House	206932	217415	II
18796	Llawhaden Village Pound	207258	217422	II
18797	Bethesda Congregational Chapel	209081	217912	II
18798	Pont Shân	209383	216827	II
18800	Robeston House	208510	215776	II
18801	Rock Well	208438	215925	II
18977	Great Molleston Farmhouse	209702	212387	II

18978	The Grove	209353	212949	II
18979	Molleston Baptist Chapel	209413	211860	II
18980	Mounton Quarry Limekiln	208176	212164	II
19408	Blackpool Bridge	206006	214519	II*
19411	Walled Garden at Picton Castle	200887	213377	II
19412	Gates, Piers and Railings at North Entrance Lodges to Picton Castle	201108	214164	II
19414	Cresborough	201474	214683	II
19418	High Toch Farmhouse	205438	214851	II
19419	Stable Block adjacent to Slebech Park	203183	214000	II
19420	Remains of Grotto in Garden of Picton Castle	201627	213519	II
19421	Raised Terrace at East Entrance to Picton Castle	201107	213434	II
19422	Milepost near High Toch Farm	205514	215120	II
19425	3, The Rhos	200750	214352	II
19426	4, The Rhos	200757	214350	II
82852	Manor House	202338	218120	II
82853	Outbuildings to S of Manor House	202337	218100	II
87564	The Old Pharmacy	210987	214620	II

Listed Building Descriptions

LB 6090: Blackpool Mill

History:

Built in 1813 by Nathaniel Phillips, owner of the Slebech Estate, on the site of the former Blackpool ironworks. Water for the wheel was brought from a distance of 0.5 km. The last section of the leat was contrived to approach the S face of the mill nearly on its central axis, for architectural effect. The mill itself is also designed for symmetry, with a central main entrance and with its main block flanked by equal low wings at each end. The original water-wheel was beneath the main block of the mill: a wheel of 4.5 m diameter and 3.5 m in width, on a wrought-iron shaft.

In 1842 John Butler became tenant of Blackpool Farm and Mill. He had problems with the water wheel; marks from the original wheel scraping against the stonework are visible in the basement. He also had trouble from Rebecca rioters, who destroyed the floodgates in 1843.

At the turn of the century it was decided to renew the milling machinery and to remove the water-wheel in favour of a turbine. The new machinery was installed by Armfield of Ringwood, and continued in use until after the second World War. In 1958 the mill was converted to electricity.

In 1968 a programme of restoration of the mill was commenced by Lady Victoria Dashwood to convert the mill to a tourist attraction. The left wing was converted to be the public entrance and shop, the right wing to be the tea-room. The mill machinery including the turbine was guarded, displayed and interpreted. One window of the left wing was converted to be a doorway and the main front door canopy was removed.

Reason for Listing:

Listed as an exceptionally fine industrial building in the functional tradition, imposingly situated. It survives virtually intact and includes a full working set of machinery.

Exterior:

The main elevation facing SE is of four storeys plus an attic, with a range of five windows. The attic is lit only by windows in the gable ends plus a recent central roof-light at the front in the place of an

earlier small dormer. At each end of the building is a two-storey wing, two windows, set back from the front elevation but in a continuous elevation at the rear. Rendered on all faces; slate roofs with coped gables. All the windows are of sash type with 16 panes, with recessed exposed frames. Some of the sashes have been replaced, many are of the type without horns and probably original. Slate sills. Central original double-doors, framed and boarded with a large fanlight within a dressed limestone surround. Three steps up to the door, which are unlikely to be original. There are the marks of a former canopy above.

As the rear elevation is all in one plane the fenestration of the main block and the wings is continuously spaced as a range of nine windows. In the ground storey the third and seventh openings are doors, probably altered from windows as the head height is the same.

The mill stands on a thin plinth over a basement podium. The basement is about 0.5 m high at the front but about 5 m high overlooking the river at the rear. The basement below plinth level overlooking the river is in regularly coursed hammer-dressed stonework with a large central archway for the tail water from the wheel and a smaller blocked archway to the left.

Interior:

The main roof is of four king-post trusses with two purlins each side, in pine. The struts to the principals are kept high to preserve headroom. Sack-hoist pulley centrally in the roof apex. The roofs of the two side extensions are of two bays on queen-post trusses.

The attic floor is carried on four timber cross-girders supported by timber posts in the storey beneath. Plain pine single floorboarding in variable widths without cross-tongues. The first, second and third floors are all similar but each is carried on 110 mm diameter cast-iron columns in the storey beneath. The ground floor is also carried on timber girders, with two longitudinal ones supported on stone piers and six trimmed cross-girders at positions where machinery loads are carried.

The staircases have turned storey-posts in oak. Shaped pine handrails on square balusters; closed strings.

The machinery consists of a vertical-axis turbine by Armfields of Vale of Avon Ironworks, Ringwood, in the basement, driving a lay-shaft at ground floor to the four stones. The four sets of stones are at first floor level. The cast-iron hurst frames at ground floor level have handwheels for the adjustment of runner pressure.

LB 6089/19408: Blackpool Bridge

History:

The inscription on the parapet states that the bridge was built in about 1830 by Baroness de Rutzen; the Baroness was the daughter and heiress of Nathaniel Phillips, the owner of the Slebech estate and of Blackpool Mill. The inscription plaque is apparently not contemporary with the bridge, as the date indicated appears only to be approximate.

Reason for Listing:

Listed as a well proportioned and elegantly designed estate bridge; listed also for group value with Blackpool Mill, with which it forms a fine composition.

Exterior:

A bridge mostly of limestone but with some admixture of sandstone in the mass of the masonry; all the features are of limestone. It spans about 16 m in one semicircular arch. Ashlar voussoirs about 60 cm deep. There is no keystone, but, at apex, the arch supports a short pilaster terminating in a

raised section of coping with a ball. Plain flanking pilasters at each abutment. At each parapet end is a similarly raised section with a ball. The carriageway of the bridge is unusually wide, at about 5.5 m between parapets; the approaches rise gently to the centre.

Registered Historic Parks & Gardens within 5km

Ref. No.	Name	Grid Ref.	Grade	Site Type	Main Phases
PGW (Dy) 35(PEM)	Landshipping	SN 021 111	II*	The earthwork remains of a formal landscaped garden of over two hectares.	The site was probably originally landscaped by Sir Arthur Owen in the late 17 th century, possibly abandoned with little alteration.
PGW (Dy) 66(PEM)	Molleston Baptist Chapel	SN 093 118	II	Chapel grounds.	Mid-18 th century.
PGW (Dy) 42(PEM)	Picton Castle	SN 016 135	II*	Extensive parkland to the north of the castle with informal gardens & woodland walks surrounding it. To the west is a fine walled pleasure garden & utilitarian garden to the east.	The formal early 18 th century garden gave way to more informal, picturesque plantings & landscaping probably around 1800.
PGW (Dy) 43(PEM)	Slebech Park	SN 025 145	II*	Extensive park including water features, bridges & surrounding woodland areas. Informal garden & formal terraced garden.	Late 17 th century; 18 th century onwards, some remodelling of the drives & other features from the early 19 th century.

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX III: Specification

Archaeology Wales Ltd

Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan, Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF

T: 01686 440371

E: info@arch-wales.co.uk

www.arch-wales.co.uk

Specification

For an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment:

Blackpool Mill, Canaston Bridge, Pembrokeshire

Prepared for:
Bluestone Resorts Ltd

Project No: 2446

June 2016

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological desk based assessment to be used as part of a Cultural Heritage chapter of an Environmental Impact Assessment associated with the proposed development at Blackpool Mill, Canaston Bridge, Pembrokeshire. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Bluestone Resorts Ltd prior to the proposed submission of a planning application.

1. Introduction

The proposed development is for the restoration of Blackpool Mill and development of ancillary leisure facilities within the adjacent land to the west. The site comprises Blackpool Mill, a Grade II* listed building, and a field parcel to the west, all near Canaston Bridge, Pembrokeshire (henceforth – the site). Information relating to the development has been supplied by Asbri Planning Ltd. The work is to be undertaken as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be submitted in support of a planning application. The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (Henceforth – PCNPA). The proposed development location is centred at NGR SN 0590 1443.

This Specification has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager at Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Asbri Planning Ltd, acting on behalf of their clients Bluestone Resorts Ltd. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an archaeological desk based assessment of the site.

The purpose of the proposed work is to inform the cultural heritage chapter of an EIA and to provide PCNPA with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales 8 (Ed.8 January 2016), Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2 Development Details & Site description

The site includes Blackpool Mill and an adjacent field parcel to the west. The entire site is bounded by the Eastern Cleddau River to the north, with a small country road marking the southern boundary. The banks of the river in this area are largely wooded, with Minwear Wood extending to the south of the site. Further afield the landscape is a mostly rural one with the Bluestone resort and Oakwood Theme Park to the southeast. The A40 lies 700m to the north.

The Mill is located on a prominent point of the banks of the river, with Blackpool Bridge lying immediately to the northeast. Thick woodland lie to the east, with further thick woodland to the southwest. Views to the southeast are relatively open along a long driveway from the public highway (A4075).

The adjacent field is bounded to the south and west by mature trees and hedgerows, with a small coppiced in the southeast corner, to the north of which the field is largely open with views of the Mill and its curtilage. Minwear Wood extends to the south and southwest, with two further enclosed fields on the banks of the river beyond the western boundary.

The Mill building is Grade II* listed as an exceptionally fine industrial building in the functional tradition, imposingly situated. It survives virtually intact and includes a full working set of machinery. Ancillary buildings consist of a barn/store building and a cottage, and are included in the listing curtilage. The Mill was built in 1813 by Nathaniel Phillips, owner of the Slebech Estate, on the site of the former Blackpool ironworks. The milling machinery was renewed at the turn of the century and the water wheel was replaced by a turbine. This machinery remained in use until after the 2nd World war. In 1958 the mill was converted to electricity. In 1968 a programme of restoration was commenced by Lady Victoria Dashwood to convert the mill as a tourist attraction, with a public entrance, shop and tea room inserted. The site is currently vacant, and the adjacent field used for grazing.

The proposed development consists of the restoration of the Mill and its grounds, to provide year round attraction to both the mill as well as focusing on the natural environment. The mill is to be refurbished and developed as a tourist attraction celebrating the industrial history of the site. It is proposed that surrounding land and ancillary buildings are subjected to sympathetic hard and soft landscaping to enhance the overall setting of the mill. The adjacent field will be landscaped to comprise a main field for festival events surrounded by picnic areas, wetlands, flower garden, events barn and light railway, with a raised walkway along the riverbank to make a feature of the river. This development is intended to be limited in scale and nature and integrated into the landscape setting to ensure minimal impacts on the mill and its setting.

3 Site specific objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk top study followed by a site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4 The proposed archaeological work

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A detailed desk based assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

5 Method statement for a detailed desk based assessment (Stage 1)

The assessment will consider the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Llandeilo, within a 2km search area from the edge of the development boundary.
2. Collation and assessment of all Designated archaeological sites, including registered parks & gardens, landscapes, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings within a 5km search area from the edge of the development boundary.
3. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
4. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff.
5. All sources indexed in the County Archive and the National Library of Wales (Aberystwyth), and as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMS.
6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans, ztv data
7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
8. Place name evidence
9. Internet sourced satellite imagery
10. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers)

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

c) the history of the site

d) the potential visual impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance

e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.

f) the potential for further work, with recommendations if requested and where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

6 The Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for **such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the more traditional 'visible' archaeology.**

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

The site visit will also assess the visual impact of the proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance. Photographs will be taken from the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact and Designated sites within the study area will also be visited with photographs taken towards the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact on these sites.

7 The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area. This report will be used to form the Cultural Heritage chapter of an EIA.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will be used to inform future decision making regarding further stages of archaeological work (Field Evaluation, Watching Brief etc), the development construction and processes used.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a location plan
2. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
3. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period
4. suitable mitigation for protection of the heritage assets and landscape setting during the development

Copies of the report will be sent to: Bluestone Resort Ltd, Asbri Planning Ltd, DAT, and for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional DAT curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record agreed structure and be deposited with the County Museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in **'management of research projects in the historic environment'** (English Heritage, 2006).

The digital archive will be deposited with the NMR.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

8 Resources and timetable

Standards

The desk based assessment will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be by Philip Poucher.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client and is likely to commence imminently.

Insurance

AW holds Public Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £5,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16), Employers Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £10,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16) and Professional Indemnity Insurance through Hiscox Insurance Company Ltd, with a £1,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16).

Arbitration

In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred for decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of **Arbitrators' Arbitration scheme for the** Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of this Agreement.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act*, 1974, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

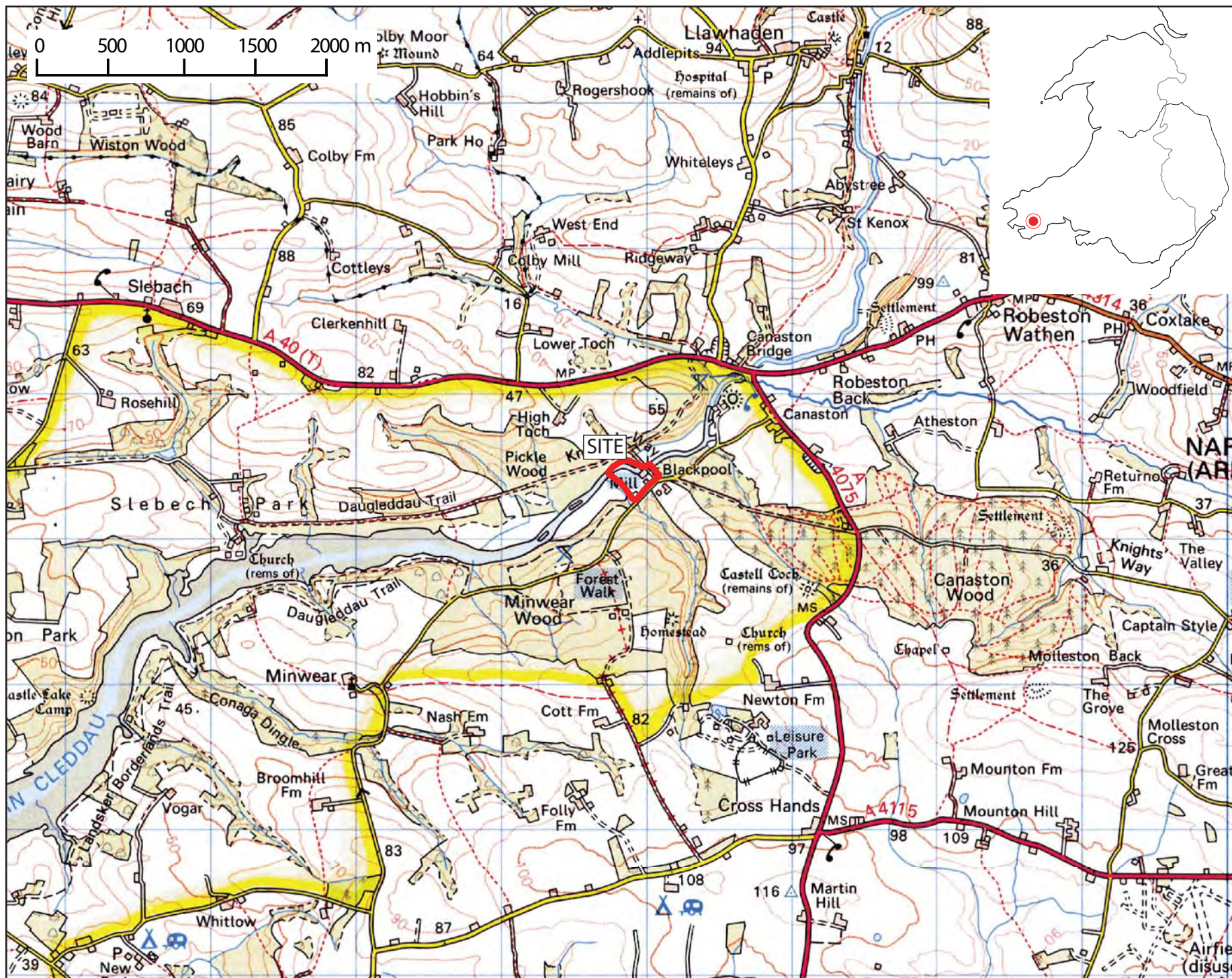


Figure 1: Location map,
1:35,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

SITE LOCATION PLAN

Proposed Development at Blackpool Mill

Bluestone National Park Resort, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park

November 2015



Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX IV: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Blackpool Mill, Canaston Bridge, Pembrokeshire

Site Name:	Blackpool Mill
Site Code:	BRMC/16/ES
PRN:	4444 (Blackpool Mill)
NPRN:	40227 (Blackpool Mill)
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	LB 6090 (Blackpool Mill)
NGR:	NGR SN 0590 1443
Site Type:	Post-medieval mill
Project Type:	Desk-based assessment
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	June - August 2016
Categories Present:	Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street,
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MIFA & Jill Houlston

Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales).

Registered office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers,
9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY