

DRAGON LNG SOLAR FARM, MILFORD HAVEN, PEMBROKESHIRE, WALES

Heritage Desk-based Assessment

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CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	2
1.1	The Site	2
1.2	Purpose of this report	2
1.3	Standards.....	3
2.0	METHODOLOGY	4
2.1	Scope of data procurement	4
2.2	Sources consulted	4
2.3	Data analysis and processing.....	4
2.4	Assessment of heritage significance	5
2.5	Settings assessment methodology.....	5
2.6	Impact assessment methodology	6
3.0	STATUTE, POLICY & GUIDANCE.....	8
3.1	Statute	8
3.2	National Planning Policy	8
3.3	Local Planning Policy	9
4.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE	10
4.1	Designated heritage assets	10
4.2	Environmental conditions and historic landscape	10
4.3	Previous Investigations.....	11
4.4	Prehistoric (pre-AD43) & Romano-British (AD43-410).....	11
4.5	Early Medieval (AD410-1066) & Medieval (AD1066-1539).....	12
4.6	Post-medieval (AD1539-1800) & Modern (1800-present).....	15
5.0	SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL IMPACT.....	19
5.1	Significance	19
5.2	Previous on-site activity	19
5.3	Potential development effects.....	19
6.0	HERITAGE SETTING ASSESSMENT RESULTS	20
6.1	West Popton Camp Scheduled Monument (Fig.1)	20
6.2	Enclosure & Earthworks at Lewiston Hall Scheduled Monument (Fig.?, B).....	21
6.3	West Pennar Camp Scheduled Monument (Fig.?, C)	23
6.4	Milford Haven Conservation Area.....	24

6.5	Milford Haven Waterway Registered historic landscape (Fig.?)	27
6.6	Other Heritage Assets	29
7.0	CONCLUSIONS	30

DOCUMENT REFERENCES

PLATES

Plate 1: Site Location Plan.

Plate 2: Elevation Model.

Plate 3: Geological Model.

Plate 4: Processed LiDAR DTM data.

Plate 5: Earthworks transcribed from processed LiDAR DTM data.

Plate 6: Present-day satellite imagery.

Plate 7: Earthworks transcribed from LiDAR over satellite imagery.

Plate 8: Captain Greenville Collins' Map of 1756.

Plate 9: OS First Edition Large-scale Map of 1809.

Plate 10: Parish Tithe Map of 1850.

Plate 11: OS County Series First Edition (6 inch) Map of 1897.

FIGURES

Figure 1: Designated historic assets

Figure 2: Non-designated historic assets

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of HER Sites Data

Appendix 2: Settings Assessment Summary Table

Appendix 3: Figures

1.0 Introduction

In October 2021, SLR Consulting was commissioned by Anesco Limited to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (DBA) in relation to a proposed solar farm development at Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, Wales (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'; **Fig. 1**). The proposals are for a 9.99 MW solar farm and associated infrastructure covering two fields south of the existing Dragon Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) facility.

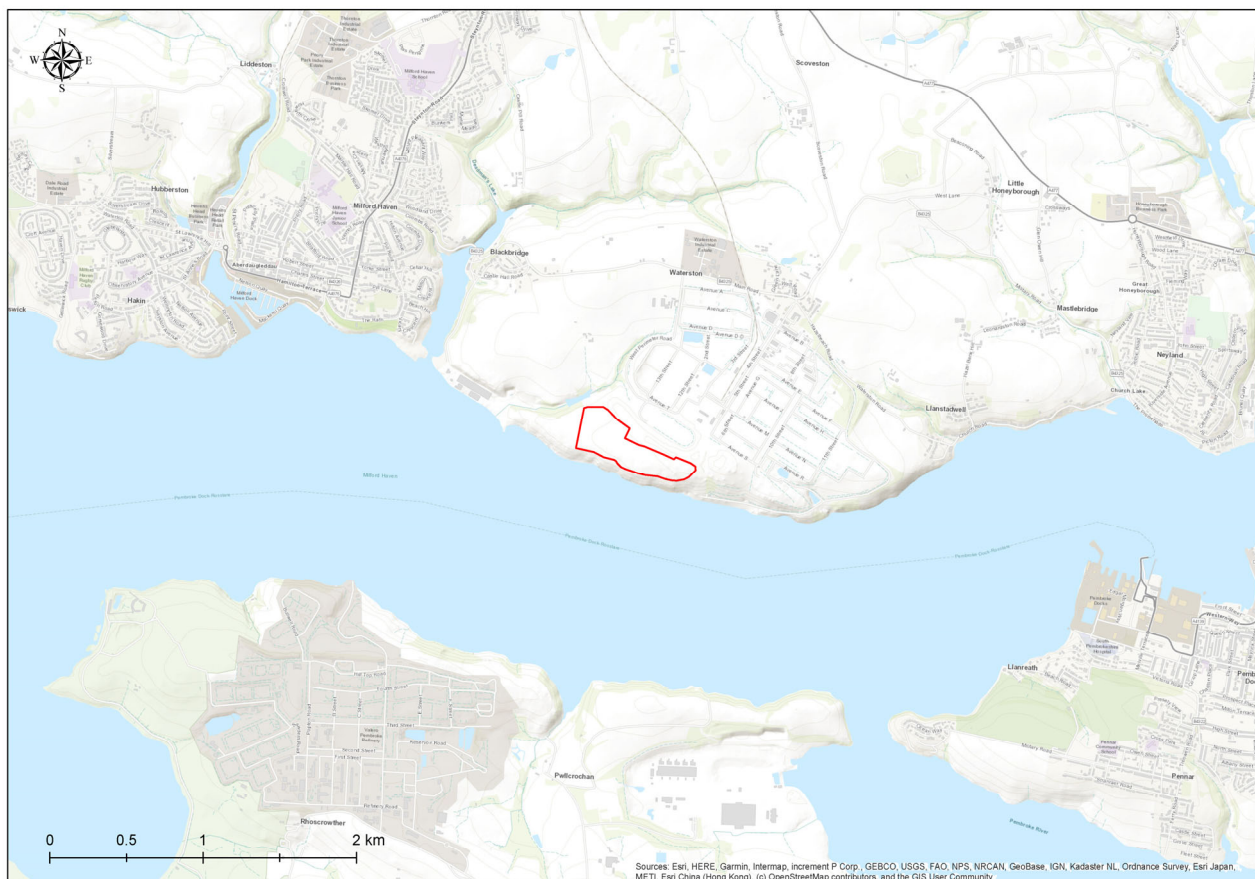


Plate 1: Site Location Plan.

1.1 The Site

The Site is located circa 1.2km east of Milford Haven. It comprises 14.67ha of pasture divided into two fields south of the Dragon LNG facility. A small windfarm is located to the east of the Site, and the Pembrokeshire Coastal Path passes to the south of the southern Site boundary. South of the coastal path, a 70m-long strip of scrubland slopes down to the estuary and continues westwards to the Milford Haven Waterway. To the south-east and south-west of the Site are a series of modern jetties used for commercial/industrial purposes, and to the west is another small field.

1.2 Purpose of this report

This report presents the results of the Historic Environment DBA. It identifies known and anticipated historic assets within the Site and provides an assessment of the significance of known or potential historic assets, in accordance with Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (2021), paragraph 6.1.26 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24 (2017), paragraphs 4.7 and 4.8. This report also discusses the possible effect of the proposals upon the significance of historic assets, both as a result of physical truncation and as a result of change to setting.

1.3 Standards

The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with all relevant statute, policy and guidance, including PPW (2021), TAN 24 (2017), the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2017), Cadw's *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* (2011), and Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017).

The assessment has been undertaken, and the report prepared, by Caroline Vile BSc, MA, Project Consultant, SLR Consulting. SLR Consulting is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Scope of data procurement

For the purposes of baseline data collection, and following consultation with the Archaeological Officer at Dyfed Archaeological Trust, a 3km study area was utilised for designated historic assets and a 1km study area was utilised for non-designated historic assets. Any other assets relevant to establishing the Site's historic landscape context, or that were identified as potentially susceptible to impact, have also been considered.

2.2 Sources consulted

The following sources were consulted:

- Cadw's database of records relating to designated historic assets;
- the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) Historic Environment Record (HER), for sites and events data;
- Archwilio and Coflein, for any additional data relevant to historic sites, buildings and monuments;
- the Environment Agency's library of open access LiDAR data (DSM, DTM and point cloud);
- the Ordnance Survey Open Source library, for topographic and cartographic data, including elevation point cloud, contour and hydrological data;
- historic cartographic sources, including large-scale county surveys, tithe mapping and early Ordnance Survey editions
- the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) online and Britain from the Air;
- other online resources, including: the British Geological Survey; the Cranfield University Soilscales viewer; and the National Library of Scotland's online mapping database;
- Pembrokeshire Council's online planning application portal, for relevant documentation submitted in relation to proximate applications; and
- grey literature relating to previous investigations within, and within proximity to, the Site.

2.2.1 Site visit

A site inspection was undertaken in October 2021, in order to assess the site within its wider landscape context, identify any evidence for previous disturbance and examine any known or suspected archaeological features. The site inspection aspect of the settings assessment was also undertaken during the site inspection.

2.3 Data analysis and processing

2.3.1 HER data

A proportionate level of HER data, sufficient to inform the assessment of archaeological potential, significance and potential impact presented in this report, was obtained. The HER data was reconciled and analysed within the context of the objectives of the present assessment.

While all of the HER data received has been reviewed and considered, not all HER records (sites and events) are discussed further within this report, only those that are of relevance, to the determination of archaeological potential, significance and potential impact.

All data supplied by the HER is presented in the gazetteer at **Appendix 1**.

2.3.2 LiDAR data

Digital terrain model (DTM) and digital surface model (DSM) LiDAR data, at 2m resolution, was processed using ArcGIS software. Multiple hill-shade and shaded-relief models were created, principally via adjustment of the following variables: azimuth, height, and 'z-factor' or exaggeration. The models created were then coloured using pre-defined ramps and classified attribute data, to reveal the micro-topography and allow for analysis. Identified features are discussed in the relevant places within this report.

2.4 Assessment of heritage significance

Historic assets have been assessed in terms of their significance, following the requirement in Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24 (2017), and taking account of Cadw's 'Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales' (2011) (hereafter referred to as 'Conservation Principles'). Significance, in relation to historic policy, is defined by Cadw as 'The sum of the cultural historic values of a place'.

Conservation Principles (2011) and the TAN 24 (2017) glossary provide that an asset's significance derives from its historic 'values', which are defined by the latter as follows:

- **Evidential Value:** "Value deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity";
- **Historical Value:** "Value deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present";
- **Aesthetic Value:** "Value deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place"; and
- **Communal Value:** "Value deriving from the meaning of a place for the people who relate to it, or from whom it figures in their collective experience or memory".

This approach allows for a detailed and justifiable determination of heritage significance and the interests from which that significance derives.

Neither Tan 24 nor Conservation Principles provides a classification system for the significance of historic assets, albeit designated historic assets, such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens, are clearly recognised as more significant than non-designated historic assets. Within this assessment, significance has been determined using professional judgement on the basis of the evidence available.

The significance of known and potential historic assets identified within the application site is described where relevant in this report.

2.5 Settings assessment methodology

Settings assessment was undertaken in accordance with the industry-standard methodology provided by Cadw in their 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017). This guidance promotes a 'staged' (iterative) approach, as follows:

- Stage 1** assess which assets would be affected by the proposed change or development;
- Stage 2** define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced;
- Stage 3** evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance; and
- Stage 4** if necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

2.5.1 Stage 1: assess which assets would be affected by the development

The first objective of Stage 1 is essentially a scoping exercise, ensuring that the scope of the settings assessment is proportionate and relevant. The following resources were used to identify those assets within the Site environs the significance of which might be harmed by change to setting:

- the relevant HER descriptions;
- elevation and contour mapping;
- geological, soil and hydrological mapping;
- modern and historic mapping;
- LiDAR imagery; and
- satellite imagery and aerial photography.

These datasets were processed and analysed using industry-standard GIS software in order to interrogate such factors as building height, line of site, historic and extant surface features, built form, boundaries, vegetation, roads, and modes of pedestrian and vehicular movement, amongst others. This initial analysis included the creation of an original topographic model. The assets identified as potentially susceptible to indirect impact are all depicted on **Figure 1**. Summarily, these comprised:

- West Popton Camp Scheduled Monument;
- Enclosure & Earthworks at Lewiston Hall Scheduled Monument;
- West Pennar Camp Scheduled Monument;
- Milford Haven Conservation Area; and
- Milford Haven Waterway Registered Historic Landscape.

The Step 1 results were then tested during a field visit and site inspection, undertaken in October 2021, during which the potential susceptibility of all other historic assets to harm was disproven. With reference to Section 6 and the table in **Appendix 2**, no historic assets would be affected by the proposals. In all instances, the intervening distances and the lack of any material inter-visibility between them and the Site negates the potential for the proposals to adversely affect their significance. The key contributing heritage values to the significance of these historic assets, the ability to appreciate their significance, and all key views towards, from and including them, would be preserved.

Regardless of intervisibility, the historic assets within proximity to the Site are located within a commercial/industrial landscape, with many relating directly to those sectors; this has formed a key aspect of the character of the Milford Haven estuary throughout the modern historical period. The presence of a large quantum of modern commercial and industrial infrastructure within the landscape surrounding those assets therefore forms an established aspect of their settings, and of the overall landscape character of the region. In this context, the proposals would not result in a material change to the current character of the setting of surrounding historic assets; views towards the Site from all directions are currently dominated by the existing Dragon LNG facility, the adjacent wind turbines and the modern jetty infrastructure.

2.6 Impact assessment methodology

Welsh national policy does not specify how the degree of harm to historic assets (impact) should be determined or articulated. Conservation Principles (2011) provides the following:

‘Every reasonable effort should be made to eliminate or minimize adverse impacts on historic assets. Ultimately, however, it may be necessary to balance the benefit of the proposed change against the harm to the asset. If so, the weight given to heritage values should be proportionate to the importance of the assets and the impact of the change upon them’.

Paragraph 6.1.10 of PPW (2021) provides the following in relation to harm to Listed buildings:

‘There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving.’

Paragraphs 6.1.25 of PPW (2021) also provides the following in relation to harm specifically to non-designated historic assets:

‘In cases involving less significant (than designated) archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development’.

The above is interpreted as weighing the significance of the historic assets in the balance with the impact of the change or ‘harm’. The level of harm is determined within this assessment by applying professional judgement.

As clarified in the High Court, preservation does not mean no change; it specifically means no harm.¹ This is echoed in Conservation Principles, which states that:

‘Change to historic assets is inevitable... to ensure the long-term future of historic assets change needs to be managed to ensure that their significance is not diminished as a consequence’.

The assessment of anticipated development effects can thus be seen to have been undertaken in accordance with a robust methodology, formulated within the context of current best practice, the relevant policy provisions, and key professional guidance.

Potential truncation of buried archaeological remains is discussed within Section 5 of this report. Potential harm to the significance of historic assets as a result of change to setting is discussed in Section 6.

¹ R (Forge Field Society) v Sevenoaks District Council [2014] EWHC 1895 (Admin).

3.0 Statute, Policy & Guidance

3.1 Statute

3.1.1 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) (as amended by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016)

Applicable Statute would comprise Section 66(i) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), which provides that:

'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.

3.2 National Planning Policy

3.2.1 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (Revised 2021)

Applicable national policy comprises Planning Policy Wales (2021), and specifically the following paragraphs:

Paragraph 6.1.7, provides;

'It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way.'

Paragraph 6.1.9, which states that:

'Any decisions made through the planning system must fully consider the impact on the historic environment and on the significance and historic values of individual historic assets and their contribution to the character of place.'

Paragraph 6.1.10, which relates to listed buildings, provides:

'There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving.'

Paragraphs 6.1.25 and 6.1.26, which relate to non-designated historic assets, state that:

'In cases involving less significant (than designated) archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development'

'Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment.'

Paragraph 6.1.28, which states that:

The statutory historic environment records for each local authority area are managed and kept up-to-date by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts on behalf of the Welsh Ministers. These records must be used as a key source

of information in making planning decisions affecting the historic environment. Advice on their use in decision making should be sought from the Trusts'

3.2.2 Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017)

TAN 24 (2017) supplements PPW (2021) by expanding on certain terms and policies. With particular relevance to this assessment, TAN 24 provides the following paragraphs 4.7 and 4.8, which are in relation to desk studies;

'Where archaeological remains are known to exist, or considered likely to exist, and a study has not already been undertaken by the applicant, the local planning authority should ask an applicant to undertake a desk-based archaeological assessment and, where appropriate, an archaeological evaluation. These should be done by a qualified and competent expert to the appropriate standard. The reports of these investigations will form part of the planning application..'

'The need for a desk-based assessment, and field evaluation where appropriate, should be discussed with the local planning authority prior to submission of an application, and where required the results of these studies should be submitted as part of the planning application. Failure to provide sufficient archaeological information of the appropriate standard may be a valid reason for the local planning authority to refuse planning permission.'

3.3 Local Planning Policy

3.3.1 Pembrokeshire Local Development Plan (February 2013)

On the 28th February 2013, the Council adopted a Local Development Plan (LDP) for Pembrokeshire (excluding the area of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park).²

Local Development Plan 1 recognises the importance of the historic environment in **Policy GN.38** 'Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment', as follows:

'Development that affects sites and landscapes of architectural and/or historical merit or archaeological importance, or their setting, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would protect or enhance their character and integrity'.

3.3.2 Adopted SPG

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) sets out more detailed guidance on the way in which policies of the LDP will be applied in particular circumstances or areas.

SPG does not form a part of the Council's LDP, but it is consistent with its provisions and is cross-referenced to appropriate policies and / or proposals of the LDP.

Only LDP policies and proposals have special status (primacy) in decision-making on planning applications. However, once adopted, SPG may be taken into account as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

The Council has adopted the following items of SPG to support its LDP, following public consultation and consideration by Cabinet:

- Historic Environment (Archaeology) approved May 2021;
- Historic Environment (Archaeology) SPG; and
- Historic Environment (Archaeology) – Consultation Report.

² <https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/adopted-local-development-plan>

4.0 Archaeological Baseline

4.1 Designated heritage assets

There are no designated heritage assets located within the Site, or anywhere within material proximity. Within the 3km study area there are five Scheduled Monuments, two Registered Battlefields, one Conservation Area, two Grade II* Listed buildings, and one Grade II* Registered Park. The Site is also located within the 'Milford Haven Waterway' Registered Historic Landscape.

Relevant designated historic assets are depicted on **Figure 1**.

4.2 Environmental conditions and historic landscape

Milford Haven is a ria or drowned valley that flooded after the end of the last Ice Age; its deep yet sheltered waters extend 30km inland of its mouth, before dividing into the Eastern and Western Cleddau, which continue as tidal rivers for some distance. Tributaries such as the Pembroke, Carew and Cresswell Rivers and several smaller tributaries, known as 'pills', flow into the Haven, significantly increasing the length of its incised shore and coastline. On either side and extending to the Dale and Angle peninsulas at the Haven's mouth, the low coastal plateau of south Pembrokeshire is largely below 80m aOD.

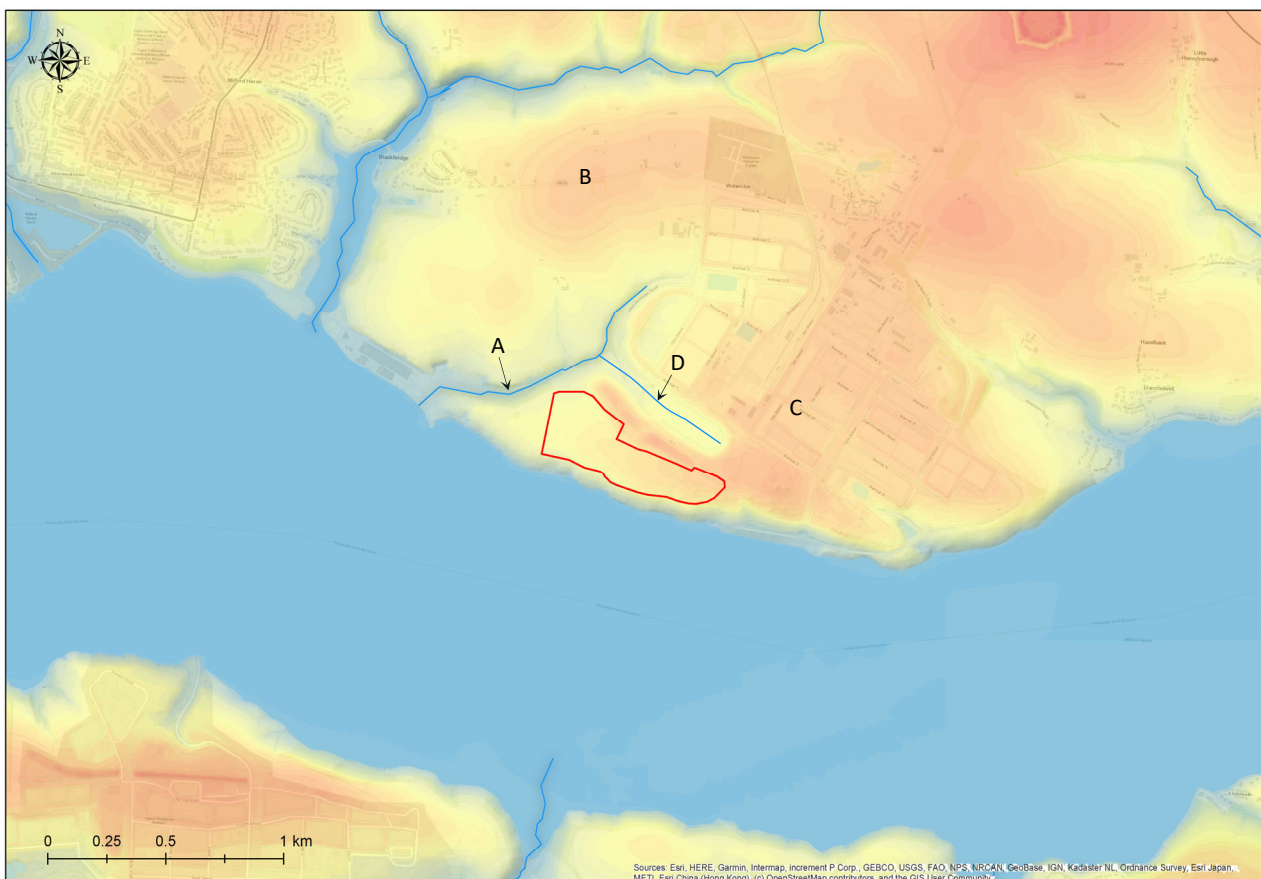


Plate 2: Elevation Model.

The Site is located to the north of the estuary, southeast of a small NW-SE oriented tributary that divides two areas of higher ground (Plate 2, **A**). That to the north is defined further northwards by the more substantive Castle Pill (Plate 2, **B**), while that to the south/east formed the location of the medieval settlement of Newton, and now forms the footprint of the Dragon LNG facility (Plate 2, **C**). Another minor watercourse flowed

westwards from Newton (Plate 2, **D**) defining the northern extent of the SE-NW sloping isthmus of land, upon which the Site is centrally located.

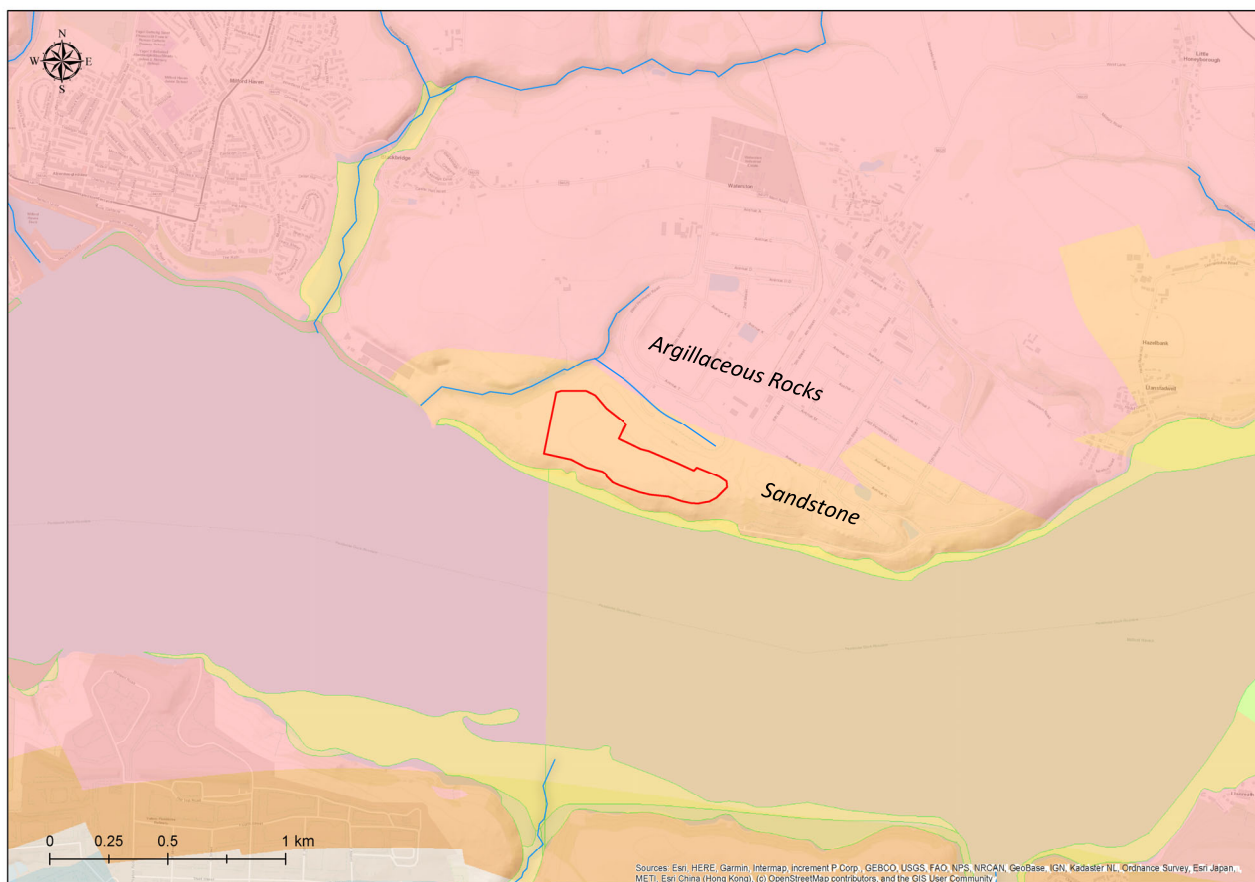


Plate 3: Geological Model.

The underlying bedrock geology comprises a band of sandstone that extends from the tributary west of the Site eastwards (**Plate 3**). These same deposits extend only a short distance north of the Site, as far as the minor watercourse that flowed from Newton, and it can therefore be seen to conform broadly to the aforementioned isthmus of land on which the Site is located. Beyond this, to the north, the geology is replaced by argillaceous rocks; it is upon that latter substrate that the settlement at Newton was located, consistent with the surrounding historic settlement pattern. In terms of superficial deposits, none are recorded within the Site itself, though alluvial deposits are recorded to the west and south of the Site, along the banks of the estuary and Castle Pill.

4.3 Previous Investigations

Three previous archaeological investigations are record as having taken place to the immediate north and east of the Site. Two of these comprised Watching Briefs, one during works to a flare stack within the Dragon LNG facility, the other during the installation of the four wind turbines to the northeast/east of the site. The other comprised a field survey undertaken as part of the EIA for the LNG facility.

These previous investigations are discussed further in **Appendix 1**.

4.4 Prehistoric (pre-AD43) & Romano-British (AD43-410)

There are no know prehistoric or Romano-British historic assets recorded within the Site. A possible burial mound is suggested to have been located circa 110m north of the Site in the HER (Figure 2, **A**). The evidence for this feature, however, is limited to the fact that the surrounding field was formerly known as 'Mount Meadow',

possibly suggesting the location of a former mound. There is no archaeological evidence to corroborate this, however, and any associate remains would have been removed during the installation of the Dragon LNG facility. There are no HER records for Romano-British activity within the Site environs.

The local prehistoric settlement pattern suggests a preference for settlement along the high ground overlooking the estuary to the south, e.g. the now-Scheduled prehistoric occupation foci at West Popton and Lewiston Hall. Both of these known sites were also located adjacent to watercourses. These sites were also located on conglomerate/argillaceous geology, which may have been the more conducive to occupation. As such, the Site does not appear to conform to the known prehistoric settlement pattern. Given the lack of archaeological and circumstantial evidence for prehistoric activity within the Site, the potential for significant prehistoric remains to survive buried within the Site is considered to be comparatively low.

4.5 Early Medieval (AD410-1066) & Medieval (AD1066-1539)

There are no known early medieval³ heritage assets located within the Site, or anywhere in material proximity. Such remains are nationally rare, and there is no empirical or circumstantial evidence to indicate that occupation took place within the Site during this period. The two 'early medieval' records returned by the HER relate to settlement features – building platforms and corn-drying kilns – located within the area of medieval Newton, circa 260m north of the Site, and are considered more likely to represent medieval features (Figure 2, **B** and **C**).

Circumstantially, the estuary was used occasionally by Vikings and other seafarers looking for shelter during the 8th-11th Centuries AD. During one visit in 854, the Viking chieftain Hubba wintered in the Haven with 23 ships, eventually lending his name to the district of Hubberston, and the area may have been used as a permanent staging post during the 10th Century, with possible settlement foci at Thornton and Priory.

In 1170 AD, Benedictine priory called 'Pill Priory' was established at the head of Hubberston Pill, as a daughter house to St Dogmaels Abbey. Forming part of the Tironian Order in West Wales, it stood until the Dissolution under Henry VIII. Other key developments locally included the establishment of a medieval castle at the head of Castle Pill. The medieval invasion of Ireland under Henry II was partly staged from Milford Haven.

The nearest medieval settlement to the Site comprised Newton (Figure 2, **D**), which was evidently established on the argillaceous geology adjacent to a spring and watercourse. The area of the settlement is comparatively well-defined in this regard, and there is no archaeological or circumstantial evidence for it to have ever extended southwards into the Site. The Site itself almost certainly formed part of Newton's agricultural hinterland, from which point it has remained in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval and modern periods, and through to present-day.

Examination of the processed LiDAR data has revealed remnants of the successive former field systems within the Site. This includes a succession of contiguous field boundaries/headlands, oriented NNE-SSW consistent with the local topography (**Plates 4-7**). In general, the Site appears to have been divided into three principal areas. The first division seems to be represented by the existing boundary between the Site's two present-day fields. The other would appear to have extended WNW-ESE, divided off the north-western corner of the western field; a succession of parallel boundaries along this axis suggests the successive re-definition of those land parcels specifically.

Historic OS mapping depicts what appears to be a driveway leading from Newton westwards to the western field within the Site. This may represent the vestiges of a system whereby the western part of the Site was principally used for livestock grazing, while the south-facing eastern part of the Site was used for arable cultivation. Also inferable from the LiDAR imagery are areas of probable sandstone extraction, as are marked more widely within this region on historic mapping (green dashed circles on **Plates 5** and **7**).

³ Typically considered the 'Anglo-Saxon' period or 'Dark Ages'.

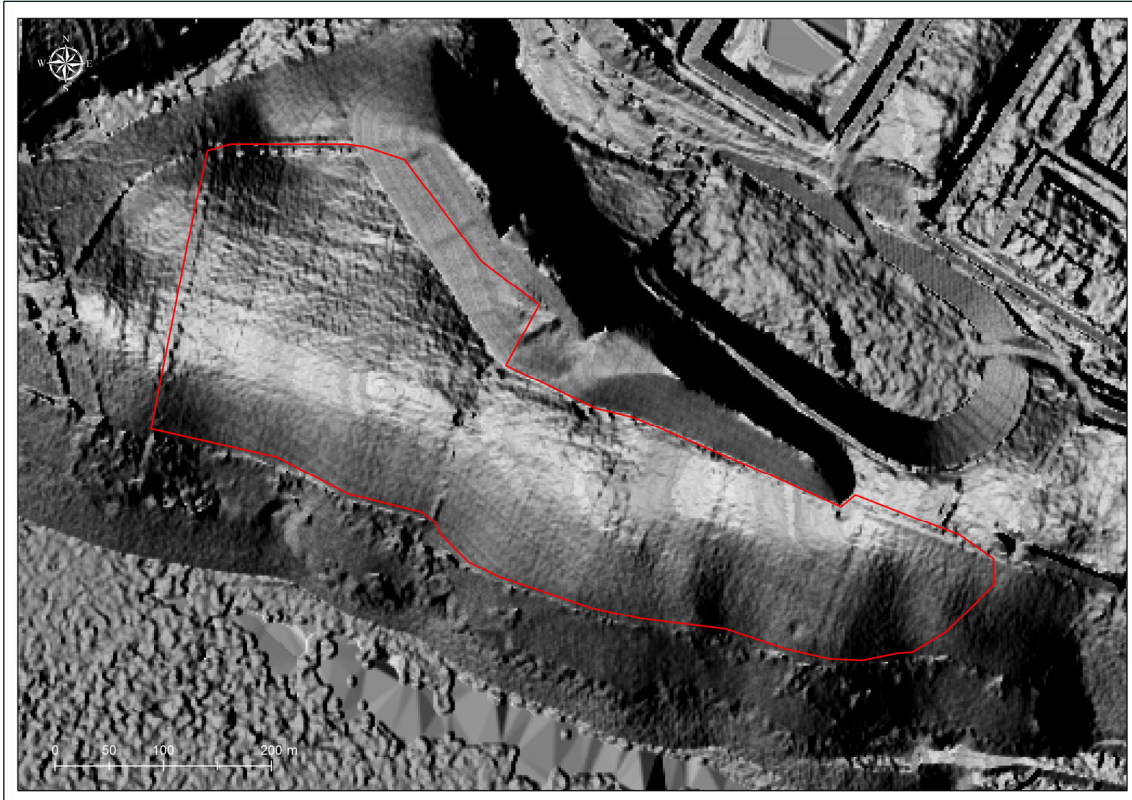


Plate 4: Processed LiDAR DTM data; z-factor = 60.



Plate 5: Earthworks transcribed from processed LiDAR DTM data.



Plate 6: Present-day satellite imagery.



Plate 7: Earthworks transcribed from LiDAR over satellite imagery.

On balance, the potential for agricultural remains of medieval origin to survive buried within the Site would have to be considered high, while the potential for non-agricultural remains, e.g. associated with settlement/industry, would be considered low.

4.6 Post-medieval (AD1539-1800) & Modern (1800-present)

Recognition of the strategic importance of the Milford Haven environs persisted into the post-medieval and modern periods. In particular, it came to form a Royalist military base during the Civil War or the 17th Century. A fort was built at Pill in 1643 on the orders of Charles I, with the aim of preventing re-enforcement of the Parliamentary garrison of Pembroke Castle. On 23 February 1644, a Parliamentary force led by Rowland Laugharne crossed the Haven and landed at Castle Pill. The fort was gunned from both land and water, and a garrison was placed in Steynton church to prevent a Royalist attack from the garrison at Haverfordwest. The fort was eventually surrendered, and quickly taken. Despite its proximity, there is no evidence for associated activity to have taken place within the Site itself, with the action associated with the Battle of Pill known to have been focussed upon the course of the pill.

In 1649 Milford Haven was chosen as the disembarkation point for Oliver Cromwell's invasion of Ireland, and by the late-18th Century, the two creeks that would delimit the future town of Milford's boundaries to the east and west – Hakin Pill and Castle Pill – were being used as harbours for ships, not least to load and unload coal, corn and limestone. A ferry service to Ireland was also in operation, although this ceased in the early-19th Century. Surrounding settlements at Steynton, Thornton, Priory, Liddeston and Hubberston/Hakin had also been established, as villages/hamlets by this time. Whaling, boatbuilding and trans-Atlantic trade characterised the economy local to Milford during the 18th and 19th Centuries, and by 1906, Milford had become the sixth largest fishing port in the UK with a rising population; this came in contrast to the general decline in Pembrokeshire's economy and a migration towards the South Wales Coal fields during the 1880s.

In the late 1850s, work began on a network of forts on both sides of the Milford Haven estuary, as a direct result of the Royal Commission on the Defence of the United Kingdom. They were designed with the intention of defending the United Kingdom against French invasion, although were never used for this purpose. Notable examples in the town were Fort Hubberstone in Gelliswick. In 1863, the railway network linked Milford to Haverfordwest and beyond, and in 1866, work was completed on an additional extension, providing access to the docks and mining depot on the eastern side of the town. By the 1950s, the fishing industry was in decline, and oil refining and associated industry started to become established. In 1960, the Esso Company completed work on an oil refinery near the town, followed by similar developments by many other chief oil companies (including BP and Texaco) over the course of the subsequent decade. By 1974, Milford's oil trade was three times the combined trade of all the other ports of Wales.

Post-medieval historic assets recorded within the Site environs include a trackway to the immediate northwest (Figure 2, **E**), cottages and a well circa 110m to the southeast (Figure 2, **F**), and buildings formerly within the settlement at Newton to the north (Figure 2). Modern assets recorded within proximity to the Site largely relate to 20th-century military defences, consistent with the area's strategic location. These include a number of WWI blockhouses and other defences proximate to the eastern end of the Site, all of which are recorded on the 1916 Map of Pembrokeshire Defences (Figure 2, **G**). During WWII RNAD Milford Haven was established at Newton Noyes to the west of the Site (Figure 2), with a 'hollow bastion' recorded in greatest proximity to the Site, circa 45m to the west (Figure 2, **H**). A searchlight battery is also recorded circa 150m east of the Site (Figure 2, **I**), although the survival of this feature was not confirmed during coastal survey fieldwork in 1997.

The Site itself can be seen to have remained in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval and modern periods and through to present-day. This is best demonstrated with reference to the available historic mapping from the 18th Century onwards (**Plates 8-11**). The only recorded historic asset within the Site comprises a modern agricultural field boundary (Figure 2, **J**).

Overall, the potential for agricultural remains of post-medieval and/or modern origin to survive buried within the Site would have to be considered high, while the potential for non-agricultural remains would be considered low. Given the long-standing strategic use of the area, the exception to this is the potential for 20th-century military remains, associated with both RNAD Milford Haven and the WWI coastal defence system, to survive buried within the Site; such sites tend to be comparatively well-defined and recorded using modern methods, however, so that potential would still be considered low overall.

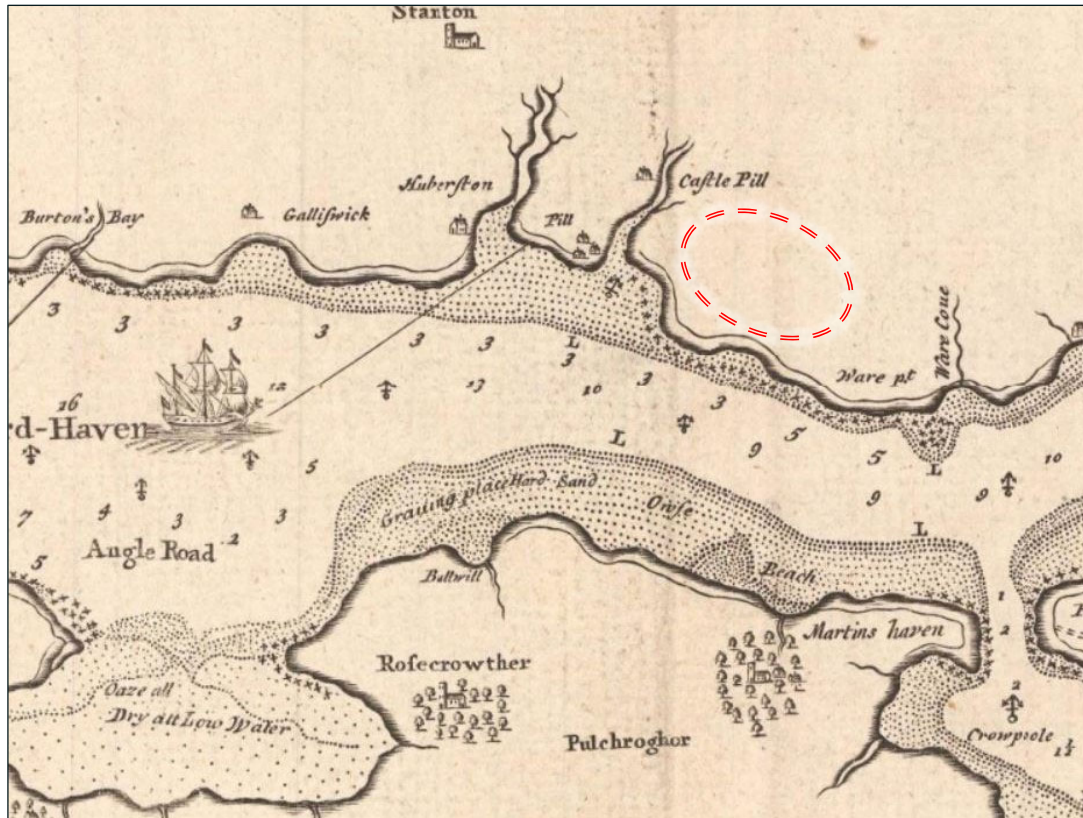


Plate 8: Captain Greenville Collins' Map of 1756.

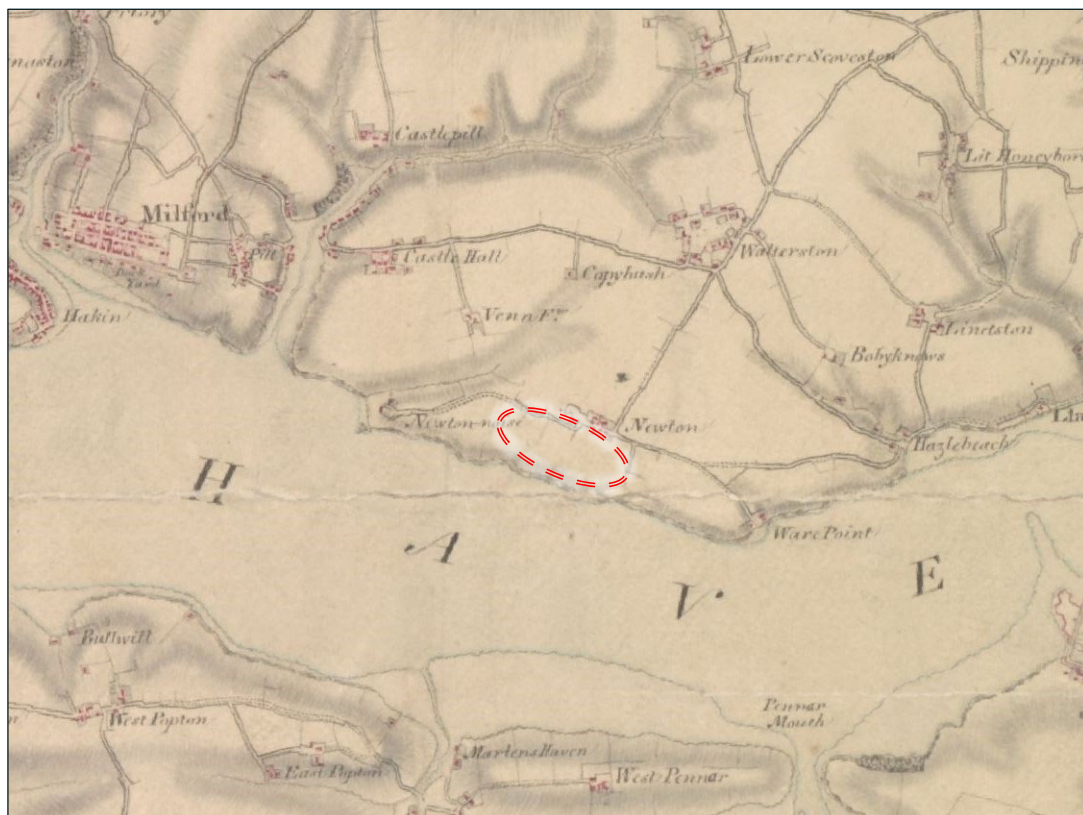


Plate 9: OS First Edition Large-scale Map of 1809.



Plate 10: Parish Tithe Map of 1850.

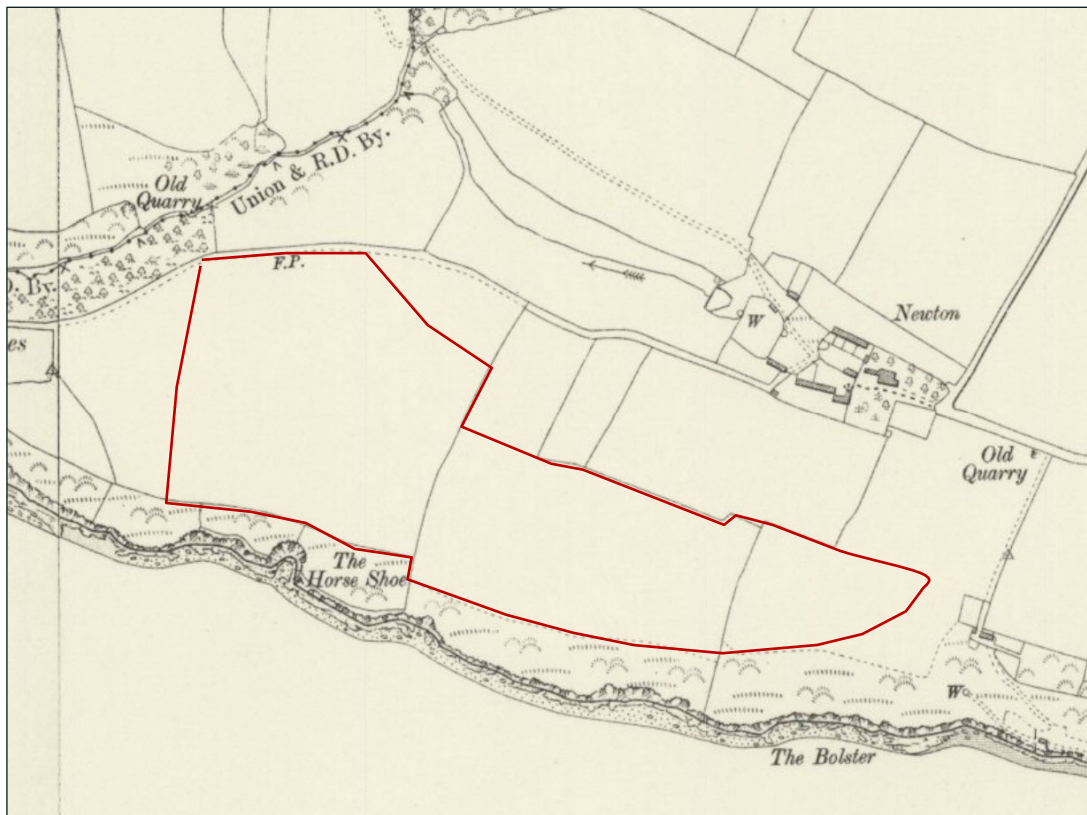


Plate 11: OS County Series First Edition (6 inch) Map of 1897.

5.0 Significance & Potential Impact

5.1 Significance

There are no known historic assets located within the Site. No known historic assets would therefore be affected by the proposals. The only possible remains that might survive buried within the Site comprise historic agricultural remains, e.g. remnant field boundary ditches, and remains associated with 20th-century military defences.

Historic agricultural remains would retain little, if any, archaeological interest and would be of accordingly low heritage significance. The examination of such remains under archaeological conditions would contribute little further to our understanding of historic agricultural practices and/or of local land-use.

Depending upon their nature, extent and level of survival, any WWI / WWII military defences might retain some level of historical (illustrative) interest, given their association with those periods of conflict. Overall, however, they would be likely to comprise vestigial concrete foundations, barbed wire etc., of low archaeological interest, and would still be considered historic assets of comparatively low significance

Neither historic agricultural nor 20th-century military remains would be anticipated to comprise assets of the highest significance. They would not be anticipated to warrant preservation *in situ* or otherwise preclude development within the Site.

5.2 Previous on-site activity

Previous activity within the Site, which may have affected the on-site soil profile, includes:

- groundworks associated with the construction of the Dragon LNG facility to the north;
- historic ploughing; and
- modern deep-ploughing, subsoil-ripping and other arable practices.

In combination, these activities may have affected any underlying archaeological deposits.

5.3 Potential development effects

The proposals would comprise the installation of rows of solar panel modules (arrays) within the Site. These would stand to a height of c.2.37m, and their installation will require the insertion of piles, typically c.200mm by c.75mm in cross-section, to a depth of c.2.5m. Cables linking the panels would be secured to above-ground cable trays, with no trench excavation required. The cabling would link the panels to inverters, positioned on concrete pads. Access tracks, transformers and a substation would also be required, requiring small-scale, shallow foundation excavations.

Cumulatively, the footprint of the proposed development – piling, cable trenching and inverter/substation base foundation excavation would be highly unlikely to result in any material reduction in the archaeological interest of any unrecorded buried remains.

6.0 Heritage Setting Assessment Results

6.1 West Popton Camp Scheduled Monument (Fig.1)

6.1.1 Description

The monument comprises the remains of a defended enclosure, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 43). The enclosure is located on a narrow coastal promontory above the sea that marks part of the defensive circuit. The construction of one or more ramparts placed across the neck of the promontory divide it from the mainland. West Popton Camp is defended on the west side by double banks and ditches. The outer bank is 12ft and the inner bank is 15ft above its ditch. The interior of the camp is covered with impenetrable bushes. On the east the ground falls steeply.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

6.1.2 Significance

The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, layout, building techniques and functional detail.

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

6.1.3 Setting

The asset is located within the Texaco Oil Refinery historic landscape character area, which includes the massive late-20th century industrial complex, the old BP oil pumping station located in Fort Popton, a 19th century defensive structure, and a short length of sea-cliff top.

The asset is covered in dense vegetation which surrounds it as well. To the north there is a steep incline towards the Bullwall Bay area of the Milford haven Waterway and to the north-east is a large pier and jetty for oil tankers to moor at. The coastal path wraps around the northern boundary of the asset. To the east is infrastructure to do with the transport of the refinery and to the south and west are large circular storage tanks and industrial buildings associated with the refinery complex.

6.1.4 Contribution of setting to significance

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

The following aspects of the asset's setting are considered to contribute to its significance:

- Processing/Manufacturing of the Chemical Industry;
- Marginal Land, Unenclosed Land and cliff top topography;
- Communications, Transport with Harbour/Port/Dock; and
- Iron Age defensive structures and C18th/19th Military structures.

This area has been assessed as being of moderate value by the HLC, for although the construction of the oil refinery complex and pumping station has largely removed evidence of the regular fieldscape and pattern of isolated rural settlement which existed before 1960, a number of important early components have survived, of particular importance being the defended enclosure of West Popton Camp and the mid-19th century artillery battery of Popton Fort.

6.1.5 Development effects

The proposals would comprise the addition of solar arrays to the fields 1.8km north-east of the asset, on the other side of the estuary. Intervisibility between the asset and the array is blocked by mature vegetation and the surrounding topography. As such there would not be anticipated to be any material change to the asset's setting, and no harm to its significance overall. Should there be any intervisibility between / co-visibility of the asset and the Site, such views would already include the conspicuous modern industrial and commercial infrastructure that characterises the landscape to either side of the estuary. This includes the existing LNG towers and wind turbines immediately adjacent to the Site. Such views currently make a neutral contribution to the setting and significance of the Scheduled Monument and they would continue to do so under the proposals.

6.2 Enclosure & Earthworks at Lewiston Hall Scheduled Monument (Fig.?, B)

6.2.1 Description

The monument comprises the remains of a defended enclosure, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 74, the Roman conquest of Wales). It comprises two conjoined sub circular enclosures which together with an annexe occupy a blunt promontory above Martin's Haven and the cove of Pwllcrochan in the tidal section of Milford Haven. An enclosure of c. 45m in diameter and D-shaped sits above the naturally steep east and south east promontory sides, a bank and ditch defend the north and west sides. Abutted to it on the north is a second enclosure measuring 70m north-south by 68m east to west, also banked and ditched except where resting on the steep east slopes. From the south west side of the first enclosure a third rampart extends north across the promontory to enclose an annexe of measurements c 175m north to south by c 150m east to west. A section cut through the annexe rampart revealed it to be 6m wide and 0.4m high and the ditch 3.6m wide and over 2m deep.

6.2.2 Significance

The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and

within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, layout, building techniques and functional detail.

Rhoscrowther: Most significant archaeological element(s): Bronze Age round barrows, Bronze Age standing stones, Flint working sites. Rhoscrowther is a large historic landscape area that stretches along the southern banks of the Milford Haven waterway from Hundleton in the east to the far west of the Castlemartin Peninsula. Although it includes the mud, marsh and rocks along the foreshore of the waterway, the main bulk of this area comprises an agricultural landscape lying across gently undulating hills that rise to 60m to 70m above sea level. Apart from the loosely clustered and now abandoned hamlet of Rhoscrowther and the former cluster of dwellings at Pwllcrochan there are no villages, and the settlement pattern comprises dispersed farms and other dwellings. Rhoscrowther and Pwllcrochan were abandoned during or after the construction of the Texaco oil refinery and Pembroke Power Station. There are a large number of listed buildings most of them farm buildings. Farms tend towards the large size. Stone is the main building material, with houses usually cement rendered and outbuildings left bare, and slate the roofing material. Farmhouses date in the main to the 19th century, but there is great variety in this area, with more examples in the polite Georgian style than in the vernacular tradition. Although the latter tradition is apparent in some of the smaller examples, such as the 17th century or 18th century house at Hilton with its massive chimney, and the remains of 18th century Bangeston House. Other older examples include the late medieval tower house at Eastington with its neighbouring 18th century house, and an old 16th or 17th century mansion at Henllan now used as a barn. Modern housing is not a strong component of the landscape, but new single dwellings constructed close to farms are present. Most farms have substantial ranges of 19th century outbuildings, often set in a formal arrangement around a yard, and large collections of modern steel, concrete and asbestos agricultural structures. Included in this area are two medieval churches, each with a substantial tower, St Decumanus at Rhoscrowther and St Mary's at Pwllcrochan. Land-use is a mixture of improved pasture and arable. There is very little rough pasture or under-used farmland apart from pockets of marsh close to the coast. Deciduous woodland is common on the steeper valley sides and on the coastal slopes - indeed in the latter location it is very prominent. There is a small solar farm in this area plus several individual wind turbines.

This area has been covered by a historic landscape characterisation forming HLCA 341 within the Milford Haven registered landscape (Cambria Archaeology, 2002). Attention could be given to the relatively high number of burnt mounds in the area, such sites being under threat from erosion. Although their precise function is unclear, they appear to be indicative of the extent of Bronze Age settlement. The barrow cemeteries at Dry Burrows and Wallaston also represent a valuable resource, the study of which has the potential to reveal much about Bronze Age society. Further field survey of the Devil's Quoit chambered tomb may be merited, although the site has been examined by various authorities in some detail over the last two centuries. The Iron Age defended enclosures merit some form of integrated field study in line with current research objectives relating to chronology and function. The large number of substantial dwellings and farmsteads could be subject to a programme of survey and recording.

6.2.3 Setting

The asset is located on a hilltop with steep slopes, covered in dense vegetation, leading down to the river to the north and east. To the east is an inlet leading to Martin's Haven and out to Pwllcrochan mudflats. To the south is a track leading to Pwllcrochan and the former St Mary's Church. Westwards are fields, beyond which is the large Texaco oil refinery, which dominates this area.

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

6.2.4 Contribution of setting to significance

The following aspects of the asset's setting are considered to contribute to its significance:

- Topographical features such as regular fieldscapes, Cliff Top, Dune/Foreshore;
- Water & Wetland interface, Estuary and River;
- Ancient/Semi-Natural Woodland
- Chemical Industry and Modern Road
- Prehistoric Settlement and relationship to other Iron Age features nearby
- Prehistoric Military and C20th Military
- Recreational: Pembroke Coast National Trail

6.2.5 Development effects

The proposals would comprise the addition of solar arrays to the fields 1.6km north of the asset, on the other side of the estuary. Intervisibility between the asset and the array is blocked by mature vegetation and the surrounding topography. As such there would not be anticipated to be any material change to the asset's setting, and no harm to its significance overall. Should there be any intervisibility between / co-visibility of the asset and the Site, such views would already include the conspicuous modern industrial and commercial infrastructure that characterises the landscape to either side of the estuary. This includes the existing LNG towers and wind turbines immediately adjacent to the Site. Such views currently make a neutral contribution to the setting and significance of the Scheduled Monument and they would continue to do so under the proposals.

6.3 West Pennar Camp Scheduled Monument (Fig.?, C)

6.3.1 Description

The monument comprises the remains of an earthwork/stone-built enclosure. The date or precise nature of the enclosure is unknown, but it is likely to be later prehistoric or medieval. West Pennar Camp is relatively small with banks surviving only on the east and west sides. Their maximum height is 12ft above the ditch and 6ft above the inside of the camp.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

6.3.2 Significance

The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, layout, building techniques and functional detail.

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

6.3.3 Setting

The asset is located on a narrow strip of high land, sandwiched between the river to the north, and Pembroke Power Station to the south. It is within a field which is encompassed by dense vegetation. Similar fields are to its east and west.

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

6.3.4 Contribution of setting to significance

The following aspects of the asset's setting are considered to contribute to its significance:

- Topographical features such as regular fieldscapes, Cliff Top, Dune/Foreshore;
- Water & Wetland interface, Estuary and River;
- Ancient/Semi-Natural Woodland
- Chemical Industry and Modern Road
- Prehistoric Settlement and relationship to other Iron Age features nearby
- Prehistoric Military and C20th Military
- Recreational: Pembroke Coast National Trail

6.3.5 Development effects

The proposals would comprise the addition of solar arrays to the fields 1.5km north-west of the asset, on the other side of the estuary. Intervisibility between the asset and the array is blocked by mature vegetation and the surrounding topography. As such there would not be anticipated to be any material change to the asset's setting, and no harm to its significance overall. Should there be any intervisibility between / co-visibility of the asset and the Site, such views would already include the conspicuous modern industrial and commercial infrastructure that characterises the landscape to either side of the estuary. This includes the existing LNG towers and wind turbines immediately adjacent to the Site. Such views currently make a neutral contribution to the setting and significance of the Scheduled Monument and they would continue to do so under the proposals.

6.4 Milford Haven Conservation Area

There are currently no details about the conservation area available, so this information has been based on the Historic Landscape Character Area (HLC 307) of Milford Haven. Which is defined by its late-18th century grid-pattern planned town with docks dating to the late-19th century. Large 20th century housing estates and light industrial developments surround the town's older core.

6.4.1 Historic Background

Until recently this urban area lay mainly within the parishes of Steynton and Hubberston. It occupied the medieval Manor of Pill, part of the larger Manor of Pill and Roch which was created between 1100 and 1130. Its relationship with the Lordship of Haverford, within which it lay, was always a matter of dispute. Pill was a large and important manor, encompassing the modern town of Milford Haven. The Tironian Pill Priory was founded, at the head of Hubberston Pill (pill is a local term for a tidal inlet), by the lord of Pill and Roch in the late 12th century. Both Hubberston church and the former St Catherine's chapel, beneath modern Milford Haven, were dependencies.

At the dissolution the area was acquired, with the priory, by the Barlows of Slebech, in whose hands it remained until 1758 when Catherine Barlow married Sir William Hamilton, founder of the 'proprietary town' of Milford Haven in 1790. Documentary sources prior to this date clearly indicate an increase in economic activity in and around the Milford Haven waterway from the 16th century. The strategic military importance of the Milford Haven waterway had been recognised as early as 1538 when Thomas Cromwell recommended that forts should be constructed for its defence. Naval ships were frequent visitors to the Haven's sheltered waters, as a painting by J R Attwood of 1776 in the National Museum of Wales showing the British fleet at anchor in Hubberston Road testifies.

The absence of a major settlement to supply not just these naval ships but also coastal and long-distance traders was of serious concern by the mid 18th-century. The nearest customs house was at Pembroke and there were no piers, quays or hotels close to deep-water anchorages. The lack of hotels was a particular problem for the passengers of the packet service that was running on a regular basis between Hubberston and Waterford in Ireland. Up to the late 18th-century Hubberston was a village where fishing was probably its major economic activity. Smaller settlements developed around other sheltered creeks, such as Castle Pill and Neyland Pill. With this level of naval and economic activity it is hardly surprising that from 1764 William Hamilton was formulating development plans.

In 1790 an Act of Parliament granted him permission to: 'make and provide Quays, Docks, Piers and other erections and establish Market with proper Roads and Avenues'. In 1796, the Navy Board located a dockyard near the entrance of Hubberston Pill; seven ships were built here before it was relocated to Pembroke Dock. Two small forts built to protect the dockyards continued in use into the early years of the 19th century. Jean Louise Barrallier, the man responsible for the ship building-programme, probably designed the grid pattern of Milford Haven town.

In 1792, a small community of Nantucket whalers were persuaded to settle in the new town, and for a short time, until a collapse of the price of sperm whale oil in 1819, a successful whaling industry operated. No evidence of the dockyards or of the whaling industry survives. Several plans were proposed for the construction of quays, piers and all-weather docks in the first half of the 19th century, but nothing was done. The transference of the Irish steam packet service from Milford Haven to Hobbs Point on the opposite side of the waterway depressed the struggling town, as did the construction of a railway to Neyland in 1856, although a spur line was opened to Milford Haven in 1863.

In an attempt of kick start the town to life the Milford Improvement Bill of 1857 led to the construction of a pier and two wooden bridges: Black Bridge and Hakin Bridge, both now replaced by modern structures. Small shipbuilding yards operated in Hubberston Pill and on the site of the earlier naval dockyards in the mid-to-late 19th century, 13 ships being built between 1867-74. In 1872, the cast iron pier of Newton Noyes was opened, linked by a railway. In 1934, the Admiralty acquired the pier as part of their mine depot at Blackbridge. Finally, after many false starts, Milford Haven Docks were opened in 1888, with dry-dock facilities in Castle Pill.

The docks were intended for the transatlantic passenger trade, but only one liner ever called, and this was too large to use the docks. Instead a successful fishing fleet developed. Sheds designed for the transatlantic trade were converted to a fish market in 1890, and these were extended in the 1930s. Ice factories were constructed in 1890 and 1901. A mackerel quay and market were built in the early 1900s. All these structures have now gone. By 1922 there were five herring smoking houses in and around the docks. One of these survives.

The fishing industry survived World War II, but went into severe decline in the later 1950s. There are now no locally-owned fishing boats operating out of Milford Haven. The majority of the old dockside buildings have been demolished and the docks converted to a marina. During the 19th century and 20th century, the increase in population in conjunction with greater economic activity contributed to the spread of housing and other development across what had been fields and farms on the outskirts of the town. For instance early 19th century maps show a regular pattern of fields to the east of Hubberston Pill with the small settlement at Hubberston called the 'Town of Hakin'.

Large-scale housing development now lies across these former fields. Similar patterns of housing and infrastructure developments lie to the north and east of the town centre. To the east of Castle Pill little development, apart from the massive mine depot at Blackbridge, took place until the late 20th century when houses were constructed on former parkland at Castle Hall.

6.4.2 Significance

The Conservation Areas most significant contributing elements comprise: the 18th century street grid pattern of the town, its buildings, and the industrial archaeology and heritage associated with the docks. The town lies on the north bank of the Milford Haven waterway. The historic late 18th century and 19th century core of the town which is based on a grid pattern is located between Hubberston Pill and Castle Pill and inland for no more than 500m. However, the town expanded during the second half of the 20th century and now includes the older settlements of Priory (Pill Priory), Hubberston and Steynton. The latter is centred on a medieval church, but the village character of the settlement is now lost under extensive housing development. At Hubberston a loose collection of late 18th century and 19th century houses (including Georgian houses) and commercial buildings and quays and jetties testify to the pre Milford Haven town importance of the settlement.

The priory, with the remains of the Tironian church, a pub and 19th century stone built cottages retains a rural village atmosphere despite its proximity to the town. Stone, generally cement rendered, and slate for roofs are the chief building materials of the older buildings. These include three storey domestic and commercial properties, mainly in the Georgian style, set along the northern side of the main road through the town and overlooking the harbour and waterway. Other 19th century houses in the historic core are more modest, generally two storey.

The traditional commercial centre of the town was extensively rebuilt in the mid-to-late 20th century, although it retains the earlier grid pattern. A shopping complex built over the in-filled Hubberston Pill, close to the railway station, has supplemented it. The imposing structure of the Torch Theatre, a late 20th century building, dominates the western end of the town. A large part of the docks has been converted to a marina. Many of the late 19th and early 20th century buildings associated with the original docks have been demolished, although a few survive particularly at the western end, which still retains its commercial function. A museum is housed in one of these older buildings and other tourist facilities are located within the docks.

Later 19th century and early 20th century housing - mostly stone built terrace houses - and other developments lie to the north of the town's core. Extensive later 20th century housing estates to the west at Hakin are prominent components of the landscape.

6.4.3 Contribution of setting to significance

The following aspects of the asset's setting are considered to contribute to its significance:

- Nucleated Settlement
- Processing/Manufacturing
- Communications
- Other Settlement
- Military
- Designed Landscape
- Recreational
- Estuary
- Allotments/Gardens

- Dune/Foreshore
- Natural Lakes & Watercourses
- Planned Settlement - C19th/20th
- Ribbon Development - C19th/20th
- Water Industry
- Factory
- Distribution/Retail Services
- Modern Road
- Passenger Railway
- Industrial Railway
- Harbour/Port/Dock
- C18th/19th Military
- Sports Facilities
- Marina

Milford Haven has been assigned an overall value of outstanding, based on the diversity of the archaeological record for this area, with evidence of human activity from the Iron Age period up to the present day, including some components of considerable historic and architectural importance, including the site of Pill Priory, the late 18th century planned town of Milford Haven, the well-preserved mid-19th century artillery battery at Fort Hubberston and the late 19th century dockyard complex.

The dominant landscape pattern in this area is characterised by mid-late 20th century urban development which has resulted in the expansion of the core settlement at Milford Haven to incorporate the neighbouring villages of Hubberston, Pill Priory and Steynton. In spite of extensive modern development, the nucleus of the late 18th-19th century planned town of Milford Haven, represented by the grid plan of streets laid out in the 1790s between Hubberston Pill and Castle Pill, remains intact and well-defined; while the extensive late 19th century dockyards have been converted into a marina. The remains of Pill Priory and several 19th century coastal defence structures (eg. Hubberston Fort) constitute other important historic components in this landscape.

6.4.4 Development effects

The proposals would not result in any harm to the significance of the Conservation Area as a result of change to setting. While parts of the Site would be visible from certain locations within the Conservation Area, those views would be limited, and already include the conspicuous modern industrial and commercial infrastructure that characterizes the landscape to either side of the estuary. This includes the existing LNG towers and wind turbines immediately adjacent to the Site. Such views currently make a neutral contribution to the setting and significance of the Conservation Area and they would continue to do so under the proposals.

6.5 Milford Haven Waterway Registered historic landscape (Fig.?)

6.5.1 Description:

The Haven is a ria or drowned valley flooded after the end of the last Ice Age; its deep yet sheltered waters extend 30km inland of its mouth, before dividing into the Eastern and Western Cleddau which continue as tidal rivers for some distance. Tributaries such as the Pembroke, Carew and Cresswell Rivers and several smaller pills flowing into the Haven, significantly increase the length of its meandering and incised shore and coastline. On

either side and extending to the Dale and Angle peninsulas at the Haven's mouth, the low coastal plateau of south Pembrokeshire seldom rises above 80m above OD.

The littoral landscape of Milford Haven encapsulates the whole chronological range of maritime conquest, settlement, commerce, fishing and defence from the 11th century to the changing realities of the late 20th century. This is a highly articulate and distinctive land and seascape; its integrity is its highest factor. It exhibits both continuity and adaptation and its overall setting and range of features make it unique in Wales if not in Britain. Yet, despite its robust adaptation to the modern industrial and maritime operations of the oil and power industries, the integrity of this multiperiod coastal landscape also depends on the conservation of its historic elements.

Iron Age promontory forts are sited on several of the headlands at the entrance and along the course of the Haven and the Daugleddau. Early medieval, Christian and Viking sites are evidenced on place-name, documentary and epigraphic grounds, such as Early Christian Inscribed Stone monuments, but are no longer visible in the landscape. By contrast, the Norman conquest, achieved by coastally sited castle-boroughs, is still dramatically present at Pembroke, at Haverfordwest, and at Carew, all sited on the upper reaches of the rivers. Carew did not develop into a borough, and excavations, combined with a historic landscape study of Carew parish, has shown that a Dark Age stronghold and possible Romano-British site preceded the Norman castle, an indicator perhaps of similar pre-Norman foci at Pembroke and Haverfordwest. The precocious growth of these boroughs by the 13th century was partly because of their use as springboards for the Norman invasions of Ireland.

In more recent times, the construction of the Cleddau bridge marked the end of a network of cross-Haven ferries, which explains the historic pattern of communications and settlements on the shores of the Daugleddau still visible in surviving traces of landing places, piers and jetties. Early cross-Haven routes led to St Davids and Dark Age embarkation and landing points. At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, two new towns were constructed, Milford in 1790 by Sir William Hamilton, and Pembroke Dock in 1802 when the Royal Naval Dockyard was transferred from Milford. Both towns have regular planned layouts, both have experienced a history of boom and slump in shipbuilding, fishing and as railheads and ocean terminals. Despite some major changes in the late 20th century, they both preserve distinctive townscapes and waterfronts and much still remains of the Naval Dockyard.

Changes in the ship sizes and technology meant that with the construction of these two towns, an earlier pattern of more dispersed coastal trade from places like Dale and Angle at the mouth of the Haven, and gradually from Pembroke and Haverfordwest, was relocated and concentrated in the new docks. This has to some extent preserved, even fossilized, quays, jetties and landing places and small settlements like Pennar, Lawrenny, Landshipping or Coshaston (which had two shipbuilding yards in the 18th century) further up river. These small ports served the coal mines of the Pembrokeshire coalfield located on both shores of the Daugleddau, and also the large limestone quarries at West Williamston, where a remarkable series of short canals through the tidal flats allowed direct barge access to the working faces at high tide. The Daugleddau ports flourished in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, but continued to work through the 19th century by changing to using barges to tranship cargoes down river to bigger vessels at the mid-Haven ports.

Medieval castles in the upper reaches of the Haven like Benton, Picton and Carew became transformed into gentry residences. Medieval ecclesiastical establishments, mainly small like Pill Priory or the Slebech Preceptory, survive as ruins or were adapted into residences. Only Picton Castle has an unbroken history of occupation and transformation into a great mansion with parks and gardens utilising the foreshore of the confluence of the Eastern and Western Cleddau Rivers. Conversely, well preserved sites of earlier, abandoned 17th century gardens and parks are still being recognized, notably the recently discovered terraced gardens of the vanished Landshipping House.

The most complete of the military and naval fortifications and service structures in the Haven are the mid to late 19th century Palmerstonian Forts. The development of naval defence and weaponry can be appreciated in its

entirety by viewing the forts both from the waterway and from the shores together with barracks and inland forts, stores and depots. These military dinosaurs present problems of conservation and use, and the same fate is beginning to overtake some if not all of the late 20th century's legacy to the Haven, namely the jetties, oil terminals and shore processing facilities of the oil and power industries. This industry reached its zenith in the 1970s when Middle Eastern supply difficulties forced oil transport to use ocean routes in the VLCCs (Very Large Crude Carriers) for which the Haven, with its deep waters and westerly position on the north west European seaboard, was particularly suited. Visually, and in terms of the impact on the present landscape, the oil industry and the regulatory shore installations of traffic control and sea navigation systems run by the Milford Haven Port Authority cannot be ignored.

6.5.2 Development effects

The development of the solar array within the Historic Landscape would not alter its present character or harm its significance. While the proposals would be visible from certain locations within the landscape, that landscape is already characterised by industrial heritage and modern industry, with which it would be consistent.

6.6 Other Heritage Assets

As per section 2.2 of this report, the potential susceptibility of all other historic assets to harm was disproven at step 1 of the guidance. With reference to **Table 3** in **Appendix 2**, no other heritage assets would be affected by the proposals.

In all instances, the intervening distance(s) between them and the Site, the lack of any material inter-visibility between them and the Site, the lack of any relevant non-visual association(s) between them and the Site, and the lack of any 'third points' from which both would be visible to a material extent within the same view-shed, negates the potential for development within the Site to adversely affect their heritage significance. Similarly, the ability to appreciate their significance would be unaffected by development within the Site of the nature and on the scale proposed. The key contributing heritage interests to the significance of these historic assets, the ability to appreciate their significance, and all key views towards, from and including them, would be preserved.

7.0 Conclusions

This Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment has identified that there are no designated historic assets located within the Site. No designated historic assets would therefore be physically affected by the proposals.

No known non-designated historic assets are located within the Site. Identified potential non-designated heritage assets within the Site are limited to possible historic agricultural remains, e.g. historic field boundary ditches, and remains associated with 20th-century military defences.

Historic agricultural remains would retain little, if any, archaeological interest and would be of accordingly low heritage significance. The examination of such remains under archaeological conditions would contribute little further to our understanding of historic agricultural practices and/or of local land-use.

Depending upon their nature, extent and level of survival, any WWI / WWII military defences might retain some level of historical (illustrative) interest, given their association with those periods of conflict. Overall, however, they would be likely to comprise vestigial concrete foundations, barbed wire etc., of low archaeological interest, and they would still be considered historic assets of comparatively low significance.

Neither historic agricultural nor 20th-century military remains would be anticipated to comprise assets of the highest significance. They would not be anticipated to warrant preservation *in situ* or otherwise preclude development within the Site.

The proposals would be anticipated to result in **no harm** to the significance of any heritage assets within the Site environs as a result of change to setting. This includes the three Scheduled Monuments on the southern side of the estuary, West Popton Camp, West Pennar Camp and the Enclosure & Earthworks at Lewiston Hall; Milford Haven Conservation Area; the Grade II* Listed Former Church of Saint Mary, and the Grade II* Listed Church of St Katharine; and Grade II* Registered Castle Hall Park. The proposals would also be anticipated to result in no harm to the significance of the Milford Haven Waterway Historic Landscape. In all cases, the key contributing values to the significance of those historic assets, and the key views towards and from them (including from 'third points'), would be preserved under the proposals. The ability to appreciate their significance would also be preserved.

Overall, the proposals would be consistent with the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), Section 66(i), PPW (2021), TAN 24 (2017) paragraphs 4.7 and 4.8, as well as the relevant provisions of the Pembrokeshire Local Development Plan (February 2013).

Any harm to the significance of those potential non-designated archaeological remains within the Site should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals as per paragraphs 6.1.25 and 6.1.26 of PPW (2021).

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF HER SITES DATA

Sites Data

HER number	site name	summary	period
4507	MOUNT MEADOW	A "Mount" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a round barrow or cairn existed here. RPS Trysor, August 2004	Bronze Age;Medieval
125617	Newton, Llanstadwell	One of two corn-drying kilns found beneath a 16th century dovecote excavated in 2002. See also PRN 102357. Early medieval in date and figure of eight shaped.	EARLY MEDIEVAL
102357	NEWTON, LLANSTADWELL	One of two corn-drying kilns found beneath a 16th century dovecote excavated in 2002. See also PRN 125617. Early Medieval in Date and shaped as a dumb-bell/figure of 8. 3.4 x 1.7 x 0.6m deep pit aligned ESE-WSW. Deeper ESE-end appears to be a stokehole.	Early Medieval
12904	NEWTON		Medieval
45244		A possible building or building platform including part of a north-south wall of dry-stone construction. PR 2002 based on Crane,P, 2002.	Medieval?;Medieval
26042	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.3 fan house built in 1939. It consists of a brick arched tunnel entrance, closed by two large, louvred, steel doors, with a small, rectangular, brick room overlit by two four light windows. It has a flat concrete roof with a brick air induction chim	Modern
26043	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.4 fan house built in 1939. It consists of a brick arched tunnel entrance, closed by two large, louvred, steel doors, with a small, rectangular, brick room overlit by two four light windows. It has a flat concrete roof with a brick air induction chim	Modern
26040	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No. 1 fan house built in 1939. It consists of a brick arched tunnel entrance, closed by two large, louvred, steel doors, with a small, rectangular, brick room overlit by two four light windows. It has a flat concrete roof with a brick air induction chi	Modern
26041	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.2 fan house built in 1939. It consists of a brick arched tunnel entrance, closed by two large, louvred, steel doors, with a small, rectangular, brick room overlit by two four light windows. It has a flat concrete roof with a brick air induction chim	Modern

HER number	site name	summary	period
26020	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	Air compressor house, built in 1939, now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26021	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, five bay building built in 1939 and used as a sinker shop. It has a corrugated asbestos, pitched gable roof with a lean-to. It was a sling store and outside party's clothing store. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26018	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.4 laboratory room, built in 1939, now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26019	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A ground mine shop built in 1939, now disused although in excellent condition. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26026	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	Electricity substation built in 1939 and now demolished. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26029	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.1 booster pump house built in 1939, now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26023	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.1 electricity sub station built in 1939, now disused. It is a square, single storey structure built of brick, with a flat, asphalted, concrete roof, and double steel doors in the south wall. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26024	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, three by two bay, double pile, brick building built in 1939, now disused. It has a corrugated asbestos, pitched gable. The eastern bay, functioning as a locomotive shed entered by a large rolling steel door in north wall. The narrower w	Modern
26012	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, single storey building built in 1939 and used as a dockyard store. It is brick built with a corrugated asbestos, pitched gable roof. It is now disused. RJC Thomas 1993	Modern
26013	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, single storey building built in 1939 as a boiler house. It is brick built with a corrugated asbestos, pitched gable roof and has five bays by four bays with a brick built lean-to against north wall. There are two square chimney bases to t	Modern
26009	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A low, square, open, brick water tank with plinth to base. It was built in 1939 as a emergency water supply or static water tank with a 10,000 gallon capacity and is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern

HER number	site name	summary	period
26011	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, single storey building built in 1939 and used as a battery charging house. It has five bays with a four bay, single storey, flat roofed annex to the south. It is brick built with a pitched gable, corrugated asbestos roof, ventilated by t	Modern
26016	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, single storey building built in 1939 as a laboratory room, designated as No.2 laboratory room. It has pitched gable roof with an entrance in the east wall. It has set back into a rock-cut opening in cliff, and is separated from No.1 labo	Modern
26017	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.3 laboratory room, built in 1939, now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26014	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, brick built building built in 1939 and used as a package store. The flat roof falls to the east. It is now used. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26015	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, single storey building built in 1939 and used as a laboratory room, designated as No.1 Laboratory Room . It has a pitched gable roof, with an entrance in the west wall. It is set back into the cliff and separated from No.2 laboratory roo	Modern
26008	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	a rectangular, single storey building built in 1939 and used as a test shop. It is nine by three bays and brick built with a corrugated asbestos, pitched gable roof. It has twenty light steel windows with centrally set side hinges and a six light openi	Modern
34964	NEWTON WEAR	Mine watchers post identified by Roger Thomas, RT159. Not visited /seen during fieldwork. BA & KM 1997.	Modern
35086		A World War II Searchlight Battery identified by Roger Thomas (Thomas 1994, RT 160). Nothing but vegetation was seen at the given location during the fieldwork. However, no access was possible as it was behind the security fence. PR 2002 based on Crane,P	Modern
107726		A 'Fire Position' is depicted as proposed on the annotated 1916 map of Pembs defences.	Modern
107727		A 'Fire Position' depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences.	Modern
107724		One of series of 'Fire Positions' depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences.	Modern

HER number	site name	summary	period
107725		A 'Fire Position' is depicted as proposed on the annotated 1916 map of Pembs defences.	Modern
107730		A blockhouse depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences.	Modern
107731		A field boundary shown on the 2nd edition OS map of 1909 is depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembs defences with gaps broken through.	Modern
107728		A 'Fire Position' depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences.	Modern
107729		A 'High Wire Entanglement' depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences.	Modern
107718		One of a series of 'Fire Positions' depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences.	Modern
107719		Fire position depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences.	Modern
107717		Proposed fire positions depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences.	Modern
107722		One of a series of 'Fire Positions' depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences.	Modern
107723		One of a series of 'Fire Positions' depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences.	Modern
107720		One of a series of 'Fire Positions' depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences.	Modern
107721		One of a series of 'Fire Positions' depicted on the annotated 1916 map of Pembrokeshire defences.	Modern
26102	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	Two, rectangular, semi-sunken water tanks with pitched gable roofs. Built in 1939, they are still used as reservoirs. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26103	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, single storey, concrete structure built in 1939 and used as No.1 detonator store. It has a flat roof and is set in a rock cut enclosure. It is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26100	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, single storey building, three bays long. It was built in 1939 and used as an Internal Transport office. RJC Thomas, 1993.	Modern
26101	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, single storey, brick building built in 1939. It is eight bays long with a corrugated asbestos, pitched gable roof. It is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern

HER number	site name	summary	period
26110	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A large, rectangular single storey shed constructed of a steel frame and clad in corrugated sheeting. Two large roller doors are in each gable wall and the side walls are fenestrated with four large thirty six light, steel framed windows. It was built	Modern
26111	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A large, square, single storey, brick building with a corrugated asbestos, gabled roof. It was built c>1950 and used as a tested components shop. It is now disused, RJC Thomas, 1993.	Modern
26104	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A small, single storey, brick building built in 1939. It has a corrugated asbestos roof and a door in the east gable. It was used as a firework store and is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26105	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, single storey building built in 1939 and used as a primer store. It has a flat concrete roof and is protected by a concrete blast wall. It is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993.	Modern
26093	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	The magazine section office built in 1939. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26094	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, brick building with a corrugated asbestos, gabled roof. It was built in 1939 and used as the latrine for the filling factory, PRN 26081	Modern
26091	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	Used as a shelter store, built in 1939 and now demolished. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26092	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, single storey, brick building built c.1939 with a corrugated asbestos, pitched gable roof. It is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993.	Modern
26097	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A pre-cast, parabolic, bolted concrete panelled air raid shelter, constructed in 1939 and used as a laboratory paint store. It is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993.	Modern
26099	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A small, 2.26m square building used as a sentry post. It was built in 1939 from brick with narrow, glazed vertical loops in three walls, splayed to the outer surface. The doorway is in the rear wall protected by a detached brick blast wall. There is a	Modern
26095	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, single storey brick building used as a shifting room and laboratory laundry. It was built in 1939 and is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern

HER number	site name	summary	period
26096	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A square, semi-sunken, brick, low wall, open water tank with a plinth below. It has a 10,000 gallon capacity and was used as a emergency water supply/static water tank. It is still used as a static water tank. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26084	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A small, 2.26m square building used as a sentry post. It was built in 1939 from brick with narrow, glazed vertical loops in three walls, splayed to the outer surface. The doorway is in the rear wall protected by a detached brick blast wall. There is a	Modern
26085	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	An earthen pit approx. 7 feet in diameter with a centrally set telescopic, tubular machine gun mounting. It is enclosed by a 'horseshoe' shaped low drystone wall. It was in use 1940-45 and is now derelict. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26082	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A large, reinforced concrete wall spanning the valley. It has round headed arches at the north and south ends allowing the passage of road vehicles and railway wagons. It was built in 1939 and is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26083	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	Four interlinked structures, built in 1939 and now demolished. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26088	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	Used as a sentry post 1939-45 and located on an earth bank over magazine No.7, PRN 26056. It is now demolished. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26086	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	An earthen pit approx. 7 feet in diameter. It is enclosed by a 'horseshoe' shaped drystone wall. It was in use 1940-45 and is now derelict. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26087	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	An earthen pit approx. 7 feet in diameter. It is enclosed by a 'horseshoe' shaped drystone wall. It was in use 1940-45. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26068	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	Built in 1939 and now demolished. It was an inflammable store. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26073	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A hollow bastion formed in the inner dacoit security fence, occupied by a sentry post, PRN 26075. It was built in 1939 and is still in use as part of the security fence. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26065	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A hollow bastion formed in the inner dacoit security fence, built in 1939 and still in use as a part of the security fence. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern

HER number	site name	summary	period
26067	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, single storey, brick building with a pitched gable roof. It was built in 1939 and used as a sling store. It is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26080	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A hollow bastion formed in the inner dacoit security fence. It was built in 1939 and is still used a security fence. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26081	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	Built in 1939 and used as a filling factory. It is now demolished. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26075	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A small, 2.26m square building used as a sentry post. It was built in 1939 from brick with narrow, glazed vertical loops in three walls, splayed to the outer surface. The doorway is in the rear wall protected by a detached brick blast wall. There is a	Modern
26077	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A hollow bastion formed in the inner dacoit security fencing. It was built in 1939 and is still used as patr of the security fencing. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26054	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.5 magazine, type C, reached by a long tunnel which dog-legs north north east. It was built in 1939 and is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26055	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.6 magazine, type C, reached by a long tunnel which dog-legs south east. It was built in 1939 and is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26052	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.3 magazine, type B, reached by a long tunnel which dog-legs north north-west. It was built in 1939 and is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26053	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.4 magazine, type C, reached by a long tunnel which dog-legs north east. It was built in 1939 and is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26058	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.9 magazine, type A, reached by a long tunnel which dog-legs towards the north north-east. It was built in 1939 and is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26063	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, single storey, brick building used as a drying and rest room. It is lean-to against the east wall of the test shop. It was built c.1940 and is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26056	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.7 magazine, type C, reached by a long tunnel which dog-legs south. It was built in 1939 and is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern

HER number	site name	summary	period
26057	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.8 magazine, type A, reached by a 52m long tunnel which dog-legs towards the north-east. It was built in 1939 and is now disused. The magazine consists of a large rock cut chamber cavity lined with twelve bay concrete walls carrying a travelling crane	Modern
26046	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.7 fan house built in 1939. It consists of a brick arched tunnel entrance, closed by two large, louvred, steel doors, with a small, rectangular, brick room overlit by two four light windows. It has a flat concrete roof with a brick air induction chim	Modern
26047	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.8 fan house built in 1939. It consists of a brick arched tunnel entrance, closed by two large, louvred, steel doors, with a small, rectangular, brick room overlit by two four light windows. It has a flat concrete roof with a brick air induction chim	Modern
26044	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.5 fan house built in 1939. It consists of a brick arched tunnel entrance, closed by two large, louvred, steel doors, with a small, rectangular, brick room overlit by two four light windows. It has a flat concrete roof with a brick air induction chim	Modern
26045	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.6 fan house built in 1939. It consists of a brick arched tunnel entrance, closed by two large, louvred, steel doors, with a small, rectangular, brick room overlit by two four light windows. It has a flat concrete roof with a brick air induction chim	Modern
26050	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.1 magazine, type B, reached by a long tunnel which dog-legs north-west. It was built in 1939 and is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26051	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.2 magazine, type B, reached by a long tunnel which dog-legs north. It was built in 1939 and is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26048	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	No.9 fan house built in 1939. It consists of a brick arched tunnel entrance, closed by two large, louvred, steel doors, with a small, rectangular, brick room overlit by two four light windows. It has a flat concrete roof with a brick air induction chim	Modern
26049	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A switch house built in 1939, now demolished. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern

HER number	site name	summary	period
26036	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A rectangular, seven bay lean-to against the east wall of the large component store, PRN 26010. It was built in 1939 and is single storey. The doorway is in the southern wall of the central bay. The southern section was the EEM store and the northern	Modern
26039	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A small, 2.26m square building used as a sentry post. It was built in 1939 from brick with narrow, glazed vertical loops in three walls, splayed to the outer surface. The doorway is in the rear wall. There is a concrete raft floor and a flat concrete	Modern
26030	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A square, brick, low walled, open water tank built in 1939 and used as an emergency water supply/static water tank. There is a plinth beneath it and it has a 10,000 gallon capacity. It is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
26031	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A square, brick, low walled, open water tank built in 1939 and used as an emergency water supply/static water tank. There is a plinth beneath it and it has a 10,000 gallon capacity. It is now disused. RJC Thomas, 1993	Modern
43879	GULF OIL REFINERY	Historic Background	NOT APPLICABLE
19990	NEWTON		POST MEDIEVAL
45248	NEWTON FARMSTEAD	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	POST MEDIEVAL
45245		A Medieval or Post Medieval trackway which appears to form part of a Post Medieval route. PR 2002 based on Crane,P,2002.	POST MEDIEVAL
45246		Post-medieval cottage site. Described as two cottages and gardens in the tithe schedule and the buildings were still shown Ordnance Survey 1964 map. The area is now overgrown. PR 2002 based on Crane,P,2002.	POST MEDIEVAL
45379		Well is situated in an overgrown area. PR 2002 based on Crane, P, 2002	POST MEDIEVAL
45380		Post-medieval well. PR 2002 based on Crane,P, 2002.	POST MEDIEVAL

HER number	site name	summary	period
103275		Probable cottage, with associated well (PRN 45380), shown on 1875 1st edition and 1908 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. Not on modern mapping (M.Ings, 2012)	POST MEDIEVAL
118998	VENN	Farmstead recorded on 2nd edition, 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.	POST MEDIEVAL
26089	RNAD MILFORD HAVEN	A 'L' plan steel pile jetty extending to the deep water channel, from a masonry pier built to the Mean Low Water mark. Decking carrying 1m gauge railway tracks, formally equipped with three cranes. It was built in 1872 but is now disused. RJC Thomas,	POST MEDIEVAL;Modern
12110	CAMP MEADOW	Place-name of unknown significance. RPS August 2001	Unknown

Events Data

PRN	NAME	SITETYPE	SOURCE
105524	Erection of Four WindTurbines at Wear Point, Milfo	WATCHING BRIEF	DAT
35003	Coastal Survey 1997-1998 Lower Milford Haven	Field Survey	DAT Report 1998
98576	South Haven Gas Pipeline	Evaluation	DAT Report 2010/03
62968	Dragon LNG Plant	Watching Brief	Cotswold Archaeology
54437	Petroplus	Geophysical Survey	Stratascan 2002
54064	Dragon LNG Flarestack	Watching Brief	DAT Report 2005/45
52841	Mine Watchers Post	Building Survey	ACA Report 2004/114
45243	Petroplus LNG Development Environmental Impact Ass	Field Survey	Posford Haskoning Ltd

APPENDIX 2: SETTINGS ASSESSMENT SUMMARY TABLE

Heritage Asset	Description	Significance & Impact
Castle Hall Grade II* Historic Park	<p>An early-19th century garden incorporating some late-18th century features. The gardens include two substantial terraces associated with the house. There are fine entrances at the approach, a grotto, a lake, and further terracing with a range of glass and enigmatic garden structure formerly referred to as a 'pinery'. Landscaped garden and pleasure grounds. Former raised drive, now supporting a later terrace from about 1780, which was landscaped about 1804 with additional features about 1850.</p>	<p>The asset's significance derives from its historical interests.</p> <p>There is no inter-visibility between the asset and the Site, no relevant non-visual association(s) and no 'third points' from which both the asset and the Site would be visible within the same view-shed. The proposals would not alter the setting of the asset and would not result in any harm to its significance as a result of changes to setting.</p>
Former Church of Saint Mary Grade II* (6587)	<p>Situated in sloping churchyard between Texaco Oil Refinery and Pembroke Power Station and S of inlet at Pwllcrochan Flats. To be converted to a private house (1993).</p> <p>C14 to C15 former parish church with N transept dated 1342.</p> <p>Restoration is recorded in 1865, under Mr Lloyd of Neyland, and 1897. The interior is recorded as having on S side of the nave the effigy of Rudolph de Benegar, the chancel as having sedilia, piscina, blocked</p>	<p>The asset's significance derives from its historical interests.</p> <p>There is no inter-visibility between the asset and the Site, no relevant non-visual association(s) and no 'third points' from which both the asset and the Site would be visible within the same view-shed. The proposals would not alter the setting of the asset and would not result in any harm to its significance as a result of changes to setting.</p>

	<p>priest's door and two niches. (Kelly's Directory 1926). The church was closed in 1982.</p> <p>Exterior: Rubble stone and slate roofs. Nave, whitewashed rendered chancel, C19 N porch, N transept with squint, SE tower with recessed stone spire, and disused S porch. Nave has C19 fishscale slate eaves roof, C19 2-light W window with quatrefoil in head, whitewashed S side with affixed slate plaque to G Phelps (d 1803). C19 N porch has pointed doorway and plain pointed medieval inner doorway. S porch has C19 eaves roof and blocked rough stone pointed S doorway. Tower at SE end of nave has corbelled parapet and narrow lancet bell openings. Recessed octagonal spire. C19 2-light S window. N transept has NE angle red carved inscription stone of exceptional rarity which records its rebuilding by Rudolph Benegar, rector, 1342. 2-light flat-headed window. W side plaque to Rev A A Boye (d 1704). Squint has flat-headed 2-light window. Chancel has 3-light C19 E window.</p> <p>Interior: Not inspected. N transept has C19 roof and plastered arch to nave, fittings have been removed, font and memorials to Rhoscrowther Church.</p>	
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<p>Church of St Katharine Grade II* (12905)</p>	<p>Location: Situated as the terminal feature of Hamilton Terrace.</p> <p>History: 1803-8 Anglican parish church, architect unknown, built as centrepiece of Charles Greville's new town. Altered since with roughcast cladding, stone window tracery (replacing original wood) added 1866-7 by F Wehnert, and original canted apse replaced by further two bays of nave and large chancel with vestry and organ chamber in 1905-6, by W J Wood and J B Gaskell of Milford.</p> <p>Exterior: Possibly originally stuccoed and colourwashed, from Sir R C Hoare's comment that it was 'too yellow without', now thickly roughcast in grey cement. Four-stage tower with angle buttresses, stone plinth and Bath stone parapet pierced with quatrefoils and formerly with angle pinnacles. Plain pointed recesses for W door, W window (with 1867 tracery), third stage roundels and clock, and top plain paired louvred bell-lights. Lean-to on S side. Door on N side. Seven-bay aisles with rubble stone buttresses, five bays original, two bays a matching copy of 1906. N aisle has blank W end window. 1867 tracery to clerestorey windows. Chancel has big five-light E window.</p> <p>Interior: Unusual and attractive stripped Gothic plastered interior with</p>	<p>The asset's significance derives from its historical interests.</p> <p>There is no inter-visibility between the asset and the Site, no relevant non-visual association(s) and no 'third points' from which both the asset and the Site would be visible within the same view-shed. The proposals would not alter the setting of the asset and would not result in any harm to its significance as a result of changes to setting.</p>
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quadripartite vaulting to nave and aisles and under tower. Nave piers are octagonal carried up without capitals to thick clerestorey band whence springs the vault. Plain pointed nave arches between. Half octagonal piers to aisle walls. Thickened piers mark junction with 1906 work. Over tower entry is gallery. Chancel has high C15 style roof with arch-braced collar trusses on corbels. S side small chapel.

Fittings: In porch, a porphyry Egyptian urn intended as font by Greville, but rejected as inappropriate by Bishop Burgess. In nave, ashlar font of 1904 and fine C19 wrought iron baptistry screen. Timber pulpit on ashlar base, 1917. Over chancel arch 1934 fresco, by Sister Marabel of Wantage. Elaborate, unpainted timber chancel screen of 1919 by J Coates Carter with coved canopy and rood. Chancel carved reredos with statues 1924 by J Coates Carter and wrought iron screen to S chapel wood. Canopied stalls and a Gothic c1830 three-seat sedilia in wood 'discovered in a dealer's shop on the East coast.' Stained glass is mostly early to mid C20, one N aisle W by J Petts 1987. Monument on N aisle E wall of 1850 to Greville family signed Sibson, London.

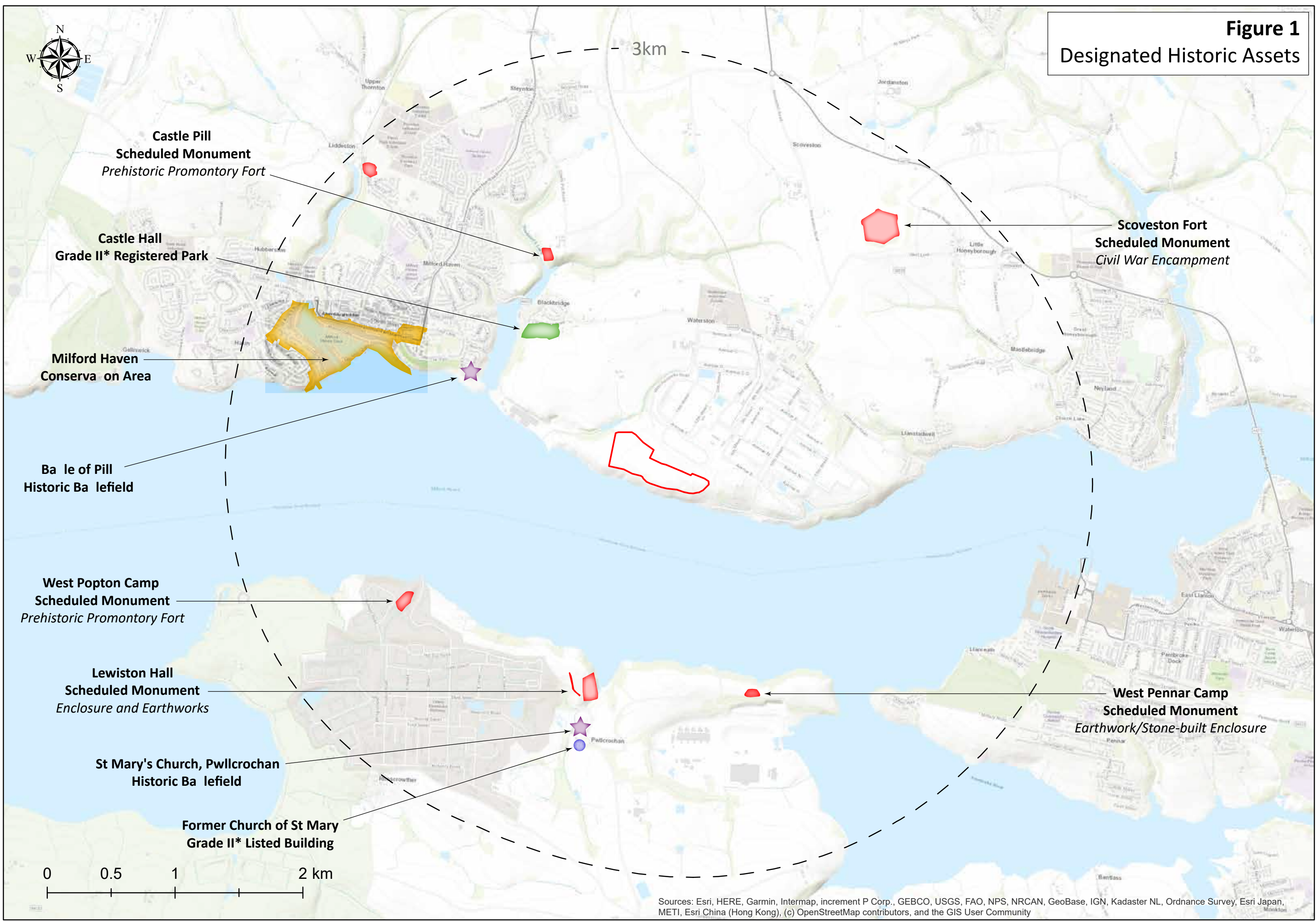
<p>Pill, 1644 Battle site</p>	<p>In January 1644 the Royalists had begun constructing a counter-stronghold at Pill, one mile east-north-east of the town. The Parliamentary garrison quickly launched a combined land and sea operation to crush the threat. Laugharne posted men in St Cewydd's Church at Steynton (SM918078) to cover any attempt by the Haverfordwest Royalists to come to the aid of their colleagues, while his main force and the fleet pounded the Royalist position at Pill.</p> <p>A small army of 250 foot, half seamen and half landmen, sixty horse, and a number of guns was ferried across to the north shore on 22 February 1644. Laugharne deployed horse and musketeers to cover the road from Haverfordwest and set up his guns to bombard the fort by land while Swanley's ships bombarded it from the Haven. The next day, a Royalist counter-attack was beaten off and the Parliamentarians occupied the village of Pill. As Laugharne prepared to storm the fort, the Royalists called for a truce and surrendered on 24 February on promise of quarter. The Parliamentarians took 300 prisoners, eighteen cannon, two Royalist ships sheltering near the fort and a good supply of weapons and gunpowder. The</p>	<p>The asset's significance derives from its historical interests.</p> <p>There is no inter-visibility between the asset and the Site, no relevant non-visual association(s) and no 'third points' from which both the asset and the Site would be visible within the same view-shed. The proposals would not alter the setting of the asset and would not result in any harm to its significance as a result of changes to setting.</p>

	<p>surrender of Pill apparently caused panic in the garrison at Haverfordwest. The Royalists are said to have mistaken a herd of cattle for a Parliamentary advance, evacuated the town and fled to Carmarthen, allowing Laugharne to occupy Haverfordwest unopposed. This was followed by the surrender of nearby Roch Castle to Laugharne's forces around 26 February.</p> <p>The remains of the fort are still visible at the head of the inlet (SM919064), the foundations of the tower standing amid a small enclosure protected by a ditch to the east and an earth bank to the north.</p>	
<p>St Mary's Church, Pwllcrochan, 1648 Battle site</p>	<p>In late March 1648 Col. Flemming and 350 Parliamentary troops sailed from Bristol and landed on the peninsula west of Pembroke. They intended to attack the Royalist rebels in that town but were themselves surprised by Poyer's forces. On 29th March the King's men raided the temporary Parliamentary quarters in St Mary's Church, Pwllcrochan. After a brief skirmish the Parliamentarians escaped south-west and occupied Henllan House, which was, in turn, attacked and captured by Poyer. The old house has long since disappeared and a modern building, renamed Hentland, now stands on the site.</p>	<p>The asset's significance derives from its historical interests.</p> <p>There is no inter-visibility between the asset and the Site, no relevant non-visual association(s) and no 'third points' from which both the asset and the Site would be visible within the same view-shed. The proposals would not alter the setting of the asset and would not result in any harm to its significance as a result of changes to setting.</p>

FIGURES

Figure 1

Designated Historic Assets

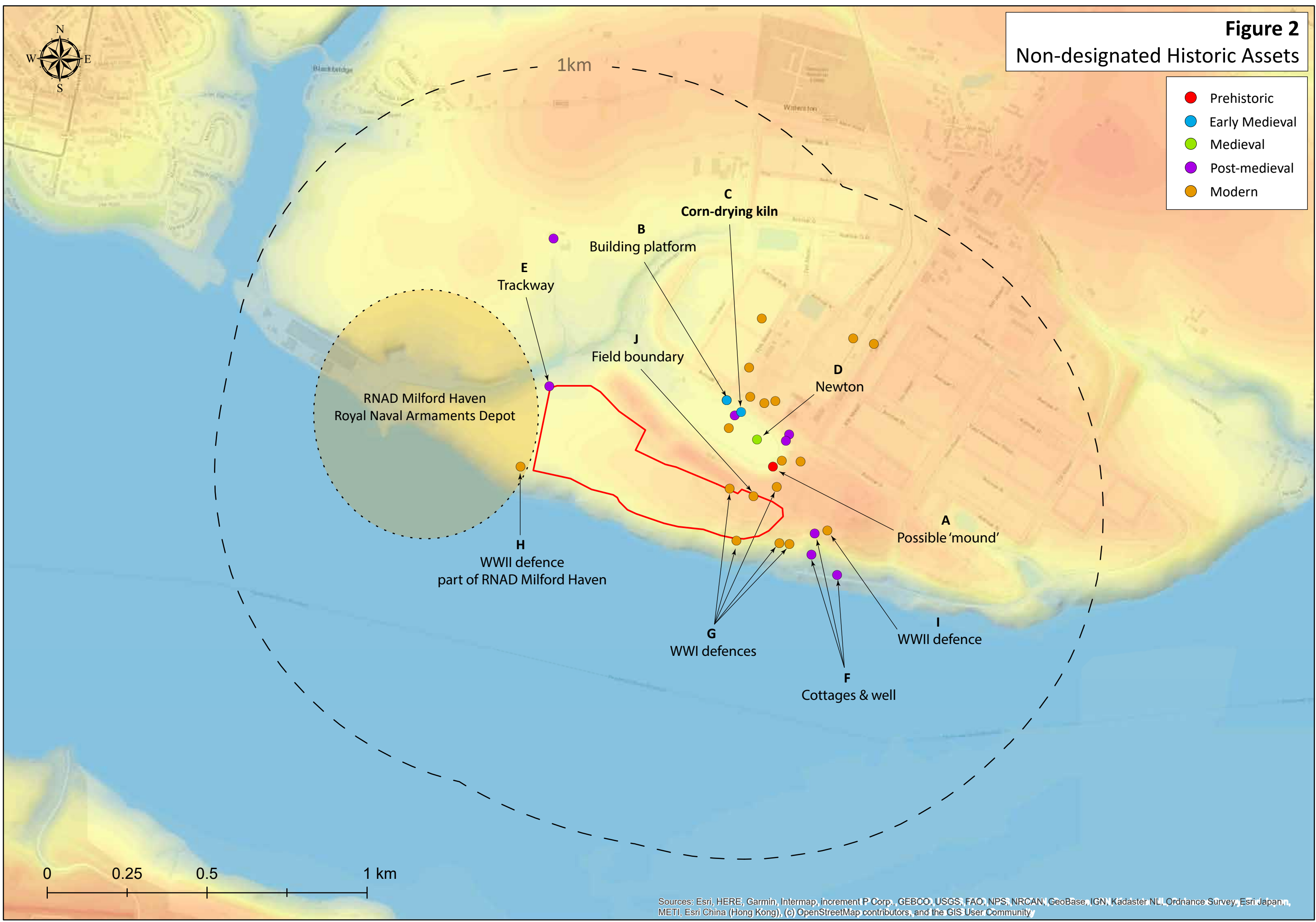


Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Figure 2

Non-designated Historic Assets

- Prehistoric
- Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- Modern



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