

**SAGESTON FIELDS, SAGESTON,
PEMBROKESHIRE:
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL
(NGR SN 0566 0319)**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Sureline Design Services /
Sealand (Pembroke) Ltd



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/03
RHIF Y DIGWYDDIAD/ EVENT RECORD NO. 110319

Ionawr 2017
January 2017

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Gan / By

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SAGESTON FIELDS, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:

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SAGESTON FIELDS, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL

SUMMARY

An application has been submitted to Pembrokeshire County Council for the extension of an access road to the east of Sageston Fields, Sageston, Pembrokeshire (Planning Application No. 16/0908/PA). A Historic Environment Appraisal of the development site has been requested by Pembrokeshire County Council following advice from their archaeological advisors. DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Sureline Design Services on behalf of Sealand (Pembroke) Limited (the developers) to prepare the Historic Environment Appraisal to include the extension to the access road as well as areas of future development immediately to the east and west of the existing modern housing developments at Sageston Fields.

This report provides more information about the potential effects of the proposed development on the historic environment and will be used by planners to make an informed decision on the proposals with regards to archaeology and the historic environment.

The western area of the proposed residential development lies centred on SN 05431 03124, comprising an area of c.0.18ha. The eastern proposed development site encompasses an existing access road already built as part of the Sageston Fields development and is centred on SN 05644 03172, the area totalling c.0.32ha. Sageston Fields lies directly to the south of the old village of Sageston and on the northern side of the A477.

There are four Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 2km of the proposed development areas; 31 listed buildings, two conservation areas and a Registered Historic Landscape. The existing and future residential development proposals are considered to have negligible visual or setting impacts upon these as there is no intervisibility with the site area due to existing buildings, vegetation cover or topographic features.

The archaeological potential for the site area is considered highest for modern remains associated with the Carew Cheriton Airfield. Two former barrack blocks, a latrine and a defence post are all recorded as lying within the eastern part of the area. A former gun post may also have lain within the western area. There is also high potential for medieval remains to be present associated with former strip fields to the south of Sageston. It has been considered that these boundaries may have been laid out in the Iron Age, having a very similar form to co-axial field systems of that period.

It is possible that further archaeological works may be required within the site area. This Historic Environment Appraisal does not indicate any issues that would be prohibitive to the development. The scope of any further required works at the site should be discussed with the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services have been commissioned by Sureline Design Services on behalf of Sealand (Pembroke) Limited to prepare a Historic Environment Appraisal of proposed residential development areas at Sageston Fields, Sageston, Pembrokeshire.
- 1.1.2 At this stage the developers have submitted an application to Pembrokeshire County Council for the construction of an extension to the existing site road to access land to the east of the site at Sageston Fields (Planning Application No. 16/0908/PA). A request was made by the archaeological advisors to the planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management (DAT-DM), for a Historic Environment Appraisal to be submitted in support of this planning application.
- 1.1.3 The developers have requested that the appraisal covers not only the area of the road extension, subject to the present planning application, but also areas of proposed development around it (which will be the subject of future planning applications). The report also considers a second area of likely development on the western side of Sageston Fields.
- 1.1.4 This report will provide more information about the potential effects of the proposed developments on the historic environment and will be used by planners to make an informed decision on the present application and future proposals with regards to archaeology and the historic environment.
- 1.1.5 Plans for the development at this stage are for the road extension only. There are no specific plans showing the scale or arrangements of new residential properties as yet and so assessment of potential impacts from the development on the historic environment is somewhat generic.
- 1.1.6 The Appraisal has been produced in accordance with the generic brief for Historic Environment Appraisals prepared by DAT-DM and follows the *Standard and Guidance For Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* as laid out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

1.2 Scope of the project

- 1.2.1 The appraisal is presented in fulfilment of a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) working to the generic brief provided by DAT-DM. This appraisal is not a full desk-based assessment of the potential historic environment resource. Rather, it is a more rapid piece of work involving readily available information to assess historic environment potential. Some of the information used in this report has been taken from an archaeological desk-based assessment previously undertaken of a development site directly west of the present Sageston Fields residential development (Ramsey and Meek 2011).
- 1.2.2 The results are intended to identify the extent and character of the known and potential archaeological resource, to assess the likely and potential impacts of the scheme on that resource and, if required, to outline a possible programme of further works to mitigate those impacts. The appraisal should be seen only as the first stage of the archaeological process and does not

preclude the possibility that further archaeological input may be required prior to, or during, the proposed development.

- 1.2.3 This appraisal was limited to the resources held in the regional HER and other on-line resources. Considering the size and nature of the proposed development a 2km radius from the site was considered a sufficient area with which to appraise visual effects on designated sites within the historic environment. A 750m radius search area was used to establish the buried archaeological potential for the site area.

1.3 Abbreviations used in this report

- 1.3.1 Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT). Historic Environment Record (HER); Primary Record Number (PRN); National Grid Reference (NGR); National Monument Record (NMR); National Primary record Number (NPRN); Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM).

1.4 Illustrations

- 1.4.1 Photographic images are to be found adjacent to relevant text. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

1.5 Timeline

- 1.5.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4,000 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4,000 – 2,300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2,300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

¹ The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The Sageston Fields residential area lies directly to the south of the village of Sageston and on the northern side of the A477 in South Pembrokeshire. It is located 6.3km east-northeast of Pembroke.
- 2.2 An access road presently projects from the Sageston Fields residential development on its eastern side although no houses have yet been built around it. The present proposal aims to extend this road further to the east. Residential development will then be proposed in the future in the areas around these access roads.
- 2.3 The proposed development site on the eastern side of Sageston Fields in is centred on SN 05644 03172, the total area (including access roads) is c.0.4ha.
- 2.4 In addition a second smaller development area is likely to be proposed in the future on the western side of Sageston Fields. This western area is centred on SN 05431 03124, comprising an area of c.0.18ha.



Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey.

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Figure 2: Development proposals showing the access road extension in purple (Planning App. 16/0908/PA) and future proposed residential development areas bounded in blue (labelled Areas 1 to 4, as discussed in text). Plan Supplied by Sureline Design Services Limited (not to scale)

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 This Historic Environment Appraisal followed the required methodology laid out in the written scheme of investigation which was prepared in response to the generic brief for such appraisals as prepared by DAT Planning Services (Appendix 1).

Desk Top Study

- 3.2 Computer-based and other resources within the Regional HER were consulted in the preparation of this document. Sufficient information was consulted to inform comment on the goals of the assessment. GIS layers were used to assess and illustrate what the likely effects of the proposals upon the historic environment might be.
- 3.3 Designated historic environment assets (Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and Historic Parks and Gardens) were identified within a 2km radius centred on the proposed development site centred on SN 05662 03191. The potential visual effect of the proposed development on the settings of the designated sites within this area was then evaluated.
- 3.4 Non-designated archaeological and historic sites were identified within a 750m radius centred on the proposed development site. This area was considered sufficient to enable an assessment of the buried archaeological potential of the site area to be made, but also avoided the village centres of Carew and Carew Cheriton where numerous sites are recorded, specific to those village centres.

Site Surveys

- 3.5 A single site visit was made to the site on 11th January 2017.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Designated Sites and Listed Buildings

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

4.1.1 No scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs) lie within the boundaries of the proposed development site or in the near vicinity.

4.1.2 Four Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within 2km of the site: Carew Castle (PE001), Carew Early Medieval Cross (PE009) and the medieval Carew Bridge (PE083), all of which are located over 900m to the northeast; and Park Camp prehistoric enclosure (PE261), which lies 1.7km to the north-northeast (Table 2; Figure 3).

SAM Number	Site Name	Type	Period	NGR
PE009	Carew Cross	Cross	Early Medieval	SN047037
PE261	Park Camp	Enclosure	Prehistoric	SN063048
PE083	Carew Bridge	Bridge	Medieval	SN047038
PE001	Carew Castle	Motte & Bailey	Medieval	SN046037

Table 2: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 2km of the proposed development sites



Figure 3: Scheduled Ancient Monuments (orange) within 2km of the proposed development areas (red). The blue line shows the 2km search area boundary.

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- 4.1.3 None of the scheduled ancient monuments are intervisible with the development site. Views are obscured existing housing within Sageston and Carew or vegetation cover.

Listed Buildings

- 4.1.4 There are 31 listed buildings within 2km of the proposed development areas (Table 3, Figure 4). Four of these are Grade I listed, Carew Castle (LB5937) and the Carew Cross (LB5938) in Carew, and The Old Mortuary Chapel (5945) and the Church of St Mary (6007) in Carew Cheriton. Two are listed at Grade II* listed, Carew Bridge (LB5939) and the Fortified Rectory at Carew Cheriton (LB5947).
- 4.1.5 Only two listed buildings lie within 1km of the development site, both within the village of Sageston, both designated as Grade II listed structures, Sadgeston Hall which lies 110m to the northeast with its associated Granary (PRN 15199) and Bartlett's Well (PRN 15195), lying some 140m to the north. There is no intervisibility between these buildings and the proposed development areas, being obscured by existing buildings, fences and vegetation.
- 4.1.6 The majority of the listed buildings lie within the village centres of Carew and Carew Cheriton. None of the listed buildings have any intervisibility with the proposed development areas due existing buildings, vegetation and topography.

Listed building number	Building Name	Summary description	Grade	NGR
5937	Carew Castle	Remains of Carew Castle At the W of Carew Castle, 600 m N of the A477	I	SN 04500 03769
5938	The Carew Cross	In Carew village, in a small roadside enclosure taken from Castle Green opposite the Carew Inn.	I	SN 04676 03708
5945	Old Mortuary Chapel	Within St Mary's Churchyard, about 30 m NW of the Church.	I	SN 04533 02831
6007	Church Of St. Mary	In Carew Cheriton, 300 m S of the A477.	I	SN 04569 02804
5939	Carew Bridge	About 500 m E of Carew Castle carrying the Carew to Cresselly road across the estuary of the Carew River.	II*	SN 04761 03827
5947	The Fortified Rectory	Old Rectory 100 m SW of St Mary's churchyard.	II*	SN 04452 02733
18198	Castle Entrance Gatepiers and Old Cobbler's Shop	At the entrance to Carew Castle, nearly opposite to the Carew Inn.	II	SN 04674 03729
18199	No 1 & 2 Picton Terrace	In Carew village, adjacent to the Carew Inn. There is a white-painted stone wall at the front with a slate coping and neat iron railings, and two large gate-piers.	II	SN 04710 03711
18201	Old Stable Cottage (No. 3 Picton Terrace)	In a mid position in the row attached at the E of the Carew Inn.	II	SN 04723 03709
18202	No. 5 Picton Terrace	At the E end of the row which is attached to Carew Inn. Small forecourt with rubble masonry walls returning at the left to a wide gateway with stone piers.	II	SN 04748 03705
18203	No. 7 Picton Terrace	At the E of Carew village, constituting a row of cottages on the S side of the village street in line with, but detached from, the cottages adjoining Carew Inn.	II	SN 04790 03691
18204	No. 8 Picton Terrace	At the E of Carew village, constituting a row of cottages on the S side of the village street in line with, but detached from, the cottages adjoining Carew Inn.	II	SN 04798 03686
18207	Old Almshouses	At NW corner of St. Mary's churchyard,	II	SN 04517 02856

		facing W to the lane. The almshouses are the last two remaining from a row known in the C19 as 'Alms Row'. A mounting-block is adjacent to the N gable.		
18208	Old School and Schoolteacher's House	In the village of Carew Cheriton about 100 m N of the Church. There is a small playground at the N of the school and a garden S of the house.	II	SN 04565 02918
18210	Milton Bridge	In the village of Milton, about 30 m N of the A477 road.	II	SN 04113 03128
18211	Telephone Kiosk	On the W approach of Milton Bridge.	II	SN 04094 03128
18212	Pincheston Quarry Limekiln	Opposite Pincheston Quarry, on the E side of a minor lane S of the A477 and 500 m E of Sageston village.	II	SN 06489 03223
18214	Sadgeston Hall and Granary	At N side of the A477 in the village of Sageston, 100 m W of the junction with the B4318. The house is end-on to the road but stands back behind lawns and gardens, with the granary to its rear. There is a stone wall and gazebo against the road.	II	SN 05752 03325
18215	Bartlett's Well	At N side of Bird's Lane in Sageston, NE of the village school.	II	SN 05524 03357
18217	Telephone Call Box	On the road-side, opposite Picton Terrace, in the centre of the village.	II	SN 04768 03712
18218	Milepost at junction of A477 with A4075	Immediately west of the junction of the A477 with the A4075, on the S side of Carew Village.	II	SN 04583 03111
18219	Milepost near Carew Cricket Ground	On the east side of the A4075, 250m approx S of Carew Village.	II	SN 04650 03470
18220	Milepost opposite turning to Pisgah	On the A4075 opposite the turning to Pisgah, 1.5km approx NE of Carew Village	II	SN 05497 04781
5940	Wesley Chapel	In Carew village, at the E side of the road approaching Carew Bridge. The Chapel stands back from the road behind a high wall with gatepiers and wrought-iron gates.	II	SN 04718 03764
5941	Old Cottage Chimney	In the front grounds of Flemish House, on the N side of the village street about 150 m E of Carew Inn. Dutch Oven	II	SN 04822 03696
5942	Carew Inn	At the junction of the village main street and the A4075. At the front are cast-iron railings on a high plinth wall of rubble masonry.	II	SN 04695 03715
5943	No. 9 Picton Terrace	At the E of Carew village, constituting a row of cottages on the S side of the village street in line with, but detached from, the cottages adjoining Carew Inn.	II	SN 04804 03683
5944	St. Mary's Churchyard Wall	Wall to the churchyard of St Mary's, with gates to the N, W and S. Formerly listed with the Church	II	SN 04511 02833
5946	Grove Manor	In extensive grounds immediately S of St Mary's churchyard. There is a gateway in the churchyard wall for the use of this house. High boundary wall to the access lane with iron gate. Former Vicarage.	II	SN 04570 02772
6603	Castle Lodge (No. 4 Picton Terrace)	In a mid position in the row attached at the E end of the Carew Inn. There is a later rubble-stone wall at the front with gatepiers and an iron gate.	II	SN 04735 03707
6604	No. 6 Picton Terrace	At the E of Carew village, constituting a row of cottages on the S side of the village street in line with, but detached from, the cottages adjoining Carew Inn.	II	SN 04781 03695

Table 3: Listed Buildings within 2km of the proposed development areas

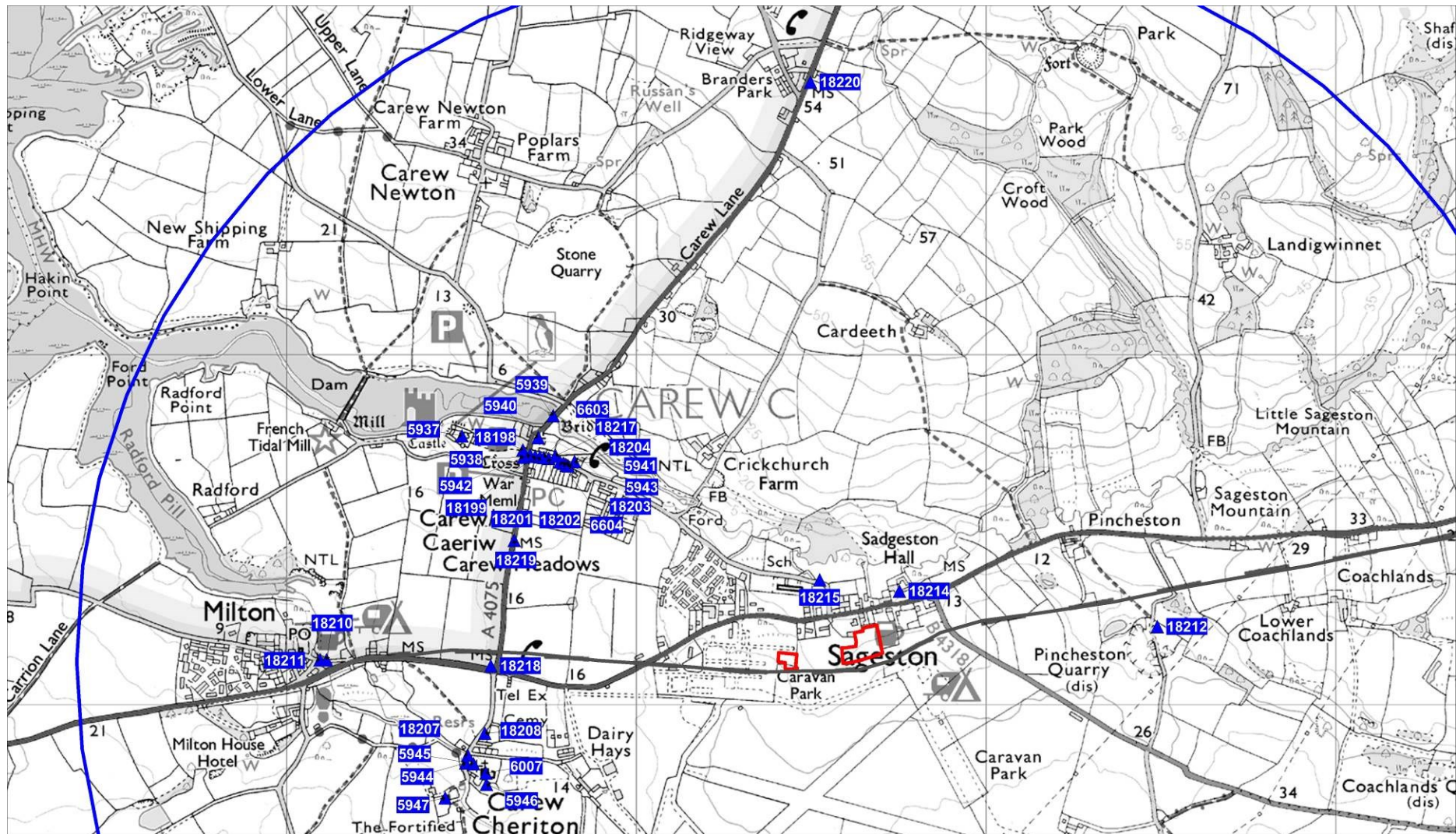


Figure 4: Listed Buildings (blue) within 2km of the proposed development areas (red outlines)

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Conservation Areas

4.1.7 Two conservation areas lie within 2km of the development areas, that of Carew and Carew Cheriton (Figure 5). As with the listed buildings, there is no intervisibility between them and the development areas.

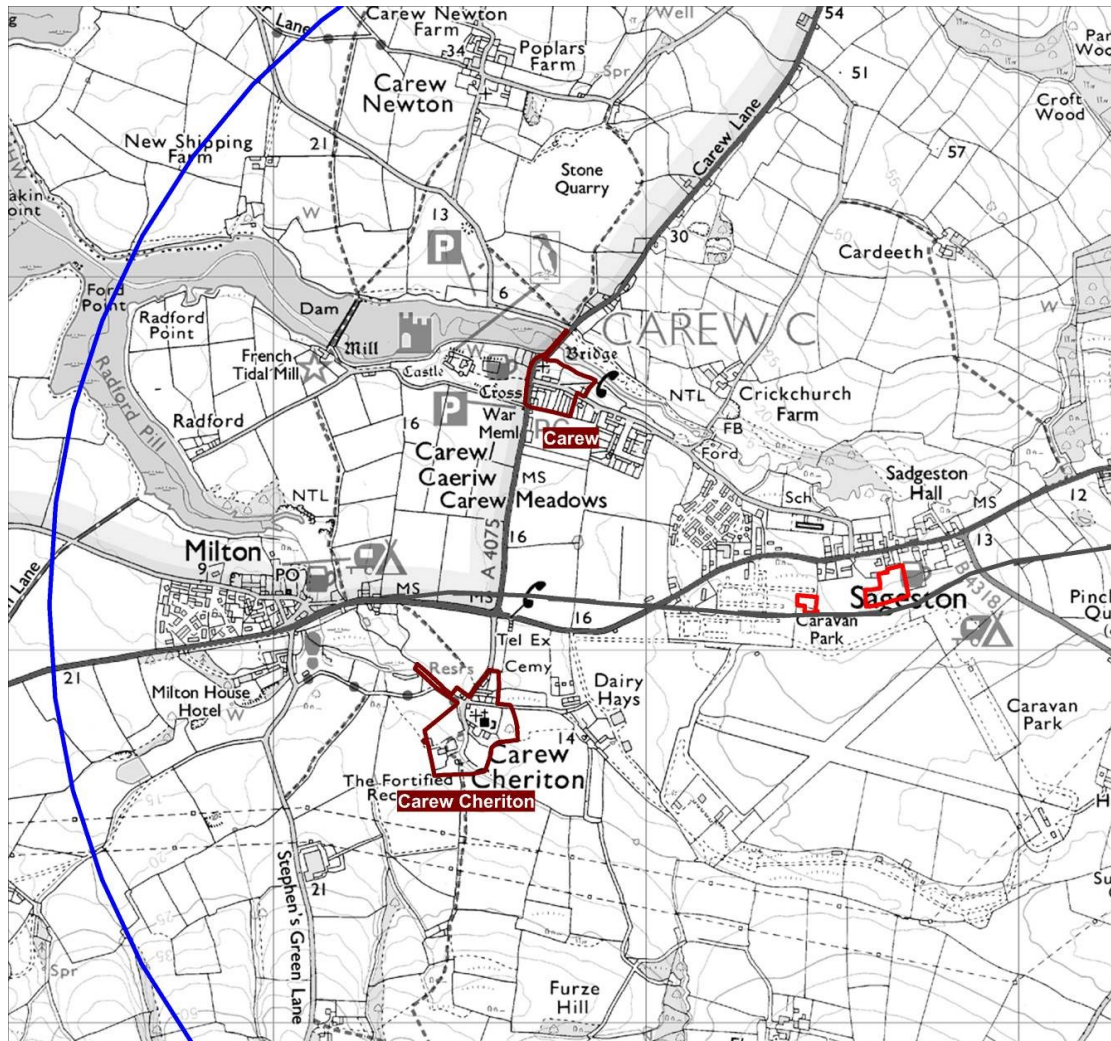


Figure 5: Conservation Areas (brown) within 2km of the proposed development areas (red)

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Historic Landscape Areas

4.1.8 The development areas lie to the east of the Milford Haven Waterway (HLW (D) 3) Registered Landscape of Historic Interest in Wales designated by Cadw (Figure 6). The report prepared for Cadw of this area by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Murphy and Ludlow 2003) provides a good historic overview and general landscape description of the area around Sageston and is included in full in Appendix 2 at the back of this report.

4.1.9 The site area lies within the Carew Cheriton Airfield Historic Landscape Character Area, the description of which is included in full in Appendix 3 at the rear of this report (Figure 7). Although the development lies within this landscape character area, any development proposals will have a minimal impact upon it. Since the A477 Redberth to Sageston bypass was

built, it has effectively cut off the northern part of the former airfield from the main area to the south. Much of the road line has been built on an embankment, bounded by trees such that there is very little intervisibility.

4.1.10 Two further historic landscape character areas lie within 2km of the development areas, West Williamston and Carew Newton around 1km to the northeast and Carew Milton and Nash around 1km to the west (Figure 7).

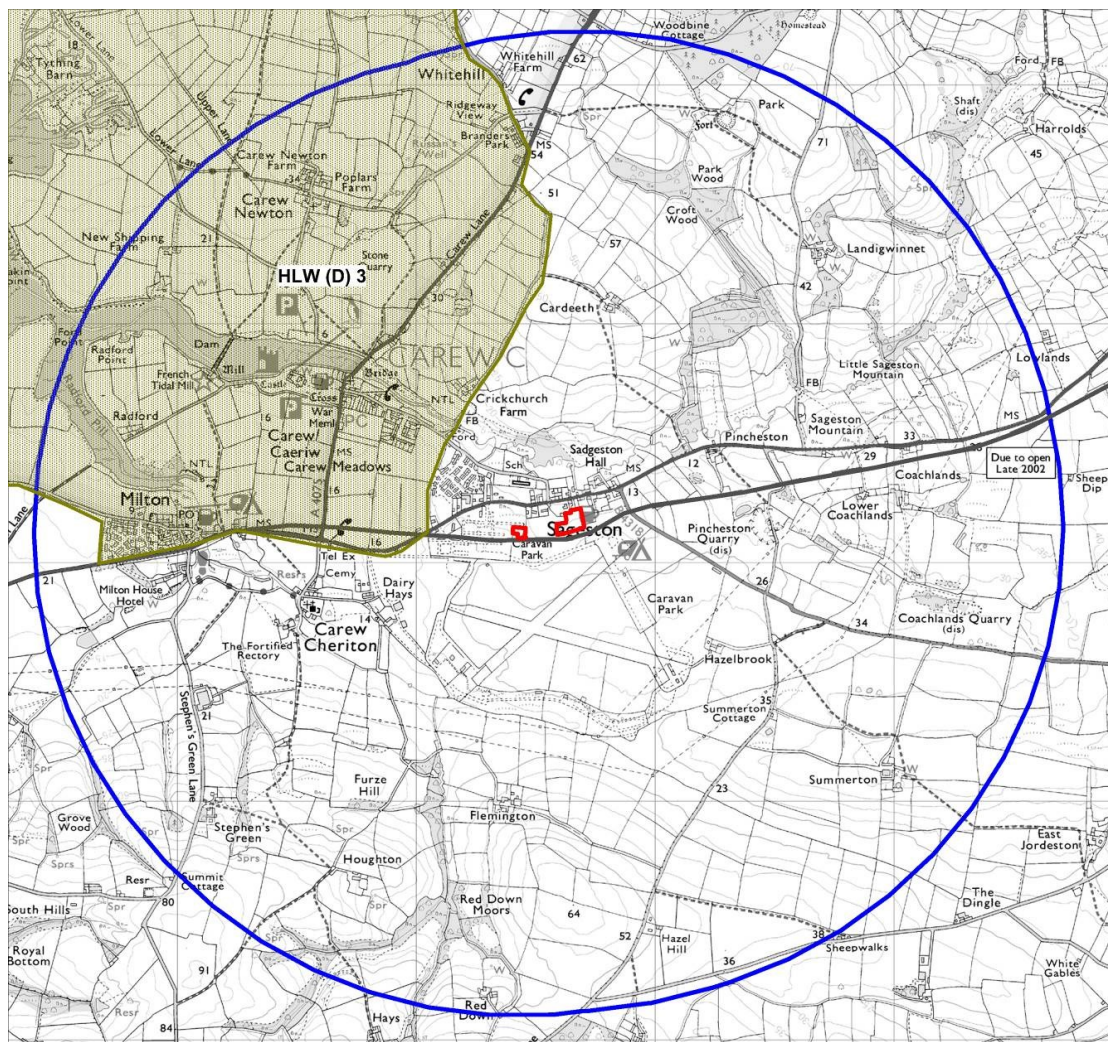


Figure 6: Boundary of Registered Historic Landscape Area of Milford Haven Waterway lying within 2km (blue line) of the proposed development areas (red)

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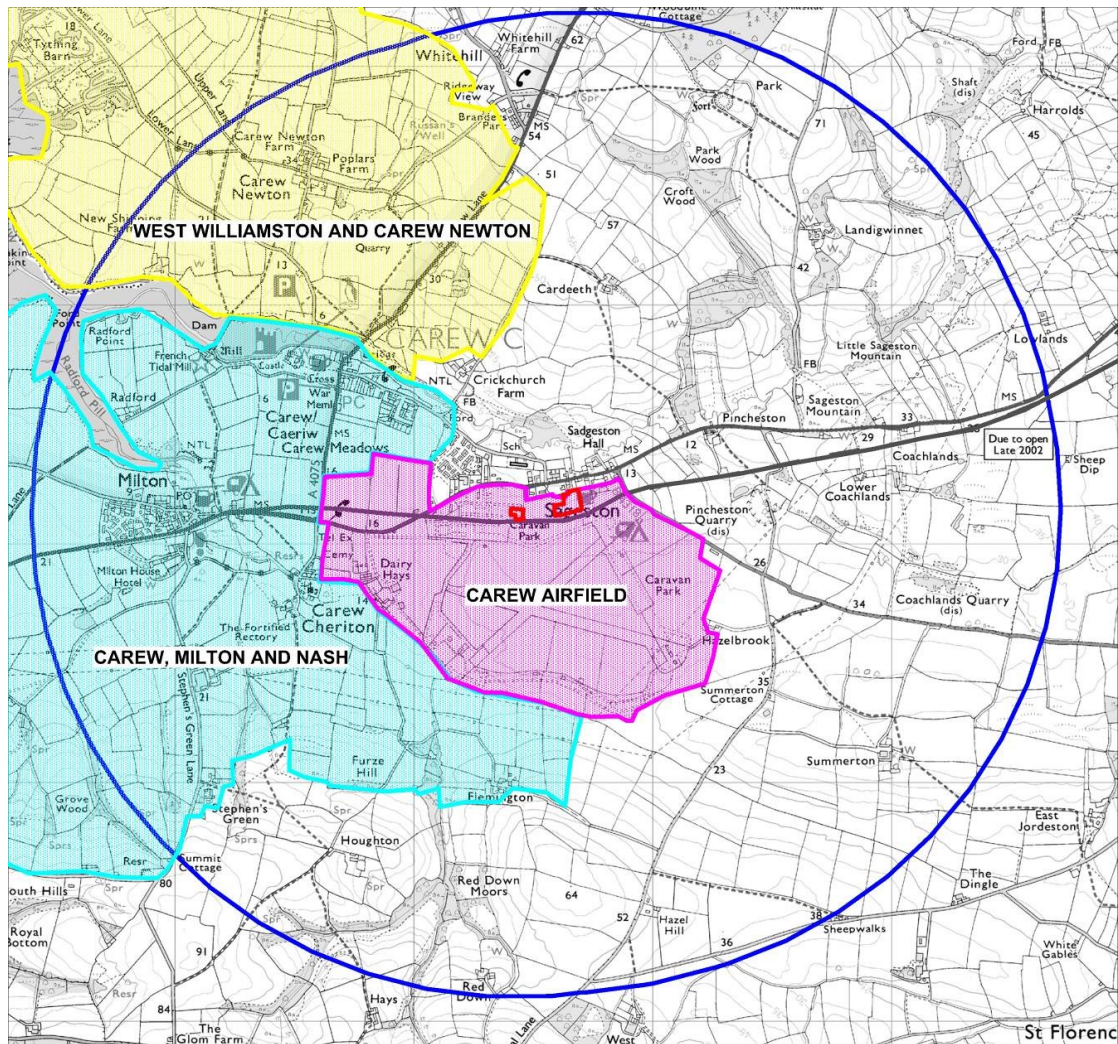


Figure 7: Historic Landscape Character Areas lying within 2km (blue line) of the proposed development areas (red)

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4.2 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

- 4.2.1 The following section includes the results of searches undertaken of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales on-line database Coflein for a 750m search area around the site boundaries (Tables 4, 5, 6 and 7; Figures 8 and 9).

Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC)

- 4.2.2 No known sites of Palaeolithic date have been identified within the proposed development area boundaries or within the 750m search area.

Mesolithic and Neolithic (c. 10,000 – 2000 BC)

- 4.2.3 No known sites of Mesolithic or Neolithic date have been identified within the proposed development area boundaries or within the 750m search area. However, field-walking on newly ploughed fields around Carew and Sageston undertaken by volunteers involved with the Carew Castle Archaeological Project in the 1980s (pers comm Gareth Southgate, CCAP volunteer 1987) revealed the presence of many microliths and other worked flints, which suggests that there was activity very close to the development area during this period.

- 4.2.4 An archaeological rescue excavation undertaken by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust during the construction of the A477(T) Sageston-Redberth bypass in 2001 revealed extensive evidence of Neolithic phases of domestic activity just to the south of Redberth, some 2.5km east of the development area (Page 2001). Several radiocarbon dates obtained from the site revealed phased activity ranging from the early to mid Neolithic to late Neolithic and early Bronze Age.

Bronze Age (c.2000 – 700 BC)

- 4.2.5 No known sites of Bronze Age date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area or within the 750m search area.
- 4.2.6 There is a scheduled round barrow, Hoyles barrow (SAM PE453; PRN 14827), situated at NGR SN 0794 0387 some 2.4km east of the development area near Redberth, and several more located on the Ridgeway to the south. Other than a row of stakeholes with a Bronze Age radiocarbon date, revealed at the previously mentioned archaeological excavation near Redberth (Page 2001), there are no known non-funereal domestic or potentially domestic Bronze Age sites within 3km of the project area.

Iron Age (c.700 BC – 43 AD)

- 4.2.7 No known sites of Iron Age date have been identified within the proposed development area boundaries or within the 750m search area.
- 4.2.8 Aerial photographs and subsequent archaeological excavation (Gerrard 1990) have revealed a series of six parallel rock-cut defensive ditches (PRN 37469; NPRN 308623) on the site of Carew castle (PRN 3493; SAM PE 1; NGR SN 0449 0377) indicating the presence of a possible Iron Age promontory fort at the site prior to the construction of the Norman castle.
- 4.2.9 To the east of the development area, south and southeast of Sageston, map and field boundary evidence indicate the presence of enclosed medieval strip fields (PRN 30125 – table 1 below); it has been argued (Murphy 1993) that, in south Pembrokeshire, some of these fields may have their origins in the Iron Age (co-axial field systems). Later map evidence shows that some of the strip fields were effaced by the

construction of the Carew Cheriton Airfield in 1938, and then further compromised by the construction of the Redberth-Sageston bypass in the early 21st century.

Roman (AD43 – c. AD410)

- 4.2.10 No known sites of Roman date have been identified within the proposed development area boundaries or within the 750m search area.
- 4.2.11 Sherds of Roman pottery and other Roman artefacts have been unearthed at Carew Castle (1km to the northwest of the development area) during excavations (Gerrard 1990) suggesting that there was trade between the native population there and the Romans during the Romano-British period, but there is no evidence for actual Roman occupation of the site. Little is known regarding the Roman occupation of Pembrokeshire, but since the recent discovery of a Roman fort and later settlement site at Wiston, the potential for hitherto unknown sites in the county has increased greatly.

Early Medieval (c.AD410 – AD1066)

- 4.2.12 No known sites of early medieval date have been identified within the proposed development area boundaries or within the 750m search area.
- 4.2.13 Excavations at Carew Castle have unearthed several sherds of 'E-ware' pottery from the 6th to 7th century imported from the Mediterranean (Gerrard 1990). The presence of this pottery suggests continuity of occupation at the castle site throughout the early medieval (commonly known as the 'Dark Ages') period (and potentially earlier occupation in the Iron Age). The Carew High Cross (PRN 3485; SAM PE009) at the roadside in front of Carew Castle is thought to date to the late 10th or early 11th century implying the presence of an important pre-Norman ecclesiastical centre close by, perhaps at the church site in Carew Cheriton (PRN 3492); the cross is not in its original location. It has recently been argued, however, that the cross may not have ecclesiastical origins (Edwards 2007).

Medieval (1066 – 1485)

- 4.2.14 No known sites of medieval date are recorded within proposed development areas. Four sites of medieval date have been identified within the 750m search area, three of which may continue into the post-medieval period (Table 4).
- 4.2.15 The early development of Sageston is mostly unknown, although some historical research has been undertaken (PRN 27069). It is first recorded in 1362 (Charles 1992; Owen 1936) when it lay in the feudal Barony of Carew as a sub-lordship, or mesne, in its own right.
- 4.2.16 Evidence of a medieval strip field system (PRN 30125) lies to the south and east of the village, with map evidence and also Lidar imagery (Lle website) showing that it extended across the development areas, with remnants still possibly remaining in Area 4, the eastern part of Area 3 and the proposed extension to the access road (Figure 2).
- 4.2.17 The possible deserted settlement (PRN 3524) and late medieval chapel site (PRN 46799, NPRN 411078) of Critchurch or Crickchurch lies some 350m to the north-northeast of the proposed development site. Earthworks possibly associated with the settlement have been removed through ploughing in recent years.
- 4.2.18 The Norman settlement of Carew with its caput at Carew Castle (PRN 3493; SAM PE001; NGR SN 0449 0377) and ecclesiastical centre and settlement at Carew Cheriton (St. Marys Church, PRN 3492 at NGR SN

0457 0281) lie around 1km to the northwest and southwest of the development areas respectively. The original castle at Carew (PRN 4306), thought to have been constructed largely of earth and timber, is considered to have been built by Gerald de Windsor around 1100, although little or nothing of it now survives. The earliest part of the stone fabric of the castle is thought to be a small rectangular tower of early Norman date encased by later masonry (Cole & Drew 1993). The majority of the stone castle (PRN 3493) was built between the late 12th century and 1320 by the de Carew family, most notably Sir Nicholas de Carew, and greatly added to in the latter part of the Middle Ages and early Post-Medieval period by Sir Rhys ap Thomas. The location of the castle indicates that the area was of strategic importance and would indicate settlement was present in the vicinity, possibly comprising a number of dispersed farmsteads and hamlets. It is possible that a shrunken part of Carew Cheriton settlement could have been present within the study area (c.400m to the southwest), an area known as Wall Park or Field (PRN 7972; NPRN 107876). This area is likely to have been deserted in the post-medieval period.

PRN / NPRN	Site Name	Summary	NGR
7972 107876	Wall Field; Wall Park Shrunken Village	On the tithe schedule this area is referred to as "Wall Park" and consists of various earthworks, a hollow way, and a large rectangular building platform; these features were noted during an aerial survey	SN 04766 02767
3524 411078	Critchchurch; Crickchurch; Christchurch Settlement	The location of a possible deserted village. Spurrell (1921) described this as "the site of a hamlet chapelry. Irregular earthworks have been noted from aerial photographs and in dry weather the foundations of a rectangular stone building with an E-W alignment. Medieval to Post-medieval	SN 053 037
30125	Sageston Strip Field System	Probably utilised from the Medieval to Post-medieval periods.	SN 060 032
46799	Critchchurch; Crickchurch Chapel	The probable site of the 'hamlet chapelry' described by Spurrell (1921) and recorded in seventeenth century churchwardens' accounts. In dry weather foundations of a rectangular stone building with an E-W alignment are clearly visible. Probably occupied from the medieval and into the post-medieval periods.	SN 05300 03700

Table 4: Sites of medieval date recorded on the regional HER (PRN) and NMR (NPRN) within the 750m search area

Post Medieval (1485 – 1900)

4.2.19 No known sites of post-medieval date have been identified within the proposed development area boundaries. Fourteen sites of post-medieval date have been identified within the wider 750m study area. Three further sites are recorded in the medieval section (listed in Table 4) which appear to indicate site activity continuing into the post-medieval period.

4.2.20 The majority of post-medieval sites recorded on the HER and NMR have been identified from cartographic sources (Ordnance Survey maps). These include three quarries (PRNs 17986, 30157 and 37467; a possible limekiln (PRN 17983); stepping stones (PRN 15737) and a ford (PRN 37466) across the Carew River; and a blacksmith's workshop (PRN 15196). The maps show no other features within the development area, only field boundaries.

- 4.2.21 The Grade II Listed buildings of Sadgeston Hall (PRN 15199 / 59541) and Bartlett's Well (PRN 15195) are also recorded, which lie c.110m to the north and north-northwest respectively. Other post-medieval buildings recorded include Pincheston Farmstead (PRN 30126) and the Plough Inn (NPRN 305277). The HER also records a general number for settlement at Sageston (PRN 27069).
- 4.2.22 An estate plan from 1762 of 'Satson and Cotchiland' (Sageston and Coachlands), NLW maps Vol. 48, depicts the medieval strip fields as enclosed and spreading more extensively to the west than shown on later Ordnance Survey maps (PRN 30125 – table 1). These cross the proposed development areas
- 4.2.23 The road through Sageston village which was formerly the main Pembroke Dock to St. Clears road was taken into the care of Turnpike Trusts, two of which combined in 1827 to build a new road (latterly becoming the A477). The road was surveyed by Thomas Telford and built by James Macadam but was not completed until 1839 because of the difficulty of negotiating the numerous valleys which cut across the Pembrokeshire coalfield. This road was replaced with the present A477 trunk road in the early 2000s, which now forms the southern edge of the site. A milestone on the former turnpike road is recorded on the HER (PRN 108211).
- 4.2.24 The known archaeological records of post-medieval date reflect a number of agricultural practices, from land division, soil improvement (lime kilns/quarry), buildings and expansion of the surrounding villages.

PRN / NPRN	Site Name	Summary	NGR
15195	Bartletts Well	Grade II Listed Building	SN 05524 03357
15196	Blacksmiths Workshop	Blacksmiths workshop shown on earlier OS maps	SN 057 033
15199	Sadgeston Hall; Sageston House	Mansion house, Grade II Listed Building	SN 0575 0334
15737	Stepping stones	Stepping stones crossing the Carew river upstream from Carew village and forming a pedestrian route from Well Lane on the south side to Crickchurch settlement, PRN 3524, on the north side of the river and running alongside and to the west of the ford crossing.	SN 0515 0358
17983	Lime kiln	A disused limekiln on the south side of Crickchurch settlement, PRN 3524, which probably processed limestone quarried from the adjacent quarry, PRN 37467.	SN 0520 0363
17986	Pincheston Quarry	Shown on earlier OS maps	SN 064 032
27069	Sageston Settlement	NULL	SN 05 03
30126	Pincheston Farmstead	Farmstead recorded in 1995.	SN 0625 0347
30157	Pincheston Quarry	Shown on earlier OS maps	SN 0617 0336
37466	Ford	A ford, crossing the Carew river upstream from Carew village, linking Well Lane on the south side to Crickchurch settlement, PRN 3524, on the north side of the river. There are stepping stones, PRN 15737, running parallel to the west and a modern footbridge.	SN 0516 0358
37467	Limestone quarry	A disused limestone quarry presumably producing stone to be burnt for lime in the adjacent limekiln (PRN 17983). This is probably the quarry referred to by Spurrel (1921) as the one in which human remains were found and thought to be from the nearby cemetery.	SN 0523 0362
59541	Sadgeston Hall and Granary House	Grade II listed house. This record is a duplicate of PRN 15199. See that record for the full details.	SN 05752 03325

108211	Milestone	A milestone on the Red Roses turnpike road south. Appears on Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1865 labelled "Carmarthen 27 Ms", "Hobbs Point 6 ..85 Yds" and "Pembroke 4.. 320 .". Also on Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1907.	SN 05923 03360
305277	Plough Inn, Sageston	Post-Medieval commercial building	SN 0570 0327

Table 5: Sites of post-medieval date recorded on the regional HER (PRN) and NMR (NPRN) within the 750m search area

Modern (20th century to present)

- 4.2.25 The majority of known archaeological and historical records recorded on Coflein and the HER date from the 20th century period and specifically the Carew Cheriton Airfield.
- 4.2.26 During 1915 the construction of RNAS Pembroke was started, occupying a 300 acre site located on the same area as the later World War II airfield (PRN 26172). The airfield operated two types of airships, SSZ (Submarine Scout Zero) and C (coastal) (Evans 1994). Aeroplanes were also flown from the station in 1917, and it remained operational into 1919, before closing in 1920 (*ibid*). The layout of the airfield included hangars and sheds for the aircraft located in the centre of the airfield and to the south, and at most c.350 men and c.150 women were stationed here (*ibid*). Although the layout and uses of associated barracks or accommodation blocks is unclear for this earlier airfield, it is possible that some stood within the development site areas, and especially that to the west (Area 1; Figure 2). Aerial photographs held by the HER from 1916 indicate a series of round structures were located in the vicinity of Area 1. The land and buildings were sold off during the 1920s and the land reverted back to agricultural usage.
- 4.2.27 In 1938 the airfield was re-acquisitioned by the RAF for another airfield and construction started soon after (PRN 26123; NPRN 309962). The airfield originally had grass runways, being later replaced with concrete ones (as exist today) and the various buildings and structures of the base erected, many of which lie within the proposed development area. The HER records list many of the structures that were formally positioned within the airfield.
- 4.2.28 A single site is recorded within the development areas, specifically located within Area 4 or the line of the proposed access road extension, the site of a defence post (PRN 26129, NPRN 270798). In 1995 during a previous archaeological survey for the A477 Redberth to Sageston bypass (Ludlow and Murphy 1995), the defence post was recorded as an: *'Irregular U-shaped, semi-sunken, earth covered, loop-holed concrete structure over a corrugated zinc revetted earth floor trench. Large triangular projection with wide opening set centrally facing west. This type of structure is unique to Carew Cheriton airfield within the British Isles. Condition poor.'* No sign of this structure was visible during the site visit.
- 4.2.29 Many of the structures recorded on the HER were identified from the Air Ministry plan from November 1946 of the airfield which is discussed further in the next section.
- 4.2.30 The airfield was subject to German bombing on a number of occasions during the war, most notably on April 15th 1941. During this raid it is recorded that extensive damage occurred to the YMCA, guardroom and sick bay, and that several servicemen were killed (Gear 2008), as many

as 12 fatalities in the sick bay are recorded in one source (Brock 1989). The location of the sick bay, where the majority of fatalities is thought to have occurred, is unclear, but probably lies in the complex of buildings to the west of Area 1. The YMCA noted above also lies within this complex of buildings west of Area 1. An ordnance survey of this area to the west of Area 1 noted that 'the presence of any live ordnance of UK origin is unlikely, but not impossible. There is a possibility of items of enemy dropped explosive ordnance remaining on site at RAF Carew Cheriton and the surrounding area' (Gee 2008). This could include any parts of the proposed development areas.

4.2.31 Following the closure of RAF Carew Cheriton airfield in December 1945, many of the RAF buildings were converted to other uses and retained (Evans, 1994).

4.2.32 Modern development has been undertaken across much of the area to the north of the development areas, including the existing Sageston Fields development between the eastern and western areas. The A477 Redberth to Sageston Bypass was constructed in the early 2000s.

PRN / NPRN	Site Name	Summary	NGR
26123 309962	RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield	The morphology of Carew Cheriton is quite tight in comparison with other airfields, with the accommodation and sick quarters occupying the west and northwest extremities of the airfield but contiguous with the technical site.	SN 0553 0299
26124	RAF Carew Cheriton Christian Association Hostel	Identified as 'YMCA' on the Air Ministry Plan for Carew Cheriton Airfield. See RJC Thomas description. Three chimneys, one at each gable end and a further short chimney on the east elevation. In 2012 the building was still in use as a store by PCNPA.	SN 0527 0320
26125	RAF Carew Cheriton Air Raid Shelter	Derelict Air Raid Shelter, 1938-45. Semi-sunken, parabolic, pre-cast concrete panels, earth covered, doorway in eastern wall protected by a brick blast wall adjacent to steps.	SN 0537 0313
26126	RAF Carew Cheriton Air Raid Shelter	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, doorway in south wall, earth cover removed by cattle, entrance infilled with earth	SN 05419 03068
26127	RAF Carew Cheriton Gunpost	1938-45, Gun Post/Defence Post, now derelict. Rectangular, reinforced concrete walled enclosure, subdivided by cross wall into two chambers entered by separate doorways in the north and south angles of the west wall	SN 05432 03091
26128	RAF Carew Cheriton Ablutions Block	1938-45, Sergeants Ablutions, present use low grade agricultural. Single storey, bay, rendered 'temporary brick' construction with combined chimney and header water tank tower at eastern end. Steel truss, timber purlin, corrugated asbestos clad roof.	SN 0562 0320
26129 270798	RAF Carew Cheriton Defence Post	1938-45, Defence Post/Section Post, now derelict. Irregular 'U' shaped, semi-sunken, earth covered, loop-holed concrete structure over a corrugated zinc revetted earth floored trench. Large triangular projection with wide opening set centrally facing west.	SN 0565 0318
26130 270519	RAF Carew Cheriton Defence Post	1938-45 Defence Post/Section Post, now derelict. Irregular 'V' shaped, semi-sunken, earth covered, loop holed concrete structure over a corrugated zinc revetted earth floored trench. Large triangular projection over wide opening set centrally facing east.	SN 05823 03219
26131	RAF Carew Cheriton Gymnasium, Chapel	Former Gymnasium and Chapel associated with Carew Cheriton Airfield. See Roger Thomas' description below. When visited in January 2012 the building was found to have new cladding, though the form of the 'temporary brick' construction was still visible,	SN 0625 0297

26132	RAF Carew Cheriton Transformer Box	1938-45, Transformer Plinth/Kiosk, now derelict. A 2m high brick walled square enclosure, entrance in west wall protected by brick blast wall. Danger and picture of Skull and Crossbones embossed into small concrete plaque adjacent to entrance.	SN 06251 02813
26133	RAF Carew Cheriton Emergency Water Supply	1938-45, Emergency Water Supply/Static Water Tank (10,000 Gallons), now derelict. Square concrete and brick pit, totally buried.	SN 0622 0266
26136	RAF Carew Cheriton Munition House	Bomb stores at Carew Cheriton Airfield.	SN 0562 0244
26137	RAF Carew Cheriton Bomb Store	No 119 on Air Ministry plan, 'Incendiary and Pyro' stores, see RJC Thomas description. Located in a field grazed by cattle and unused when visited in 2012.	SN 0551 0246
26138	RAF Carew Cheriton Transformer Box	Brick built transformer plinth - see RJC Thomas's description. Located within a grazed field.	SN 0555 0237
26139	RAF Carew Cheriton Military Store	Identified as No 157 'Flame Float Store' on the Air Ministry plan, a rectangular flat roofed building. See RJC Thomas's description. Cement render is falling away and brick eroding especially at the eastern end.	SN 05360 02448
26140	RAF Carew Cheriton Bomb Fuzing Point	Semi sunken 'bomb fusing point'. 1938-45, Bomb Fuzing Building/Bomb Fuzing Point, now derelict. Earth banked and covered, 'Nissen' hut, with large entrance doors in each gable wall reached by a sunken roadway.	SN 0500 0267
26141	RAF Carew Cheriton Workshop	Identified on Air Ministry plans as 'Workshops'. See RJC Thomas' description below. When visited in 2012 was in industrial use. A Pyper 2012.1938-45, Workshop, now used as a builders store. Single storey, four ranges built around a courtyard.	SN 0495 0274
26142	RAF Carew Cheriton Military Store	Identified on Air Ministry plan as 'Main Stores, with unloading platform'. See RJC Thomas's description below. Modified, with new roof on central range and openings blocked up. When visited in 2012 was a garage workshop.	SN 0492 0282
26143	RAF Carew Cheriton Pill Box	Brick built semi-sunken pillbox, irregular hexagonal with D shaped anti-aircraft light machine gun emplacement to the north. Wide embrasure to the south east, narrow loops to the northeast, northwest and southwest.	SN 04812 02957
26144	RAF Carew Cheriton Military Structure	Brick built square structure c 3m wide, approx 1 m high wall, with a wraparound brick blast wall at the entrance. Thought to be a transformer plinth associated with Carew Airfield. Visited in January 2012.	SN 04837 03004
26145	RAF Carew Cheriton Air Raid Shelter	An Air Raid Shelter, semi sunken within the former Airmen's quarters at Carew Airfield. A Stanton parabolic, precast concrete design with a brick entrance, damaged, and a concrete 'chimney' or escape hatch at the other end.	SN 0466 0305
26146	RAF Carew Cheriton Emergency Water Supply	A square concrete lined water tank, fenced off with tubular steel double railings. Identified on the Air Ministry Plan as No. 151 Static tank: Reserve Storage 10,000 Gallons.	SN 04706 02996
26147	RAF Carew Cheriton Air Raid Shelter	An Air Raid Shelter, semi sunken within the former Airmen's quarters at Carew Airfield. A parabolic, precast concrete design with a brick entrance, damaged, and a concrete 'chimney' or escape hatch at the other end.	SN 04715 02984
26148	RAF Carew Cheriton Air Raid Shelter	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels earth covered. Entrance in south wall accessed by steps protected by a brick blast wall.	SN 0482 0311
26149	RAF Carew Cheriton Air Raid Shelter	Stanton Air Raid Shelter, a precast concrete structure, semi sunken, with a stepped entrance which when visited in January 2012 was overgrown with brambles and scrub. Turf covering survives over the shelter.	SN 0483 0321
26150	RAF Carew Cheriton Emergency Water Supply	1938-45, Emergency Water Supply/Static Water Tank (10,000 Gallons), now derelict. Square sunken, concrete and brick pit, protected by galvanized steel pipe handrails.	SN 0487 0313
26151	RAF Carew Cheriton Air Raid Shelter	Stanton Air Raid shelter associated with Airmen's quarters at Carew Airfield. Semi-sunken precast concrete with a stepped entrance. Protective brick built entrance no longer stands and neither does the concrete 'chimney' with escape hatch.	SN 0490 0319
26152	RAF Carew Cheriton Turret Instructional Building	A single bay gunnery turret trainer, brick built, unrendered, with a double entrance on the south elevation. Ventilation openings blocked with breeze block and modern steel doors.	SN 0491 0305

		In 2012 in use as a store.	
26153	RAF Carew Cheriton Air Raid Shelter	Stanton Air Raid shelter associated with Airmen's quarters at Carew Airfield. Semi-sunken precast concrete with a stepped entrance. Protective brick built entrance no longer stands and neither does the concrete 'chimney' with escape hatch.	SN 0495 0327
26154	RAF Carew Cheriton Ablutions Block	'Airmen's Ablutions and latrines' located to the west of Carew Cheriton Airfield. Ten bay temporary brick construction with cement render and corrugated asbestos roof. Water tower at the west end. Internally fixtures and fittings have been removed.	SN 0501 0314
26155	RAF Carew Cheriton Harwell Box	1938-45, Harwell Boxes, present use garage workshop. A single storey, seven bay, 'temporary brick' construction cement rendered, steel truss corrugated asbestos roof. Wireless operator simulator. Formerly subdivided into a number of booths.	SN 0511 0310
26156	RAF Carew Cheriton Picket Post	1938-45, WAAF, EVT Rooms, now derelict. A two bay, single storey bungalow. NB: An EVT room was a sort of guardroom or picket post where the WAAF's reported in.	SN 0531 0328
26160 270797	RAF Carew Cheriton Pill Box	Pillbox located in a hedgeline overlooking the airfield at Carew, built with brick and concrete flat earth and turf covered roof. Partially sunken and very overgrown with brambles. Appears to be slightly altered from standard form and irregular in shape.	SN 05578 03584
26161	RAF Carew Cheriton Gunpost	Concrete slab gunpost cast with impression of corrugated iron. Located to the east of the pillbox and sunken into the ground (rock cut hollow beneath) to give a wide gun embrasure to the south and east.	SN 05582 03587
26162	RAF Carew Cheriton Transformer Box	Brick built transformer block situated near to the Main stores at Carew airfield. Access not gained when visited in 2012. 1938-45, Transformer Plinth/Kiosk, now used as an incinerator.	SN 0495 0280
26163	RAF Carew Cheriton Control Tower	Control Tower at Carew Cheriton airfield. Between 2000 and 2004 local enthusiasts (The Carew Cheriton Control Tower Group) have renovated this uniquely designed, important building and restored it to its original specifications. It is now open to the public.	SN 05530 02990
26164	RAF Carew Cheriton Air Raid Shelter	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. A semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, earth covered, entrance accessed by steps protected by a brick blast wall.	SN 0578 0322
26165	RAF Carew Cheriton Bomb Store	1938-45, Fused & Spare Bomb Area/Bomb Dump, now derelict. A square concrete hardstanding, located within an earth revetment.	SN 0570 0243
26172 407783	RNAS Pembroke; Milton Airship Station	The story of military aviation on this site began with Royal Naval Air Station Pembroke, where an aerodrome for airships was built in early 1916, the first ascent being in 1917. It was disbanded by 1920, but was re-established by 1939 under No15 Group.	SN 0520 0300
100753	RAF Carew Cheriton Static Tank	Structure demolished, circular concrete base remains. AMWD drawing TD4168. Building 138 Record Site Plan 1641/46.	SN 0485 0276
102490	RAF Carew Cheriton Barracks	The site of the former 'Airmen's Quarters' situated to the west of Carew Cheriton Airfield. There were 8 huts located in this field, each numbered and identified on the Air Ministry Plan of 1946 as 'Laing' huts.	SN 0467 0299
102491 413171	RAF Carew Cheriton Control Tower	The remains of the former control tower or watch office, pre-dating the current control tower. Survives as a brick built platform, c.5.5m wide and c4m deep with canted corners to the southeast.	SN 0520 0298
102492	RAF Carew Cheriton Military Structure	Brick built square structure c 3m wide, approx 1 m high wall, with a wraparound brick blast wall at the entrance. Thought to be a transformer plinth associated with Carew Airfield.	SN 0515 0299
102493	RAF Carew Cheriton Store	Identified on the Air Ministry Plan as No 153 'R U Pyrotechnic Store'. Brick built single storey building with 3 cubicles, each with a single doorway in the south elevation. Flat felt and pitch roof. No doors survive.	SN 0504 0256
102494	RAF Carew Cheriton Latrine	Latrines associated with Carew Airfield. Rectangular building, now roofless. Wall line indicates a single pitch roof. Within traces of urinals and cubicles. Adjacent to RU	SN 0505 0255

		Pyrotechnic store (PRN 102493).	
102495	RAF Carew Cheriton Military Structure	Brick built transformer structure. Approx 2m high brick wall with brick blast wall protecting entrance. C 6m square. Concrete inscribed plaque beside the entrance says 'Danger Alive'. Inside concrete engine beds survive.	SN 0507 0248
103723	Wellington I L4232 Air Crash Site	Assigned to 99 squadron, Wellington L4232 crashed at Carew Cheriton on 19 September 1939 after being prepared for a sortie. There are two accounts of events regarding the circumstances of the crash.	SN 055 029
103731	Beaufighter TT10 RD806 Air Crash Site	Assigned to squadron 5, the Beaufighter was on a sortie on 7 August 1951 when 80 minutes into the exercise the pilot contacted the base at Manorbier to inform them that he was returning.	SN 063 032
105895	RAF Carew Cheriton Air Raid Shelter	Air Raid shelter located adjacent to pillbox PRN 26143. Precast concrete Stanton shelter, semi-sunken. Doorways in both ends.	SN 04810 02950
105896	RAF Carew Cheriton Gun Emplacement	Sunken brick revetted structure, circular in plan c2.44m diameter with a recess in northeast side. Accessed in the north side by L-shape trench (0.75m wide, c1.80 long) with shallow steps to east. Pit is over 1metre deep though bottom not visible.	SN 04808 02971
105915	RAF Carew Cheriton Spigot Mortar Emplacement	A spigot mortar gun emplacement, positioned in to the north of the T junction on the east side of Sageston village. A concrete structure set into the ground and below ground level. The centre of the structure is a concrete cylinder with a steel spigot.	SN 05849 03330
105916	RAF Carew Cheriton Gun Emplacement	A light anti-aircraft gun emplacement or motley stalk gun emplacement set into the hedgeline running north between defences at PRN 26160 and PRN 105917. Consists of two precast concrete 'sewer pipes' set vertically side by side.	SN 05613 03655
105917	RAF Carew Cheriton Pill Box	Brick built pillbox located at the junction of two hedgelines, flat concrete earth covered roof. Semi sunken within the hedgerow. Essentially rectangular in plan form with canted corners on the western side. To the west is a broken remaining annexe.	SN 05641 03753
105968	RAF Carew Cheriton Military Building	Associated with the Spigot Mortar emplacement overlooking the Sageston road junction is a small roadside outbuilding - clearly 19th century and now derelict and roofless. This appears to have been modified with brick around its entrance.	SN 05841 03322
270795	RAF Carew Cheriton; Defence Post	Irregular, 'V' shaped, corrugated zinc revetted earth floored trench, enclosed by a secondary concrete structure. Triangular projection set centrally facing NE. Loopholes in the walls. Roof turf covered. Plotted off aerial photographs.	SN 0509 0321
270796	RAF Carew Cheriton; Defence Post	Irregular, 'V' shaped, corrugated zinc revetted earth floored trench, enclosed by a secondary concrete structure. Triangular projection set centrally facing NW. Loopholes in the walls. Roof turf covered. Plotted off aerial photographs.	SN 0519 0307
270799	RAF Carew Cheriton; Pillbox	Pillbox - semi-sunken, hexagonal, brick walled, turf covered reinforced concrete roof. Door in rear wall protected by 'L' plan blast wall. Access blocked. Internal anti-ricochet wall. Four wide splay concrete embrasures fitted with "Turnbull Mountings".	SN 05566 03826

Table 6: Sites of Modern (20th century) date recorded on the regional HER (PRN) and NMR (NPRN) within the 750m search area

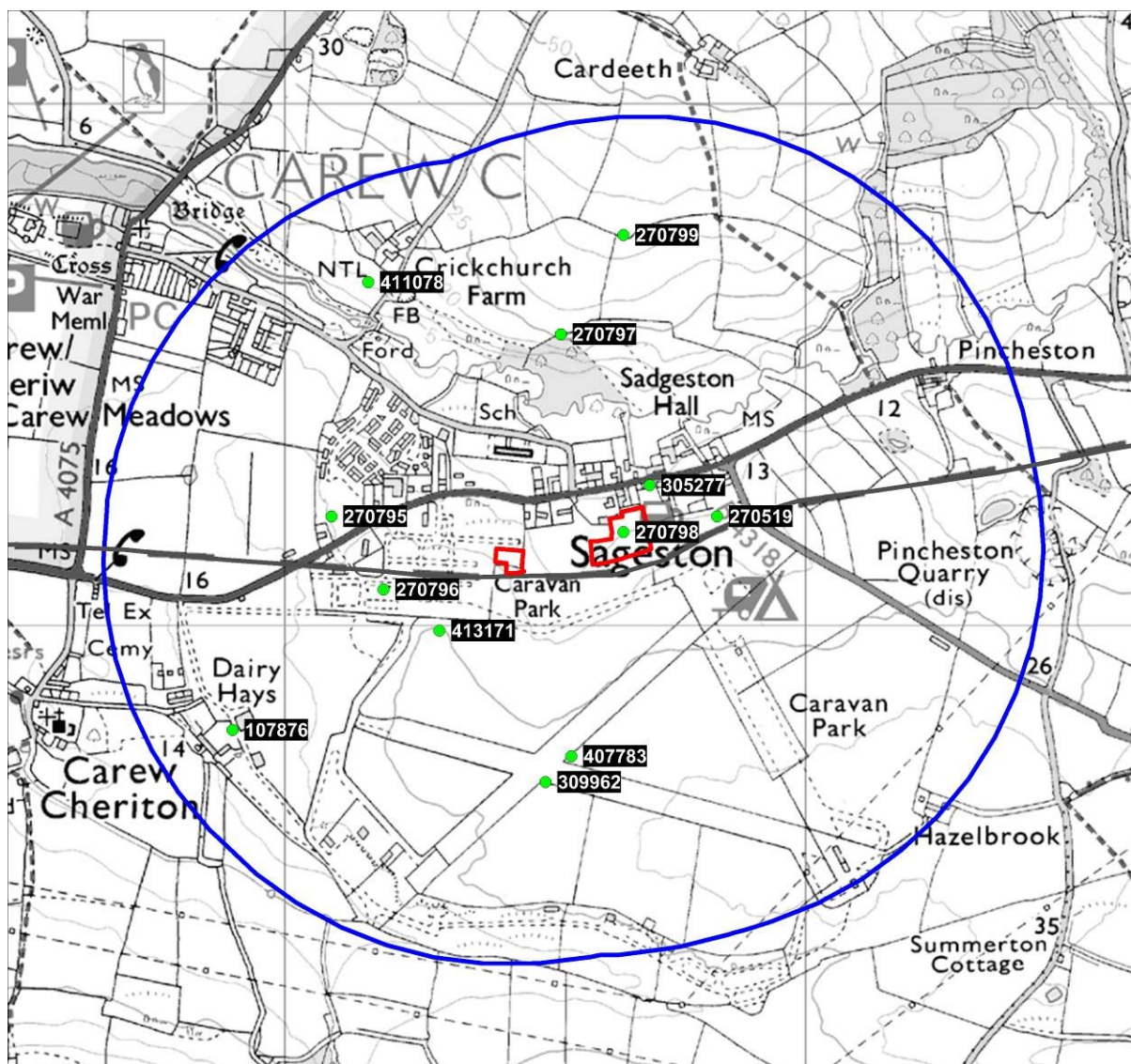


Figure 9: National Monument Record sites lying within 1km (blue line) of the proposed development areas (red)

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4.3 Cartographic Information

- 4.3.1 The first map available for this appraisal which shows the proposed development areas in any detail is the 1838 Tithe map (Figure 10) and Apportionment for the Parish of Carew. This shows that the proposed development areas lie within three enclosed fields numbered 399, 400 and 403 and named, respectively, as 'Meadow before house', 'Meadow' and 'Kiln Field' in the apportionment. The fields were in the ownership of George Henry Carew and the tenant farmer was John Codd. The fact that the most easterly field is named as Kiln Field suggests the likely location of a lime kiln there, probably associated with the disused quarries depicted on later Ordnance Survey maps; although no quarries are depicted on the tithe map itself, perhaps reflecting their disuse even by 1838. The tithe map also clearly shows the distinctive long, narrow (mostly north-south aligned) enclosed fields immediately to the east of the proposed development areas and due south and southeast of Sageston village; these are indicative of an enclosed medieval strip field system (PRN 30125; centred on NGR SN 060 032).



Figure 10: Extract of 1838 Tithe Map of Carew showing locations of proposed development areas in red

- 4.3.2 The 1865 first edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map (Figure 11) shows that the field boundaries in the proposed development area had changed little since those depicted on the tithe map. A trackway is marked running roughly north to south through the eastern part of the development areas (Area 4 and the extension to the access track). This is aligned north to south and may represent the fossilisation of an earlier field division associated with the strip fields south of the village. A quarry is shown to the north of Area 1 within the field named 'Kiln Field' providing further indications that a lime kiln was present next to the quarry. An area of possible trees is shown to the east of Area 1.

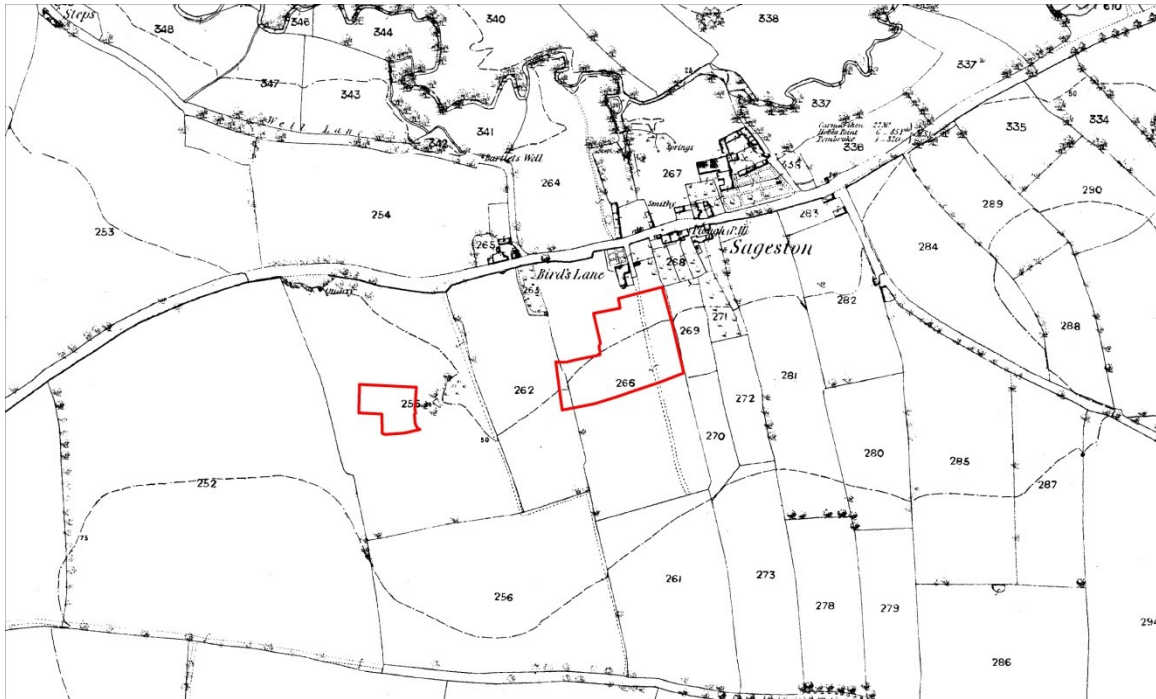


Figure 11: Extract of 1865 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map with proposed residential development areas overlaid

4.3.3 The 1907 second edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9) records no change in the field boundary arrangements within the proposed development areas, although the north to south trackway is not shown. The area of possible trees shown on the 1865 map is now shown as a hollow, suggesting a former quarry site.

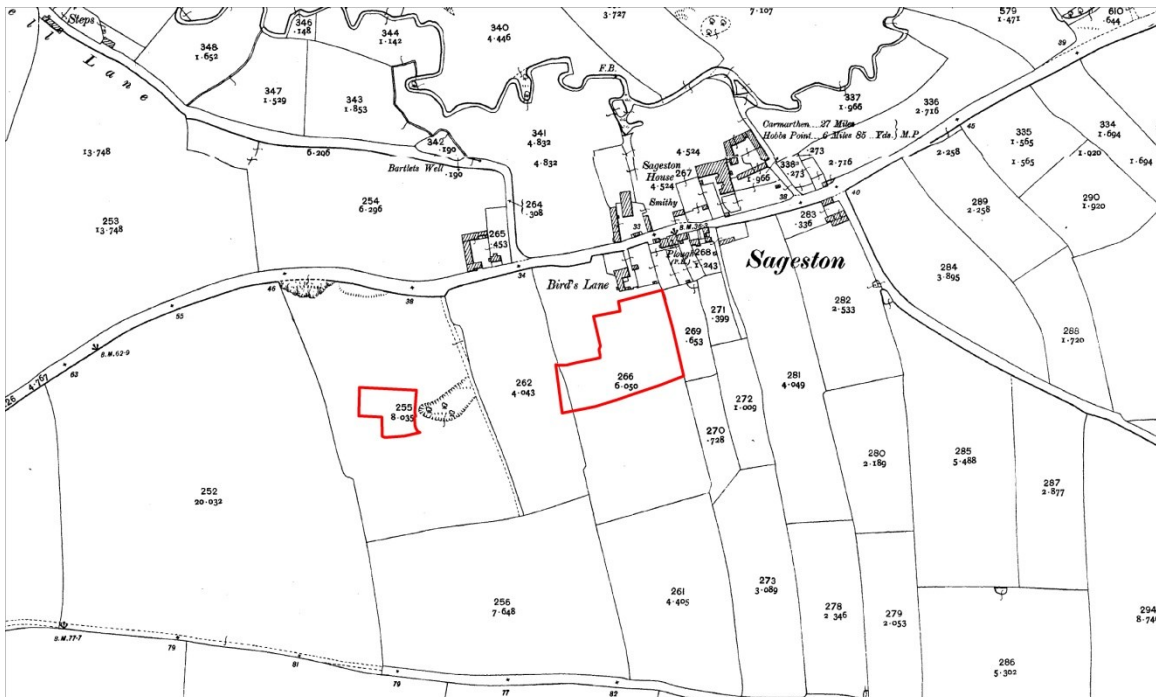


Figure 12: Extract of 1907 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map with proposed residential development areas overlaid

- 4.3.4 The 1946 Air Ministry map (Figures 13 and Figure 14), based on Ordnance Survey, shows RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield soon after it had closed in December 1945. All the domestic and ancillary buildings of the airfield are depicted and named in a schedule included on the map. It includes details regarding the layout of the general area at that time, including the adjacent villages of Sageston and Carew Cheriton (Figure 13). Figure 14 shows the detail of the area around the development areas.
- 4.3.5 The map indicates that the former strip field divisions to the south of Sageston had been removed, presumably during the construction of the airfield (Figure 14).
- 4.3.6 Area 1 on the western side of the site appears to lie in an area where no buildings or structures were located. Directly to the west of the area lies structure 182, recorded as a Squash Court. Directly to the south a gun post is recorded, no.195. This could possibly just lie within the southern part of Area 1.
- 4.3.7 Areas 2 and 3, and the proposed extension to the access road also lie in an area devoid of illustrated features.
- 4.3.8 Area 4 has three structures indicated on its northern edge, comprising buildings 232 and part of 239 which are recorded as Barrack Hut (Sergeants) and structure 245, recorded as a latrine.

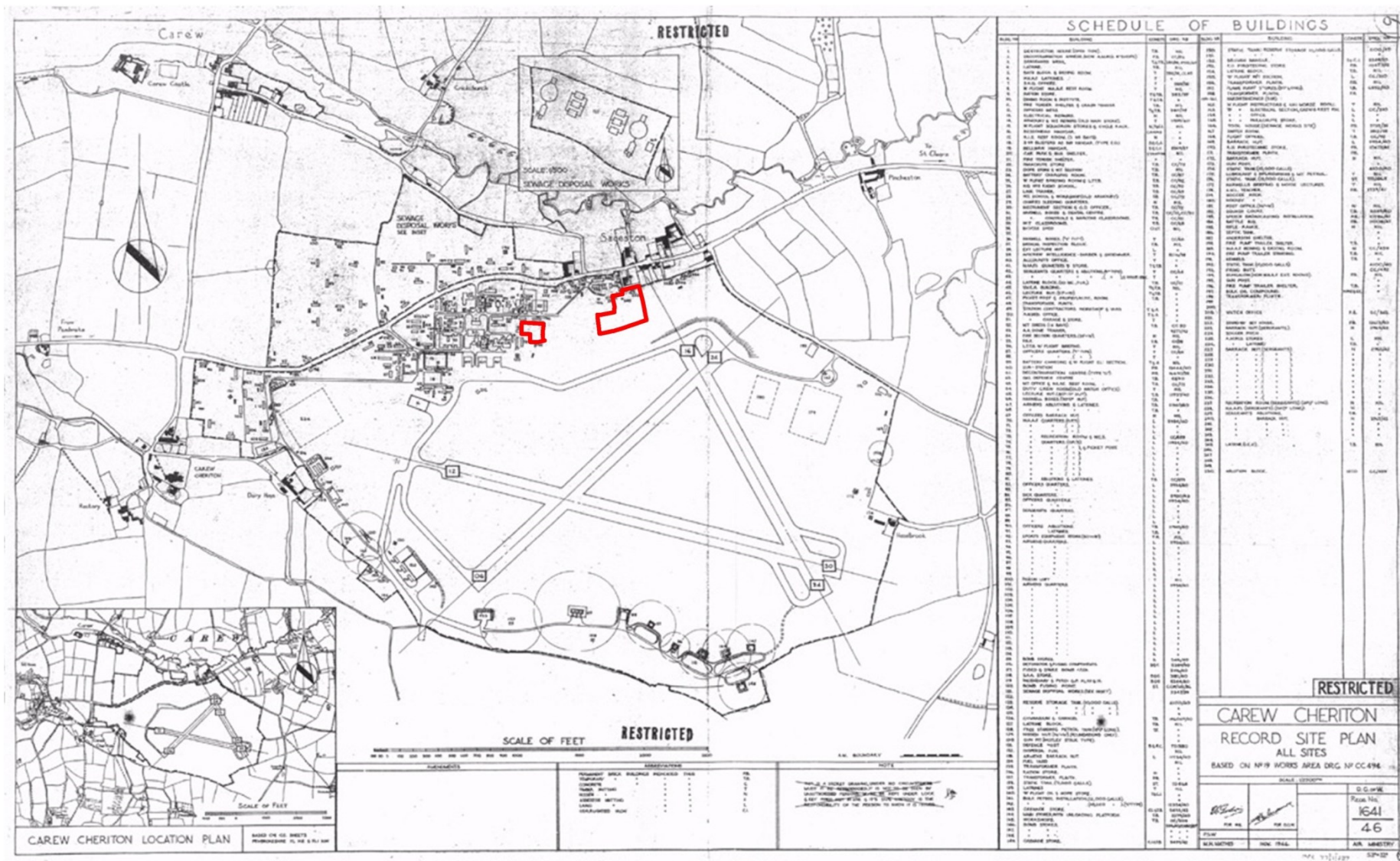


Figure 13: 1946 Air Ministry Plan of Carew Cheriton Airfield, with the development areas indicated in red

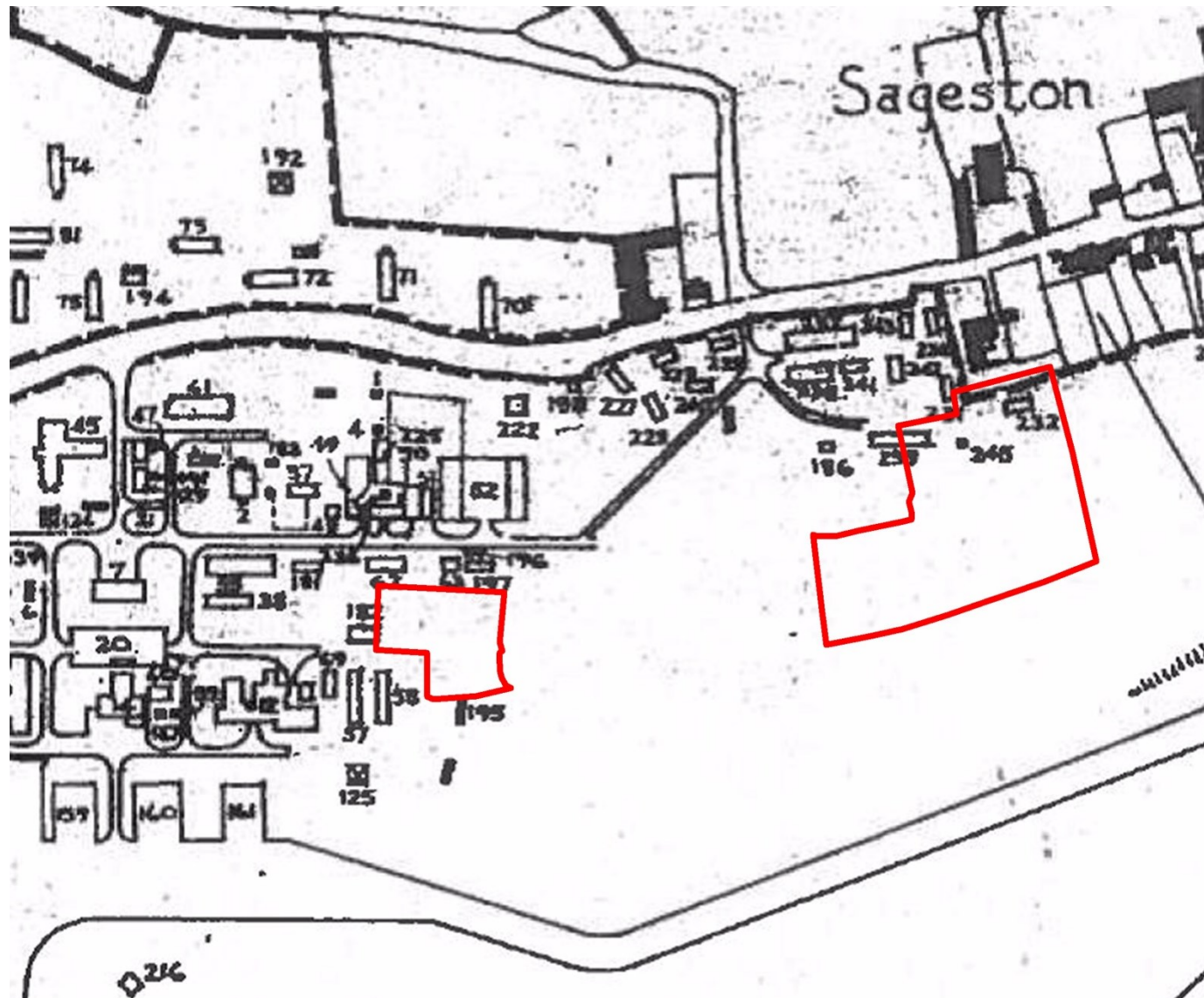


Figure 14: Detail of 1946 Air Ministry Plan of Carew Cheriton Airfield showing the development areas and surrounding airfield buildings

4.4 Aerial Photographs

- 4.4.1 Only Meridian Airmap aerial photographs taken in 1955 were available for the assessment and all these clearly show that most of the RAF Carew Cheriton domestic and ancillary buildings appeared to still be *in situ* some ten years after the airfield had been abandoned in December 1945 (Figure 15).



Figure 15: Detail from an 1955 aerial photograph (Meridian Airmaps) showing approximate locations of the proposed development areas

- 4.4.2 The construction of the Carew Cheriton Airfield removed the strip fields to the east of the development areas and south of Sageston, although there are faint linear cropmarks visible that may represent the former field boundaries.
- 4.4.3 The remains of the barrack block number 239 and the latrine, number 245, both appear to be still surviving at that time.

4.5 Site Visit and Walkover Survey

- 4.5.1 A site visit and walkover survey was undertaken on 11th January 2017 during a dry, sunny but windy day.
- 4.5.2 The site areas were accessed from Sageston Fields road. The site is presently divided in to four distinct areas as shown on Figure 2 and also the proposed extension to the existing access road (shown as purple on Figure 2).

Area 1

- 4.5.3 Area 1 lies adjacent to No 12 Sageston Fields on the western side of the site. The area is presently undeveloped and laid to grass (Photo 1). Only the southern half of the area has been mowed, with the northern part (north of No 12) covered in longer, rough grass (Photo 2). A small stretch of rough grass also runs along the eastern side of Area 1.
- 4.5.4 A disturbed area lies on the eastern side of the mowed part of Area 1, with concrete blocks and wood partially within it (Photo 1). This could be part of a service connection installed for future housing, but yet to be completed. The Carew Cheriton Airfield map of 1946 (Figures 13 and 14) indicates that a gun post was located roughly in this area and it is possible that it is associated with that.
- 4.5.5 A small earthwork ridge is aligned east to west across Area 1 dividing the mowed part from the rough grass to the north (Photo 3). It is uncertain if this ridge represents previous landscaping when No 12 Sageston Fields was built, or is a remnant of earlier usage either as part of the airfield or an earlier field boundary.



Photo 1: View northwest across Area 1 on the eastern side of the site adjacent to No 12 Sageston Fields, with disturbed area in foreground



Photo 2: Northern part of Area 1, showing the rough grass on the northern side of No 12 Sageston Fields, viewing west-northwest



Photo 3: View east along the earthwork ridge between the mowed part of Area 1 and the rough grass to the north, viewing east

Area 2

- 4.5.6 Area 2 comprises a small grassed area on the western side of the existing roadway leading from the east of Sageston Fields road (Photos 4 and 5). The area is grass covered, but this seems quite sparse implying that it has grown relatively recently. It is likely that the area has been previously disturbed during the construction of the existing parts of the Sageston Fields residential development, either through being previously topsoil stripped or having been tracked over repeatedly by vehicles. Vehicle tracks were visible beneath the grass cover in the southern part of Area 2 and are also visible on an aerial photograph of the area dating from 2006 as shown on Google Earth (accessed 11/01/2017).



Photo 4: View south across Area 2, showing existing road way and grassed area



Photo 5: View southwest across Area 2, showing grassed area and adjacent residential development

Area 3

- 4.5.7 Area 3 is located on the eastern side of the existing access road leading east from Sageston Fields. This part of the covers the existing site contractors compound on the western side of the area and part of the field to the east.
- 4.5.7 The existing contractor's compound would appear to have been either been partially stripped of topsoil, or it has been worn away through vehicle traffic and crushed stone has been laid down to create a more stable surface (Photo 6). A number of cabins and sheds are present, and it is also used for plant parking and materials storage. The area would appear to have been significantly disturbed.
- 4.5.8 The eastern side of Area 3 is presently used as agricultural land and is laid to grass for pasture (Photo 7). This field extends across Area 4 and the proposed extension to the access road.
- 4.5.9 Between the contractor's compound and the field is an earth bank (Photo 8). This would appear to be very modern and is derived from topsoil etc that has been removed from the Sageston Fields development area to the west.



Photo 6: View south across contractor's compound in Area 3



Photo 7: Eastern side of Area 3 viewing south, including part of the area for the proposed access road extension



Photo 8: Earth bank between contractor's compound and field to the east

Area 4 and Proposed Extension to Access Road

- 4.5.10 Area 4 and the proposed extension to the access road covers the remainder of the field laid to grass on the eastern side of the existing Sageston Fields development (Photos 9, 10, 11 & 12). The field is not level and has a number of slight ridges and hollows, although no clear form to these could be discerned. Lidar data available through the Lle website² indicates the possibility of quite regular land divisions that are very likely to be associated with former strip farming around Sageston. It is also possible that these had earlier origins, associated with Iron Age coaxial field systems (Ludlow and Murphy 1995). These strip fields were still visible to the east of Area 4 on the first edition OS map (Figure X) and earlier estate maps (not illustrated).
- 4.5.11 The proposed extension to the access road runs east from the eastern spur of the existing access road (Photo 11), before curving to the southern boundary, through this same field (Photo 12).
- 4.5.12 The location of PRN26129, a former defence post, is recorded on the HER and NMR as lying within Area 4 or on the line of the proposed access road extension, although no sign of the feature was seen during the site visit. It is likely it has been removed or levelled during the development of the Sageston Fields residential development.
- 4.5.13 No remains of the two former barrack blocks or latrine were noted within the northern part of Area 4. It is likely they were insubstantial buildings which have been removed and levelled.

² <http://lle.gov.wales/Catalogue/Item/LidarCompositeDataset/?lang=en>



Photo 9: View north across Area 4 from location of proposed access road extension



Photo 10: Area 4 viewing northeast from proposed access road extension



Photo 11: View west along proposed access road extension,
with Area 3 to the left and Area 4 to the right



Photo 12: Area 4 and proposed extension of access road, viewing southeast

5. IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Physical impacts

- 5.1.1 A single recorded archaeological site lies within the eastern part of the site areas, located within either Area 4 or the line of the proposed extension to the access road, PRN26129 / NPRN 270798. This is a former Defence Post associated with Carew Cheriton Airfield, recorded as an extent site in 1995. It would appear that it has now been removed or infilled. Two former barrack blocks and a latrine were recorded on the 1946 Air Ministry Map of Carew Cheriton Airfield, the latrine and western barrack block may have still been extant in 1955, but no remains are now visible.
- 5.1.2 The field on the eastern side of the proposed development areas, covered by Area 4, the western half of Area 3 and the proposed access road extension, is located across slight linear earthworks that are likely to represent the remains of medieval strip farm land divisions, some of which may have originated in the Iron Age as coaxial field systems.

5.2 Buried archaeological potential

- 5.2.1 The overall archaeological potential for hitherto unknown archaeological sites to be present within the proposed development area is considered to be moderate based on the results of this appraisal.
- 5.2.2 There are no sites of prehistoric date recorded within the 750m search area. The potential for remains of this date to be present within the development areas is considered to be low to negligible. It has been suggested that the linear field boundaries running roughly north to south to the east of the development areas may have been first laid out in the Iron Age as co-axial field systems.
- 5.2.3 No remains of Roman date have been recorded in the study area and the potential for such remains to be present within the development areas is considered low to negligible.
- 5.2.4 The potential for early medieval remains is also low to negligible. Carew Cross is of early medieval date, but it is thought that the focus of activity at this time would have been located in and around Carew Cheriton or a precursor to Carew Castle.
- 5.2.5 The potential for medieval remains within the development area is considered as high. The development areas lay within the strip field system to the south of Sageston. The land would have been used for agricultural purposes. This is likely to be the same for post-medieval remains as well, although there is a potential for quarrying activity or even the remains of lime kilns within Area 1.
- 5.2.6 During the 20th century the development areas lay within Carew Cheriton Airfield. Structures are known to have been located within the areas, including two barrack blocks and a latrine in Area 4. A defence post has also previously been recorded either in Area 4 or on the line of the proposed extension to the access road. No above ground remains of any of these structures survive, although below ground remains could still be present. A gun post may also have been located within the southern edge of Area 1 and an extant hollow in the ground in this area could conceivably be the remains

- of this post. The potential for other structures or artefacts associated with the airfield is high for the development areas.
- 5.2.7 Area 2 and the western half of Area 3 have been previously disturbed through development of the extant Sageston Fields residential area. The area of the existing contractor's compound has definitely been significantly disturbed. The archaeological potential in these areas for archaeological remains to survive is considered low.

5.3 Palaeo-environmental potential

- 5.3.1 The majority of the site location is unlikely to have any potential to reveal substantial deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental analysis.

5.4 Visual Impacts

- 5.4.1 An assessment of the visual impact of the proposed developments on the Scheduled Ancient Monuments and listed buildings within 2km of the site concludes that none of these sites are intervisible with the development site, as they were obscured by topography, vegetation and/or buildings.
- 5.4.2 The proposed development lies close to the Milford haven Waterway Registered Historic Landscape. The existing development proposals and any future housing plans will not cause any impact upon the setting of this HLC. This is the same conclusion for the impacts of the development proposals on the non-registered historic landscape character areas of West Williamston and Carew and that of Carew, Milton and Nash.
- 5.4.3 The development areas lie within the Carew Airfield Historic Landscape Character Area. The impact of the existing and future development proposals are unlikely to have any significant impact upon this HLC as the existing A477 has cut village of Sageston off from the rest of the airfield and forms a clear boundary between the former airfield and the residential development at Sageston.
- 5.4.4 There is no intervisibility between the proposed development areas and surrounding listed buildings or the Conservation Areas of Carew and Carew Cheriton.

5.5 Local Development Plan

- 5.5.1 The area is former farmland which has been allocated for residential development within the Pembrokeshire County Council Local Development Plan adopted 28th February 2013.

5.6 Summary of Impacts

- 5.6.1 Overall the archaeological potential within the site area is considered highest for remains associated with the former airfield. These could include remains of the former barrack blocks, latrine defence post, as well as artefacts associated with the original airship airfield and that of RAF Carew Cheriton. The potential for ordnance to be present on the site should not be discounted.

- 5.6.2 There is also a high potential for remains of medieval date associated with the former strip field system to the south of Sageston. Such remains could include ditches associated with field boundaries as well as artefacts associated with manuring scatters. The potential that these boundaries may have had Iron Age origins should not be discounted.
- 5.6.3 There are considered to be no setting or visual impacts from the existing or future development proposals (assuming it is similar to the existing Sageston Fields residential development) on any designated historic asset within 2km of the development areas (including scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas and registered historic landscapes).
- 5.6.4 It is possible that further archaeological works may be required within the site area. The nature of such works is uncertain, but could entail geophysical survey across Areas 1 and 4, the eastern half of Area 3 and the extension to the roadway. Such a survey could identify any potential below ground archaeological features associated with medieval and modern remains, including the locations of former strip field boundaries.
- 5.6.5 It would be also useful to ascertain the date of the strip field boundaries to the south of Sageston where they run through the site area (mostly in Area 4 and the extension to the existing access road). This could be done through targeted trial trenching prior to development, or by way of a watching brief during the development programme, with a specific target of excavating at least one section through each identified boundary.
- 5.6.6 This Historic Environment Appraisal does not indicate any issues that would be prohibitive to the development. The results of this HEA may justify a planning condition requiring further archaeological recording before or during the implementation of the development.

6. SOURCES

Published

- Cadw 1998 *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales.*
- Evans, J., 1992 *Carew Cheriton Airfield.* (Copy held in HER)
- Kissock, J., 1993 *Historic Settlements Project – South Pembrokeshire.* DAT Report, copy held in HER
- Ludlow, N. & Murphy, K., 1995 *Redberth-Sageston Bypass: Report on the Stage 3 Archaeological Evaluation.* DAT Report Project Record No. 30124, copy held in HER
- Murphy, K., 1993 *Castlemartin: Archaeological monitoring of electrification of RAC range.* DAT client Report, copy held in HER
- Page, N., 2001 *A477(T) Sageston-Redberth Bypass: Excavation of a Neolithic Occupation Site 2001.* DAT Report No. 2002/87, copy held in HER
- Ramsey, R. and Meek, J., 2011 *Carew Cheriton Airfield, Sageston, Pembrokeshire: Archaeological Assessment.* DAT Report No. 2011/06
- Thomas, R. J. C., 1994 *Survey of 19th and 20th Century Military Buildings of Pembrokeshire* Report for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, Cadw and the Welsh Development Agency, copy held in HER.

Aerial photographs

Meridian Airmaps 1955 SN00SE 200/200 Frames 2542, 2543, 9076 & 9077

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

COFLEIN, online database for the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), provided by The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

**APPENDIX 1:
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT – SAGESTON FIELDS, SAGESTON,
PEMBROKESHIRE; HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL:
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation presents a proposed methodology for a historic environment appraisal for proposed residential development on land to the east and west of Sageston Road, Sageston, Pembrokeshire centred on SN 0566 0319. The appraisal has been requested by Sureline Design Services on behalf of Sealand (Pembroke) Limited to support the planning application for proposals being submitted to Pembrokeshire County Council (reference 16/0908/PA). The present application is for the extension of an existing road way to give access to the east of the Sageston Fields residential area. The appraisal will consider the extension of the access road as well as areas around this where future residential development is proposed in the future. A further area to the west of Sageston Fields is also to be included within the appraisal where again, potential future development may be considered (see attached plan).
- 1.2 A generic brief for the required historic environment appraisal has been prepared by the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management. This document outlines the proposed methodology that will be used to undertake the appraisal and provide the information required in support of the planning application for the development.
- 1.3 The appraisal will be a primarily desk-based study of the site area, identifying any known archaeological or historical sites within the site and its environs, identifying potential setting impacts on scheduled ancient monuments or listed buildings in the vicinity, identifying any historic landscape areas that may be affected by the proposals and assessing the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development area.
- 1.4 An indication of what further archaeological works might be required, if any, will also be prepared.
- 1.5 The specification is in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Historic Environment Assessments* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014).
- 1.6 The Trust always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.
- 1.7 ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation.***
- 1.8 ***All permanent staff members of DAT Archaeological Services are CSCS³ registered.***

³ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

2. AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

2.1 This document provides a scheme of works for:

The preparation of a historic environment appraisal for proposed development areas to the east and west of Sageston Fields, Sageston, Pembrokeshire. The report will assess the potential impact the development may have on any known or potential underlying archaeological remains and an assessment of the impact of the redevelopment on the wider historic environment. The assessment shall be presented within a report which will be submitted in support of planning applications for development of the area.

2.2 Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake appraisal.

2.2 To identify any known archaeological remains and assess the potential of any hitherto unknown archaeological deposits within the location of the water treatment works and any associated infrastructure.

2.3 To identify any known historic environment features within the wider area that could be affected indirectly by the proposed works.

3. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY (REPORT AND ARCHIVE)

3.1 The historic environment appraisal will involve the preparation of a stand-alone report. The report will be prepared using relevant information from a number of sources, and will comprise a number of elements, including:

- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data – **750m search area radius around the development areas** (this search area provides a good background to known archaeological information around the site without encroaching on the village centres of Carew and Carew Cheriton);
- Identification of any Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or Historic Landscape Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area from information held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, CADW and NRW – **2km search area radius around the development**;
- Review of National Monument Record information within the 750m search area;
- Readily available bibliographic information, cartographic material and photographs (including aerial photographs) held at the Trust;
- A review of historic maps;
- Relevant web-based information;
- Site visit and walkover survey;
- Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area; and

- Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains (or potential remains) or setting issues and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.
- 3.2 The proposed site visit would be undertaken to provide an assessment of the presence of any visible archaeological remains within the development area and its visibility from nearby cultural heritage features. Photographs will be taken of the site area and its environs and these will be used within the report.
- 3.3 The search areas for both designated and undesignated sites will be used to determine the presence of historic environment features within the site location and vicinity of the proposed redevelopment – as agreed with the archaeological advisors to the planning authority. This will identify HER sites, SAMs, Listed Buildings and Historic Landscape Characterisation areas etc.
- 3.4 The following will be considered when preparing the assessment, although in some cases no such features may be present and will thus not be considered further:
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments {SAMs} and their settings.
 - Non-scheduled ancient monuments and their settings.
 - Listed buildings and their settings.
 - Non statutory Buildings of Local Importance, where this information is readily available and relevant to the proposed development.
 - Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
 - Registered historic landscapes
 - Non-registered historic landscapes
 - Buried archaeological potentials
 - Palaeoenvironmental potential
 - Newly identified sites of historic importance
- 3.5 An assessment of the relative value or significance of each recognised historic asset. This work should be carried out to an agreed methodology submitted with the detailed specifications.
- 3.6 An impact appraisal of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource should be presented for consideration.
- 3.7 Once completed, a copy of the report should be submitted to the Planning Authority for the consideration of their archaeological advisers. A further copy of the report should be provided to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for deposition within the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 3.8 Where appropriate, a summary report on any new significant archaeological discovery should be submitted for publication to a national journal (e.g. Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.
- 3.9 Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality should be maintained, the report and the archive should normally be deposited in the appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work.
- 3.10 Digital archives should be submitted to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) using their guidelines (2015).

4 STAFF

- 4.1 The project will be managed by J Meek MCIfA, Head of DAT Archaeological Services.
- 4.2 The report and site walkover survey will be undertaken by James Meek of DAT Archaeological Services.

5. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 5.1 All permanent members of DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS⁴ registered.
- 5.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment prior to the site walkover survey to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 5.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed where advised by the client.
- 5.4 As the site visit will likely be undertaken by a single archaeologist, it may be necessary to implement lone working procedures and contacts.

⁴ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

APPENDIX 2

REGISTERED HISTORIC LANDSCAPE OF CAREW, MILTON AND NASH

GRID REFERENCE: SM 995035

AREA IN HECTARES: 1986

Historic Background

A large character area lying to the south of the Milford Haven Waterway. It includes the ecclesiastical parishes of Pembroke St Mary, Cosheston, Monkton, Nash and Upton, all of which lay within the medieval Lordship of Pembroke, and Carew parish, of the medieval Barony of Carew. Most of the present farms and landholdings can be identified with medieval manors, which were however subject to a complex process of division and sub-infeudation following the break-up of the Earldom of Pembroke in 1247. The part of Pembroke St Mary parish that is situated in this character area once lay within the Manor of Kingswood with Golden, which was a demesne manor of the Pembroke lordship. Here arable land-use is recorded, in detailed accounts from the 14th century and 15th century, with issues from wheat, beans, peas, barley and oats. However, meadowland, sheep and wool are also recorded, as well as profits from cloth processing – two fulling-mills were established here during the 15th century. Later in the post-medieval period, the manor became part of the Bush estate. Bangeston, also in St Mary parish, is probably the 'Benegareston' that comprised 1/10th knight's fee held of the lordship, by John Beneger in 1324. A chapel at Upton was recorded by Giraldus Cambrensis in c.1200, and was normally subordinate to Nash parish. The Manor of Upton was a castle-guard fee of the Lordship of Pembroke, and had merged with the Manor of Nash by the 14th century under its tenant lords, the Malefants, who built a small stone castle at Upton. The 'Manor of Upton and Nash' had descended to the influential Bowens by the 16th century. Cosheston manor, recorded in the 13th century, was another castle-guard fee, comprising 2 knight's fees held by the Wogans of Picton and Boulston in 1324. The area includes a small part of Monkton parish, held by the Benedictines of Monkton Priory, Pembroke. Villages were also recorded at Brotherhill, Mayeston and Paskeston between the 13th century and the 16th century. The various ownerships appear not to be reflected in differing tenurial arrangements, and a homogenous pattern of large, enclosed, irregular fields exists, with little evidence of former open field systems. Some of the enclosure appears to have been established over former woodland – Upton and Nash are included in George Owen's list of the greater woods of Pembrokeshire in c.1601. However, the eastern part of the area, within the parish and medieval Barony of Carew, exhibits a slightly different pattern. This area, formerly part of Carew demesne, is laid out in a system of large regular fields. The creation of some of these enclosures can be attributed to the 16th century lord Sir John Perrot, as they are recorded in a survey of 1592 following his attainder to the barony. Some subdivision had occurred by the time of the tithe survey of 1839. The caput of the barony, at Carew Castle, lies within this area. Extensively rebuilt under Perrot in the late 16th century, it was abandoned during the 17th century. The settlement at Carew has medieval origins, as has Carew Cheriton, the 'church town' - a separate settlement around the parish church of St Mary - which lies some distance from the castle. Milton, with its medieval mill site(s), represented 1 knight's fee held of the Barony, in 1362, by the Malefants. The village is probably medieval in origin; the mansion house, however, is de novo from the 18th century. Welston Court represents a former holding of the bishops of St Davids. Although the area has remained overwhelmingly agricultural it does include part of the Milford Haven waterway foreshore, which has always been important in defining the area's

character. Jenkins Point, in particular, was an important shipping place, with early landing stages for the Benton and Lawrenny Quay ferries. The surrounding 18th century and 19th century settlement has created a distinctive pattern of small fields and numerous dispersed dwellings. Estate maps of the late 18th century and early 19th century and tithe maps of c. 1840 show that the landscape of today had already been established right across this area. Only minor changes have taken place since then, such as a slight increase in the number of dwellings along the waterway and the establishment of Cosheston Hall and Park over what once had been fields.



Extent of the Historic Landscape Character Area of CAREW, MILTON and NASH

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Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a relatively large historic landscape character area lying to the south of the Milford Haven waterway and the Carew River, to the east and south of Pembroke Dock on undulating ground lying mainly between 20m and 50m above sea level. Mud flats, marsh and the rocky foreshore along the Milford Haven waterway are included in this area. It is an agricultural landscape of large, dispersed farms and large fairly regular fields. There are a large number of listed buildings within this area. Several of them are major houses including the ruinous medieval castle of Carew with its massive Elizabethan wing, Upton Castle with a disused chapel set in parkland and gardens, Cosheston Hall with its parkland, Bangeston Hall, Welston Court, Milton House, Holyland Hotel and the Fortified Rectory at Carew Cheriton. Clearly a vast date range and many building types are included within these structures, from medieval defensive sites through to Victorian mansions. They are united in providing an estate quality to large tracts of the landscape, with parkland, stands of deciduous woodland, lodges and home farms. Farmhouses on the home- and other substantial-farms are generally in the Georgian tradition, stone-built and cement rendered with slate roofs, associated with which are ranges of stone-built outbuildings, sometimes arranged semi-formally around a yard, with large modern agricultural structures nearby. Smaller farmhouses are also mainly 19th century and within the Georgian tradition. There is a dispersal of 19th century and 20th century houses close to the shore of the waterway, but Milton and Carew are the only significant nucleations. Milton comprises stone-built vernacular houses, cottages, a public house and farm buildings, on the outskirts of which is a late 20th century housing estate. Carew is

essentially a linear village with a terrace of 19th century houses, a 'Flemish' chimney – the remains of a sub-medieval house –, a 19th century chapel and 20th century houses. Carew bridge, and the French Mill (an imposing Georgian building, but described as a 'French Mill' in 1541) and its dam, an early medieval high cross, together with the castle and the village represent an important assemblage of structures within Carew. Carew Cheriton is a loose cluster of buildings, including the Fortified Rectory and an Old Mortuary Chapel, which is dominated by the St Mary's medieval church. The small church at Nash is also in this area, and a dovecote north of Monkton Priory. Agricultural land-use is improved pasture with a little arable. Fields are relatively large with boundary banks of earth topped with hedges. Hedges are generally well maintained, but some are overgrown and others support mature trees. These trees, together with woodland close to some of the large houses, in the parkland, on steep valley sides and along the banks of the waterway add to the estate character of the area. The main transport routes are narrow winding lanes, but both the A 477(T), to Pembroke Dock and the A 4075 cut across the area. There has been very little degradation of the historic landscape components where this area borders Pembroke and Pembroke Dock urban character areas. Archaeological sites are varied. The most numerous are World War 2 defensive structures – gun emplacements, searchlight batteries etc – followed by industrial sites, which are mostly quarries, and limekilns. Both coastal and inland kilns are present. Other sites include caves and find spots of prehistoric artefacts, bronze age standing stones and bronze age burnt mounds, a holy well site and several sites of mills.

Although well defined against the Milford Haven waterway, Carew Airfield (PRN 26123) and the two urban areas of Pembroke and Pembroke Dock, this historic landscape character area has poor definition to the south against an area that has yet to be characterised. Here there is a wide zone of change, rather than a hard-edged boundary.

Sources: Austin 1992; Austin 1993; Carew Parish tithe map 1839; Charles 1992; Cosheston Parish tithe map 1841; Jones 1986; Ludlow 1998; Ludlow and Murphy 1995; Monkton Parish tithe map 1841; Murphy 1987; Nash Parish tithe map 1839; NLW MAP 7557 & 7529; Owen 1897; Owen 1918; St Mary's Pembroke Parish tithe map 1841; St Michael's Pembroke Parish tithe map 1841; Walker 1950; Willis-Bund 1902

APPENDIX 3

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of CAREW AIRFIELD

GRID REFERENCE: SN 054028

AREA IN HECTARES: 123

Historic Background

An inland character area south of the Carew River, an inlet of the upper reaches of the Eastern Cleddau. It lies entirely within the parish of Carew, which formed the core of the medieval Barony of Carew. The area, now lying beneath a disused airfield, was formerly divided between the demesne of the Manor of Carew to the west, and Sageston to the east. The latter, as the Manor of 'Sagiston and Williamston Harvill', was held directly by Sir John de Carew in 1362 when it comprised one knight's fee. Prior to the construction of the airfield this was an agricultural area, the former demesne being laid out in a system of large fields. The creation of some of these enclosures can be attributed to the 16th century lord Sir John Perrot, as they are recorded in a survey of 1592 following his attainder to the barony. Some subdivision had occurred by the time of the tithe survey of 1839. In contrast, the area within Sageston manor, south of Sageston village, comprised enclosed strip fields that are shown on an estate map of 1762. This formed part of Sageston manor. It appears that their post-medieval enclosure was piecemeal and probably undertaken by individual tenants. The airfield at Carew Cheriton was originally established, as Royal Naval Air Station Pembroke, in 1915 as an aerodrome for airships. It was one of a number of similar bases around the coastline of Britain established to counter the growing threat from German U-Boats during World War 1. At the time the airfield consisted of a single large steel-framed airship shed, several temporary wooden buildings and some tented accommodation for the air and ground crews. Aeroplanes were stationed at the airfield from April 1917 onwards. Canvas hangars were erected in the southeast corner of the airfield, away from the airship shed and the main station complex, to service the aeroplanes which were engaged in coastal patrols. Aeroplanes had replaced the airships by 1919. The station was decommissioned and closed in 1920 and much of the land auctioned off in lots. None of the original airship station buildings survive; most were demolished after the closure of the station, but some remained for a while as agricultural buildings. The airfield was recommissioned and renamed Carew Cheriton (to distinguish it from Pembroke Dock) in 1938. Construction work began in 1938 and by the spring of 1939 the airfield was equipped with canvas hangars, temporary huts and grass runways. More permanent corrugated-iron hangars and brick buildings were constructed soon after, and the classic layout of three interlocking hard runways was also established during the early 1940s. By 1944 the airfield covered c.128ha. As in World War 1 the airfield was used as a base for maritime patrols and it played an important role in the Atlantic maritime theatre, until operational flying ceased in 1942. In 1942 the base became No.10 Radio School, a training base for aircrew wireless operators, a role it was to perform until the end of the war. The station closed in 1945.



Extent of the Historic Landscape Character Area of Carew Airfield

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Description and essential historic landscape components

This area consists of the World War 2 airfield. Most of the airfield buildings have been demolished and a bypass road constructed across the northern section of the site. Some buildings survive including the control tower, some ablution blocks and air raid shelters, as do the concrete runways and parts of the access roads. Some of the buildings now have an industrial use, and a Sunday market is held on the runways. Land between the runways is improved pasture.

Sources: Austin 1992; Austin 1993; Brock 1989; Carew Parish tithe map 1839; Ludlow and Murphy 1995; Murphy 1987; Owen 1897; PRO D/BUSH/6/27; PRO D/BUSH/6/26


SAGESTON FIELDS, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT APPRAISAL

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/03
RHIF Y DIGWILLIAD/ PROJECT RECORD NO.110319

Ionawr 2017
January 2017

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by:
JAMES MEEK

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 13/01/2017

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith

This report has been checked and approved by:

FRANCES MURPHY

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date

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

*As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments
you may have on the content or presentation of this report*

