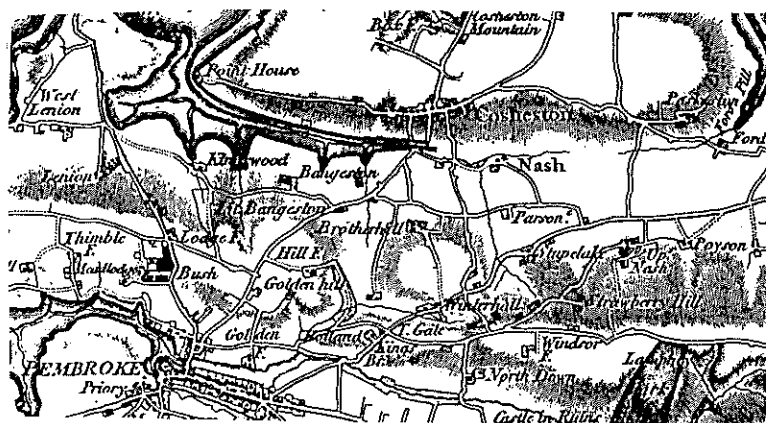


# **A477 TRUNK ROAD: NASH TO BANGESTON IMPROVEMENT**

## **STAGE 2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT AND FIELD SEARCH**

Project Record No. 34954

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**Commissioned by:**

**Howard Humphreys & Partners Ltd.**  
*on behalf of the*  
**Welsh Office Highways Directorate**

**Report by:**

**Andy Manning MA AIFA**  
*of*  
**Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology**  
**The Shire Hall**  
**8 Carmarthen Street**  
**Llandeilo**  
**Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF**

**Tel. (01558) 823121**

**Fax (01558) 823133**



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

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## **1. INTRODUCTION AND BRIEF**

### **1.1 Introduction**

1.1.1 The Welsh Office Highways Directorate (WOHD) are proposing the improvement (widening of the present road) of a c. 3 km stretch of the A477 (T) road from Nash to Bangeston, less than 2 km east of Pembroke Dock and running from NGR SM 9910 0295 to SN 0205 0275.

1.1.2 Howard Humphreys & Partners Ltd, Consulting Engineers were commissioned by WOHD to carry out an Environmental Statement Scoping report on the study area (Stage 1). As part of the process, Howard Humphreys & Partners Ltd commissioned Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological desk-top assessment and field search of the study area, following a brief prepared by CADW (Appendix B).

1.1.3 The desk-top assessment of the study area was conducted during early June, with the field search undertaken on the 12-13th June 1997.

1.1.4 This report presents the results of the archaeological desk-top assessment and field search. The report includes: a limited summary of the historical background to the study area (section 2), a summary of the archaeological resource present (section 3), the potential impact on the archaeological resource of the proposed improvement (section 4) and recommendations (section 5).

1.1.5 All PRN numbers quoted in this report are taken from the regional SMR, held by the Curatorial Section, Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire. All field numbers quoted, unless otherwise stated, are taken from numbers allocated on the OS 1st and 2nd edition maps (OS 1874, 1907-8).

### **1.2 The study area: location, geology and topography**

1.2.1 The study area for this assessment and field search is defined as a corridor 100m wide in total, 50m either side of the centreline of the present A477 (T) road, from the Nash Fingerpost junction to the east and the drive to Bangeston Hall to the west, a total distance of just under 3 km. The study area lies on the 3 km wide eastern approaches to Pembroke and the Pembroke Docks, sandwiched between the northern and southern sections of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

1.2.2 The route of the road was fairly undulating, ranging from a height of 20m OD at either end of the study area, with a slight rise to 30m OD opposite Brotherhill farm and subsequent drop to 10m OD close to the Garden Centre near to Slade Cross. To the north and south, the land was fairly flat with reasonable visibility of the surrounding countryside. South of Lower Nash Farm, the land rises rapidly onto a low narrow wooded ridge. The line of the A477 (T) road runs along the northern edge of a strata of Upper Avonian limestone bedrock overlaid by a mixture of gleyed and ungleyed brown earths (Rudeforth 1974, Allan, Thomas and Williams 1982).

## **SUMMARY**

*The Welsh Office Highways Directorate are proposing the widening of the present A477 (T) road from Nash to Bangeston, less than 2 km east of Pembroke Dock. This archaeological assessment was part of a wider environmental assessment on the potential impact of that proposal.*

*A number of recorded archaeological sites are located on or close to the limits of the study area. These include a number of military sites from the first half of this century, two documented medieval settlements, medieval strip and church fields and lime kiln quarries. Some of these sites will be directly affected by the proposed road widening and require low-level mitigatory work to record them before damage or destruction.*

1.2.3 At the time of the field search, the fields on both sides of the road were predominantly used for pasture, with large blocks of arable fields to the north of the road and east of Lower Nash Farm. Occasional fields have been utilised for vegetable plots, *i.e.* fields adjacent to The Old Rectory and Hazlemere House.

### 1.3 Project brief and objectives

1.3.1 The desk-top assessment and field search was carried out in accordance with the brief supplied, and with guidelines laid out in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, Vol 11, section 3, part 2 (DMRB) (DoT 1993) and *Archaeology and the Trunk Road Programme in Wales: a manual of best practice* (ATRPW) (Cadw 1994).

1.3.2 The assessment and field search were intended to define the extent, character and potential of the archaeological resource within the assessment area, and to detail the possible impact of the present proposals on that resource. Recommendations for further archaeological work and mitigation measures have been included.

### 1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 The assessment was a combination of documentary research and field visits. Sources consulted during the course of the assessment followed those suggested in the ATRPW guidelines and included evidence from the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), aerial photographs, maps (both OS and other) and local and regional journals and publications, including those concerned with ‘place-name’ evidence. A gazetteer of sites was compiled and is contained within Appendix A.

1.4.2 A full list of sources consulted and materials examined is given in the bibliography and sources (Section 6).

1.4.3 The field search contained a number of different elements. The status of sites identified in the assessment from SMR records or other sources were checked on the ground. Fields which showed recent ploughing were casually field-walked and the nature of field boundaries was noted, results being recorded on copies of the appropriate maps. A limited number of record photographs, both monochrome and colour slide, were taken.

1.4.4 In the case of casual field-walking, and the occasional site check which necessitated leaving the public road, permission was first obtained from the relevant landowner.

1.4.5 The full contents of the site archive are listed in Appendix C, and will be deposited, unless new instructions are received, with the regional SMR held by the Curatorial Section of Archaeolog **CAMBRIA** Archaeology, Llandeilo, under Project Record Number 34954.

## **2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND FOR THE STUDY AREA**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 In the light of so little archaeological investigation, a great deal still needs to be resolved regarding the origins of settlement within the study area. Much of the evidence in existence is documentary and fragmentary and, up to the late medieval period, understanding of the nature and organisation of the settlements is still far from clear. Specific sites of archaeological interest are highlighted within Section 3 (Summary of the archaeological resource).

### **2.2 Pre-Norman conquest**

2.2.1 No direct evidence has been recorded for pre-Norman conquest activity within the study area. However, within a radius of less than 800m from the study area, at least three separate sites of prehistoric activity, spanning from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, have been recorded.

2.2.2 A prehistoric shell midden site was identified at Kingswood Pill (PRN 8908) (John and Young 1978), 800m to the north-west of Bangeston Hall; a burnt mound, to the north-east, at Paskeston (PRN 3486) (Cantrill 1911); and a flintworking floor (PRN 3519) at Lower Nash Farm, less than 500m north of the assessment area.

2.2.3 The pattern of strip fields surrounding Cosheston and Nash (PRN 6142) may have its origins in pre-conquest activity. Certainly a co-ordinated pattern of co-axial field systems within the Manorbier coastal area, especially around the towns of Manorbier and Jameston, has been identified. It has been suggested that this may be a part of a wide-scale pre-Norman landscape of earlier field systems, set up in relation to each other (Murphy *pers. comm.*).

2.2.4 It has been suggested that Cosheston may have been founded during the settlement of a group of Cornish saints, sometime in the 6th century (Wade-Evans 1934).

### **2.3 Post-Norman conquest**

2.3.1 The study area falls within the Lordship of Pembroke. Comparison of the plans of a number of South Pembrokeshire villages with others in England, known to have been founded by Arnulf de Montgomery in the late 11th century, have found clear similarities. This has led to suggestions that many of the South Pembrokeshire villages, including Cosheston, may have been originally founded between 1093 and 1102 when de Montgomery held the title of Earl of Pembroke (Kissock 1993).

2.3.2 Kissock has also suggested that similarities in the orientation and positioning of strip fields around Cosheston and Nash (PRN 6142) may indicate that the two settlements were founded together. However, as previously noted, similarity in the patterning of strip fields throughout the area may be a relic of earlier, more widespread, field systems.



2.3.3 References made in 1268 to ‘*vill Costentini*’ and the nearby settlement of ‘*Villa Mayou*’ may refer to settlements at Cosheston and Mayeston. Mention is also made of settlements at ‘*Brothirhille*’ (1357) = Brotherhill and ‘*Esse*’/ ‘*Le Asshe*’ (1291/1331) = Nash (Charles 1992). In 1363, Lower Nash was known as Nether Nash and Upper Nash as Over Nash.

2.3.4 The first firm reference to the status of settlements within the study area appears in the early-mid 14th century. In 1324 Cosheston is rated as worth ‘two knights fees’ under the control of three tenants, John Wogan, John Beneger and William de Robelyn. (A Knight’s fee was an arrangement by which the tenant was given land in exchange for the promise of future military service.) John Beneger may also have held ‘one tenth of a fee’ at ‘Bengereston’ = Bangerston and Walter Malenfaunt held ‘half a fee’ in Nash, which appears, at the time, to be two separate settlements, Upper and Lower Nash (Kissock 1993). It is possible that by the mid 14th century Cosheston may have been a ‘mini-barony’ comprising the settlements of Cosheston, Upper and Lower Nash and Upton.

## 2.4 Post-medieval and modern

2.4.1 By the post-medieval period, only Cosheston appears to have continued as a settlement of any size, with post-medieval and modern development being relatively small-scale. Brotherhill, Mayeston, Bangeston and Upper and Lower Nash only survived through the post-medieval period and up to the present day as farms, often as part of larger estates and frequently with impressive buildings. On his travels through Wales in the early 19th century, Fenton commented on Bangeston Hall, describing it as a ‘...mere shell....one of the first of note in Pembrokeshire’ (Fenton 1811).

2.4.2 Fenton also visited St. Mary’s church at Nash, to view the effigy of a crusader, which he suspected to have been that of the first owner of Upton Castle. Tradition held that this knight had died abroad and had been interred at the church after being landed at Cosherston Pill (Barnwell 1881).

2.4.3 Comparing Lower and Upper Nash farms, Lower Nash contains the most important property, Lower Nash Farmhouse, which retains architectural features dating to the Tudor period. Lower Nash remained part of the Upton Castle estate, although leased outside the family, until the late 18th century.

2.4.4 A modern and important aspect of the study area is the association with Pembroke Docks. Both within and surrounding the area, the remains of military camps (both for troops and fire-fighters), air raid shelters and ground/air defences covering the approaches to the docks have been recorded, although many were levelled soon after the war.

### 3. SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A number of sources were consulted to produce a listing of the archaeological resource, detailed by period. The assessment area is defined by a 100m wide corridor, centred on the mid-point of the present road. This summary contains a listing and comments on recorded sites either entirely or partially within the boundaries of the assessment area (**in bold**). A full list of these sites and those within 100m of the study area are listed within Table 1 contained in the Gazetteer of Sites (Appendix A).

3.1.2 Due to the nature of the archaeological resource in the area, limited reference has also been included to sites and recorded finds located both within 100m of the edge of the assessment area (underlined) or within the Stage 1 Scoping report boundaries, but greater than 100m from the edge of the assessment area. A full list of these recorded sites appears in Table 2 contained in Appendix A

3.1.3 Neither the assessment area nor the area within the boundaries of the Stage 1 Scoping report contained any Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM), Conservation areas or sites registered as a Historic Park or Garden.

3.1.4 A total of 8 sites lie either entirely or partially within the assessment area, another 6 sites lie within 100m of the assessment area and a further 20 sites are located within the Stage 1 Scoping limits, but well outside the assessment area.

#### 3.2 Prehistoric period

3.2.1 No sites were identified within, or adjacent to, the assessment area.

3.2.2 Three sites with prehistoric activity have been identified within the Stage 1 Scoping limits. A prehistoric shell midden site was identified at Kingswood Pill (PRN 8908) (John and Young 1978), 800m to the north-west of Bangeston Hall, a burnt mound at Paskeston (PRN 3486) noted by Cantrill in the early part of this century (Cantrill 1911), and a flint-working floor (PRN 3519) at Lower Nash Farm, 500m north of the assessment area.

#### 3.3 Romano-British period

3.3.1 No sites were identified within the assessment area.

3.3.2 Only one find has been recorded, a silver Roman coin (PRN 11834) found during building renovation at Cross Doors in 1980, less than 80m north of the assessment area.

### 3.4 Medieval Period

3.4.1 Medieval activity within and immediately around the study area was mainly agricultural. A number of settlements have been recorded from documents, but no physical evidence has been recovered. The main settlement affected by the proposed road improvement is **Bangerston medieval settlement (PRN 10796)**. The settlement was probably founded in the late 11th century. Disturbance from services and recent developments to the east and south of Bangerston Hall makes the survival of archaeological features and deposits from the settlement unlikely.

3.4.2 Another settlement at Brotherhill (PRN 10889) lies approximately 100m to the south of the study area. Two further settlements, those of Cosheston and Mayeston (PRN 10891), lie well outside the study area.

3.4.3 While the settlement of Cosheston itself is outside the study area, one recorded block of the Cosheston field system (PRN 6142) does lie within 100m of the study area. Although the main bulk of the strip field system has remained little changed from that shown on the Tithe map of 1840, there has been some limited encroachment from isolated plots. Aerial photographs taken by the RAF appear to show some surviving traces of previously unrecorded medieval strip fields in field 517 (NGR SN 0080 0285), which is partly within the assessment area.

3.4.4 Another element of medieval land division which lies partly within the assessment area is a parcel of land called **Cosheston church land (PRN 12091)**. While this parcel of land has retained its overall shape from the 1840 Tithe map, it has been subject to development and subdivision within its original boundaries. A similarly documented piece of church land called Church Hill (PRN 4417) is located 300m to the south of the assessment area, although it remains unchanged from the 1840s.

3.4.5 A number of medieval parish churches are recorded, although none are within the assessment area. One recorded from documentation only was located at Lower Nash Farm (PRN 12547) approximately 100m north of the study area. The main church for Cosheston, St. Michael's (PRN 3520), still survives, although it is located well outside the study area.

### 3.5 Post-medieval period

3.5.1 Two listed buildings lie within 100m of the assessment area, Bangerston Hall (LBII) (PRN 20047) and The Old Rectory (LBII) (PRN 6641).

3.5.2 The post-medieval settlements of Cosheston (PRN 27080) and Nash (PRN 27082) lie outside the assessment area, as do the recorded and/or listed post-medieval buildings of St. Mary's, Nash (PRN 4416), Cosheston Hall (LBII) (PRN 6640), Upper Nash Farmhouse (LBII) (PRN 6647), Winter Hall, Nash (PRN 17923), Cosheston School (PRN 17864), Cosheston Bridge (PRN 15232) and Hill House.

3.5.3 Two agricultural structures/buildings are recorded. **Lower Nash Farm lime kiln and limestone quarries (PRN 17922)** are recorded in the apportionments attached to the Tithe map of 1840 and are one of a series of lime kilns located in the general area; another example is found 200m north of Upper Nash Farm, 150m east of the end point of the proposed improvement. Also at Lower Nash Farm, although outside the study area, is a corn mill (PRN 15233).

### 3.6 Modern period

3.6.1 The assessment area contains a number of military elements associated with the defence of Pembroke Docks, approximately 2 km to the west. Two of these were **Slade Cross defence post (PRN 7934)** ('D'-shaped sandbagged post) and **searchlight battery, Lower Nash Farm (PRN 26195)**. Both features are clearly visible on RAF photographs of 1946, alongside the present road, but can no longer be seen in the 1955 photographs. No traces were visible during the field search.

3.6.2 A surviving military element is **Bangeston Bungalow camp (PRN 26196)**, comprising **Officers' mess and quarters (PRN 26197)** and **shower block (PRN 26198)**. The Officers' mess and quarters is presently a residential building with the shower block used as a garden shed.

3.6.3 Other elements which have been recorded in the general area, but outside the assessment area were Buttermilk Lane camp (PRN 26189) and air raid shelter (PRN 26224) and Snowdrop Valley, Pembroke, barrage balloon site (PRN 26194).

### 3.7 Landscape and other features

3.7.1 Relatively few changes were noted in field boundaries from the 1840 Tithe map to the present day. A number of building plots have appeared along the route of the road, south of Lower Nash Farm and at Slade Cross.

3.7.2 A number of fields were available for casual fieldwalking during the field visits. In two, field 520, immediately to the west of the Church Land field (PRN 12091) and field 16, immediately east of The Old Rectory (PRN 6641), no material was found beyond occasional fragments of 19th/20th century tile and pottery.

3.7.3 A number of limited recent service excavations, for gas and water pipes have taken place immediately to the north and south of the road. Although there are no records of archaeological remains it is however possible that sites may exist and, therefore, have been damaged.

3.7.4 No other archaeological features, except for that tentatively recorded in field 517 (see 3.4.3 above), were observed, either during the field visits or during the desk-top research.

#### **4. POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED WORKS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE**

##### **4.1 General archaeological implications**

4.1.1 The proposed improvement involving the widening of the present A477 (T) road will have a number of implications for the recorded archaeological resource, both generally and for specific sites.

4.1.2 All large scale earth-moving operations are by their nature destructive, necessitating the removal of standing features such as hedgerows, banks and occasional buildings. Furthermore, the stripping of topsoil and excavation of cuttings and drainage ditches will have an impact on buried archaeological features and deposits.

##### **4.2 Site specific implications**

4.2.1 The proposed widening of the A477 (T) road will have a direct impact on the following sites:

###### 4.2.2 Bangerston, documented medieval settlement (PRN 10796)

The route of the present A477 runs through an area identified as the likely location of a documented medieval settlement. The proposed widening scheme would disturb further any possible surviving evidence of the settlement.

###### 4.2.3 Continuation of Cosheston field system (PRN 6142) in field 517

Although the improvement corridor has no impact on the main recorded block of medieval strip fields, over half of the possible strip field traces within field 517 will be destroyed.

###### 4.2.4 Cosheston church land (PRN 12091)

Approximately 35 % of the documented medieval church field lies within the 100m wide wayleave. The proposed widening would remove part of the field and sections of the field's boundary.

###### 4.2.5 The Old Rectory (PRN 6641)

Although the building is outside the 100m wayleave, and in any case is listed and protected, part of the drive and front gardens lie within the wayleave. Field boundaries and possible surviving features associated with the Rectory would be threatened by the proposed road widening.

###### 4.2.6 Bangeston Bungalow camp (PRN 26196) comprising Officers' mess and quarters (PRN 26197) and shower block (PRN 26198)

This complex lies entirely within the 100m wayleave. The proposed widening of the road could remove part or all of the surviving buildings.

4.2.7 The proposed widening of the A477 (T) road *may* have an impact on the following sites, which lie on or close to the limits of the 100m wayleave:

4.2.8 Lower Nash Farm, lime kiln and limestone quarries (PRN 17922)

Although the lime kiln itself lies outside the 100m wayleave, two of the three associated quarries lie on the northern limits of the wayleave. While topographically it seems unlikely that the proposed road widening would affect the quarries, both lie just behind the low wooded ridge, and any extensive cutting into the ridge could lead to some degree of quarry infilling.

4.2.9 Brotherhill, documented medieval settlement (PRN 10889)

Although this documented settlement is approximately 100m to the south of the limits of the proposed road widening, there remains a small possibility that some surviving evidence from the settlement may exist at the limits of the wayleave. The proposed widening scheme would disturb any possible surviving evidence.

4.2.10 Slade Cross, defence post (PRN 7934) and Lower Nash Farm, searchlight battery (PRN 26195)

It is unlikely that the proposed scheme will have an impact on these two recorded Second World War sites. Both sites were dismantled prior to 1955, with no surviving traces on the surface.

### 4.3 **Categorisation of sites within the assessment area**

4.3.1 The sites within the assessment area have been categorised according to the guidelines laid out in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, Vol 11, section 3, part 2 DoT (1993).

4.3.2 These categories are intended to identify the significance of sites and enable decisions to be made on the appropriate archaeological response.

4.3.3 The categories have been defined as follows:

**Category A - Sites of National Importance**

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM), Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, and those sites which meet the criteria for scheduling or listing. The presumption will be that sites in Category A will be preserved and protected *in situ*.

**Category B - Sites of Regional or County Importance**

Sites which do not quite meet the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region. Preservation *in situ* will be the preferred option for Category B sites, but if loss or damage cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording will be undertaken.

**Category C - Sites of District or Local Importance**

Sites which are not of sufficient importance to justify preservation if threatened. Category C will merit adequate recording in advance of loss or damage.

**Category D - Minor and Damaged Sites**

Sites of minor importance or so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For Category D sites rapid recording, either in advance or during destruction should be sufficient.

**Category E - Sites Needing Further Investigation**

Sites whose importance could not be fully determined from the desk-top assessment and field search. These sites will be subject to field evaluation in Stage 3, before they can be assigned to Categories A-D.

4.3.4 Sites lying partially or entirely within the 100m wide assessment area have been categorised as follows:

**Table 1.** Sites lying either partly, or entirely (**in bold**), within the assessment area

PRN	NGR	SITE NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	CATEGORY
6141	SN 0113 0280	The Old Rectory	Rectory	post-medieval	<b>A</b>
6142	Centred on SN 00 03	Cosheston	Strip field system - noted from aerial photo	medieval; post- medieval	<b>C</b>
10796	SM 994 003	Bangerston	Documented settlement	medieval	<b>E</b>
10889	SN 0028 0264	Brotherhill	Documented settlement	medieval	<b>E</b>
12091	SN 0065 0285	Cosheston, Church Land	Documented church land	medieval	<b>C</b>
17922	SN 0079- 0126 0295	Lower Nash Farm	Lime kiln and quarries	post-medieval	<b>B</b>
26195	SN 0111 0291	Lower Nash Farm	Searchlight battery	modern (1940s)	<b>D</b>
26196	SM 9936 0293	Bangeston Bungalow	Military camp (consists of PRN 26197/8)	modern (1916-18)	<b>B</b>
26197	SM 9931 0291	Bangeston Bungalow	Officers' mess and quarters	modern (1916-18)	<b>B</b>
26198	SM 9936 0293	Bangeston Bungalow	Shower block	modern (1916-18)	<b>B</b>
26205	SM 9993 0296	Slade Cross	Defence post	modern (1940s)	<b>D</b>

## **5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 The nature of the recommended archaeological work**

5.1.1 These recommendations outline a programme of mitigatory archaeological works. The recommended programme is a low-level reactive response, reflecting the nature of the recorded archaeological resource within the area of the 100m wide assessment.

5.1.2 The two medieval settlement sites, one within the assessment area and one close to the limits, would normally require some degree of investigative work, such as a programme of formal fieldwalking and/or trial trenching. However, in the case of the Bangeston settlement, given the amount of disturbance evident within the assessment area, and in the case of the Brotherhill settlement, with no option for fieldwalking, such investigative works are unlikely to be successful and may be deemed inappropriate.

### **5.2 Recommended programme of work**

5.2.1 An intensive archaeological watching brief should be carried out during the works associated with the proposed widening of the A477 (T) road, focusing on those areas of the route within or closest to Bangeston medieval settlement (PRN 10796) (at the western end of the improvement), Brotherhill medieval settlement (PRN 10889) and the land directly in front of The Old Rectory (PRN 6641).

5.2.2 This will require an archaeologist being present during all earth-moving operations within these areas. Adequate time should be allowed to enable recording of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered.

5.2.3 The character and profile of those field boundaries affected by the proposed improvement should be recorded. In particular this will also include those relating to Cosheston church land (PRN 12091) and the previously unrecorded element of the Cosheston field system (PRN 6142).

5.2.4 In the event of the planned damage or removal of elements belonging to either Bangeston Bungalow camp (PRN 26196), Officers' mess and quarters (PRN 26197) and shower block (PRN 26198) or Lower Nash Farm lime kiln and limestone quarries (PRN 17922) a limited programme of building recording will be required.

5.2.5 A general archaeological watching brief should be carried out on the entire route following topsoil stripping. This will consist of a rapid walkover of the site after the removal of the topsoil. As with the intensive watching brief, time should be made available for the recording of any unexpected archaeological features or deposits uncovered.



## 6. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

The following sources of information were consulted during the course of this project:

Dyfed Regional SMR, Llandeilo (SMR), Carmarthen Library (CLib), Haverfordwest Record Office and Library (HRO/HLib), The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth (NLW) and the Welsh Office Air Photographic Library (WOAPL).

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## **6.2 Other sources consulted**

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Coll. D. 495 (NLW)

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## **7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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Ken Murphy, Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology  
Mr. Nigel Hall, owner of Winter Hall, Nash  
The owner of Crane Cottage, Nash

### Archaeoleg CAMBRIA Archaeology staff involvement:

Contract Management:	Pete Crane
Fieldwork:	Andy Manning
Text and Illustrations:	Andy Manning

**APPENDIX A**

## Gazetteer of Sites

**Table 1.** Summary PRN information for sites, partly or entirely, inside the 100m wide assessment area (**in bold**) and sites within 100m of the assessment area's boundaries

	<b>PRN</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>SITE NAME</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>PERIOD</b>
1	6641	SN 0113 0280	Old Rectory	Rectory	post-medieval
2	6142	Centred on SN00 03	Cosheston	Field system	medieval; post-medieval
3	<b>10796</b>	<b>SM 994 003</b>	<b>Bangerston</b>	<b>Documented settlement</b>	<b>medieval</b>
4	10889	SN 0028 0264	Brotherhill	Documented settlement	medieval
5	11834	SN 00 03	Cross Doors, Cosheston	Silver coin	Roman
6	<b>12091</b>	<b>SN 0065 0285</b>	<b>Cosheston, Church Land</b>	<b>Documented church land</b>	<b>medieval</b>
7	12547	SN 00 03/SN 01 03	Lower Nash Farm	Documented church	medieval
8	<b>17922</b>	<b>SN 0079-0126 0295</b>	<b>Lower Nash Farm</b>	<b>Lime kiln and quarries</b>	<b>post-medieval</b>
9	20047	SM 9919 0310	Bangeston Hall	Hall	post-medieval
10	<b>26195</b>	SN 0111 0291	Lower Nash Farm	Searchlight battery	<b>modern (1940s)</b>
11	<b>26196</b>	<b>SM 9936 0293</b>	<b>Bangeston Bungalow</b>	<b>Military camp (consists of PRN 26197/8)</b>	<b>modern (1916-18)</b>
12	<b>26197</b>	<b>SM 9931 0291</b>	<b>Bangeston Bungalow</b>	<b>Officers' mess and quarters</b>	<b>modern (1916-18)</b>
13	<b>26198</b>	<b>SM 9936 0293</b>	<b>Bangeston Bungalow</b>	Shower block	<b>modern (1916-18)</b>
14	<b>26205</b>	<b>SM 9993 0296</b>	<b>Slade Cross</b>	<b>Defence post</b>	<b>modern (1940s)</b>

**Table2.** Summary PRN information for sites within the Scoping area (Stage 1), but *not* within, or close to, the boundaries of the 100m wide assessment area

	<b>PRN</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>SITE NAME</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>PERIOD</b>
15	3486	SN 0185 0365	Paskeston	Burnt mound	prehistoric
16	3519	SN 010 034	Cosheston	Flintworking floor	prehistoric
17	3520	SN 0007 0366	Cosheston, St. Michael's	Church	medieval; post-med?
18	4416	SN 0101 0327	Nash, St. Mary's	Church	post-medieval
19	4417	SN 0166 0240	Church Hill	Church land	medieval

20	6639	SN 0016 0360	The Rectory	Rectory	medieval?
21	6640	SN 0045 0367	Hill House	Dwelling	post-medieval
22	6647	SN 021 002	Upper Nash Farmhouse	Dwelling	post-medieval
23	7934	SM 989 025	Beacon Park	Beacon?	medieval?; post-med?
24	8908	SM 985 035	Kingswood Pill	Midden	prehistoric
25	10891	SN 012 036	Mayeston	Documented settlement	medieval
26	15232	SN 0038 0335	Cosheston Bridge	Bridge	post-medieval
27	15233	SN 0100 0325	Lower Nash	Corn mill	post-medieval
28	17864	SM 999 036	Cosheston School	School	post-medieval
29	17923	SN 0150 0205	Winter Hall, Nash	Hall	post-medieval
30	26189	SN 988 002	Buttermilk Lane, Pembroke	Military camp	modern (1940s)
31	26194	SM 9868 0324	Snowdrop Valley, Pembroke	Barrage balloon site	modern (1940s)
32	26224	SM 9838 0255	Buttermilk Lane, Pembroke	Air raid shelter	modern (1940s)
33	27080	SN 00 03	Cosheston	Settlement	post-medieval
34	27082	SN 02 02	Nash	Settlement	post-medieval

Table 3. Listed buildings within the Stage 1 Scoping area

PROPERTY	GRAD E	RECORD NO.	PRN
<b>Bangeston Hall</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>1/2</b>	<b>20047</b>
Little Mayeston	II	17270	-
Lower Nash Corn Mill	II	17271	15233
Church of St. Mary	II	5988	4416
Upper Nash Farmhouse	II	5989	6647
St. Michael's Church	II	5955	3520
<b>The Old Rectory</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>17265</b>	<b>6641</b>
Brewery Inn	II	17266	-
Funeral Car Tenement	II	17267	-
Hill House (& Garden wall)	II	5956	6640

(Sites within 100m of the assessments boundaries are in bold)

## **APPENDIX B**

Project brief: As supplied by R. Turner, Cadw Welsh Historic Monuments

TR A477(T): IMPROVEMENT FROM NASH TO BANGESTON HALL, PEMBROKE DOCK

BRIEF FOR A STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT AND FIELD SEARCH

PREPARED BY CADW: WELSH HISTORIC MONUMENTS, ON BEHALF OF THE WELSH OFFICE  
HIGHWAYS DIRECTORATE AND HOWARD HUMPHREYS, CONSULTING ENGINEERS

1. This brief should be read in conjunction with the relevant sections of Department of Transport, 1993, Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Vol 11, section 3, part 2 (referred to below as DMRB), and the enclosed extracts from Cadw 1994 Archaeology and the Trunk Road Programme in Wales: a Draft Manual of Best Practice (referred to below as ATRPW).
2. The study area is formed by a corridor 50m wide on either side of the centreline of the existing road from the Nash Fingerpost junction to the east and the drive to Bangeston Hall to the west, a distance of c 3km. On appointment, the archaeological contractor will receive larger scale maps from the consulting engineers. A Stage 1: Scoping Study has been undertaken of a wider area and a copy of the cultural heritage section is attached to this brief.
3. The sources of information for the Desk-top Assessment are outlined in ATRPW section 4.3 (attached).
4. The Field Search will be undertaken as per ATRPW section 4.4 (attached). Given the narrow corridor and open nature of the ground, it should prove possible to undertake the Field Search from the present highway verges. If access is required to specific locations prior approval from landowners and tenants will be required, whose details are available from the consulting engineers.
5. Before the assessment is commenced the archaeological contractor should discuss their work programme with the relevant project engineer at Howard Humphreys.
6. The archaeological contractor will produce a report in the format outlined in DMRB and ATRPW section 4.7 (attached). Three copies will be sent to Howard Humphreys, one copy to Mr A R Morgan, Welsh Office Highways Directorate, Welsh Office, Cathays Park, Cardiff and one copy to Mr R Turner, Cadw.
7. A fixed price tender is to be submitted for undertaking the work outlined in this brief. In addition, an hourly rate for the attendance of a representative at meetings or on site will be given to include all on-costs plus travel.

Enclosures:

1. Map showing limits of archaeological study.
2. Extract from Environmental Statement Scoping Report A477 Trunk Road Nash to Bangeston Improvement.
3. Extracts from ATRPW.

R. Turner

5 November 1996

R TURNER  
Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Archive index**

The project archive has been indexed and catalogued according to National Monument Record (NMR) categories and contains the following:

- A. Report
  - A1. Copy of final report
- B. Site Written Data
  - B1. Context records-paper
  - B4. Survey notes
  - B5. Survey data-paper
- D Photographs
  - D1. Catalogue of photographs
  - D2. Colour slides
  - D3. Black and white contact prints
- G Documentary data
  - G1 List of references
- J J1 Publication drawings

There is no material for classes **C, E, F, H, I, K, L, M and N**



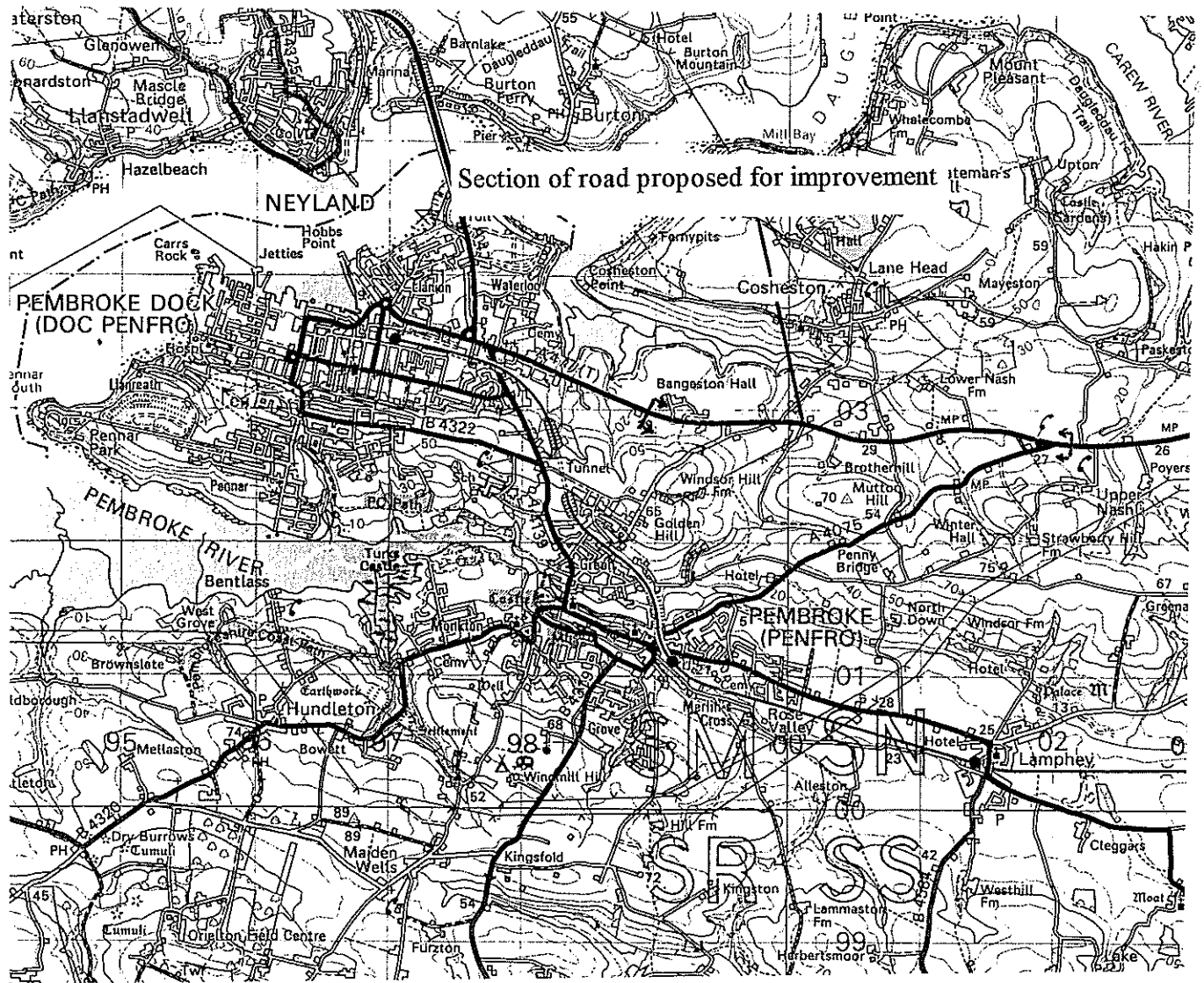


Figure 1: Location of assessment area

