

A477 NASH-BANGESTON ROAD IMPROVEMENT WORKS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Prepared by Cambria Archaeology
For Parsons Brinkerhoff



ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2004/99
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Tachwedd 2006
November 2006

A477 NASH-BANGESTON ROAD IMPROVEMENT WORKS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Gan / By

Pete Crane BA Hons MIFA

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ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133
Ebost: cambria@cambria.org.uk
Gwefan: www.cambria.org.uk

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133
Email: cambria@cambria.org.uk
Website: www.cambria.org.uk

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Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by Pete Crane

Swydd / Position: Senior Archaeologist

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by Ken Murphy

ar ran Archaeoleg Cambria, Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Principal Archaeologist

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

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Cover Photo. Eastern Part of Road Improvements. View West

SUMMARY

A watching brief during road improvements on the A477 between Nash and Bangeston in south Pembrokeshire produced only limited results: a probable cooking pit was radiocarbon dated to AD 420 to 600, a small area of poor metalling possibly associated with post medieval quarrying and records of around 50 hedge banks.

LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

This was a road improvement scheme on the A477, affecting about 3 kilometres from just east of the Pembroke Road turning (A 4075) (SN 0235002775) to just west of Bangeston Hall (SM 9889903036 - Fig. 1). The archaeological works took place between June 2004 and May 2005.

This project was subject to an archaeological planning condition that an archaeologist should attend all soil movements. However, initial observation established that the methods being employed would not make this practicable: notably the intermittent topsoil stripping, which was frequently quite slow due to the necessity of moving soil along a narrow corridor. It was therefore agreed with the regional Archaeological Development Control Officer that topsoil stripping should only be observed where archaeological features were considered likely; elsewhere the topsoil strip need only be observed as soon as possible after it was stripped to the subsoil. It was also not considered necessary to observe the toppling of hedge banks.

ABBREVIATIONS

Sites recorded on the regional county Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). New sites discovered during the course of the project have been allocated a new PRN and identified by their NGR.

Archaeological features and contexts are referred to using the continuous three-figure numbering system (e.g. 001) employed by Cambria Archaeology Field Section.

REPORT OUTLINE AND LIMITATIONS

This report outlines the historic background to the area; this has been compiled from previous reports and no additional research has been undertaken.

The most important archaeological discovery was a heat-affected pit dating from just after the Roman period. Unfortunately, there appear to be no similar features of the same date range published in Wales and therefore comparisons cannot be made. Full analyses of the fills of the pit are included in the appendices.

A small patch of metalling would appear to be of little more than local importance and therefore it is not treated in detail in this report.

Cadw have highlighted the archaeological and historical importance of the field boundaries in the area of the road scheme. TACP, the developing architects, and Parsons Brinkerhoff, the Project Managers, would like to see a synthesis of results with a view to future enhancement of similar projects. Unfortunately there does not appear to be any published material on the archaeology of hedge-banks. Analysis is limited, therefore, to comparing these results with those in unpublished reports by Cambria Archaeology on similar projects where a number of hedge-banks have been recorded. Comments have been made on how these boundaries affect the historic landscape and suggest how new similar boundaries

could be made to blend in. Individual records of hedge-banks are not included in the report.

Most of the pottery and china found was noted and discarded on site. The pottery retained was rapidly appraised and no specialist report was deemed necessary.

Archiving of the report has included allocating Primary Record Numbers to all of the boundaries recorded, together with grid references and noting the associated project numbers. Cambria Field Operations has entered these results into the computerised Historic Environment Record.

Due to delay in agreement to fund the post excavation the report number was issued in 2004 but the reporting work was not undertaken until 2006.

HISTORY

There are no known prehistoric sites within or adjacent to this project. Only one find of a silver coin, PRN 11834, has been recorded adjacent to the scheme (grid ref SN 0003 on Map 2). However, this was only a four-figure grid reference and it is likely it could come from further away in Cosheston.

Medieval activity around this project was mainly agricultural. This has been recorded from documents, and no archaeological evidence has been recovered. The main settlement area is that around Bangeston (PRN 10796), which was probably founded in the late 1200s. The other nearby medieval settlement is that of Brotherhill which was unaffected by this project.

The main medieval feature in the landscape is the field system centred on Cosheston. This stops to the north of the road area and the only features likely to be medieval in origin crossing this scheme were the Cosheston to Pembroke Road (PRN 52387), the Cosheston East Lane to and including Phillip's Lane (PRN 52386) and the Parish boundary (PRN 52367). These were entered into the archaeological record as part of this project.

There are two post medieval buildings near this project, Bangeston Hall (PRN 20047, Map 1) and The Old Rectory (PRN 6641, Map 3), both listed buildings. The other nearby features are the Lower Nash Farm limekiln and limestone quarries (PRN 17922, Map 3).

The main post-medieval feature is that of the turnpike road, which later became the A477. Before this was built the roads were in a poor and inadequate state. In 1796 the gentry attempted to put road repairs in care of the parish through a voluntary society. This proved inadequate and therefore the country gentry from 1771 onwards joined together in establishing turnpike trusts along the lines of those already founded in Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire (Pemb County Hist vol III p 311). Thomas Telford surveyed this new route in 1827 as part of a commission by a Parliamentary Select Committee into the improvement of communications to Milford Haven and Acts of Parliament authorized a new turnpike road between St. Clears and Hobbs Point, Pembrokeshire in 1828 and 1833 (Carmarthen Record Office T.T./Box III/1).

METHODOLOGY

A number of visits were made to the construction works looking at freshly stripped areas and cut boundaries. The first visit was on 11th June 2004 and the last on 15th May 2005. All field boundaries cut by the project and a number of adjacent ones were rapidly recorded on pro-forma sheets. These recorded the type of boundary or combination along with details; at least one digital photograph was taken and in most cases a scaled sketch of the boundary profile

was made. A summary of these records is contained in Appendix 4 and all photographs are on the enclosed disk.

A number of features were rapidly investigated: most proved to be modern or geological. However, where features were encountered the adjacent area was hand-cleaned and excavated as necessary. This extra work was only undertaken after consultation with the area's Archaeological Development Control office and the client.

RESULTS

No prehistoric activity was found during this project. All topsoil-stripped areas and spoil tips were searched for artefacts but not a single find of prehistoric date was recovered.

The earliest feature found was a probable cooking pit (PRN 62161), located on Map 1, (detail drawing Fig. 2) and fully excavated. The pit, 203, had vertical sides on all but the north, where the flat base of the pit sloped slightly down to the south. The sides were heat reddened (Photo. 1). The lower fill (202) was very dark and charcoal rich - charcoal and soil samples were taken for analyses. The charcoal gave a radiocarbon determination of Cal AD 420 to 660 (at 95% probability - Appendix 1). Three types of charcoal were identified: cherry type, hawthorn/pear/apple/etc and gorse/broom (Appendix 2). Charred plant remains were identified from black bindweed, dock, gorse and various grasses (Appendix 2). The upper fill, 201, of grey brown clay silt was probably deposited after usage.

The immediate area around this pit was hand cleaned and a further area around was scraped clean by a machine using a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. The pit lay between two modern ditches for the hedge bank (PRN 52340) that overlay this pit. No other features were observed except for one or two possible postholes some 20m to the west, but these may have been root holes. Significantly there was a spring about 50m to the west and may have been the reason for the pit at this location.

The next recognisable historical development in the area was the medieval field system around Cosheston. These field boundaries did not extend across this area of the road scheme. However, the parish boundary (PRN 52367, Map 3, Photo. 2) and two roads - Cosheston to Phillip's Lane (PRN 52386, Map 2, Photos. 3 and 4) and Cosheston to Pembroke Road (PRN 52386, Maps 1 and 2, Photo 4) - are likely to be contemporary with the field system and were cut across by the scheme. Later, north-south, boundaries respect the turnpike A477 route. Where the boundary bank of the parish crosses the project area it is flanked on one side by a small stream, with a ditch on the other side. Both the parish boundary bank and the banks flanking the two roads were noticeably more substantial than the average of the other later field boundaries.

The hedge banks are the main feature of this landscape and some 57 individual rapid records were made of these. These boundaries varied to some extent in size and form and this is probably due to the materials and time available for construction. The vegetation on these banks also varied to a great extent, from mature trees, to scrub, hedges and almost no vegetation whatsoever. It is likely all of the banks would have supported hedges in the past in order to be stock proof. The basic descriptions of all the hedge banks are listed along with the other new sites in Appendix 4.

A small area of metalling (Trackway PRN 62264, Map 3) was observed during stripping for part of the road improvements. This area was being intensively

observed as a fragment of glazed ridge tile was found nearby in the edge of the roadside ditch. The tile is likely to be medieval, or possibly just a bit later in date, and is likely to be a stray find and not associated with the metalling. The metalling consisted of a patch of very large cobbles/pebbles and flat sub-angular stones and is not considered to be extensive. It is likely to have joined the small quarry, a short distance to the north, and the main road adjacent to the south.

One land drain was individually recorded. Because this feature was likely to be modern it was not assigned a record number. A little post-medieval to modern material, mostly pottery or china was recovered from the topsoil along the route and probably derives from rubbish spread with farmyard manure. Nothing was observed in association with the First and Second World War structures that lay just outside of this project.

DISCUSSION

There was no evidence of prehistoric activity observed during this project and it is considered that this is likely that nothing of this date is in the immediate area.

The "cooking pit" dates to into the beginning of the early medieval period (formerly termed Post Roman). It would appear to be a fairly simple feature. The only possible parallels of similar date but slightly larger are from Sarn-y-bryn-caled, Welshpool (Blockley and Tavener 2002), particularly their Oven 69 which gave a radiocarbon date of Cal AD 420 to 660. These have been interpreted as being associated with corn drying, but the residues on the Nash-Bangeston site do not suggest this. However, it is not impossible that this "cooking pit" is the remains of such a feature. A number of bigger but slightly larger and later corn driers have been found recently on the coastal fringe of Pembrokeshire (Crane 2004, 2006a, 2006b and forthcoming). It is possible that "corn driers" could be multifunctional and could also be associated with brewing (Crane 2006b and forthcoming). It is probably significant that this pit was only 50m from a spring. Any future work in this immediate area will need an archaeological input because of its potential for further archaeology. It is a general recommendation that any groundworks adjacent to springs have an archaeological condition imposed.

The field boundaries are nearly all earth banks and appear to have been constructed with topsoil, possibly from shallow ditches on either side that did not penetrate the subsoil. There was not a great use of stone in the banks, possibly because the fields did not require any amount of clearance of "field stones". Where there were ditches it was because of the need for drainage. It was noticeable that the eastern hedge banks on the north side of the main road, associated with Lower Nash Farm, had less vegetation on them and almost no mature trees or scrub (Photos. 6 and 7).

The majority of the banks appear to date after the building of the turnpike road, c. 1830, as they respect it but are marked on the tithe maps (Nash tithe map 1839 and Cosheston tithe map 1841). Therefore it would appear that most of these boundary banks were built in the period c.1830 to 1840. However, it is possible that the turnpike road may have utilised existing boundaries or minor trackways for parts of its route, in which case some of the banks may be older.

It is recommended that where hedge banks are repaired or new ones are built that every effort should be made to try to match those adjacent to them. It was particularly good to see vegetation removed from parts of demolished banks being incorporated on top of some of the new banking. It is hoped that where there were trees on the former banks that a similar species and number will be established on the new banks.

As the trackway metalling appears to connect with the main road it probably dates to later than 1830 and was of little significance and unlikely to warrant any further archaeological work.

CONCLUSION

The finding of the early medieval “cooking pit” was a rare discovery of national or even wider importance. This project also recorded nearly sixty boundaries that are very important local landscape features. The evidence suggests that most of these boundaries are post medieval and appear to date after the establishment of the turnpike route around 1830 but before the tithe maps of about 1840.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by Pete Crane, Project Manager, Cambria Archaeology Field Operations. The fieldwork was carried out by Robert Evans and Hubert Wilson, both of Cambria Archaeology.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

This will be held by Cambria Archaeology HER

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Crane P 2006b *Ty Isaf, Llanwnda, Pembrokeshire, Archaeological Watching Brief.* Unpublished client report held by Cambria HER

Crane P Forthcoming *Excavation at South Hook, Hubberston, Pembrokeshire*

Manning A 1997 *A477 Truck Road: Nash to Bangeston Improvement. Stage 2: Archaeological Desktop Assessment and Field Search.* Unpublished client report held by Cambria HER

Page N 2001 *A477 Nash-Bangeston improvement works, Hedgerow and boundary Survey.* Unpublished client report held by Cambria HER

Other Sources

Carmarthen Record Office T.T./Box III/1 – Estimates, Land Valuation, Turnpike Acts of Parliament

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1891 6” Pemb XL NW and NE

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1909 6” Pemb XL NW and NE

Ordnance Survey 1971 1:10560 SN00SW

Tithe Map 1839 Nash

Tithe Map 1841 Cosheston

APPENDIX 1

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-24.2;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-197383

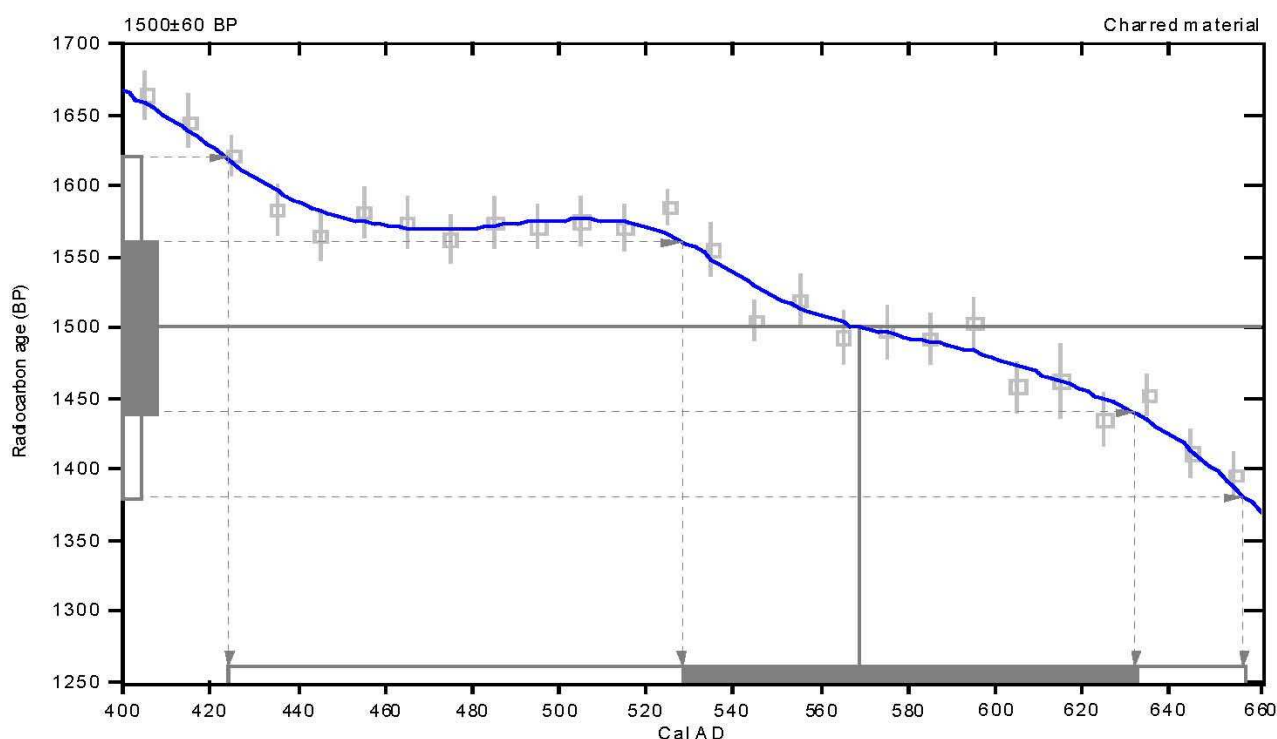
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1500±60 BP

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 420 to 660 (Cal BP 1530 to 1290)
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 570 (Cal BP 1380)

1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 530 to 630 (Cal BP 1420 to 1320)
(68% probability)



References:

Database used

INTCAL 98

Calibration Database

Editorial Comment

Stuiver, M., van der Plicht, H., 1998, *Radiocarbon* 40(3), pxi-xiii

INTCAL98 Radiocarbon Age Calibration

Stuiver, M., et. al., 1998, *Radiocarbon* 40(3), p1041-1083

Mathematics

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, *Radiocarbon* 35(2), p317-322

Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory

4985 S.W. 7th Court, Miami, Florida 33155 • Tel: (305)667-5167 • Fax: (305)663-0964 • E-Mail: beta@radiocarbon.com

APPENDIX 2

CHARRED PLANT REMAINS FROM SAMPLE 202

by Wendy Carruthers

Introduction

During excavations by Cambria Archaeology on the A477 Nash Bangeston Road Improvements site a soil sample was taken from a 'fire pit' for environmental analysis. Charcoal taken from the pit produced a date of (Beta-197383) 420 to 660 AD cal (95% probability). The pit was located near a spring on level ground and no other features were located nearby.

Methods

The sample of 1.6 litres soil was sent to the author for environmental analysis. The dark red-brown fine sandy silt contained small charcoal fragments and red/black ?burnt fragments of sandstone. The sample was processed using standard methods of floatation, i.e. by mixing it gently in a bucket with warm water, then repeatedly pouring off the flot through a 250 micron mesh sieve and refloating the sample until no more charred material was seen to float. The flot was dried before being sieved through a 2mm sieve in order to remove large fragments of charcoal for identification. The large charcoal was sent to Dana Challinor for analysis and is discussed in her report below. The finer charred flot was sorted under a stereoscopic microscope. The residue was sieved through a 1mm mesh, dried and sorted by eye for artefacts and large charcoal.

Results

In addition to a few modern rootlets and modern Chenopodiaceae seeds (fat hen etc.), the small flot contained the following charred plant remains;

Sample no. PRn50861/202

| Taxa | common name & item | Habitat preferences | No. of remains |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Å. Löve | black bindweed nutlet | CDH | 4 |
| <i>Rumex</i> sp | dock nutlet | CDG | 4 |
| <i>Ulex</i> sp. | gorse spine tips | GEWsp | 16 |
| Indeterminate Poaceae | various grass caryopses | CDG | 4 |
| Total: | | | 28 |

Key: C=cultivated; D=disturbed; E=heath; G=grassland; H=hedgerows; W=open woods; s=sandy soils; p=peaty soils

The nomenclature and habitat information follow Stace (1997).

Discussion

The charcoal (Dana Challinor, see below) and charred plant macrofossil results suggest that scrubby vegetation had been used for fuel, including gorse, cherry-type *Prunus* sp. and hawthorn/apple type Maloideae wood. This range of taxa could have been collected from scrub, open woodland or cut from a hedgerow. Black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), a common twining plant of disturbed and cultivated soils, may have been growing amongst the shrubs, or may have been present amongst other vegetation used for fuel and tinder. This also applies to the dock (*Rumex* sp. nutlets) and grass (Poaceae) seeds present in the sample. Perhaps hay was used for fuel, or the grassy vegetation was burnt *in situ*.

Gorse grows on poor, acidic soils, particularly on heaths and poor grasslands. Its use for fuel is described below by Dana Challinor. Docks are often indicative of nutrient-enriched, disturbed soils. The assemblage as a whole suggests either

that scrubby vegetation, including gorse, had been deliberately selected as a fuel because it burns rapidly, or that longer-burning fuel woods such as oak were not available locally at this time.

References

Stace, Clive (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second Edition. C.U.P.

APPENDIX 3

A477 NASH BANGESTON ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

Charcoal from PRN50861/202

Dana Challinor, 20th February 2006

Forty-four fragments of charcoal were identified from sample 202. Three taxa were positively identified: *Prunus* sp. (cherry type), Maloideae (hawthorn, apple, pear etc) and *Ulex/Cytisus* (gorse/broom). The charcoal was generally well preserved, but the *Ulex/Cytisus* had become heavily fissured during the charring process, suggesting an intense heat. There were some roundwood and bark fragments.

The taxa recovered are frequently found in the archaeological record from domestic contexts. In particular, gorse was regularly used in bread ovens, since it produces an intense heat and leaves little ash (Gale & Cutler 2000). An examination of other charcoal samples from this site would indicate whether the fuelwood from this sample was used for a specific activity or for all purposes.

| Charcoal from PRN50861/202 | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Taxa | | No of fragments |
| <i>Prunus</i> sp. | cherry type | 20 |
| Maloideae | hawthorn, pear, apple etc | 3 |
| <i>Ulex/Cytisus</i> | gorse/broom | 15 |
| Indeterminate | | 6 |

References

Gale, Rowena & Cutler, David (2000) *Plants in archaeology: identification manual of vegetative plant materials used in Europe and the southern Mediterranean to c. 1500*. Westbury Academic & Scientific Publishing.

APPENDIX 4

SITES BY PRN

PRN: 4416 **NGR:** SN01010327

SITE TYPE: CHURCH

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

A small, single cell nineteenth century church. Stands on the site of a medieval church (PRN 12547). The present building retains no pre-nineteenth century core fabric. MRP 2006 based on Ludlow 2001.

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 6412 **NGR:** SN004030

SITE TYPE: OPEN FIELD SYSTEM

PERIOD: Medieval;Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Tithe map and later cartographic and topographical evidence in the shape of, and grouping of, enclosed strip fields of former open medieval fields surrounding Cosheston village, PRN 27080. There is also evidence of an open field to the west of Cosheston, PRN 4519. HJ April 1999

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 6641 **NGR:** SN01130280

SITE TYPE: RECTORY

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

A large C19 house with a forward wing at left and a porch in the angle. At the right is a neat oriel window. The Rectory was extensively rebuilt in the C19. It retains the vaulted rooms of a medieval building at the rear. the vaulted part was evidently used as a kitchen before the rebuild. While the house was a rectory it served as a parish meeting hall. The house ceased to be a rectory in 1976 and is now in private ownership. RCAHMW Listing description.

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 10889 **NGR:** SN00280264

SITE TYPE: SETTLEMENT

PERIOD: Medieval

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

A small settlement situated c2 kilometres northeast of Pembroke. Shown as 'Britherhill' on Rees' map of south Wales and the Border in the fifteenth century. MRP 2006.

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 11834 **NGR:** SN0003

SITE TYPE: FINDS

PERIOD: Roman

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Findspot for a silver coin dating to the Roman period.

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 12091 **NGR:** SN00650285

SITE TYPE: CHURCH LAND?

PERIOD: Medieval?;Post Med?

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

A small parcel of land called 'Church Land', the western boundary of which follows the line of a former strip-field division on the southeast edge of the Cosheston field system (PRN 6412). It is likely that the plot has medieval origins and that it once belonged to Cosheston church (PRN 4416). MRP 2006 based on N. Page 2001.

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 12547 **NGR:** SN01010327

SITE TYPE: CHURCH

PERIOD: Medieval

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Medieval parish church, entirely rebuilt in the 19th century (as post-medieval PRN 4416). It was listed in the Taxatio of 1291. It has a regular, rectangular churchyard, closely associated with post-Conquest manor. There is no current evidence for an early medieval date. ND 2003

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 15233

NGR: SN01000325

SITE TYPE: CORN MILL

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

A Corn Mill shown on the second edition Ordnance Survey map. Present condition not known. M. Page 2006.

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 15267

NGR: SN0203

SITE TYPE: FINDS

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Findspot for two small cannon balls ploughed up in a field at Paskeston, within range of Carew Castle. Thought to be relics of the 1644 assault on the castle. M. Page 2006 based on RCAHMW 1925.

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 20047

NGR: SM99190310

SITE TYPE: DWELLING

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Bangeston Hall is a three-storeyed mansion of early to mid 19th century date, with contemporary and later rear and side wings. The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1881 shows surrounding parkland and formal gardens, including a lake on the eastern side. HJ April 1999.

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 26195

NGR: SN01110291

SITE TYPE: SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY

PERIOD: Modern

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

1940-45, Air Defence, Searchlight Battery, now demolished. RJC. Thomas, 18.01.93.

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 26196

NGR: SM99360293

SITE TYPE: MILITARY CAMP

PERIOD: Modern

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

1916-18, Army Camp, now a domestic residence. One timber framed. corrugated zinc clad hut and a brick and cement panel hut. RJC. Thomas, 06.02.93.

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 26197

NGR: SM99310291

SITE TYPE: OFFICERS MESS

PERIOD: Modern

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

1916-18, Officers Mess/Officers Quarters, now a domestic residence. Single storey, timber framed, corrugated zinc clad, timber truss gable roof. Hut raised on brick and concrete blocks. RJC. Thomas, 06.02.93.

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 26198

NGR: SM99360293

SITE TYPE: ABLUTIONS BLOCK

PERIOD: Modern

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

1916-18, Ablutions/Bath House, now a garden shed. A single storey, three range hut. East range, timber

framed, six bay, cement panel walls. Central range, one and a half storey brick boiler house. West range, timber framed two bay cement panel walls. Timber truss, corrugated zinc roof. RJC.Thomas, 06.02.93.
LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 26205 **NGR:** SM99930296
SITE TYPE: DEFENCE POST
PERIOD: Modern
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
1940-41, Anti invasion, Defence post, now demolished. 'D' shaped sand bagged post. RJC.Thomas, 22.01.93.
LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 27080 **NGR:** SN0003
SITE TYPE: SETTLEMENT
PERIOD: Medieval;Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
The place-name first recorded as "Vill Costentini" in 1228 is a personal name, possibly Welsh, to which the common Pembrokeshire element "tun"(farm) was added. Cosheston is a typical regular N-S settlement of the type found in south Pems., and elsewhere in Britain and Europe, and deliberately planned in the immediate post-Conquest period. Piecemeal enclosure of strips from former open fields produced the distinctive narrow strip fields to the north and south of the village, see PRN 6412. The field system may originally have been bounded by West and East Lanes. See PRNs 37059,37453 & 37454 for river crossing discussion.(After J.Kissock,1993). HJ April 1999.
LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 27082 **NGR:** SN0003
SITE TYPE: SETTLEMENT
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
Upper and Lower Nash are two separate settlements standing just off the A477 about 4 kilometers north east of Pembroke. Both settlements lie on the sides of small valleys drained by minor tributaries of Cosheston Pill and the Carew River. The settlements are part of the proposed barony of Cosheston. Lower Nash comprises one large farm (the current form of which is relatively recent) and the parish church (PRN 4416). M.Page 2006 based on J.Kissock 1993.
LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 45069 **NGR:** SN02170274
SITE TYPE: LIME KILN
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
Lime kiln shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, no longer extant. LRW 2002
LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 52318 **NGR:** SM98960030
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
Southeast-Northwest boundary, butts PRN 52320. PC 2004
LONG DESCRIPTION

Many mature trees on bank probably all sycamore plus large scrub, thorn. Bank 0.7m high.Possible remains of slight ditch on east side. No hedge. Post and wire on both sides. PC 2004

PRN: 52319 **NGR:** SM99030029
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
East-west bank on south side of A477. Modernised

LONG DESCRIPTION

Small bank, intermittent, up to 0.5m high. Post and rail fence. Thorn hedge plus small ash tree and sycamore. Suspect hedge and fence not that old.

PRN: 52320 **NGR:** SM99030030

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

East-West boundary bank on north side of A477.PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth Bank? 0.6m high. Totally overgrown with scrub mostly bramble with thorn, elder, sycamore.

PRN: 52321 **NGR:** SM99100030

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY FENCE

PERIOD: Modern

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Post and wire fence. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 52322 **NGR:** SM99130030

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south stone faced bank, west side of Bangeston Hall. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Stone faced low bank, or wall, 0.75m high, face only good on west side. Thorn and one maturing sycamore. PC 2004

PRN: 52323 **NGR:** SM99180029

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

East-west boundary bank on south side of Bangeston Hall. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Very overgrown terrace type bank, up to 1.5m high. Could have been faced with stone but nothing visible. Many mature sycamores. PC 2004

PRN: 52324 **NGR:** SM99210029

SITE TYPE: WALL

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Stone blocking in garden gateway. 1.4m wide. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 52325 **NGR:** SM99249029

SITE TYPE: WALL

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

East-west stone wall on the south side of Bangeston Hall west of entrance. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Bonded wall, 0.7m high, 0.370m wide. Cement and coal flecked mortar. Whitewashed on south side. PC 2004

PRN: 52326 **NGR:** SM99358029

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Modern

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Bank atop a 1.5m deep cutting on south side of A477. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Small bank 0.5 high on top of cutting. Thorn scrub hedge with mature trees, sycamore and hazel, on slope for much of length. Post and rail fence on south side. PC 2004

PRN: 52327 **NGR:** SM99370029
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
Bank at the top of a cutting on south side of former A477. PC 2004
LONG DESCRIPTION
Cutting 1.25m deep. Mature wycamore trees, hazel scrub. PC 2004

PRN: 52328 **NGR:** SM99340029
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
East-west bank on north side of former A477. PC 2004
LONG DESCRIPTION
Earth bank 0.75m high. Intermittent thorn, probably laid in past. bank 1m high east of gateway. PC 2004

PRN: 52329 **NGR:** SM99390029
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK
PERIOD: Modern
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
Modern hedge on very slight bank in front of Twin Oaks and Lovesgrove. PC 2004
LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 52330 **NGR:** SM99480029
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
East-west boundary bank on north side of former A477. PC 2004
LONG DESCRIPTION
Earth bank with some stones. 2m high above field, 1.1m above ground to south. Mature sycamore trees plus hazel and thorn. PC 2004

PRN: 52331 **NGR:** SM99530029
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY WALL
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
Short length of wall on north side of A477. PC 2004.
LONG DESCRIPTION
Bonded stone wall c.1.3m high. Probably lime mortar, but could be cement. Wall 0.45m wide with narrower single line of capstones. Mature trees cut down probably sycamore plus some thorn. PC 2004

PRN: 52332 **NGR:** SM99520028
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
North-south bank on west side of lane south of A477. Opposite PRN 52333. PC 2004
LONG DESCRIPTION
Earth bank 1.25m above road and 0.5m above field. Wooden and post and wire fence. Mature trees of sycamore, ash plus thorn scrub. PC 2004

PRN: 52333 **NGR:** SM99540029
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
North-south bank on east side of lane south of A477. Opposite PRN 52332. PC 2004
LONG DESCRIPTION
Tall earth bank with some small stones plus humic layer above, 1.65m high. Mature sycamores plus one ash. PC 2004

PRN: 52334 **NGR:** SM99550029

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY WALL

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south wall, field boundary joins with PRN 52331. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Wall of large stones bonded with soil. "Hedge" and trees possible later natural addition. Wire fence on top of bank mostly fixed to trees. PC 2004

PRN: 52335 **NGR:** SM99680028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Medieval;Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

On south side of road. Other side of PRN 52337. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank, some of which is just under 1m high but up to 1.5m high to west. Mature trees of syamore, hazel, ash, and thorn. Small ditch on north side, verge between ditch and road. PC 2004

PRN: 52336 **NGR:** SM99740029

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Bank/cutting on south side of A477. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Small bank 0.5m high above 1.5m deep cutting down to road. Small thorn probably former hedge and mature trees, probably ash. PC 2004

PRN: 52337 **NGR:** SM52337

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Medieval;Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Boundary bank on north side of road. Opposite PRN 32335. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank with stones, up to 2m high above road. May have been ditched on N side (soil mark). Possibly ditched in south side as gap between road and bank. Mature trees and scrub already cut down. One tree least 125 years old. PC 2004

PRN: 52338 **NGR:** SM99830029

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Modern

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Ditch and bank on west side of lane to "Ashdown". PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Partly destroyed bank and dry ditch. Bank 1m high, ditch 0.4m deep. Opposite PRN 52339. PC 2004

PRN: 52339 **NGR:** SM99840029

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Medieval;Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Ditch and bank on east side of lane to "Ashdown". some hazel on bank. Ditch has running water. PC 2004.

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 52340 **NGR:** SM99950030

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

South southeast-norht northwest boundary northeast of cross roads A477 and Cosheston Pembroke road. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Slight remaining earth bank, 0.3m high. Excavation indicated ditches on either side. PC 2003

PRN: 52341 **NGR:** SM99980030

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Medieval;Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Bank on west side of Pembroke-Cosheston road north of A477. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank, 0.75m high. Mature trees, hazel, ash, thorn. Sign of ditch on east side of bank, between bank and road. Opposite PRN 52342. PC 2004

PRN: 52342 **NGR:** SM99700299

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Medieval;Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Bank on east side of Pembroke-Cosheston road north of A477. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank. Deeper drop to road than field. Mature trees, hazel. Opposite PRN 52342

PRN: 52343 **NGR:** SM99970029

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Bank on south side of A477 to east of "Slade". PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank 1m high. Mature trees, ash, with some conifers just into road junction to south. Post and wire fence. Opposite PRN 52344. PC 2004

PRN: 52344 **NGR:** SM99980029

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

East-west boundary bank on north side of A477 east of Slade Cross Roads. Reduced to subsoil level. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank c.0.75m high above road. Mature trees cut down before recording. Mostly hazel hedge. No sign of ditch on north side but pipe trench at this location. PC 2004

PRN: 52345 **NGR:** SN00069029

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med;Modern

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south boundary on north side of A477 near Slade Cross Roads. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank 0.75m high, steep sides. Mature trees of Hazel and ash plus thorn scrub. Post and wire fence. Not on Ordnance Survey first edition. PC 2004

PRN: 52346 **NGR:** SN00121029

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Curvilinear boundary bank on northeast side of Sundown House. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank 1m high. Steep sided. Mature trees. Oak, hazel, thorn and elder. No hedge. Post and wire fence on north east side. PC 2004

PRN: 52347 **NGR:** SN00192029

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south boundary bank on east side of Sundown House. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank 0.8m high. Mature trees: ash, hazel, sycamore, apple and oak. Dry ditch on west side. Ditch straight, but small kink in bank near road is possibly post tithe map. PC 2004

PRN: 52348

NGR: SN00174029

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Large bank and ditch on part of south side of A477. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Wet ditch, 1.2m deeper than road. Large earth bank, with some small stones, 1m high, on south side with mature trees of ash, oak, holly and thorn. Small earth bank, 0.5m high, with modern debris, probable counterscarp from ditch cleaning. PC 2004

PRN: 52349

NGR: SN00207028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Former North-south boundary to south of A477. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Ploughed out former boundary. Slight sign of bank and two ditches. Bank 0.1m high ditches 0.1m deep. Two mature oaks. PC 2004

PRN: 52350

NGR: SN00350028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south boundary bank, between A477 and Brotherhill Farm, with ditch and trackway on its east side. Opposite PRN 52351. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Steep sided earth bank, 0.7m high, with hazel hedge. Small dry ditch 0.4m deep and trackway of tarmac and central grass ridge. Post and wire fence. Trackway is not on tithe map but on Ordnance Survey 1869. Had ornamental stone gateway which was rebuilt further to south in 2004. PC 2004

PRN: 52351

NGR: SN00245028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south bank, ditch and trackway on north side of A477. Opposite PRN 52351. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Steep sided earth bank 1m high, with unmaintained hedge of hazel and thorn. Mature ash trees. Shallow earth dry ditch 0.4m deep. Grass covered trackway from road to barn. Post and wire fence. Trackway not marked on tithe or later maps. PC 2004

PRN: 52352

NGR: SN00383028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Boundary bank on part of north side of A477. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Steep sided earth bank 0.75m high above road. Hazel and thorn hedge. Three mature ash trees. PC 2004

PRN: 52353

NGR: SN00444028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

NW-SE boundary bank on south side of A477. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank 0.7m high with flat top. Hedge of thorn jaxel bramble, bracken and honeysuckle. PC 2004

PRN: 52354

NGR: SN00532028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south boundary on west side of Hazelmere House. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

No access but bank contains mature trees and hedge. PC 2004

PRN: 52355

NGR: SN00579028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Bank on north side of A477 between PRN 52352 and PRN 52360. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank 0.75m high. Hedge Thorn and hazel with grass on south side of bank. Three mature ash trees. Post and wire fence. PC 2004

PRN: 52356

NGR: SN00584/02

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Former North-south boundary on south side of A477 and boundary PRN 52372. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Destroyed post-1908. Possible N-S linear undulation across field. PC 2004

PRN: 52357

NGR: SN00555028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Modern

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south boundary on east side of Hazelmere House. Post 1964

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 52358

NGR: SN00578028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Former north-south boundary west of Hazelmere House. Destroyed last century. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 52359

NGR: SN00625928

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south boundary to west of Framton Park. Mature trees hedge and probable bank (no access). PC2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 52360

NGR: SN00714028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

East-west boundary bank, east of Framton Park to cross roads. PC2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank 0.75m high. Vegetation must have been removed in past, some scrub re-growth. Mature tree stumps. Post and wire fence. This section due for destruction. PC 2004

PRN: 52361 **NGR:** SN00753028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Medieval;Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Boundary bank on west side of lane north of Park House cross roads. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Steep earth bank 1.75m high above road. Mature ash trees. Mature hedge of hazel and thorn. Probably cut by turnpike road (A477). To south PRN 52362. Opposite 52364. PC 2004

PRN: 52362 **NGR:** SN00766027

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Medieval;Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Boundary bank on west side of lane south of Park House cross roads. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Steep earth bank 1.65m high above road. Mature ash tree. Mature hedge of hazel and thorn. Post and wire fence. Probably cut by turnpike road (A477). To north PRN 52361. Opposite 52363. PC 2004

PRN: 52363 **NGR:** SN00771027

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Medieval;Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Boundary bank on east side of lane south of Park House cross roads. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Large earth bank 1.5m high above road. Probable buried soil below bank. Mature ash tree. Mature hedge of hazel and thorn. Post and wire fence. Probably cut by turnpike road (A477). To north PRN 52364. Opposite 52362. PC 2004

PRN: 52364 **NGR:** SN00756028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Medieval;Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Boundary bank on east side of lane north of Park House cross roads. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank 1.m high above road. Mature ash tree. Mature hedge of hazel, some thorn plus bramble and rose. Post and wire fence. Probably cut by turnpike road (A477). To south PRN 52363. Opposite 52361. PC 2004

PRN: 52365 **NGR:** SN00845027

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south Boundary bank, eastwards of Park House cross roads and south of A477. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth hedge bank with some small stones. Unmaintained hedge and mature trees. Hazel, thorn, ash and elder. Post and wire fence. PC 2004

PRN: 52366 **NGR:** SN00881027

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south boundary bank, eastwards of Park House cross roads and south of A477. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth hedge bank with maturing scrub trees. Unmaintained hedge and mature trees. Hazel, thorn and ash. Post and wire fence. PC 2004

PRN: 52367 **NGR:** SN01030028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Medieval;Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south boundary bank with ditch on both sides. West end of Rectorty Field, on other side of A477 to Nash Rectory. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Broad earth bank 0.5m high. Water flowing ditch 0.75m deep on west side of bank. Dry ditch 0.6m deep on east side of bank. Mature trees and scrub. Hazel, ash, hawthorn, oak and sycamore. Post and wire fence on east side only. PC 2004

PRN: 52368

NGR: SN01361029

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Boundary bank on west side of lane to Lower Nash adjacent to A477. Opposite PRN 52369. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank, 0.75m above lane, 1.05 m above field. Stone faced near junction with A477 only. Grass covered. Post and wire fence. PC 2004

PRN: 52369

NGR: SN01367029

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Boundary bank on the east side of lane to Lower Nash adjacent to A447. Opposite PRN 52368. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank, 0.6m above road, 0.75m above field. Stone faced on road side next to junction with A477 only. Grass covered. PC 2004

PRN: 52370

NGR: SN01432028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south boundary bank on south side of A477 westward of Nash Old Rectory. Butts PRN 52374. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank with hedge mostly hazel and thorn. No access. PC 2004

PRN: 52371

NGR: SM99995029

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Former field boundary. No surface evidence. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 52372

NGR: SN00490028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Boundary bank on part of south side of A477. Between PRN 52348 and PRN 52362. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank, mostly destroyed before visit. Appeared to be slightly larger than boundary on north side of road PRN 52352. PC 2004

PRN: 52373

NGR: SN00666028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Modern

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south boundary east of Framton Park. Could be on Ordnance Survey second edition. No access. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 52374 **NGR:** SN01485028
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
 East-west bank on part of south side of A477, from east of Nash Old Rectory to boundary bank PRN 52378 down lane to Crane Cottage. PC 2004
LONG DESCRIPTION
 Earth bank with mature hazel hedge, 0.6m above road but possibly higher to west. Sign of ditch on south side in area of new lay-by. PC 2004

PRN: 52375 **NGR:** SN01531028
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
 East-west boundary bank on north side of part of A477 between boundaries PRN 52369 and PRN 52377
LONG DESCRIPTION
 Earth bank 1m high above road. Shrubbery/hedge has been removed in the past, a little thorn now growing. Buried soil below bank. No surface sign of any ditch. PC 2004

PRN: 52376 **NGR:** SN01555028
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY DITCH
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
 North-south ditch and fence on south side of A477. Butted PRN 52374. PC 2004
LONG DESCRIPTION
 Relic of wet ditch with post and wire fences on either side. No hedge. No access. PC

PRN: 52377 **NGR:** SN01643028
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
 North-south boundary bank on north side of A477. Butts PRN 52375. PC 2004
LONG DESCRIPTION
 Earth bank 0.75m to 1m high. Bank has sloped sides. No hedge on south part of bank. Hazel and bracken on bank 20m further north than where cut by gas pipeline. PC 2004

PRN: 52378 **NGR:** SN01714028
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
 Boundary bank on west side of lane between A477 and Crane Cottage. Opposite PRN 52379. PC 2004
LONG DESCRIPTION
 Earth Bank, probably 1m high but very overgrown mature hedge. Thorn, hazel, sycamore and bramble. 6.5m between banks on trackway. PC 2004

PRN: 52379 **NGR:** SN01722028
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
 Boundary bank on east side of lane between A477 and Crane Cottage. Opposite PRN 52378. PC 2004
LONG DESCRIPTION
 Earth Bank, probably 1m high but very overgrown mature hedge. Thorn, hazel, sycamore and bramble. 6.5m between banks on trackway. PC 2004

PRN: 52380 **NGR:** SN01761028
SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
 North-south boundary bank on north side of A477. Butts PRN 52375/PRN 52382. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth Bank 1m high. Bank sides quite sloped or spread. Hedge mostly hazel, some thorn, ash and bramble.
PC 2004

PRN: 52381 **NGR:** SN01842028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

East-west boundary bank to north of Crane Cottage and on north side of A477 between boundary PRN 52379 on Crane Cottage line and junction with Pembroke Road A4075 to east. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank 0.75m high, topped by hedge turning to scrub. Hedge: hazel, ash, thorn, and sycamore. PC 2004

PRN: 52382 **NGR:** SN02050028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

East-west boundary bank on north side of A477 opposite junction with Pembroke Road A4075. Continuation of PRN 52375. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank with some stones, 0.5m high. Hedge of thorn and bramble.

PRN: 52383 **NGR:** SN02097028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south boundary bank on north side of A477 near junction with A4075. Butts PRN 52382. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank, 1m high with sloped sides. Hedge: thorn bramble and rose. PC 2004

PRN: 52384 **NGR:** SN02181028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south boundary bank on west side of Blackbury Lane and north of A477. Butts/joins with PRN 52383. Opposite PRN 52385 on other side of lane. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Earth bank 1.3m high above lane. Steep sided on lane side at least. Hedge: thorn, hazel, ash and rose. Hedge may have been laid. PC 2004

PRN: 52385 **NGR:** SN02190028

SITE TYPE: BOUNDARY BANK

PERIOD: Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

North-south boundary bank on east side of Blackbury Lane and north of A477. Opposite PRN 52384 on other side of lane. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

Boundary bank removed by quarry to east. North of quarry bank 1.3m high above road and 1m above verge. Hedge: thorn, hazel, ash and rose.

PRN: 52386 **NGR:** SN00515039

SITE TYPE: ROAD

PERIOD: Medieval;Post Med

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Road or lane from Cosheston East Lane to and including Phillip's Lane to south. PC 2004

LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 52387 **NGR:** SN00458036
SITE TYPE: ROAD
PERIOD: Medieval;Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
Road from The Cross, Coshaston, to Mill Bridge, Pembroke. PC 2004
LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 62161 **NGR:** SM99913030
SITE TYPE: PIT
PERIOD: Early Medieval
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
The pit dates to into the beginning of the early medieval period. It would appear to be a fairly simple feature. The only possible parallels of similar date but slightly larger are from Sarn-y-bryn-caled, Welshpool. PC 2004
LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 62199 **NGR:** SM99309029
SITE TYPE: GATEWAY
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
Whitewashed pillared gateway, with short pyramid cappings, set back with curved walls on either side. Remains of chains and posts above walls.
LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 62200 **NGR:** SN00352029
SITE TYPE: GATEWAY
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
Ashlar pillared gateway, with low pyramid cappings, set back in curved wall with small pillars by road. Iron gate with some scrollwork on top.
LONG DESCRIPTION

PRN: 62264 **NGR:** SN01230029
SITE TYPE: TRACKWAY
PERIOD: Post Med
BRIEF DESCRIPTION:
Small deposit of flat subanular and water worn stones. Possibly joined small quarry to main road.
LONG DESCRIPTION

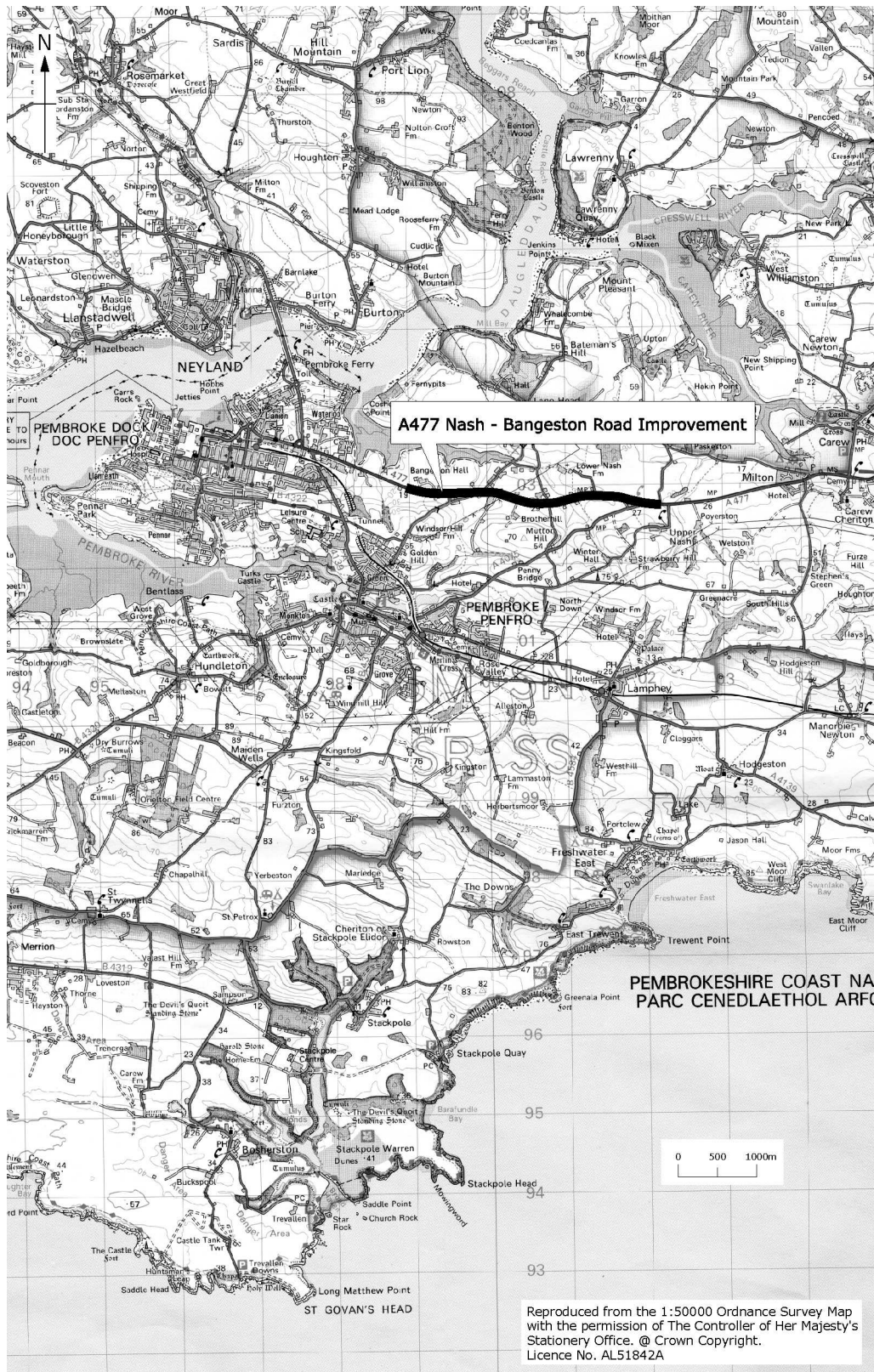


Figure 1: Location

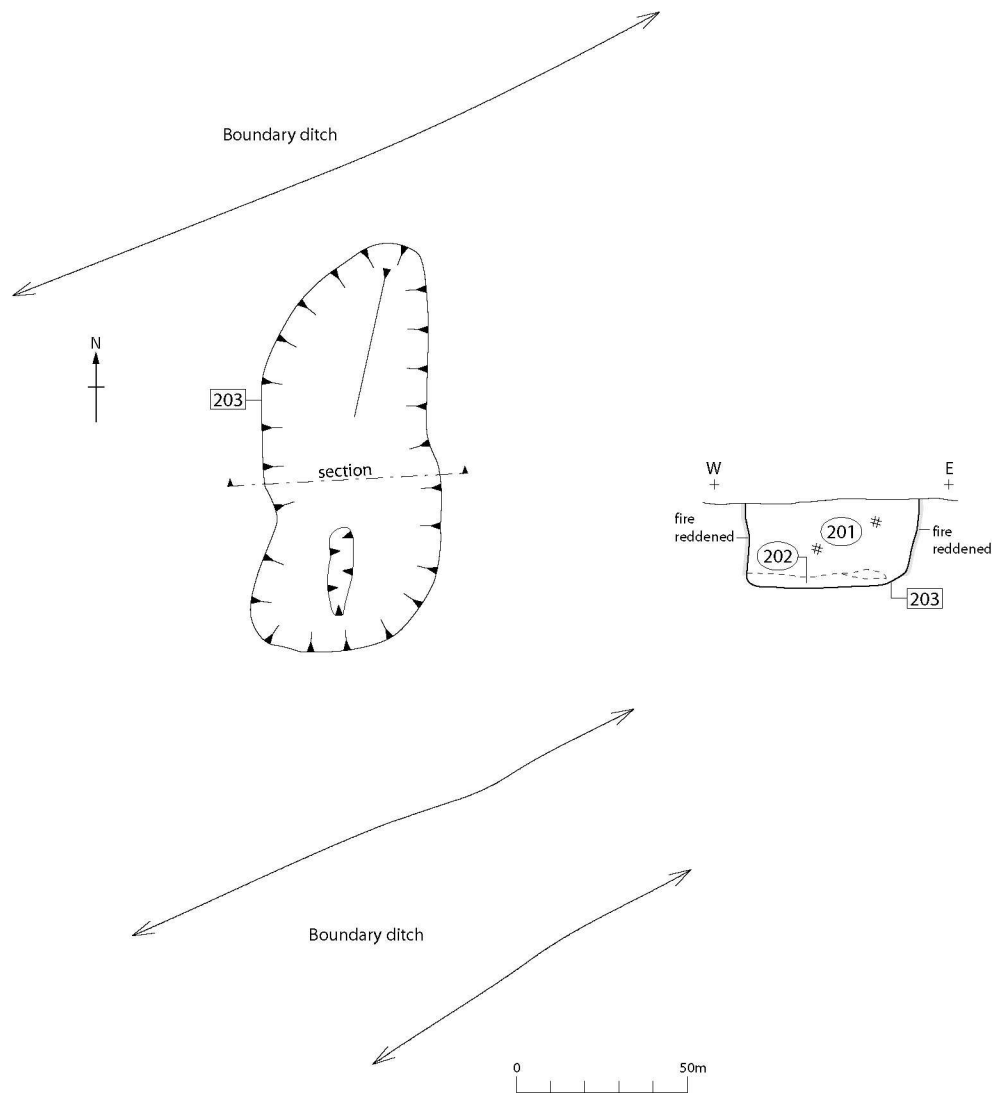


Figure 2: "cooking pit" PRN 62161

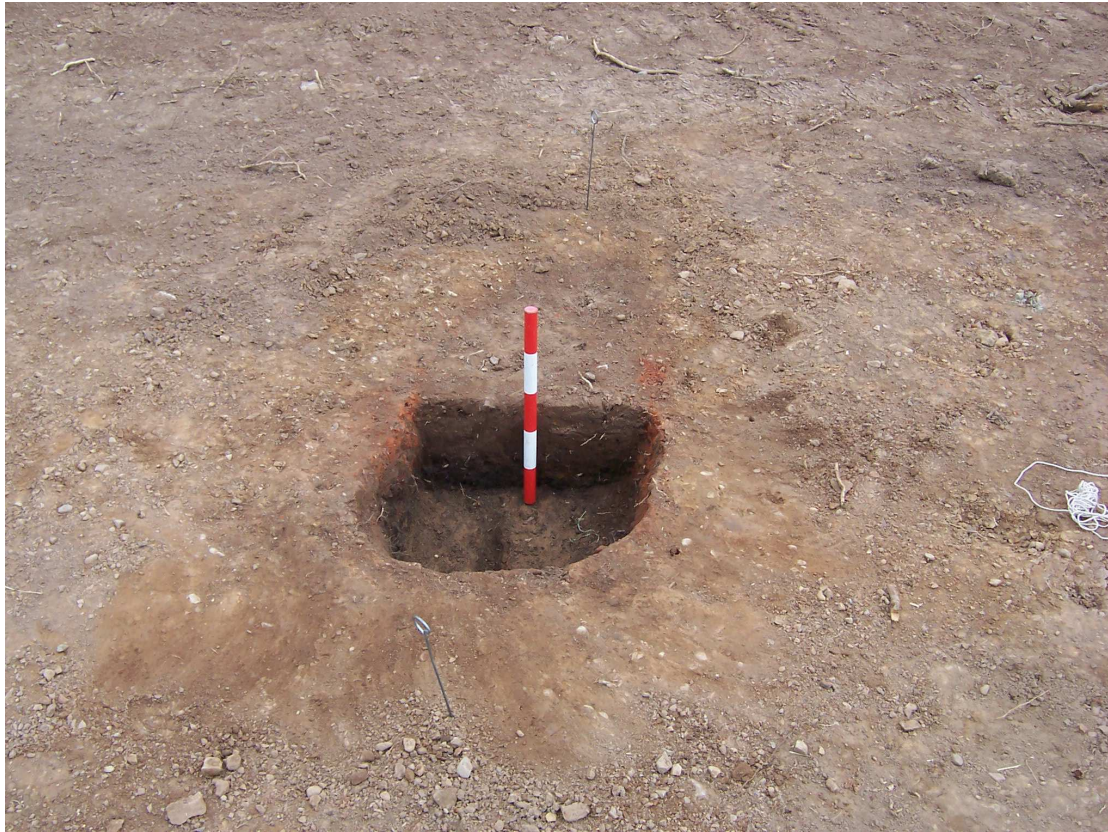


Photo. 1: Cooking pit? PRN 61161, half sectioned. View N. Scale 0.5m



Photo 2: Parish boundary PRN 52367, large bank ditched on either side. View N. Scales 1m and 1m



Photos. 3 and 4: Boundaries on east, PRN 52363, and West, PRN 52362, of Cosheston to Phillip's Lane PRN 52386



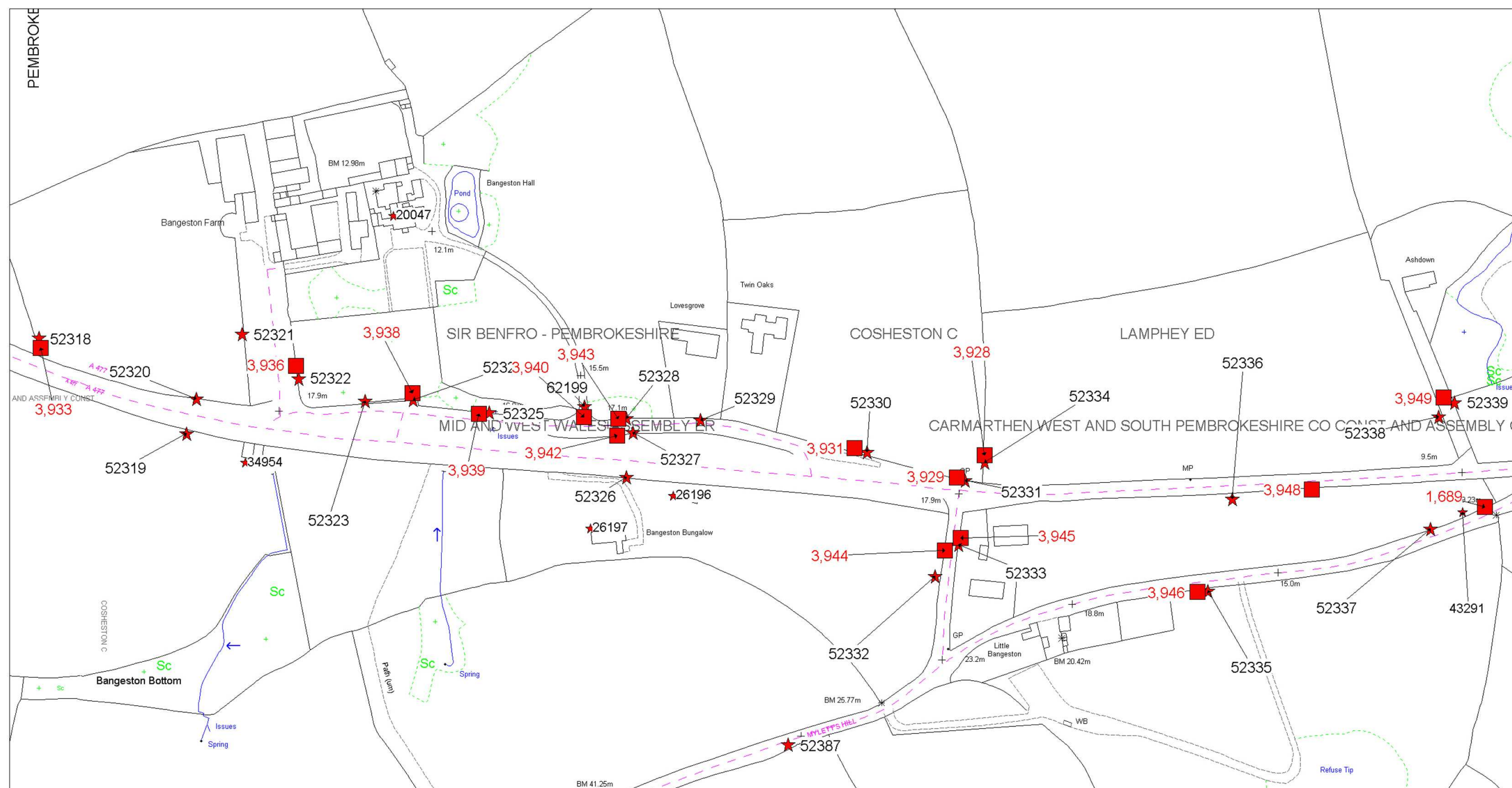
Photo 5: Boundary PRN 52335 on south side of Cosheston to Pembroke Road PRN 52387. View NE. Scale 2m



Photo. 6: Boundary PRN 52318 (photo number 3933) at western end of project with mature trees



Photo 7: Boundary PRN 52377. Most extreme example of bank with little remaining vegetation. View N. Scales 1m and 1m



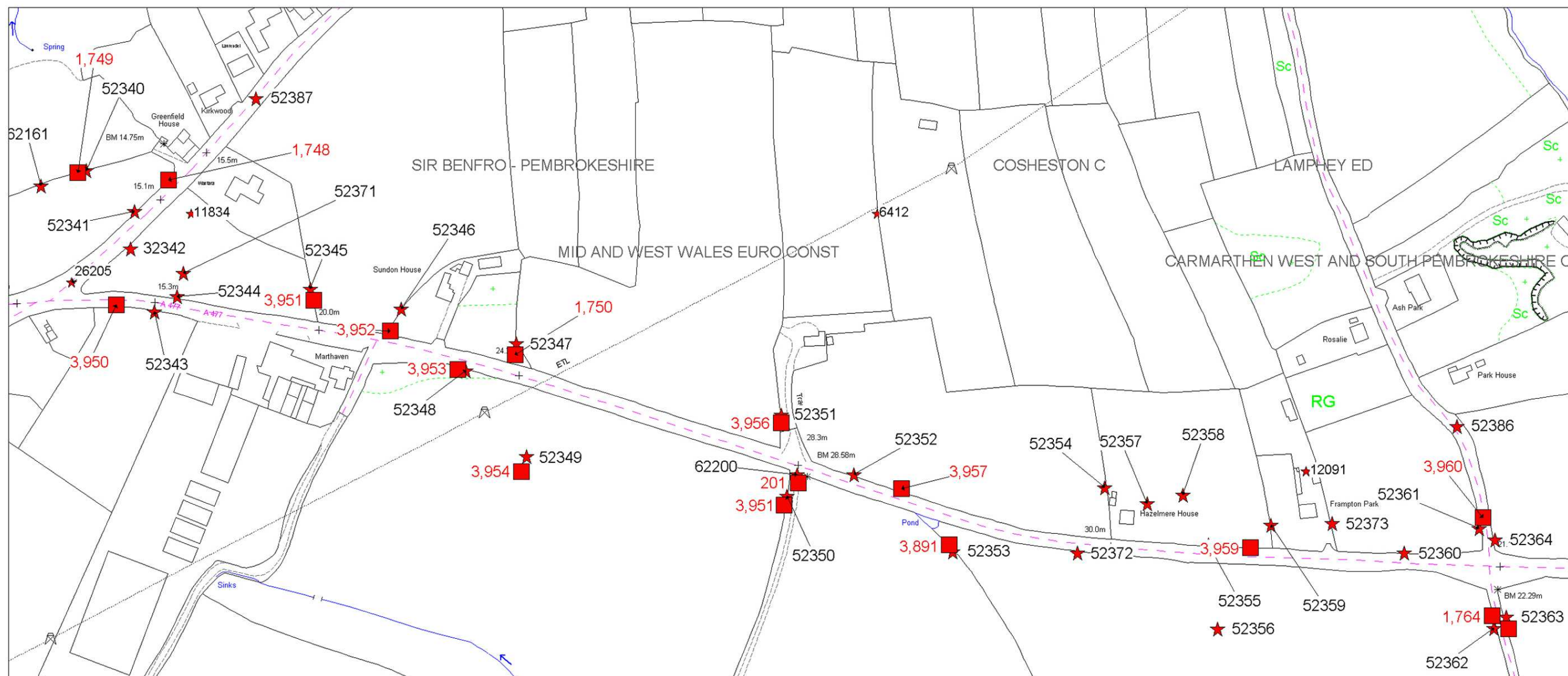
Map 1: Bangeston to Slade Crossroads

Scale 1:2500

Key

Red stars with black numbers PRN sites. Larger stars new PRNs
 Red squares with red numbers, selected photographs

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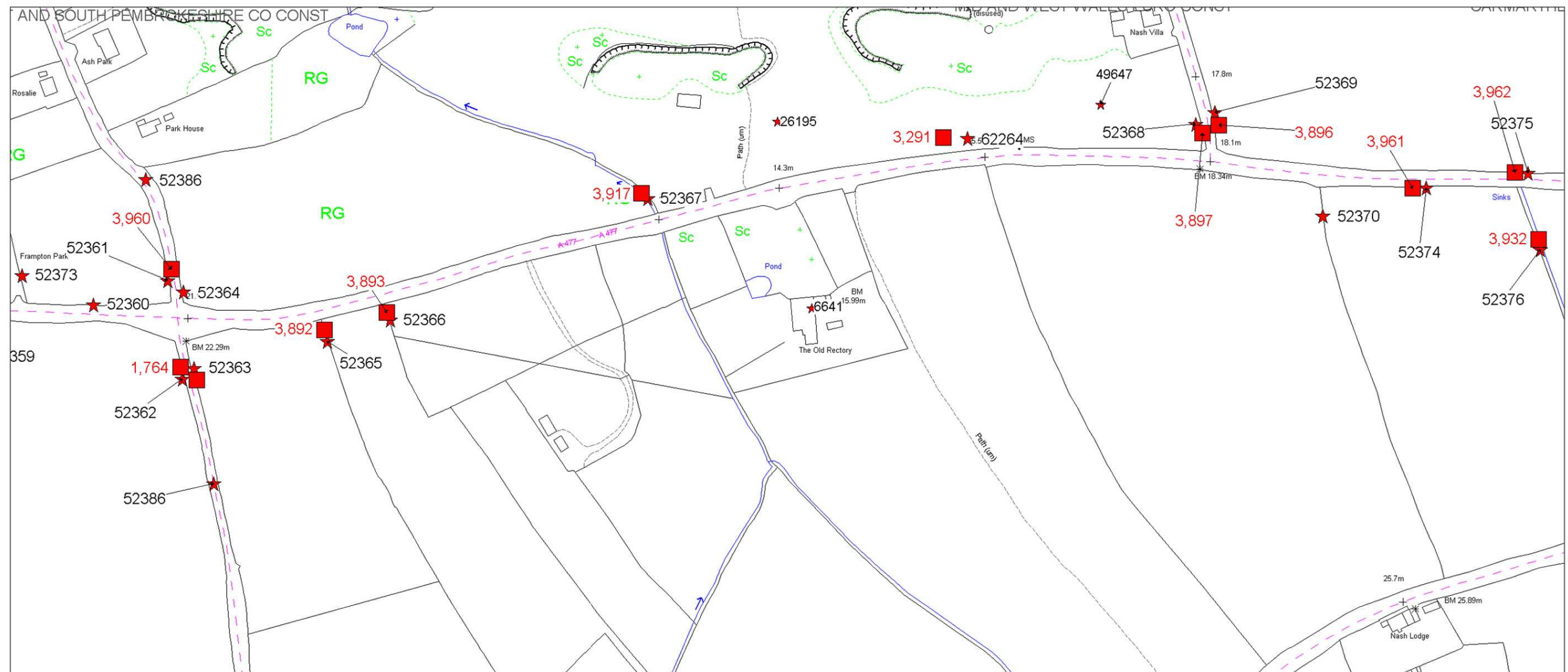
Map 2: Slade Crossroads to Park Crossroads

Scale 1:2500

Key

Red stars with black numbers PRN sites. Larger stars new PRNs
Red squares with red numbers, selected photographs

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Map 3: Park Crossroads to Lower Nash Farm Junction

Scale 1:2500

Key

Red stars with black numbers PRN sites. Larger stars new PRNs
Red squares with red numbers, selected photographs

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