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## **TIR GOFAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (HE2)**



**Prepared for:  
Upton Farm**

**ACA Report No. 2005/27  
Project Record No. 52264**

**Prepared by  
Will Steele**

**Other documents enclosed:  
Other documents enclosed:  
Historic Landscape Character Area:  
338 Carew, Milton and Nash**

# **A) INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES**

## **2. Historic landscape character & archaeological and historical content**

### **Historic Landscape Character**

Upton Farm is centred on SN01860480 in Cosheston community, Pembrokeshire and lies within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. The surrounding area is designated as the Milford Haven Waterway Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (D) 3) in recognition of its considerable landscape value. It has been further assessed under the Historic Landscape Characterisation Project and lies within area 338: Carew, Milton and Nash. These are non-statutory designations to raise awareness and understanding of areas with significant landscape value, to aid their protection and conservation.

Upton Farm is situated above the estuarine Carew river on a low lying peninsula about 50m OD. The enclosure pattern comprises large, straight sided fields. This is in contrast to the surrounding settlement pattern which retains fragmented strip fields, reminiscent of medieval open field agriculture. It is suggested that at least some of this area may have been established over former woodland and Upton is included in George Owens list of the greater woods in Pembrokeshire in c.1601.

This particular land parcel consists of land to the north and west of Upton Castle, and is centred on the home farm. The castle probably originated as a fortified 13th century hall house, and was incorporated through several phases of building into the present mansion. To the south and west of Upton Castle is a fine garden complex incorporating formal planting and an arboretum, which was mostly created in 1927 although earlier elements are also present. The gardens, together with a lodge and formal drive give an estate landscape quality to the area surrounding Upton Farm.



## **Archaeological and Historic Content**

Recorded archaeological content at Upton Farm is rich and varied. A defended enclosure (PRN 3450) overlooking the Carew river may have early medieval origins. The field is named "Churchfield" or "Graveyard" and it is tempting to suggest that the vestigial remains of an internal building may represent the "Upton" church mentioned in 1085- 1115 (Ludlow 2003). The enclosure also shows similarities to a class of Iron Age defended settlement known within the region and earlier origins are also possible.

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 Malephants who built Upton Castle and remained there until the 16th century (Murphy & Ludlow 2002). The castle has been incorporated through several phases of rebuilding into the present mansion and three surviving semi-circular towers still give it a fortified appearance today. It had passed into the hands of the present owners, the Neale family by 1927 who created the formal gardens and a fine arboretum (PRN 52306) in the steep sided valley to the south. Other estate landscape features include the main drive (PRN 52308) and lodge (PRN 52307) and a separate drive (PRN 53414) linking Upton Farm (PRN 52304) to the castle which has since fallen out of use. Included within the extensive estate buildings at the home farm is a fine symmetrical hipped barn range - exceptional in that it is built almost entirely of brick when other barns in the region are exclusively of stone.

The Carew river was historically an important communications route. A lime kiln (PRN 16880) marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map is within accessible reach of the foreshore. A sale catalogue of Upton and Mayeston of 1824 mentions a "...quarry and kiln belonging to the estate and culm very near at hand." All features which fall within the Tir Gofal application area are discussed in the gazetteer below.

## **Key Objective**

As a group, the estate buildings at Upton Farm are of exceptional interest. Consideration should be given to preserving their overall appearance and ensure that wherever possible original features are maintained.

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## **B2) HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FEATURES**

All known historic environment features are marked on Map 1 of this agreement

These are divided into three types:

- i) Archaeological and Historic Features: Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.
- ii) Traditional Buildings: Structures built before 1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction.
- iii) Historic Parks and Gardens: Discrete areas of land laid out in an ornamental way for the pleasure of the owner.

All historic environment features have been allocated categories of importance:

Site Status A: Sites and Monuments of National Importance.

Site Status B: Sites/Features of Regional Importance.

Site Status C: Sites/Features of Local Importance.

Site Status D: Minor and damaged sites.

Site Status U: Sites requiring further investigation.

### **General requirements**

Historic earthworks, stone structures, archaeological sites, traditional buildings, parks and gardens must all be retained and protected against damage. The management of these features must comply with the following general requirements.

- Do not remove any material from archaeological sites or historic features, or deposit spoil, farm waste or rubbish.
- Ensure contractors and all other workers on the farm are aware of the historic environment features and comply with the requirements of this agreement. They should take appropriate measures to avoid accidental damage.
- Do not carry out any excavation, erect any new structure or plant any trees without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Do not site new fencing or vehicular tracks on archaeological or historic sites without the prior approval of the Project Officer.
- Ensure that the use of metal detectors and the reporting of discoveries complies with the Treasure Act 1996 and associated codes of practice. The Portable Antiquities Scheme website (<http://www.finds.org.uk>) provides valuable guidance and information.
- Please report all discoveries of archaeological interest to Cambria Archaeology (01558 823131). This enables them to maintain an up-to-date record of archaeological discoveries.

**"Scheduled" Ancient Monuments (SAMs) have statutory protection and consent from Cadw may be required for works to these monuments. Consult the Project Officer for advice.**

**"Listed Buildings" also have statutory protection and permission from the Local Planning Authority may be required for some works. This also applies to**

**buildings within the curtilage of a listed building. Consult the Project Officer for Advice**

In addition to these general requirements you must comply with the specific sets of prescriptions set out below:

**i) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC FEATURES:**  
**Archaeological sites, earthwork monuments, ruined structures and individual historic garden features.**

**Location and description:**

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Cambria Archaeology has identified the following sites and monuments which are indicated on Map 1.

Other sites may be known to the landowner and these should be identified to the Project Officer who will pass the information to Cambria Archaeology.

	Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status SAM/listing	Management required
1	<b>GRAVEYARD;CHURCHFIELD</b> <a href="#">(3450)</a>	<b>Iron Age;Dark Age hillfort?;cemetery?</b>	<b>SN02150555</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>Generic</b>
	<p>A circular single banked and ditched enclosure sited in the lee of a hillslope above the Carew river. It is approximately 55 metres in diameter defined by a low bank of earth and stone with an external ditch. The bank is about three metres wide and stands to over a metre. The ditch profile is less apparent having been spread by ploughing. It is approximately four metres wide with a shallow profile to approximately 0.4 metres. Internally the area is relatively level with an abundance of scattered stone, some the result of field clearance, and a series of irregular low earthworks in the south corner - possibly the vestigial remains of a masonry building.</p> <p>Recent research has classified the enclosure as an Early medieval A site, ie. high probability early medieval origins. The field is named "Churchfield" of "Graveyard" and it is tempting to suggest that the remains of the building may represent the "Upton" church mentioned in 1085- 1115 (Ludlow 2003). The enclosure also shows similarities to a class of Iron Age defended settlement known within the region and earlier origins are also possible.</p> <p>Unlike the field surrounding it, the enclosure has escaped cultivation. Grass cover predominates with intermittent patches of brambles. Several mature tree grow out from the bank and a dense blackthorn thicket obscures the rampart in the south corner. Cattle poaching is focused around the patches of scrub, becoming most acute around the blackthorn thicket where the rampart material is exposed and the profile worn down almost completely.</p>				



Livestock erosion in the south corner of the enclosure.



Looking north towards the enclosure and the Carew River beyond.

2 [\(16880\)](#)

**Post Medieval lime SN0173605805 B  
kiln**

**Generic**

A lime kiln shown on OS 1st edition map (1887) at the head of Pill Susan. It is of the 3/4 circle draw kiln type, and set into a steep natural earth bank with charging platform to the rear. A stone kiln wall encloses the kiln pot. Opposing drawing arches with brick roofs and poking holes and kiln eyes still visible, are situated in the north and south. The kiln is relatively well preserved but the base of the northern arch has slumped inwards.

An 1824 sale catalogue of Upton and Mayeston mentions a "...quarry and kiln belonging to the estate and culm very near at hand" (Sale Catalogue for Upton and Mayeston 1824). Landing stages were on either side of the pill to the north and north-west. There is a small quarry in the hillslope behind the kiln to the east.

The limekiln lies within an area of unmanged woodland and is engulfed with scrubby vegetation. Moss and ivy obscures the structure and young ash trees have rooted in the walls. Several mature trees in the vicinity of the structure were felled by the National Park some years previously.





The limekiln as viewed from the south.

**BATEMANS HILL**  
[\(26191\)](#)

**Modern anti  
 aircraft battery**

**SN01280498 D**

**Generic**

1940-44, Air Defence, Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery, now demolished (Thomas 1993).

**LITTLE MAYESTON**  
[\(52302\)](#)

**Post Medieval  
 cottage**

**SN01530429 B**

**Generic**

A cottage marked on the OS 1st edition map (1875) but not on recent cartographic sources. Only the wall bases survive. The site is in the corner of a pasture field and poached by livestock.



The former cottage site of Little Mayeston.



**UPTON CASTLE** ([52305](#)) **Post Medieval drive** **SN01970442 A PGW II Generic**

The main drive to Upton Castle. The drive runs north from Upton Lodge to the castle. At the entrance are two fine gate piers which stand with ball finial to about 2m. The grass to either side of the drive is planted with exotic shrubs and trees (Cadw/ ICOMOS 2002).

The condition of the drive is unchanged from that described previously.



Specimen trees flank the main drive to Upton Castle.

**UPTON FARM** ([53414](#)) **Post Medieval drive** **SN01940474 B Generic**

The former drive linking Upton Farm to the castle. The drive is now redundant and overgrown.

**3 UPTON FARM** ([53415](#)) **Post Medieval boundary wall** **SN02000483 B Generic**

A length of one of the former farm walls to the east of the farmhouse and buildings. It is recorded on the 1st edition OS map (1866). The wall is intact but with damaged sections now at reduced height. Patches of ivy obscure the masonry and some saplings are rooted in the wall footings.

([53416](#)) **Post Medieval quarry** **SN01750579 B Generic**

A small quarry serving limekiln (PRN 16880). The quarry is now obscured by woodland vegetation.

**BATEMANS HILL** ([53417](#)) **Modern anti aircraft defence site** **SN01070504 D Generic**

At least four nissen huts and other buildings are recorded about 100m west of an anti aircraft battery (PRN 26191) on a 1946 aerial photograph. Now demolished but said to have been a searchlight battery by the landowner.

## **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

- Ensure the survival of visible features.
- Ensure archaeological deposits beneath the ground surface are not disturbed.
- Prevent progressive degradation by adopting sustainable farming practices.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

### **Generic Management Prescriptions** - see also General Requirements - Section B2

1. Maintain the agreed stocking level to encourage a sound grass sward or low growing vegetation, without poaching or causing erosion.
2. Do not install new drains or underground services.
3. Locate feeding and watering stations away from archaeological and historic features.
4. Avoid using heavy machinery on sites or close to archaeological and historic features, especially in wet weather.
5. Do not plough archaeological or historic features, or cultivate so close as to cut into the remains. A minimum buffer zone of 2m is advised. In the case of monuments already under cultivation and where the agreement does not exclude the monument from cultivation, ensure that the depth of cultivation is not increased.
6. Remove any dead and unstable trees from the vicinity of archaeological and historic features with care, leaving roots to rot in situ. Ensure that machinery does not cause further disturbance. Agree with the Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused, for example, by wind-throw.
7. Control scrub on archaeological and historic features by cutting. Roots must be left in the ground and must not be pulled or dug out. Treatment with an approved herbicide may, exceptionally, be permitted in agreement with the Project Officer. (Capital Works Option).
8. Do not burn materials on site.
9. Ensure that rabbits are kept under control, but not by excavating within an archaeological or historic feature.
10. Consult your Project Officer a suitable method for repairing any damage caused by burrowing animals. (Capital Works Option)

## Specific Management Requirements for individual archaeological and historic features

The following individual sites and monuments are subject to specific management prescriptions which are in addition to and (in the case of conflict) take precedence over the generic requirements:

### Site 1 on MAP 1

Iron Age;Dark Age hillfort?;cemetery? [3450](#) SN73683295

*In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

The enclosure lies within a pasture field which is grazed periodically by cattle. Grass is the dominant vegetation with intermittent bramble patches present. The site is vulnerable to erosion where the ground surface is shaded out and grass cover is poor. There is evidence that cattle congregate around areas of scrub and trees for shelter, rubbing etc. Erosion is most acute in the south corner where the rampart material is exposed and its profile worn down.

The management aim for this site is to;

- Establish and maintain a permanent grass cover over the exposed areas of the site;
- Remove bramble growth to improve the appearance of the site;
- Prevent disturbance of the ground surface.

Tir Gofal recommendations;

- Cut or spray back brambles on the interior and defences. Remove cut vegetation from the area of the earthworks. These areas may require subsequent protection and re-seeding to establish grass cover.
- Graze at a level which will prevent the breakdown of grass cover. Erosion scars on the earthworks should be allowed to recover naturally by fencing out the site for a period, but if this does not occur the area should be reseeded.
- Take care over the siting of new fencing. Fence posts should be placed a minimum of five metres away from the base of the ramparts in order to protect below ground archaeological remains.
- Consider leaving a minimum five metre cultivation buffer from the base of the ramparts in future in order to protect the ditch profile and below ground archaeology.
- Monitor mature trees on the earthworks. Consider felling mature trees which are at risk from windthrow.

*In addition to the Generic Management Prescriptions listed above the following management is recommended.*

The limekiln is obscured by vegetation and root damage to the walls is occurring inevitably.

The management aim is to enhance the visibility of the kiln and reduce damage by vegetation.

Tir Gofal recommendations:

- Cut or spray back the trees and ivy on the kiln walls leaving the roots *in situ*. Spot treat to prevent regrowth.
- Monitor mature trees close to the structure. Consider felling mature trees which are at risk from windthrow.
- Consider following vegetation removal with a programme of masonry consolidation and re-pointing using a traditional lime mortar mix. As a general rule repointing is not necessary until mortar has been weathered back to a depth equivalent to the joint width or is very loose. Seek specialist advice on an appropriate mix.

Work should only be undertaken if it is considered safe to do so.

It is proposed that the wall might be restored under options offered within the Tir Gofal scheme.

Tir Gofal recommendations:

- Cut or spray back trees and ivy growing on the walls. Spot treat stumps to prevent re-growth.
- Follow up with a programme of masonry consolidation and re-pointing using a traditional lime mortar mix. As a general rule repointing is not necessary until mortar has been weathered back to a depth equivalent to the joint width or is very loose. Seek specialist advice on an appropriate mix.

Collapsed sections of walling to be rebuilt in a similar manner to the original design.

## ii) TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS:

### Location and Description:

Traditional buildings are those built before c.1918 using traditional materials and methods of construction, to serve the needs of customary farming practices. Typically, they will use locally available materials and skills, though mass-produced materials (bricks, corrugated iron) may sometimes be locally characteristic.

The following traditional buildings have been identified:

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
<b>UPTON FARM</b> ( <a href="#">52304</a> )	<b>Post Medieval farmstead</b>	<b>SN01850484</b>	<b>A</b>		<b>Generic</b>

The home farm of Upton Castle. The farmstead is arranged around an intact cobbled courtyard with extensive late eighteenth/ nineteenth century farm buildings. A fine symmetrical hipped barn range at the head of the yard is exceptional in that it is built almost entirely of brick when similar barns in the region are exclusively of stone. Low rubble stone livestock sheds flank either side of the yard. In addition to the buildings mentioned above there are several outlying outbuildings, but none as impressive as the threshing barn. The house is at the south end of the yard and would originally have featured fine formal gardens (OS 1s ed.).

The farmstead has largely escaped modernisation and the current farm buildings are situated behind the courtyard to the north. The present layout is essentially unaltered from that recorded on the OS 1st edition map and probably much earlier. Farm buildings retain good historic character and are weatherproof but original slate roofs have been replaced in some examples.



The brick threshing barn at the head of the courtyard at Upton Farm.



## **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

- Promote the survival of traditional buildings on the farm
- Prevent progressive decay of traditional buildings through neglect.
- Promote the sympathetic use of traditional buildings within sustainable farming practice.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

### **Generic Management Prescriptions - see also General Requirements section B2**

1. Those traditional buildings in a weatherproof and a structurally sound condition must be maintained in a weatherproof condition.
2. Those traditional buildings or parts of traditional buildings that have not been previously modified must be maintained using traditional materials and methods of construction.
3. Characteristics and features which reflect history and function of the traditional buildings identified in this agreement must not be removed.
4. Wherever practicable, repair original features rather than replace them. (Capital Works Option)
5. Repairs should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
6. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on the originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
7. Ensure the retention and sympathetic repair of historic coverings and finishes such as lime-wash, lime-render or weather-boarding. The appropriate traditional materials must be used. (Capital Works Option)
8. Do not disturb protected species (such as bats or barn owls) that use the building. If these species are present you will need a licence from CCW to carry out any work on the building.

### iii) HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS:

#### Location and Description:

A historic park or garden is a discrete area of land laid out in an ornamental way, originally for the pleasure and use of its owner. A sub-category of park is the deer park, laid out for management and containment of deer.

Historic parks of national importance are included on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. There are also many non-registered parks of lesser quality but which, nevertheless, form an important component in the historic environment and require appropriate management.

The following parks and gardens have been identified:

Name (& PRN)	Period/Site type	NGR	Status	SAM/listing	Management required
UPTON CASTLE ( <a href="#">52308</a> )	Modern essential setting; parkland	SN01840433	A	PGW II	Generic
The essential setting for the gardens and planting at Upton Castle as defined in the Register of Parks and Gardens. Cadw/ ICOMOS 2004. The area defined consists of two large fields flanking the main drive, shown fringed by mature trees on the O.S. 1st edition map.					

## **Historic Environment Objectives:**

The purpose of the management is to:

- Maintain or restore the historic configuration and visual character of the historic garden or parkland.
- Ensure the long-term preservation of features associated with the historic garden or parkland.

In order to achieve this you will need to observe the following:

### **Generic Management prescriptions**

1. Original features identified in the agreement must be retained and maintained. Repairs (including repairs to walling and fences) should be unobtrusive and make use of appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
2. When repair is not possible, replacement features must be modelled on originals, using the same materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option)
3. Drives and historic tracks together with associated walling, revetment and bridges identified in the agreement must be maintained and, where necessary, restored using appropriate traditional materials and methods of construction. (Capital Works Option).
4. New tracks should not be created.

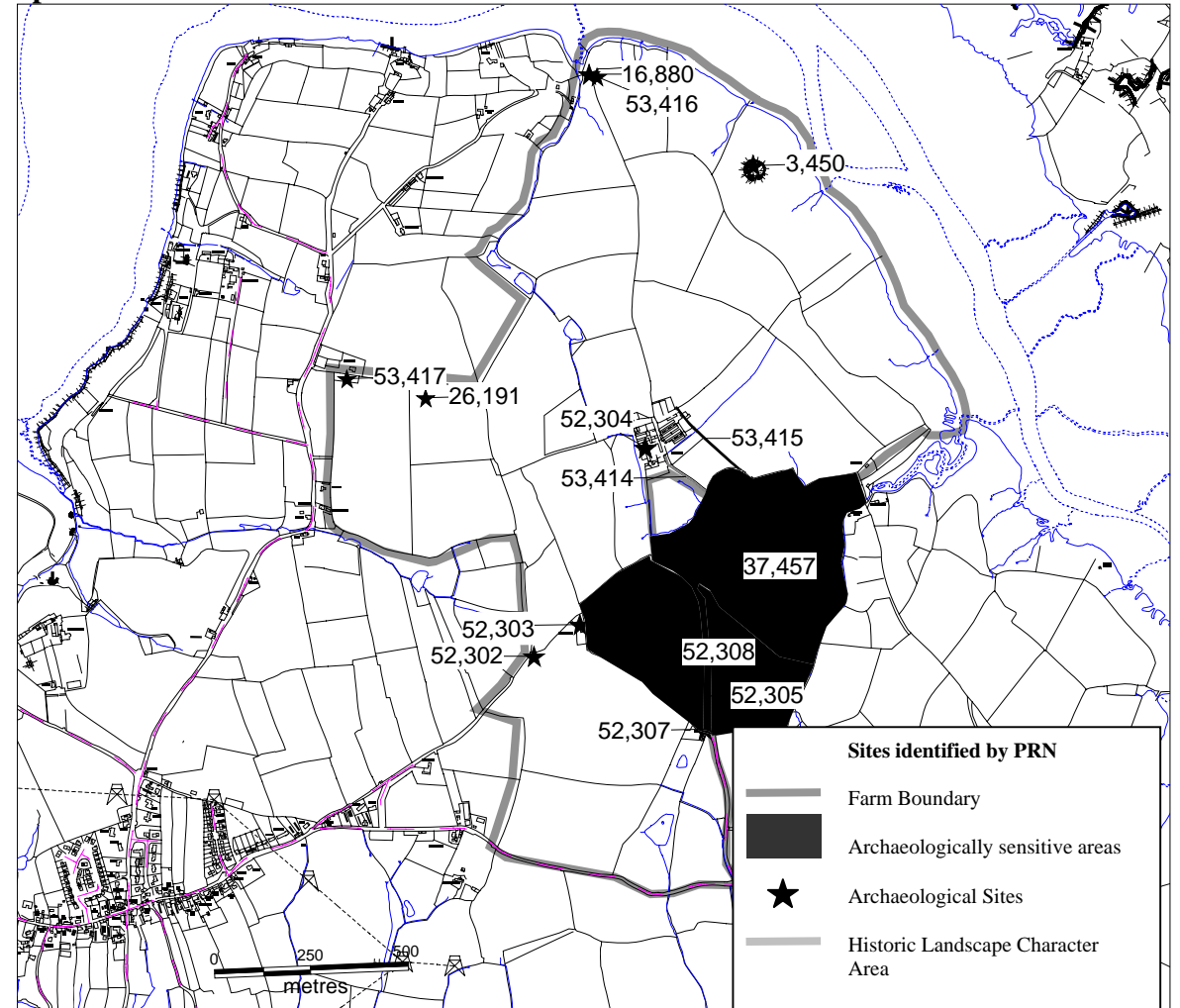
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[www.cambria.org.uk](http://www.cambria.org.uk)

*This HE2 report supercedes the information given in the [HE1 report](#) for this farm.*

*Sources consulted:*

**Cadw/ ICOMOS 1998 Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments**  
**Lloyd, T., Orbach, J. & Schofield, R. 2004 The Buildings of Wales: Pembrokeshire. Yale University Press. New Haven and London.**  
**Ludlow 2003 Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project. Unpublished report by Cambria Archaeology.**  
**Murphy & Ludlow 2002 Historic Landscape Characterisation of the Milford Haven Waterway on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Unpublished report by Cambria Archaeology.**  
**Ordnance Survey 1818 Old Series map Sheet 38**  
**Ordnance Survey 1875 Pembrokeshire Sheet 40.02, 25"**  
**Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet 40.02, 25"**  
**Ordnance Survey 1875 Pembrokeshire Sheet 40.03, 25"**  
**Ordnance Survey 1908 Pembrokeshire Sheet 40.03, 25"**

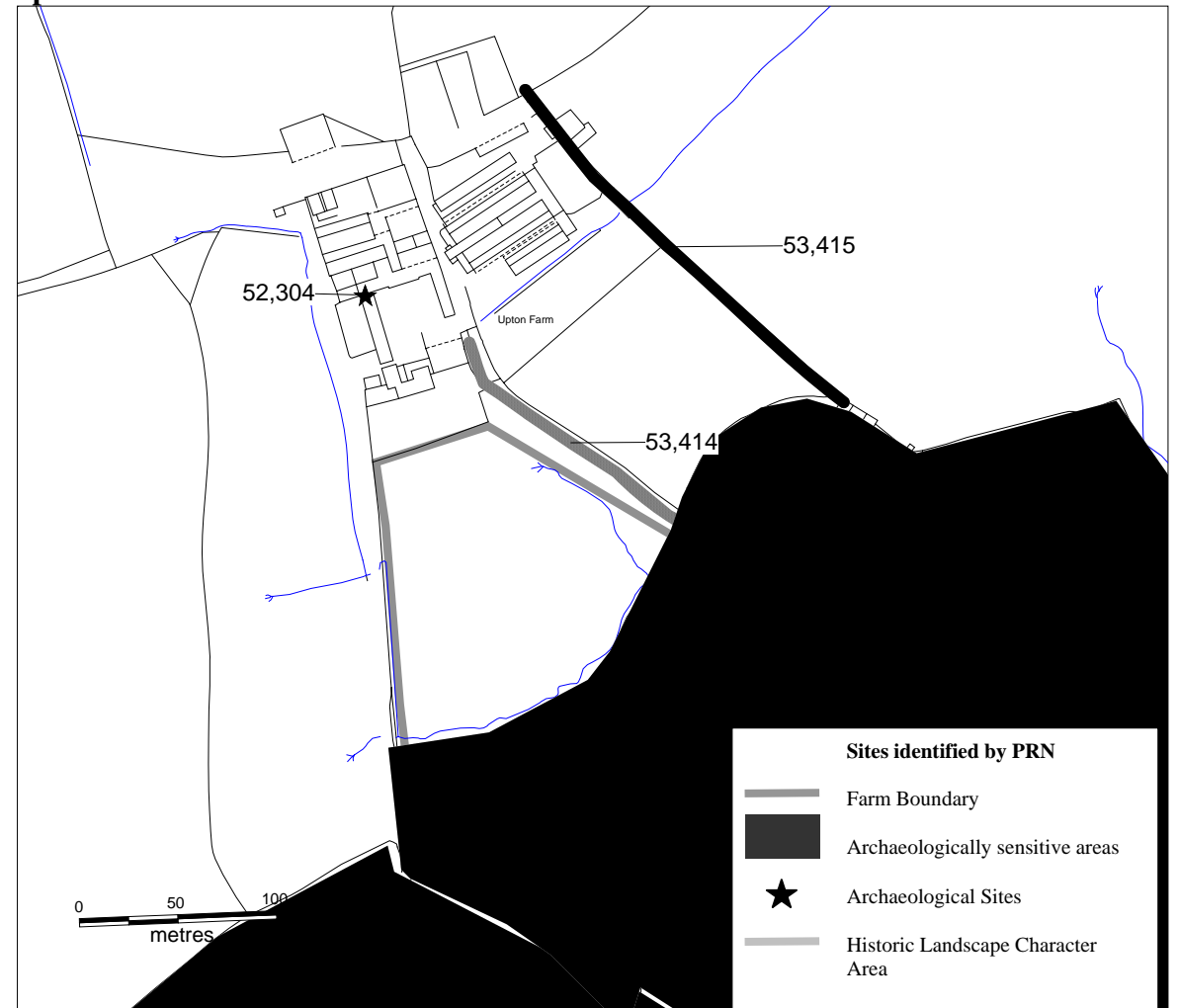
# Upton Farm W/13/5290



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# Upton Farm W/13/5290



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## MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY

### HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA: 338 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 14<sup>th</sup> century and 15<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 1/10<sup>th</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> century. Cosheston manor, recorded in the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> century and the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> century, it was abandoned during the 17<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> century and 19<sup>th</sup> century settlement has created a distinctive pattern of small fields and numerous dispersed dwellings. Estate maps of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### 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 19<sup>th</sup> century and within the Georgian tradition. There is a dispersal of 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> century housing estate. Carew is essentially a linear village with a terrace of 19<sup>th</sup> century houses, a 'Flemish' chimney – the remains of a sub-medieval house –, a 19<sup>th</sup> century chapel and 20<sup>th</sup> 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 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.

### **Conservation priorities**

Most of the historic landscape components of this area are in a good condition. The character of Milton has changed dramatically over the past 20 years with the construction of a housing estate on its. Considerate planning will be required if the character of the other settlements is to be retained. Carew Cheriton is a Conservation Area, and therefore development must comply with this status.

**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; PRO D/LLC/674; PRO D/BUSH/6/26 & 27; PRO D/ANGLE/115; PRO HDX/198/2; NLW 14229<sup>6</sup>; St Mary's Pembroke Parish tithe map 1841; St Michael's Pembroke Parish tithe map 1841; Walker 1950; Willis-Bund 1902