

GOLDEN HILL – ST. FLORENCE – BROADFIELDS
33KV OVERHEAD POWER LINE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



Prepared
by
Cambria Archaeology
for
WESTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION



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March 2006

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Cambria Archaeology Field Services

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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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SUMMARY

Proposals put forward by Western Power Distribution to construct a 33kv overhead power line from the sub-station at Golden Hill, Pembroke (SM99120236), to the sub-station at Broadfields (SN12510362) required an archaeological scheme of investigation. This consisted of a desk-based assessment of the proposed route of the power line to assess the likely implications of the new line on the archaeological resource. Western Power Distribution commissioned Cambria Archaeology Field Services to undertake this assessment during October and November 2005.

The new power line route covers approximately 16km and will include the erection of 130 new poles. It crosses a landscape that contains Bronze Age burnt mounds, a possible Bronze Age cemetery, an Iron Age hillfort and a medieval park established by the Bishops of St. David's sometime during the late 13th and early 14th centuries. The route also passes close to the site of a post-medieval farmstead, which had been abandoned and presumably demolished by the late 19th century.

Two of these sites may be directly affected by the erection of the poles and a programme of further archaeological evaluation and designed mitigation has been recommended. Overall the impact of the scheme on the archaeological resource is considered low.

INTRODUCTION

Western Power Distribution is proposing to construct a 33kv overhead power line from the sub-station at Golden Hill, Pembroke (SM99120236), to the sub-station at Broadfields (SN12510362). The scheme covers approximately 16km and includes the erection of 130 new poles, therefore an archaeological desk-based assessment was required to assess the likely implications of the scheme on the archaeological resource. Western Power Distribution commissioned Cambria Archaeology Field Services to undertake this assessment in October and November 2005.

The extent of the assessment and the scope of this report

For assessment purposes a corridor 100m wide, 50m either side of the proposed centre line of the power line, has been examined in detail as it is within this corridor that the direct physical impacts could occur. The corridor was also studied within the wider landscape so the archaeological interests could be properly assessed within their landscape contexts and to assess the less tangible impacts, such as the visual impact.

This report describes the physical environment of the assessment area before summarising the cultural heritage resource and the likely impact of the proposed improvements on that resource. Archaeological sites, features or deposits that require further archaeological investigation to assess their character, extent, significance and vulnerability are identified. Recommendations for mitigation are provided.

Sites and areas with legal protection, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Sites of Special Scientific Interest are detailed in the report.

This report has been compiled in accordance to the guidelines laid out in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological desk-based Assessments* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999).

It also has regard to the following guidance procedures for assessing the environmental impacts of large-scale projects:

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)

Guidance on the Methodology for Multi-Modal Studies (GOMMMS), published by the Department of Transport (2000),

Scottish Transport Appraisal Guidance (STAG) developed by the Scottish Executive.

These guidelines are intended to provide a coherent framework for the provision of consistent advice across the range of environmental factors affecting large-scale infrastructure projects. Their use here is intended to produce a joined-up approach to the assessment of the likely impacts of the proposed power line on the archaeological resource.

Methodology

Documentary searches

A large number of sources in various repositories were examined during the course of this assessment. The repositories included:

The regional Historic Environment Record (formerly the Sites and Monuments Record)

The Historic Environment Record is maintained by Cambria Archaeology, Llandeilo, and contains records on the known archaeological sites within the assessment area. It also contains an extensive range of primary and secondary sources, such as tithe maps, early Ordnance Survey maps, archaeological reports and other published works. All sites recorded on the county Sites and Monuments Record are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). References to sources are provided using the Harvard system, with full details provided at the end of the report.

The National Library of Wales (NLW)

The NLW, Aberystwyth, contains a vast collection of primary and secondary sources, including estate maps, estate records, topographic prints and photographs, antiquarian and early traveller reports and copies of all modern published works.

The Pembrokeshire Archive Service (PAS),

The PAS, Haverfordwest, contains good collections of local source material, including estate maps, rentals, leases and local histories.

Field visits

Selected areas of the power line route corridor were visited in order to:

- Review the current condition of archaeological sites, features and deposits identified during the desk-based element of the project.
- Identify new archaeological sites, features and deposits, or areas that may contain them.
- Carry out rapid recording of archaeological sites, features and deposits by photography, site notes and sketch plans.
- Assess the vulnerability of archaeological sites, features and deposits.

Assessment

The data gathered during the documentary research and the site visits have been used to assess the likely impacts of the power line route on the archaeological resource. A range of criteria was used to consider the importance of the archaeological resource and the likely impacts on that resource in order to determine the significance of the impact and suggest possible mitigation measures.

Importance

Five categories of archaeological site importance have been recognised in this report, based on those listed in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (Vol. 11, Section 3, Part 2, Cultural Heritage): These are defined below.

- A** - sites of national importance - usually Scheduled Ancient Monuments and listed buildings
- B** - sites of regional or county importance
- C** - sites of district or local importance

D - minor sites or sites so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade

E - sites about insufficient is known to assign them to a higher grade

Likely impacts

The likely physical impacts of the proposed scheme on each site will be assessed according to the following criteria:

Total - complete destruction of the site

Very severe - loss of most of the major components of a site

Severe - loss of some of the major components of a site

Medium - loss of some components of a site

Slight - some loss of some minor components of a site

None

Beneficial

An assessment will also be made on the likely non-physical impact of the proposed power line on Category A and B sites. This will include factors such as a consideration of changes to the landscape setting and the potential loss of any significant views of, or from the individual sites.

Significance of impact

The likely impact will be assessed against site importance:

	IMPORTANCE				
LIKELY IMPACTS	A	B	C	D	E
Total	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor	Unknown
V Severe	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor	Unknown
Severe	Major	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Unknown
Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Unknown
Slight	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Minor	Unknown
None	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
Beneficial	Beneficial	Beneficial	Beneficial	Beneficial	Unknown

Suggested minimum mitigation based on significance of impact

Suggested mitigation will be based on the results of the Significance of Impact assessment. The level mitigation will be based on the following criteria:

Major - full or large-scale recording of site will be required

Moderate - some recording of site will be required

Minor - low-level site recording will be required

No Impact - no further action required

Beneficial - some input may be required to ensure benefit is maximised

THE POWER LINE ROUTE (Figure 1)

The proposed route for the new overhead power line runs from the sub-station at Golden Hill, Pembroke (SM99120236), to the sub-station at Broadfields (SN12510362). This route covers a length of approximately 16km. One hundred and thirty new poles will be erected at intervals ranging from c.90m – 150m depending on topographic conditions, with some sections of the cable laid underground.

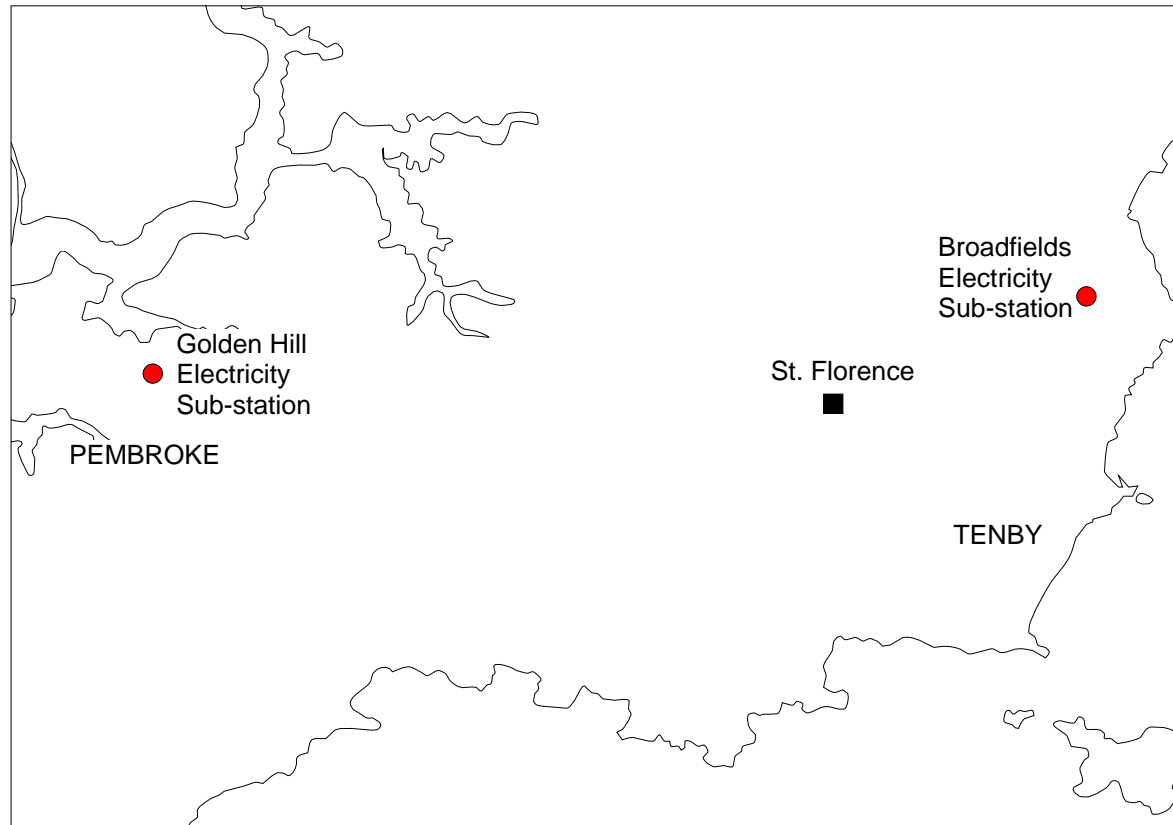


Figure 1: Location plan showing locations of the sub-stations to be connected.

The historic landscape

The power line route crosses an agricultural landscape characterised by dispersed farms and small settlements. Cartographic sources indicate that the landscape had virtually attained its present form of irregular enclosed fields and areas of woodland by the mid 19th century, although the majority of boundaries were probably in place by the later 18th century. The only major changes to the mid 19th century landscape have been the enclosure of Redberth Common – which lies to the north of St. Florence – sometime between 1891 and 1907 and the urban expansion of Pembroke and Broadfields.

Even though the landscape dates predominately from the post-medieval period, earlier elements survive. The route crosses part of the medieval park associated with Lamphey Palace, a residence of the Bishops of St. David's (Figs 4 and 5), which was mentioned in a survey of 1326 (Whittle 1992, 10-11; Cadw/ICOMOS 2002, 234-239; Steele 2003). Elements from even earlier landscapes survive in the form of burnt mounds, which probably date from the Bronze Age (Figs 2 and 5), and an Iron Age hillfort (Fig. 12). A Bronze Age cremation cemetery (PRN 3510) lies on the northern edge of the assessment corridor and although its limits are not known, it may extend south into the corridor (Fig. 6).

The site of an abandoned post-medieval farmstead, Old Windsor (PRN 45728), also lies within the route corridor in the proposed underground section just north of Windsor Farm (Fig. 4).

The Golden Hill Sub Station lies just outside the southern boundary of the Milford Haven Registered Landscape of Historic Interest (Cadw/ICOMOS 1998, 17-21), but within the Historic Landscape Character Area of Carew, Milton and Nash (Murphy and Ludlow 2002). See Appendix One for an extract from the Historic Landscape Characterisation report.



Plate 1: General view west along the proposed cable route. This is a typical of the topography along the route, with its enclosed fields interspersed with small pockets of woodland.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

Prehistoric

Three sites of prehistoric date lie within the power line corridor, although only one or two are likely to be directly affected by the erection of a new pole. These sites are a burnt mound (PRN 3267) of probable Bronze Age date and an Iron Age hillfort (PRN 3529). Bronze Age cremation burials recorded just north of edge of the assessment corridor may be part of a larger Bronze Age cemetery (PRN 3510), which may extend south into the corridor.

The burnt mound

A burnt mound is an accumulation of burnt (fire-crazed) stones, ash and charcoal. They are usually located next to a stream river or lake and associated with hearths and/or some form of trough or basin capable of holding water, either within the mound or adjacent to it. These sites are frequently interpreted as sauna baths of some kind, although an alternative explanation is that they have been used for cooking, which could have been boiling, steaming or baking (Cantrill 1911, 255).

For use in a sauna or for cooking by boiling or steaming, stones heated in a fire were dropped into the trough or basin to bring the water to boiling point. For baking, heated stones were placed in a pit with the food and covered to form a small oven. All of these uses result in fire-crazed stones, which could shatter and break when immersed in cold water: the burnt mounds are made up of the residues from these processes.

Currently available dates suggest that the use of this 'hot-stone technology' and the creation of burnt mounds spans most of the early, middle and late Bronze Age, a period of perhaps 1000 years. The size of the mounds varies greatly from small examples under 0.5m high and less than 10m across to larger sites which exceed 3m in height and 35m across. Burnt mounds are found widely scattered over midland, southern England, and Wales, although examples are also known in Scotland and Ireland.

Although the majority of burnt mounds are of Bronze Age date, some sites dating from the Early Medieval period are also known.

PRN 3267 (Fig. 2)

This mound was discovered by T C Cantrill and first published in 1911 (Cantrill 1911, 285, No.249). There was no description of the form or size of the mound, although Cantrill does describe its location as 'close to the east side of ditch' (Cantrill 1911, 285). A visit by an Ordnance Survey Field Investigator in 1965 recorded the site as a 'low natural mound' and noted that 'mole scrapes show no evidence of burning' (information from Ordnance Survey Card SM90 SE8). A recent survey of the burnt mounds in Dyfed recorded the mound as having been destroyed, presumably by agricultural practices (Manning and Crane 1998, 32).

This mound lies within the footprint of the proposed pole 6. Even though the mound has been leveled and the Ordnance Survey investigator casts doubt on the validity of this site as a genuine burnt mound, the possibility that below ground elements such as the remains of the pit or trough survive cannot be ruled out. Associated features or other burnt mounds may be present in this area.

New Inn Farm Hillfort (PRN 3529 - Fig.12; Plate 2)

The New Inn Farm Hillfort was recorded in the mid 20th century as a 'ring earthwork' (information from Ordnance Survey Card SN00 SE8). However, in 1965 the Ordnance Survey described the site as 'a knoll of outcrop rock' that when viewed from some angles 'bears a superficial resemblance to an earthwork' (information from Ordnance Survey Card SN00 SE8).

The site lies within a pasture field and there are ridges, which may be natural, which resemble the banks and ditches of a defended enclosure. However, it was not possible to gain access to this field during the site visit and the exact nature of this site is still uncertain. There has been some recent disturbance close to the eastern side of the site.



Plate 2: View southwest of the site of New Inn Farm Hillfort.

The South Hills cremation cemetery (PRN 3510 - Fig.6)

There is little reliable information regarding this site. It was reported that some bone, possibly human, was ploughed up sometime around 1860 and that some of the bones were apparently in urns (Spurrell 1921, 128). A Bronze Age urn supposedly from the site is recorded in the Pembrokeshire County Museum Index (PCM No.PR.F65), but the current locations of the urn and the bone is unknown.

With so little information available it is not possible to be certain if this material derived from a single location, such as a round barrow or whether it formed part of a larger site. The find location is uncertain, but is thought to lie to the north of the assessment corridor. It was considered appropriate to include it here in case the burial(s) did form part of a larger site that extended south into the assessment corridor. However, it is extremely unlikely that this site will be affected.

Medieval

Lamphey Park (PRN 3508 - Figs 2 and 5; Plate 3)

Lamphey Park was created by the Bishops of St. David's at their Lamphey Palace residence during the later 13th and early 14th century. The palace and its park were mentioned in a survey of 1326 (Whittle 1992, 10-11; Cadw/ICOMOS 2002, 234-239; Steele 2003), when the park was described as consisting of 144 customary acres (c.69ha) of which 48 acres were woodland (Turner 1991, 9). It is probable that an area of woodland called The Coombes that occupies c.15.5 acres in the southeast corner of the park is a remnant of the original medieval park woodland. The park provided a mixed economy including various crops, woodland products and the raising of animals, which included domesticated species, such as cattle, and wild – but presumably managed – species including deer and rabbits (Turner 1991, 9).



Plate 3: View south of the supposed boundary of the medieval park of the Bishop's of St. David's. The headline follows the medieval boundary and the proposed cable route will be close to the pole in the centre of the shot.

The medieval park would have been bounded by a ditch and bank topped by a fence designed to provide a physical boundary that not only kept the managed animals in and other animals out, but also expressed private ownership and control of the landscape and its resources. The presumed boundaries of the park survive as field boundaries in the present landscape (Plate 3).

Medieval features are relatively rare and this is an important survival, albeit in a somewhat modified form, of a medieval park landscape. The importance of the park is recognised by its inclusion at Grade II* in the *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest in Wales* (Cadw/ICOMOS 2002, 234-239). The register is advisory only and provides no statutory protection. However, sites contained in the register are considered to be of significant historical importance and will be assessed accordingly.

To avoid erecting poles in the park it has been decided, following consultation between Western Power Distribution and Cadw, to lay the cable underground along the road to the north of the park. This has mitigated any potential impacts of the scheme on the medieval park landscape.

Post-medieval

Old Windsor farmstead (PRN 45728 - Fig. 4))

This site lies c.60m south of the proposed centre line in the section designated for an underground cable. On the original route the line was much closer, c.20m to the site and therefore of concern.

Old Windsor was shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map, published in 1866, as a small house with outbuildings set within a garden enclosure. The farmstead was abandoned and presumably demolished during the later 19th century, as it was not shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map published in 1908.

During a site visit in 2002 the site was described as consisting of 'slight undulations', which were thought to relate to the 'cottage structure, garden and surrounding field system' (Wardle 2002, 10).

The alterations to the line of the underground cable through this section means that this site will be unaffected by the proposals.

ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AND THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE SCHEME

Known archaeological sites

Importance

PRN	Importance
3267	D
3529	E
3510	E

Table 1: Archaeological importance

Likely Impact

PRN	Likely Impact
3267	Total/Very Severe
3529	Severe
3510	None

Table 2: Likely Impact

Significance of Impact

PRN	Significance of Impact
3267	Minor
3529	Unknown
3510	No Impact

Table 3: Significance of Impact

Suggested level of mitigation

PRN	Suggested Level of Mitigation
3267	Targeted watching brief during the erection of pole 6.
3529	Targeted watching brief during the erection of poles 85 and 86.
3510	General watching brief during erection of poles 22 and 23 in this area.

Table 4: Suggested level of mitigation

FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS AND POSSIBLE MITIGATION

The potential impacts of the scheme can be minimised by a combination of further archaeological works and designed mitigation.

Further archaeological works

The further archaeological works will consist of a watching brief on works in the vicinity of the burnt mound (PRN 3267), New Inn Farm Hillfort (PRN 3529) and in the vicinity of the South Hill Cremation Cemetery (PRN 3510) carried out during construction.

Archaeological watching brief

A targeted watching brief will be carried out on the erection of pole 6, which lies on or close to the site of burnt mound PRN 3267 and on poles 85 and 86 close to the site of New Inn farm Hillfort. It is not considered necessary to move pole 6 as its location is slightly uncertain and moving the pole may in fact have an impact on any buried features there may be in the vicinity.

A general watching brief should also be maintained in the vicinity of the South Hill Cremation Cemetery PRN 3510 (poles 22 and 23).

The object of the watching brief will be to record any buried archaeological features or deposits that may be exposed during the excavation of the pits for the pole bases or the trench, if required, for laying the underground cables.

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|--------------------------|------|---|
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CCW | 1998 | <i>Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historical Interest</i>
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**APPENDIX ONE: EXTRACT FROM THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE
CHARACTERISATION OF THE MILFORD HAVEN WATERWAY** (Murphy and
Ludlow 2002)

Carew, Milton and Nash

Historic Background

A large character area lying to the south of the Milford Haven Waterway. It includes the ecclesiastical parishes of Pembroke St Mary, Cosheston, Monkton, Nash and Upton, all of which lay within the medieval Lordship of Pembroke, and Carew parish, of the medieval Barony of Carew. Most of the present farms and landholdings can be identified with medieval manors, which were however subject to a complex process of division and sub-infeudation following the break-up of the Earldom of Pembroke in 1247. The part of Pembroke St Mary parish that is situated in this character area once lay within the Manor of Kingswood with Golden, which was a demesne manor of the Pembroke lordship. Here arable land-use is recorded, in detailed accounts from the 14th century and 15th century, with issues from wheat, beans, peas, barley and oats. However, meadowland, sheep and wool are also recorded, as well as profits from cloth processing – two fulling-mills were established here during the 15th century. Later in the post-medieval period, the manor became part of the Bush estate. Bangeston, also in St Mary parish, is probably the 'Benegareston' that comprised 1/10th knight's fee held of the lordship, by John Beneger in 1324. A chapel at Upton was recorded by Giraldus Cambrensis in c.1200, and was normally subordinate to Nash parish. The Manor of Upton was a castle-guard fee of the Lordship of Pembroke, and had merged with the Manor of Nash by the 14th century under its tenant lords, the Malefants, who built a small stone castle at Upton. The 'Manor of Upton and Nash' had descended to the influential Bowens by the 16th century. Cosheston manor, recorded in the 13th century, was another castle-guard fee, comprising 2 knight's fees held by the Wogans of Picton and Boulston in 1324. The area includes a small part of Monkton parish, held by the Benedictines of Monkton Priory, Pembroke. Villages were also recorded at Brotherhill, Mayeston and Paskeston between the 13th century and the 16th century. The various ownerships appear not to be reflected in differing tenurial arrangements, and a homogenous pattern of large, enclosed, irregular fields exists, with little evidence of former open field systems. Some of the enclosure appears to have been established over former woodland – Upton and Nash are included in George Owen's list of the greater woods of Pembrokeshire in c.1601. However, the eastern part of the area, within the parish and medieval Barony of Carew, exhibits a slightly different pattern. This area, formerly part of Carew demesne, is laid out in a system of large regular fields. The creation of some of these enclosures can be attributed to the 16th century lord Sir John Perrot, as they are recorded in a survey of 1592 following his attainder to the barony. Some subdivision had occurred by the time of the tithe survey of 1839. The caput of the barony, at Carew Castle, lies within this area. Extensively rebuilt under Perrot in the late 16th century, it was abandoned during the 17th century. The settlement at Carew has medieval origins, as has Carew Cheriton, the 'church town' - a separate settlement around the parish church of St Mary - which lies some distance from the castle. Milton, with its medieval mill site(s), represented 1 knight's fee held of the Barony, in 1362, by the Malefants. The village is probably medieval in origin; the mansion house, however, is de novo from the 18th century. Welston Court represents a former holding of the bishops of St Davids. Although the area has remained overwhelmingly agricultural it does include part of the Milford Haven waterway foreshore, which has always been important in defining the area's character. Jenkins Point, in particular, was an important shipping place, with early landing stages for the Benton and Lawrenny Quay ferries. The surrounding 18th century and 19th century settlement has created a distinctive pattern of small fields and

numerous dispersed dwellings. Estate maps of the late 18th century and early 19th century and tithe maps of c. 1840 show that the landscape of today had already been established right across this area. Only minor changes have taken place since then, such as a slight increase in the number of dwellings along the waterway and the establishment of Cosheston Hall and Park over what once had been fields.

Description and essential historic landscape components

This is a relatively large historic landscape character area lying to the south of the Milford Haven waterway and the Carew River, to the east and south of Pembroke Dock on undulating ground lying mainly between 20m and 50m above sea level. Mud flats, marsh and the rocky foreshore along the Milford Haven waterway are included in this area. It is an agricultural landscape of large, dispersed farms and large fairly regular fields. There are a large number of listed buildings within this area. Several of them are major houses including the ruinous medieval castle of Carew with its massive Elizabethan wing, Upton Castle with a disused chapel set in parkland and gardens, Cosheston Hall with its parkland, Bangeston Hall, Welston Court, Milton House, Holyland Hotel and the Fortified Rectory at Carew Cheriton. Clearly a vast date range and many building types are included within these structures, from medieval defensive sites through to Victorian mansions. They are united in providing an estate quality to large tracts of the landscape, with parkland, stands of deciduous woodland, lodges and home farms.

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

Although well defined against the Milford Haven waterway, Carew Airfield 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.

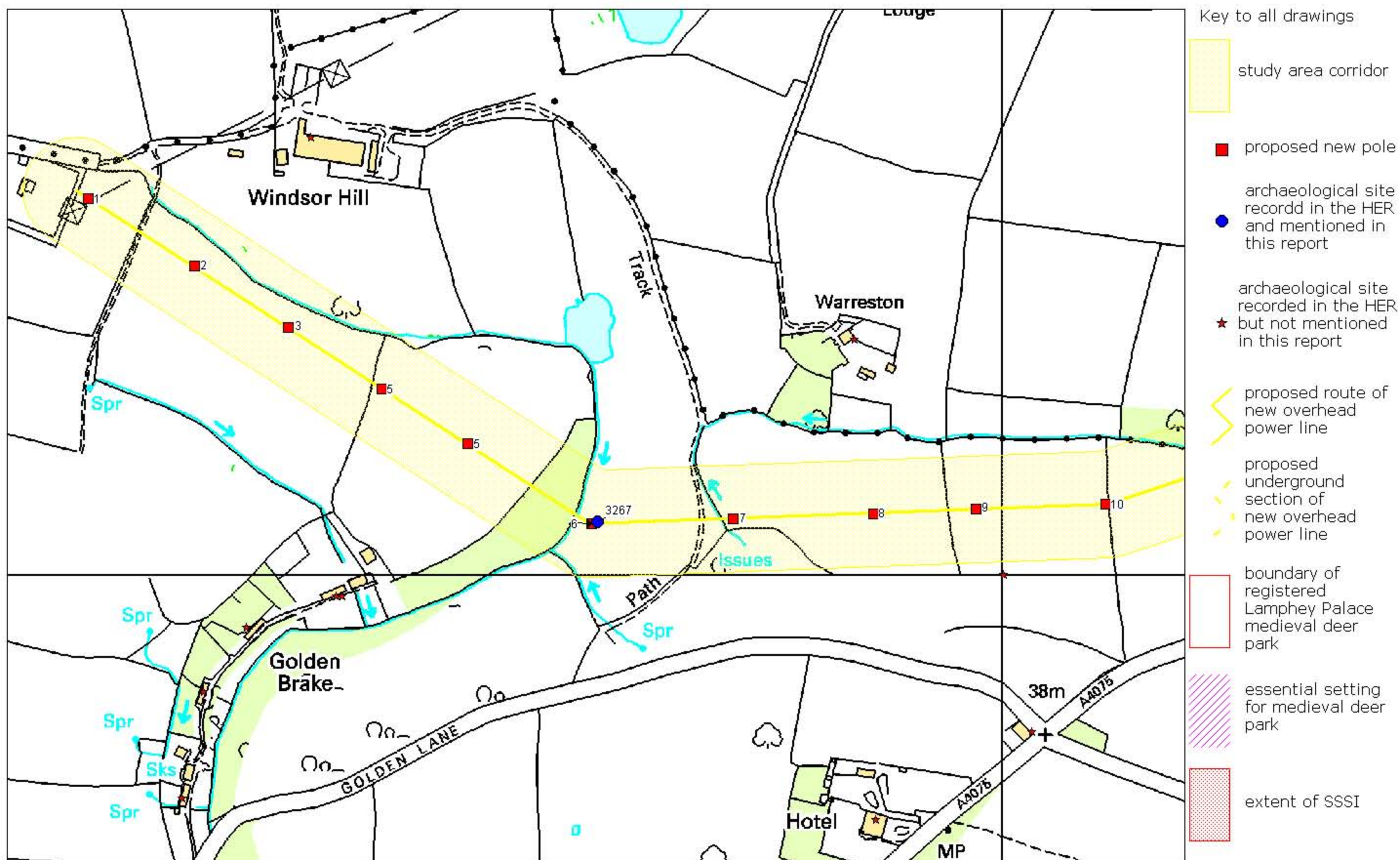


Figure 2: Proposed new overhead power line - poles 1 - 10

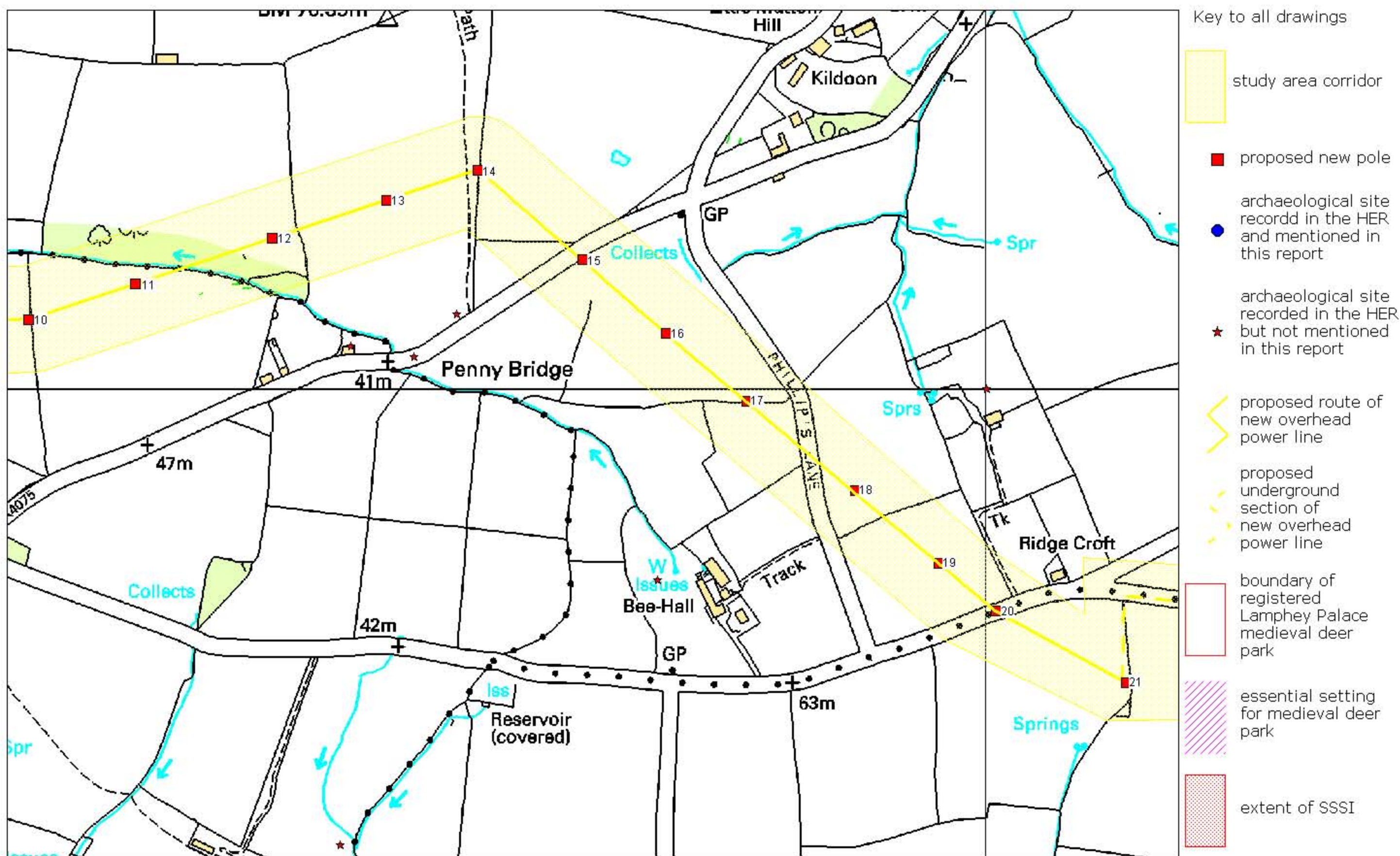


Figure 3: Proposed new overhead power line - poles 10 - 20

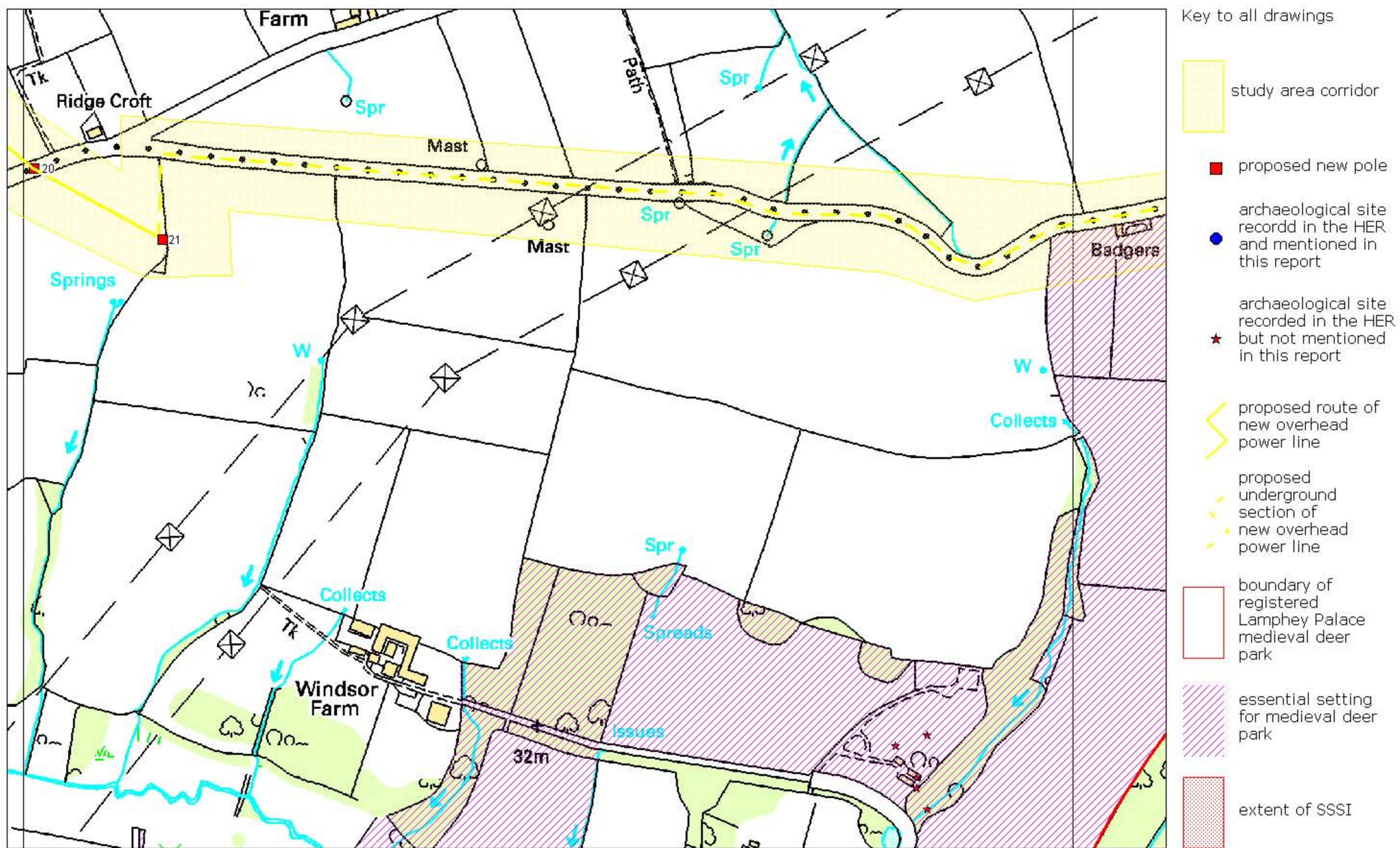


Figure 4: Proposed underground section of new power line from pole 20

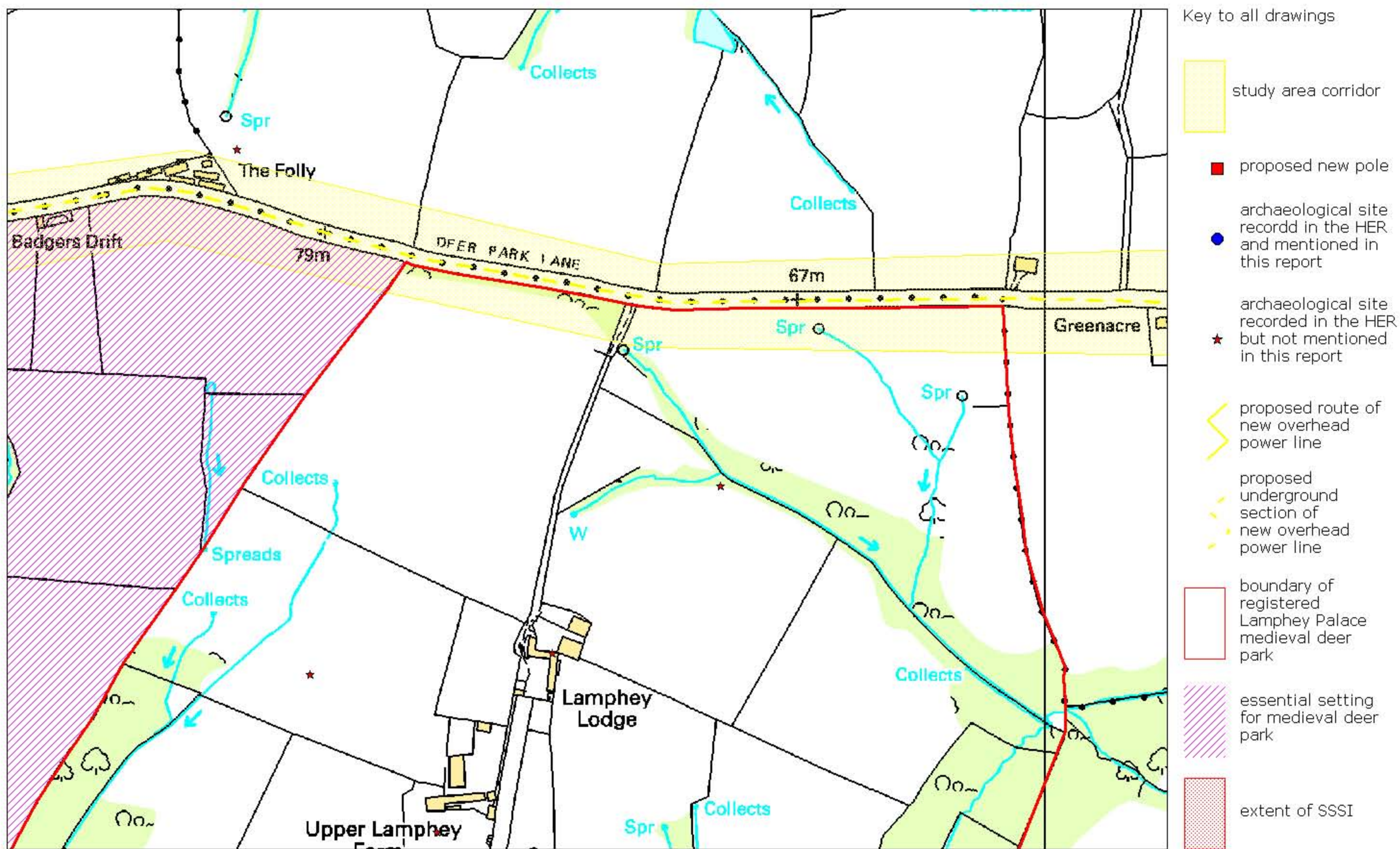


Figure 5: Proposed underground section of new power line to the north of Lamphey Palace deer park

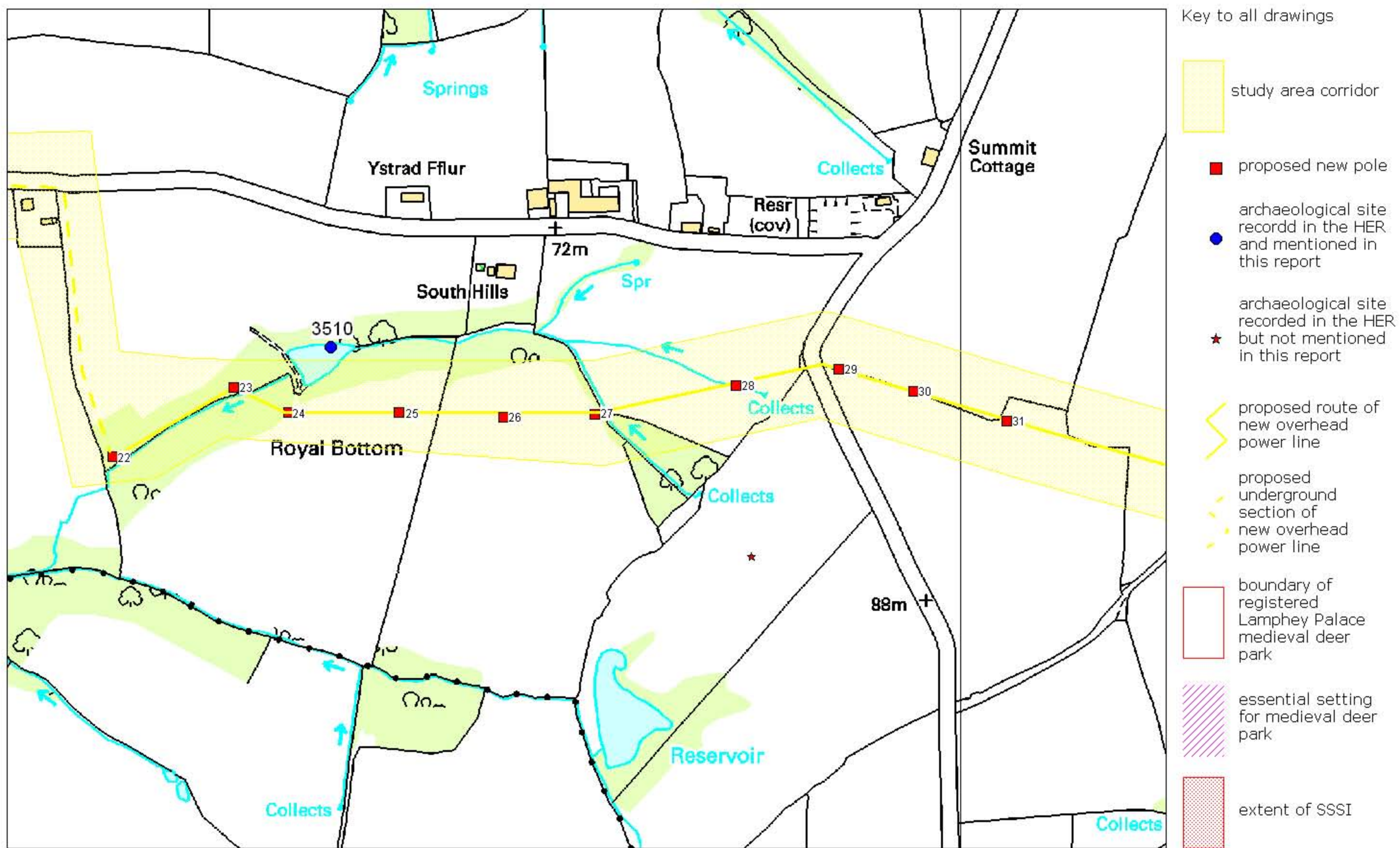


Figure 6: Proposed new overhead power line - poles 21 - 30

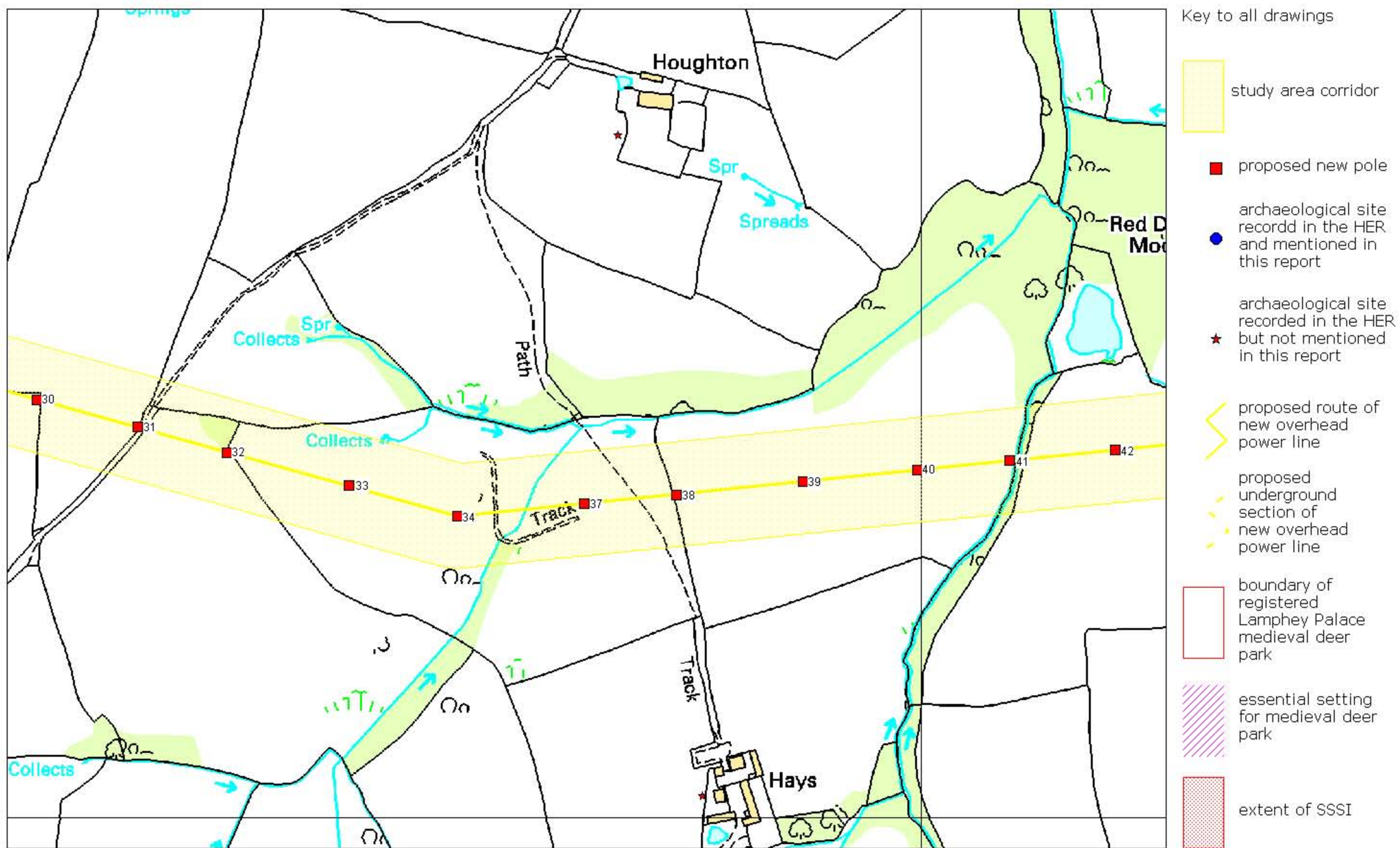


Figure 7: Proposed new overhead power line - poles 30 - 42

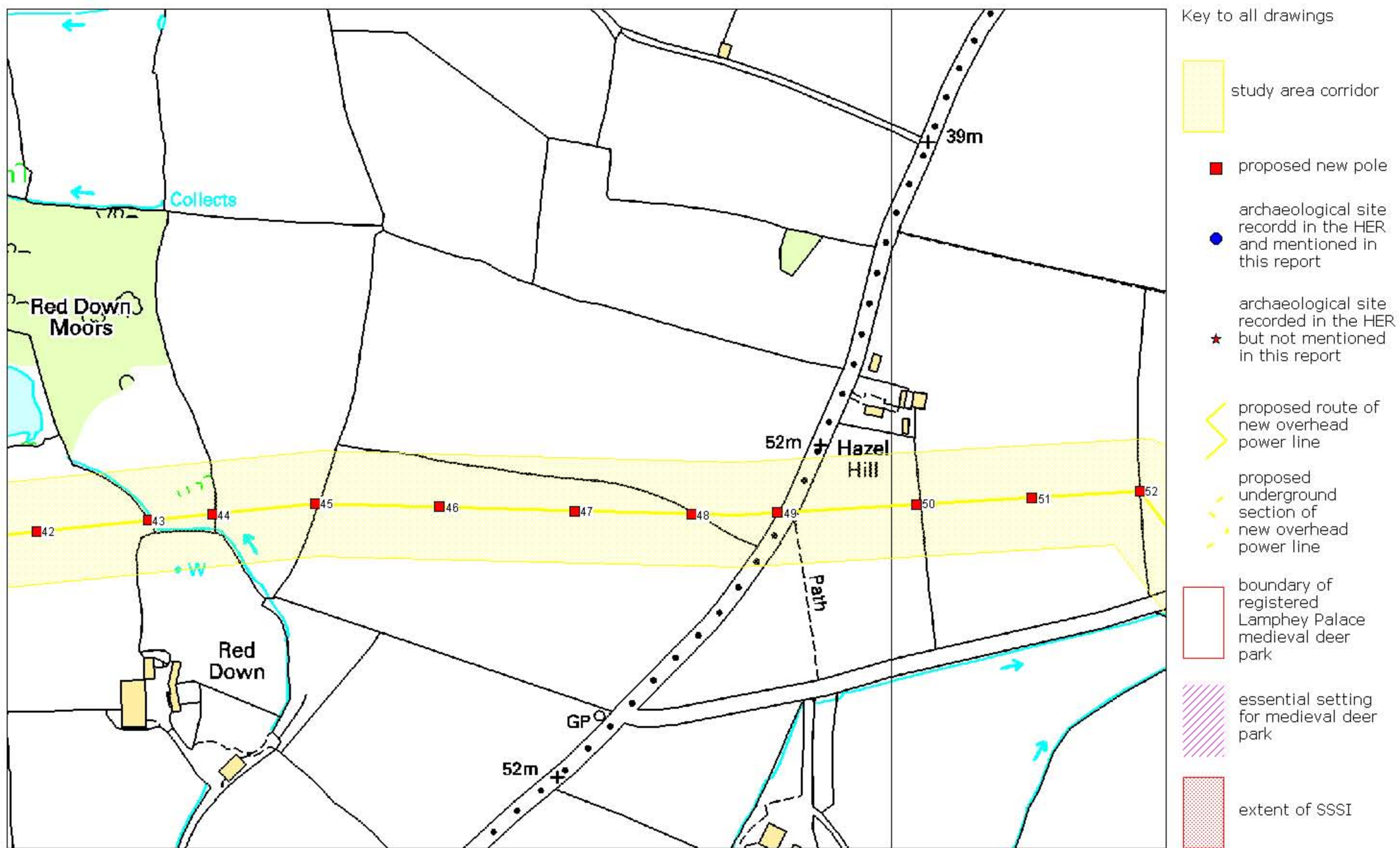


Figure 8: Proposed new overhead power line - poles 42 - 52

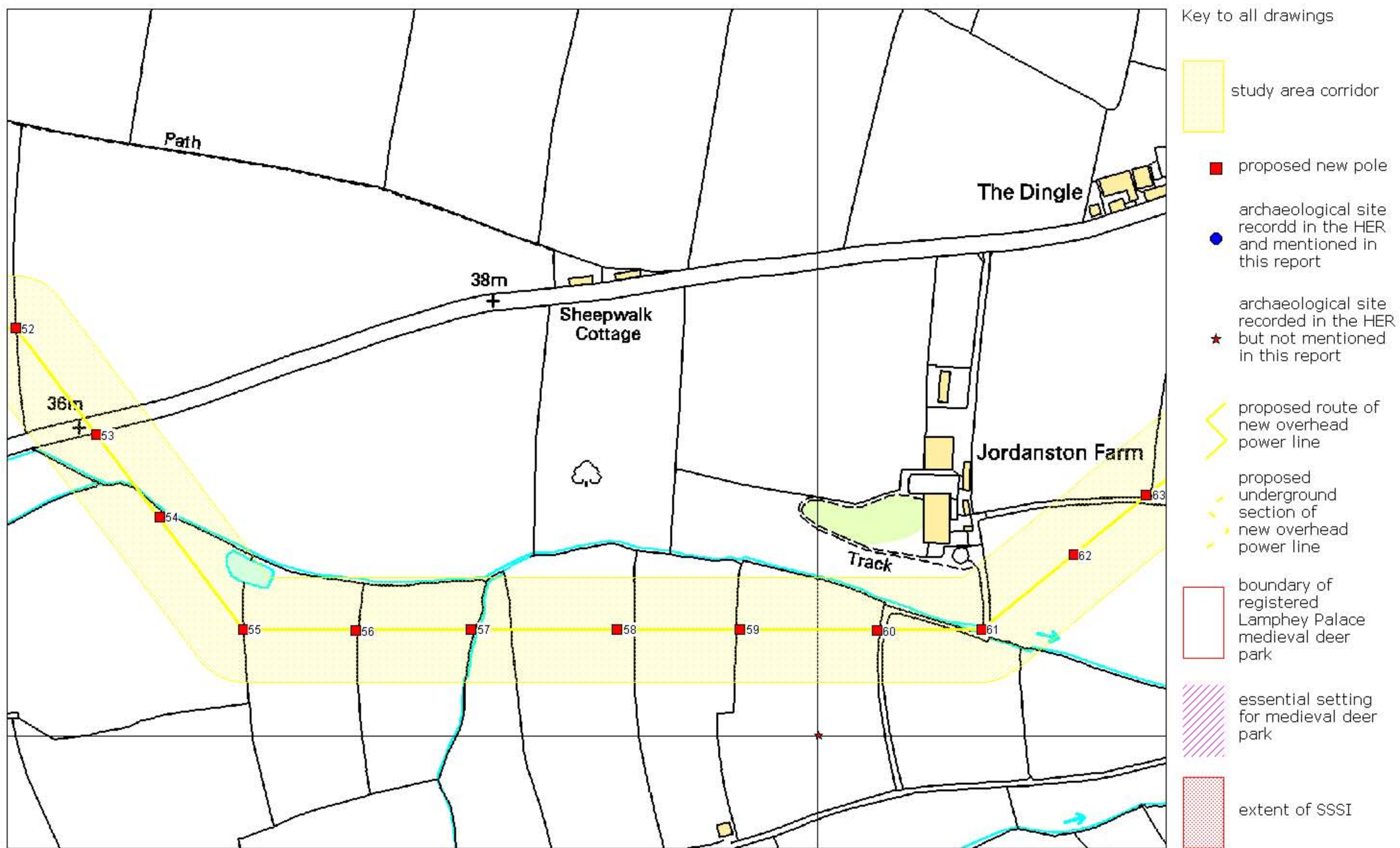


Figure 9: Proposed new overhead power line - poles 52 - 63

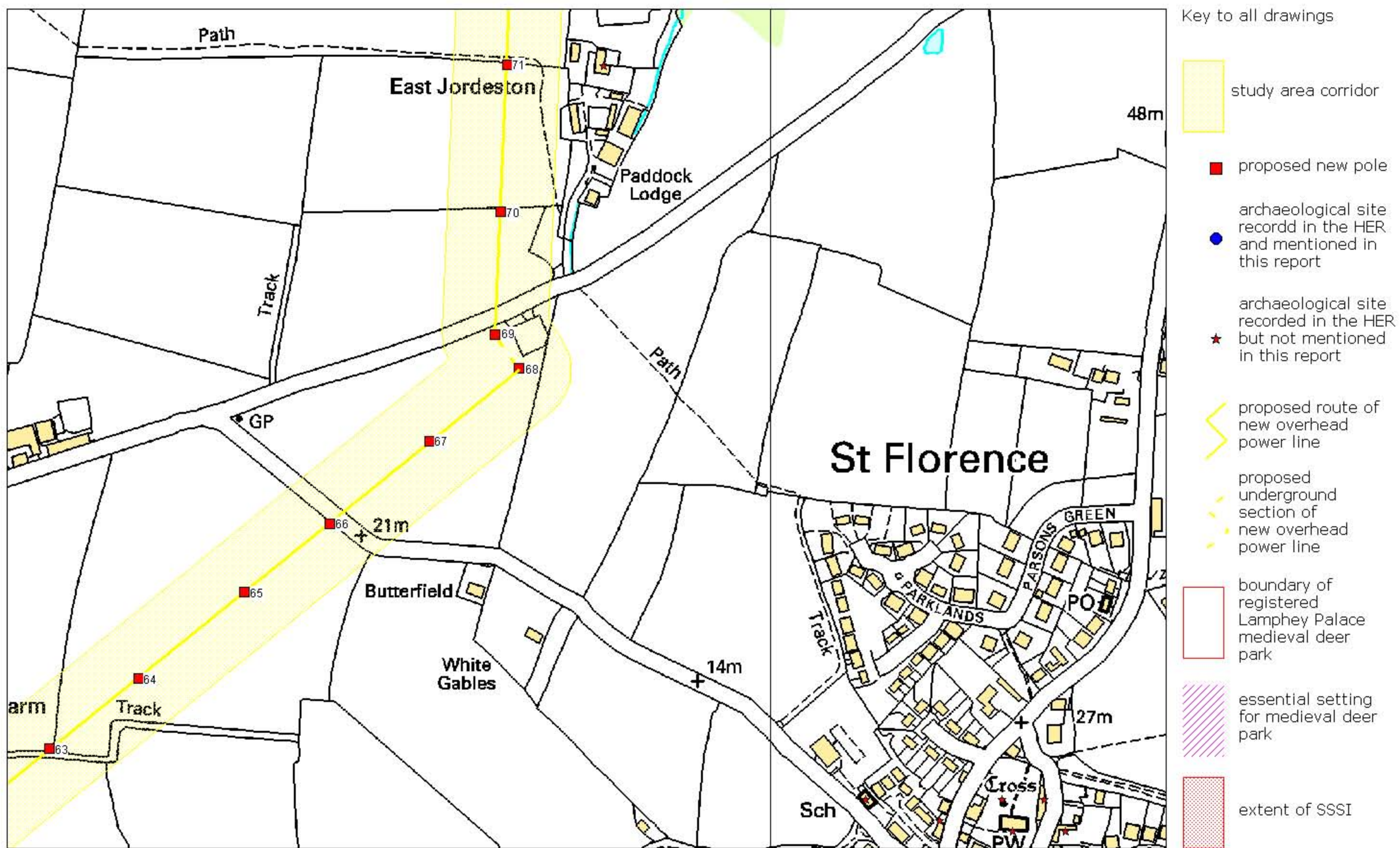


Figure 10: Proposed new overhead power line - poles 63 - 71

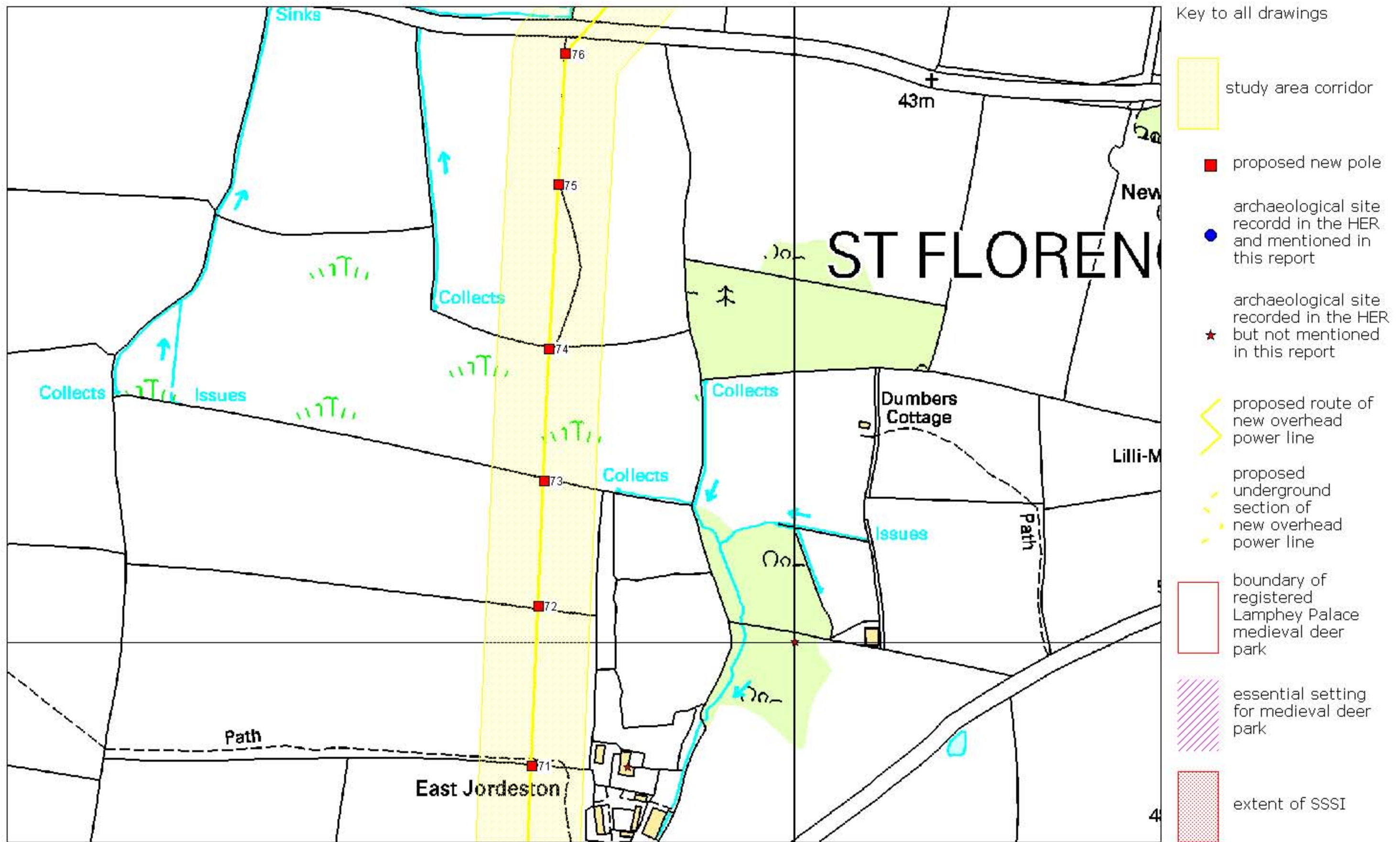


Figure 11: Proposed new overhead power line - poles 71 - 76

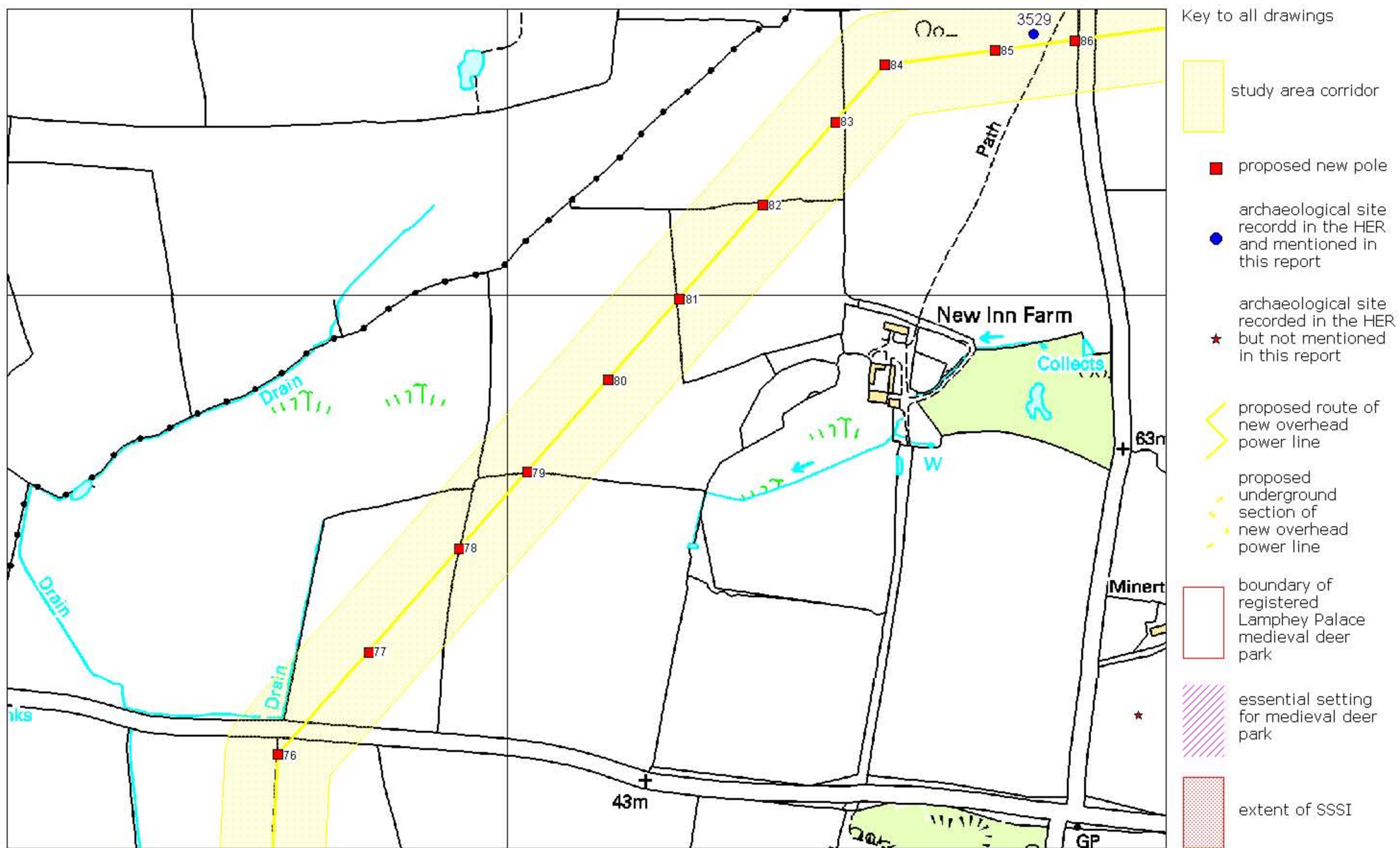


Figure 12: Proposed new overhead power line - poles 76 - 86

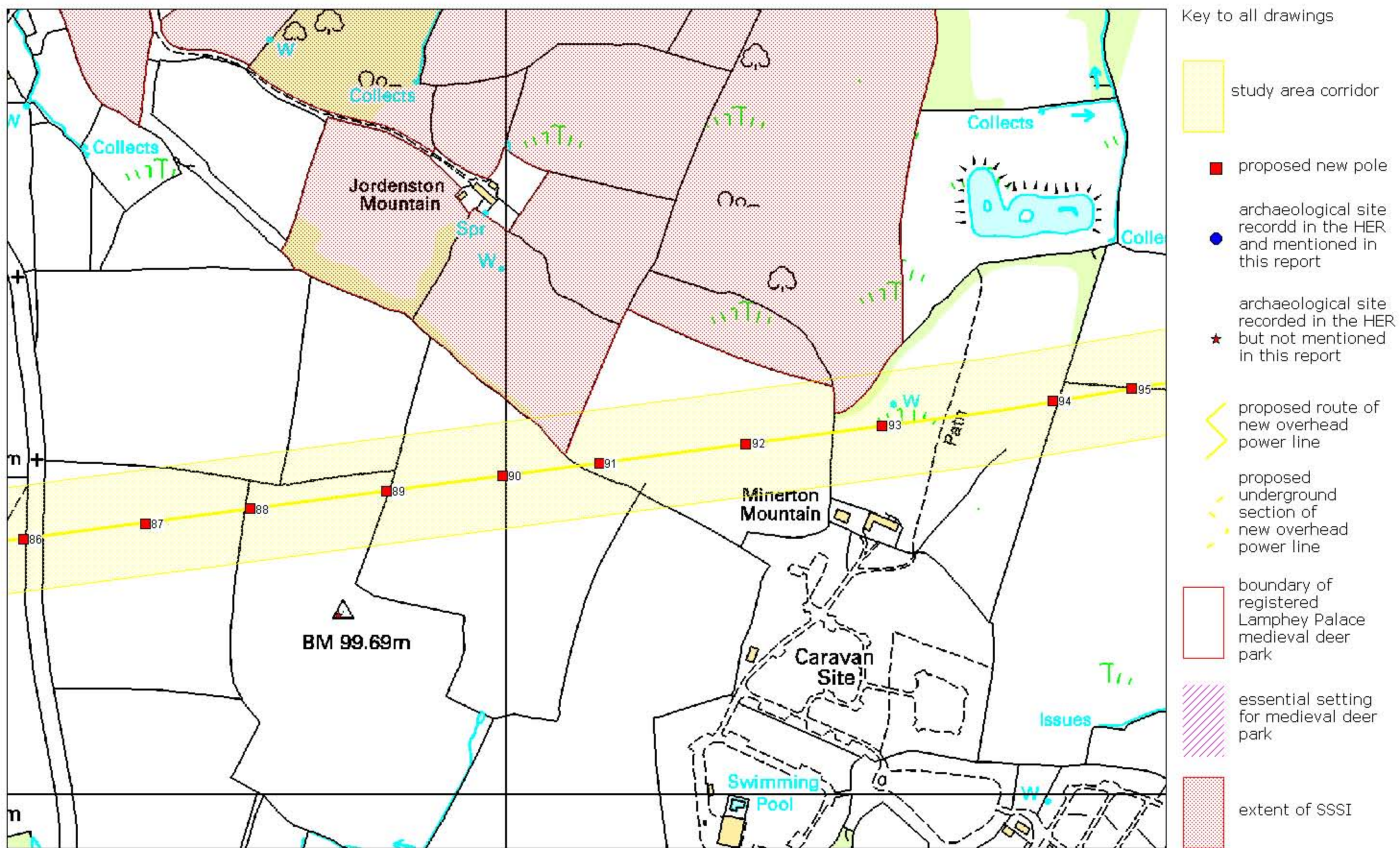


Figure 13: Proposed new overhead power line - poles 86 - 95

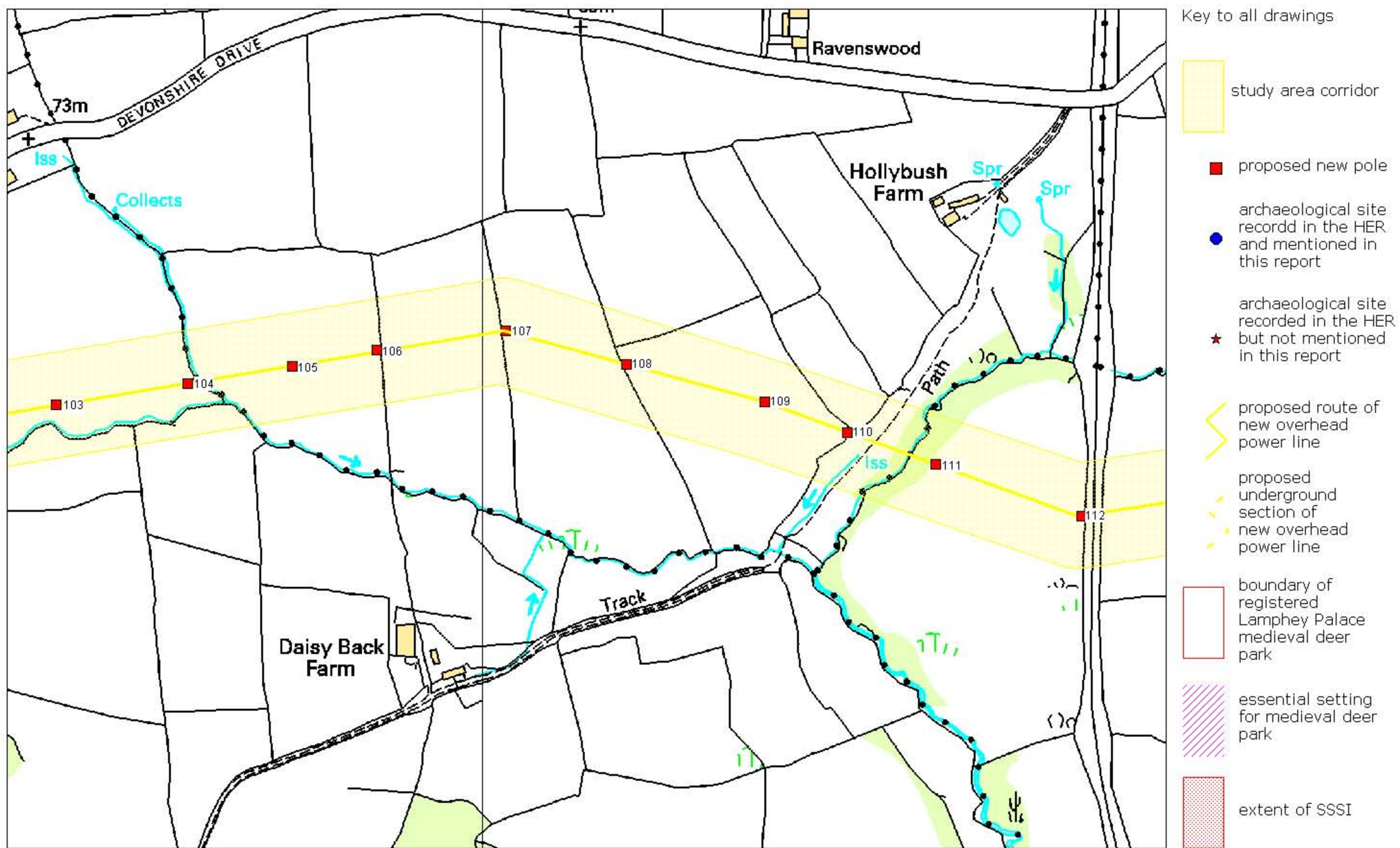


Figure 15: Proposed new overhead power line - poles 103 - 112

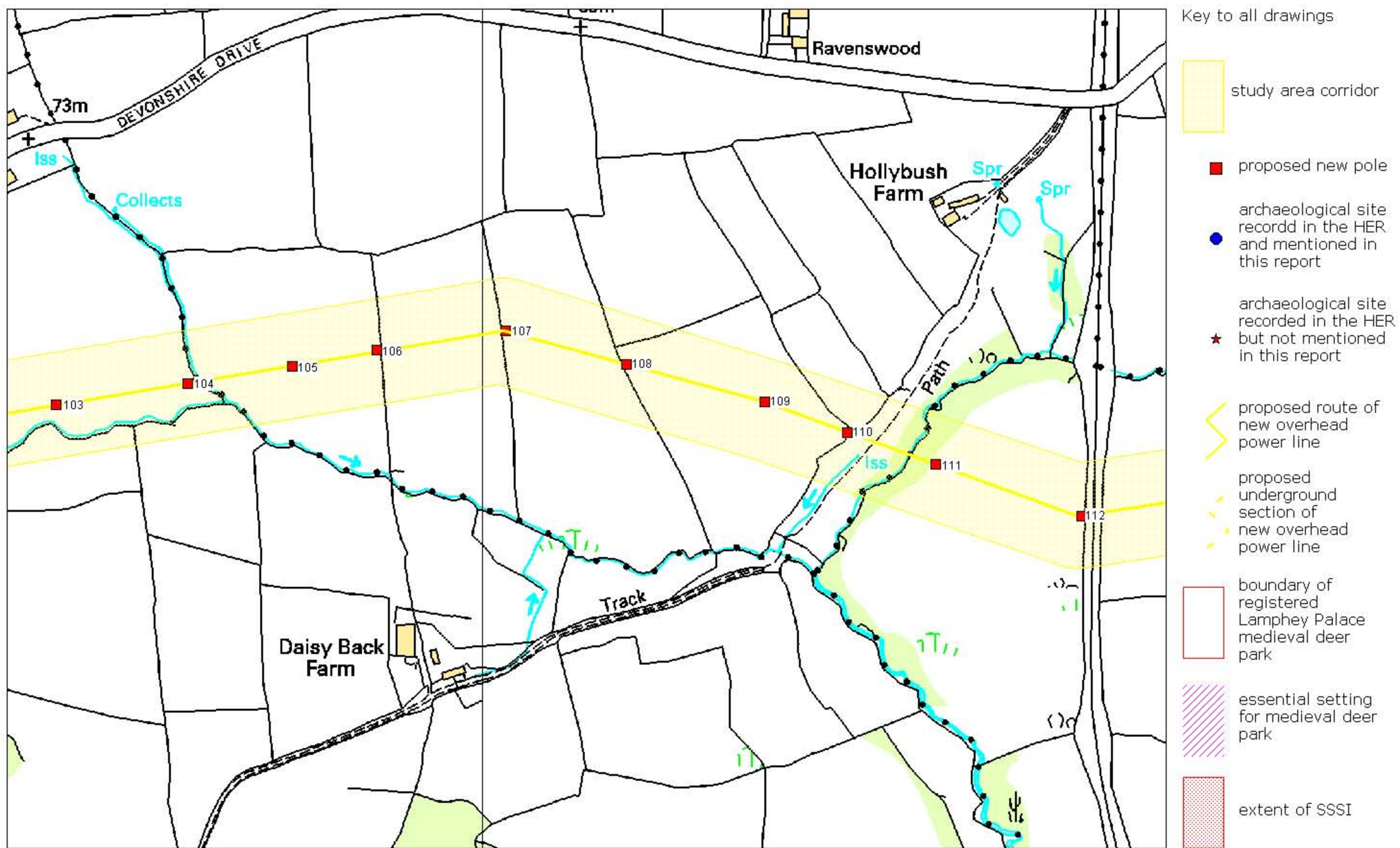


Figure 15: Proposed new overhead power line - poles 103 - 112

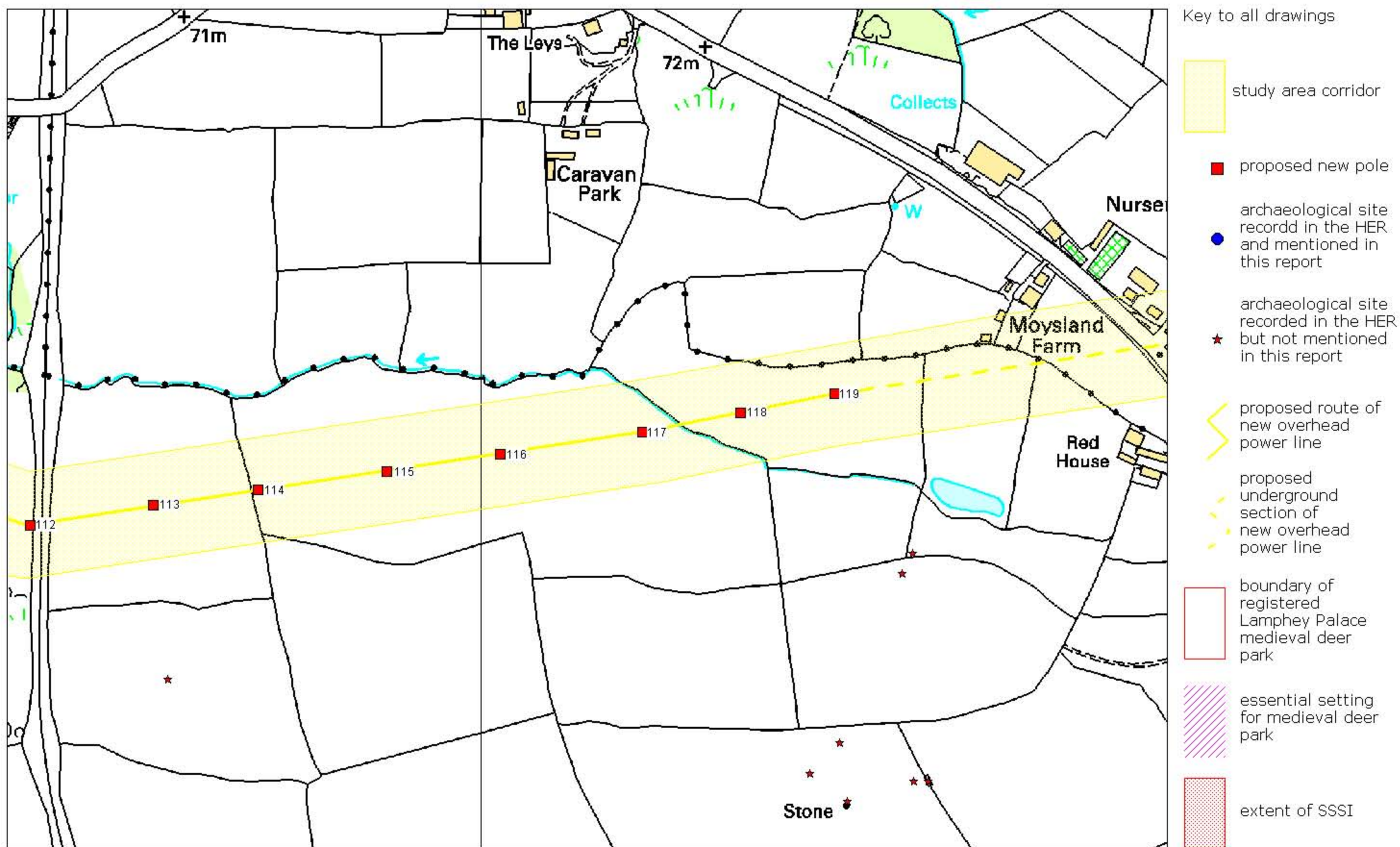


Figure 16: Proposed new overhead power line - poles 112 - 119

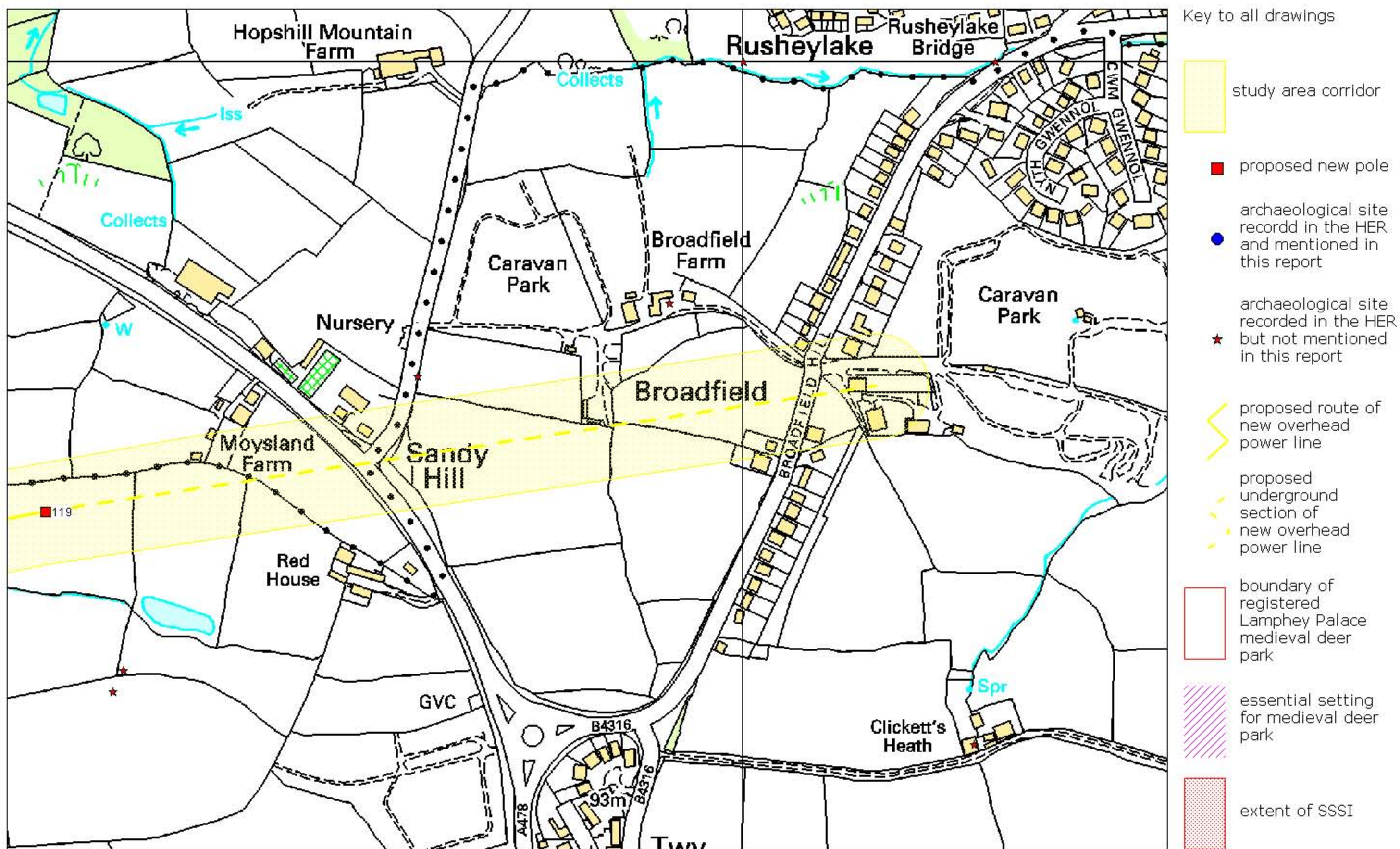


Figure 17: Proposed underground section of new power line from pole 119 to the Broadfields Electricity Sub-station