

# **GOLDEN HILL LANE, PEMBROKE, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPRAISAL**



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust  
For: Sir David Meyrick Trust Estate



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# **Golden Hill Lane, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire: Archaeological Appraisal**

Gan / By

**Simon Ratty**

*Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys*

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**INVESTOR IN PEOPLE**  
**BUDDSODDWR MEWN POBL**

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: [info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)  
Gwefan: [www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk](http://www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk)

*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: [info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)*  
*Website: [www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](http://www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)*

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## **GOLDEN HILL LANE, PEMBROKE, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPRAISAL**

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## **GOLDEN HILL LANE, PEMBROKE, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPRAISAL**

### **SUMMARY**

*A planning application (PE 0129/ PA) was submitted for the proposed construction of a new residential development at Golden Hill Lane, Pembroke, Pembrokeshire (NGR SM 9889 0209). The proposed development area lies within close proximity to a number of recorded archaeological interests and it was recommended by the Local Planning Authority's archaeological advisors that an archaeological appraisal of the site be undertaken to provide further information regarding the archaeological potential of the site as an initial stage in the planning application.*

*The archaeological appraisal has indicated that no known archaeological sites are located within the boundaries of the proposed development area. However, twelve recorded sites lie within a 0.5km radius of the proposed development area. These range from a possible medieval beacon site, to post-medieval cottages, school, railway line and modern military sites. None of these known sites would be affected by the development proposals.*

*A further thirteen previously unknown sites were identified through cartographic and documentary research. Of the thirteen newly identified sites eight lie within the boundaries of the proposed development area and consist of structures and enclosures of post-medieval to modern date and considered to be of low archaeological importance. Two wells are also known to exist on the frontage of the proposed development area.*

*A military camp associated with the Civil War siege of the town of Pembroke is also known to have existed in the Golden Hill area. The exact location of the camp has not been substantiated and it is considered possible that archaeological remains associated with it may lie within the proposed development area. A prison site is also known to have existed in the area and there is some debate as to its exact location with two possible sites being suggested. Both sites lie at a considerable distance to the south of the proposed development area and would not be affected by the development.*

*An early 20<sup>th</sup> century railway halt site was identified to the south of the proposed development area but again the site would not be affected by it.*

*The proposed development area also lies within a former First World War defensive line of trenches, redoubts, pill boxes and wire entanglements. A number of sites associated with this line lie in close proximity to the proposed development area and it is possible that further features associated with the line may be present within the boundaries.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Project Proposals and Commission**

A proposed residential development on land at Golden Hill, Pembroke (centred on SM 9889 0209; Planning Application number PE 0129/ PA) lies in close proximity to a number of archaeological sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record. The Local Planning Authority's archaeological advisors, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section, recommended that an archaeological appraisal of the site be carried out in order to determine if further archaeological works might be necessary before determination of the planning application. To comply with the recommendation Owen and Owen Chartered Surveyors, acting as agents for the Sir David Meyrick Trust Estate, commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services to carry out the appraisal in November 2009.

### **Scope of the project**

The appraisal consisted of the examination of available sources of information such as maps, published works and aerial photographs held in the Historic Environment Record<sup>1</sup> (HER) and a site visit. The results are intended to identify the extent and character of the known and potential archaeological resource, to assess the likely and potential impacts of the scheme on that resource and, if required, to outline a possible programme of further works to mitigate those impacts. The appraisal should be seen only as the first stage of the archaeological process and does not preclude the possibility that further archaeological input may be required prior to, or during, the proposed development.

### **Abbreviations used in this report**

All sites recorded on the county HER are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

### **Illustrations**

Photographic images are to be found at back of the report. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale and are illustrative only.

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<sup>1</sup> Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Llandeilo.

## **LOCATION AND OVERVIEW OF EXISTING SITE**

The proposed development area is located on a hill top site to the north of the town of Pembroke. The site slopes to the east and south and is currently undeveloped agricultural land. The area is bounded to the south by modern housing, whilst to the north and east are open fields. The western boundary is formed by Golden Hill Lane and a combination of modern and earlier housing.

The proposed development area lies on the border between the Pembroke and Carew, Milton and Nash Historic Landscape Categorisation areas (see Appendix I)

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **Designated Sites**

No scheduled ancient monuments lie within the boundaries of the proposed development site or within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the site.

### **Listed Buildings**

No listed buildings lie within the boundaries of the proposed development site or within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the site.

### **Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development**

The following section includes the results of searches undertaken of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record and is discussed by historical period (see tables ??? & ??).

#### ***Palaeolithic***

No known sites of Palaeolithic date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area or within a 0.5km radius of its centre.

#### ***Mesolithic and Neolithic***

No known sites of Mesolithic or Neolithic date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area or within a 0.5km radius of its centre.

#### ***Bronze Age***

No known sites of Bronze Age date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area or within a 0.5km radius of its centre.

#### ***Iron Age***

No known sites of Iron Age date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area or within a 0.5km radius of its centre.

#### ***Roman***

No known sites of Roman date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area or within a 0.5km radius of its centre.

### **Early Medieval**

No known sites of Early Medieval date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area or within a 0.5km radius of its centre.

### **Medieval**

No known sites of Medieval date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area. However, the site of a possible medieval beacon (PRN 7934; NGR SM 989 025) is known to exist c.390m to the north of the proposed development area. The proposed development would have no impact on the beacon site.

### **Post Medieval**

No known sites of Post Medieval date have been recorded on the HER within the boundaries of the proposed development area, however, seven known sites of post medieval date are recorded, which are located within a 0.5km radius of the centre of the proposed development. The seven known sites range in type from a school (PRN 20001) to a railway line (PRN 23843), cottages (PRNS 43999, 44008, 44009, 44010 and 44011) and a farmstead (PRN 44016). A military camp (PRN 26189; NGR SM 9880 0240) is also recorded on the HER but described as being of unknown date. It is considered most likely that the military camp also dates from the post medieval period. The proposed development would have no direct impact on the sites of post medieval date recorded on the HER.

### **Modern**

No known sites of Modern date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area on the HER. However, a pill box (PRN 26188; NGR SM 9890 0233) is recorded to the northwest of the proposed development area. Also to the northwest are recorded the married quarters of RAF Pembroke Dock (PRN 28690; SM 9847 0240). At Buttermilk Lane a Royal Navy fire watch station (PRN 26189; SM 9880 0240) was established during the Second World War. Neither the pill box, married quarters or firewatch station would be affected by the proposed development.



## **CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

The earliest cartographic source consulted for this assessment was the Saxton Map of 1578, which does not depict any detail or features with the search area. However, the walled town of Pembroke and its castle are marked to the southwest of the development area. The 1729 Bowen Map also does not show the search area in any detail, although nearby Bush House is depicted with the owner marked as Meyricke Esq. The lack of detailed information on both maps does not mean that no features of archaeological and historical interest were present within the vicinity, but merely reflect the detail required for these large scale maps.

Both the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings of 1809-10 and the Old Series Ordnance Survey Maps of 1818 appear to depict Golden Hill Farm adjacent to the proposed development area. No further features are visible in the search area.

Consultation of the 1839 Tithe Map and Apportionment for St Mary's Parish Pembroke revealed that the proposed development area was undeveloped agricultural land and once formed two unnamed fields. The field fronting what is now known as Golden Hill Road was owned by Meyrick Evans and occupied by John Jones who utilised it as pasture. The two remaining fields were owned by Catherine Humphrey and occupied by George Bowling as a meadow. It was also possible to identify that the boundaries of the proposed development area are broadly unchanged. The exception being the boundary to the southeast which was once a field boundary, which has since been removed.

The 1866 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Maps of the area show that the proposed development area had changed little. Two possible springs are marked running northwest – southeast across the area. Whilst on the road frontage two wells are marked (feature A). A trigonometrical station (feature B) is marked c. 10m from the north east corner of proposed development area. No changes are visible within the proposed development area boundary on the 1869 1:10560 scale Ordnance Survey Maps of the area.

The 1908 edition of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map depicts only one well on the road frontage. In addition a c.4m x 2m structure (feature C) is discernable c.10m from the northwest corner of the proposed development area. A further structure (feature D) measuring c.10m x 6m structure is marked to the south of feature C. Further to the southeast a c.10m x 5m structure (feature E) is marked on the boundary of the proposed development area. The possible springs identified on the 1866 Ordnance Survey Map are no longer marked, the trigonometrical station remains.

Little had changed within the boundaries of the proposed development site by the publication of 1909 edition of the 1:10560 Ordnance Survey Maps of the area, the only change identifiable was that feature C is no longer marked.

By 1953 a substantial L shaped structure (feature F) had been constructed in the southwest corner of the proposed development area. A possible enclosure (feature G) is marked on the southwest boundary of the area. All the structures previously identified on earlier maps appear to have been demolished and the trigonometrical station removed. However, the well appears to still be in existence.

## DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

Documentary research has revealed that in 1648 Golden Hill was the site of a satellite camp (feature H) for Parliamentary forces under the command of Oliver Cromwell who besieged the town and castle of Pembroke. A further satellite camp was set up at Monkton with the main camp at Underdown on the slopes of St Daniels Hill to the south of the town. It is also known that on the 13<sup>th</sup> June 1648 two cannons placed on Golden Hill commenced a bombardment of Pembroke during which many houses were alleged to have been destroyed (PLANED, undated). The exact location of the satellite camp on Golden Hill has not been substantiated and the possibility exists that it may lie in close proximity to or within the study area.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century Golden Prison (feature I) was used to house prisoners of the American War of Independence (1776-1783). Following the French landing in Fishguard in 1797 over five hundred prisoners of war were held at the prison (*ibid*). However, there is some debate as to the precise location of the prison, with two separate sites being considered possible. The first possible site is one at the Green, c.900m to the southwest of the proposed development area (*ibid*). The second is that the prison was located on the site now occupied by Golden Farm<sup>2</sup> which lies c.600m to the southeast of the proposed development area. Both suggested sites for Golden Prison lie outside the study area and away from the proposed development area.

Following construction of the Pembroke and Tenby Railway during the 1860s it was proposed that a station be built at Golden Hill, a proposal that was not accepted at the time (Price, 1986, 30). In July 1909 a halt was constructed at Golden Hill (feature J) by the Great Western Railway, who had taken over the Pembroke and Tenby Railway in 1897 (*ibid*, 84; Davies, 1999<sup>3</sup>). The halt at Golden Hill was of timber construction and measured 200ft (61m) in length (Davies, 1999). Golden Hill Halt was distinctive amongst the other halts constructed on the former Pembroke and Tenby Railway in that it was served by all trains as opposed to an intermittent service. Golden Hill Halt was closed by the Great Western Railway on February 5<sup>th</sup> 1940 (*ibid*). The proposed development would have no impact on the site of Golden Hill Halt.

During the First World War (1914-18) the Golden Hill area formed part of a defensive line (feature K) running from the Mill Pond in Pembroke to the south east of the study area to Mill Bay, Cosherston, and was designed to protect Pembroke Dockyard from a land based assault. The line of defence consisted of a network of trenches, pill boxes and barbed wire entanglements. No features are known to have been present within the boundaries of the proposed development area, however the site of Golden Hill Redoubt with its associated fifteen man emplacement lies immediately to the northwest and so the possibility cannot be discounted (PLANED, undated).

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<sup>2</sup> The Pembroke Story <http://www.pembrokestory.org.uk/1819century.html#frenchprisoners> (accessed 12<sup>th</sup> November 2009)

<sup>3</sup> The Pembroke and Tenby Railway [http://members.lycos.co.uk/Graham\\_Davies/Railways/PandTR.html](http://members.lycos.co.uk/Graham_Davies/Railways/PandTR.html) (accessed 12<sup>th</sup> November 2009).

## **SITE WALKOVER**

A site walkover was undertaken on 13<sup>th</sup> November following permission from Owen and Owen Chartered Surveyors, the land agents. The walkover identified, a cluster of three buildings in the southeast corner of the proposed development area.

A small structure identified from earlier mapping (feature C) survives on the site. Although heavily overgrown, the structure is of mortared stone and brick construction with slate roof, with small low walled enclosure on the west side. It is considered that feature C was a former pig sty dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The remaining two structures surviving on the site do not appear to correspond to the L shaped structure (feature F) identified from map evidence. The first structure was heavily dilapidated of timber and corrugated metal sheet construction (feature L), no further investigation was possible due to the presence of thick vegetation. The second, also derelict, structure identified (feature M) was located on the north side of the access track to the proposed development site. The structure was constructed from asbestos sheeting and timber set on a concrete and brick base. Both features H and I are considered to date from the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and are of low to negligible archaeological and historical importance.

In addition to the proposed development area walkover, brief visits were made to three sites within the wider study area. A visit to the Buttermilk Lane Camp site revealed that a single structure of concrete and curved corrugated asbestos sheeting with red brick gable ends, remains on the site. The structure appears to be in a very poor condition with much of the roof collapsed.

The remains of Golden Hill pill box were not visible at the location recorded on the regional HER. It was however, possible to view that in close proximity to the recorded site some recent clearance works had been undertaken and it is possible that the remains of the pill box were destroyed during these works.

To the south of the study area an iron girder and stone railway bridge carries the former Tenby and Pembroke Railway over Golden Hill Road. In the east wall of the bridge an area of red brick infill was viewed. It is considered that the brick infill indicates the site of a former entrance and may suggest that Golden Hill Halt was located at this point on the line.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The archaeological assessment revealed that no archaeological sites recorded on the HER are located within the proposed development site. However, twelve sites are recorded on the HER within a 0.5km radius of the proposed development site. The sites date predominantly from the post medieval to modern periods and range from cottages and a railway line, to military remains and a school. A single site of medieval date in the form of a beacon site was also identified. None of the archaeological sites recorded on the HER would be affected by the proposed development.

Cartographic research revealed that a number of archaeological features (features A-G) are located within or in close proximity to the proposed development area. Of these, only feature B, a trigonometrical station, would not be affected by the proposed development. The remainder lay within the proposed development area boundary and would likely be exposed, damaged or destroyed by the proposed development where structural or buried remains survive.

Documentary research has revealed that a 17<sup>th</sup> century Parliamentary military camp (feature H) associated with the siege of Pembroke was located in the Golden Hill area. The exact location of this camp has not been substantiated and it is possible that archaeological remains associated with it may be present within the boundaries of the proposed development area. A prison site was also identified (feature I). Some debate as to the exact location of the prison exists, with two sites considered likely. Both sites lie outside of the proposed development area boundary and larger study area. Assuming that one of the two possible sites of the former prison is correct, it would not be affected by the proposed development.

Golden Hill halt (feature J), on the Pembroke and Tenby Railway line, was also known to exist within the study area, but the site would not be affected by the proposed development.

A First World War defensive line (feature K) is known to have been located in close proximity to the proposed development area. No archaeological remains associated with this defensive line are known to exist within the boundaries of the proposed development area, however, it is not possible to confirm this and archaeological remains associated with the defensive line may be present within the development area boundaries.

A walkover of the proposed development area revealed that two modern structures (features M and N) are present. Both structures are considered to date from the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and are considered to be of low to negligible archaeological and historical importance. The site walkover also revealed that a small structure (feature C) identified from early 20<sup>th</sup> century mapping is still present on the site and is considered to represent a former pig sty. The pig sty is considered to be of low archaeological and historical importance.

It is considered possible that further hitherto unknown archaeological remains may lie within the proposed development area boundaries.

## SOURCES

### Cartographic

Bowen E 1729 A New and Accurate Map of South Wales.

Saxtons Map of Pembrokeshire 1578.

Tithe Map and Apportionment 1839 St Mary's Parish, Pembroke.

Ordnance Survey 1809-10 Original Surveyors Drawings.

Ordnance Survey 1818 Old Series. Sheet 38.

Ordnance Survey 1866 1:2500 Pembrokeshire Sheet XL.1

Ordnance Survey 1869 1:10560 Pembrokeshire Sheet XL

Ordnance Survey 1908 1:2500 Pembrokeshire Sheet XL.1

Ordnance Survey 1909 1:10560 Pembrokeshire Sheet XL

Ordnance Survey 1953 1:10560 Pembrokeshire Sheet XL

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Davies E & Howells B 1993 *Pembrokeshire County History Volume IV Modern Pembrokeshire 1815- 1874*. Haverfordwest. Pembrokeshire Historical Society.

PLANED undated *A Guide to the Military Heritage of Pembrokeshire: Civil War to Cold War*. Narberth. PLANED.

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### Unpublished Sources

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Murphy, K & Ludlow N 2000 *Pembroke Historic Landscape Categorisation Area*. Dyfed Archaeological Trust report for CADW Welsh Historic Monuments

### Online Resources

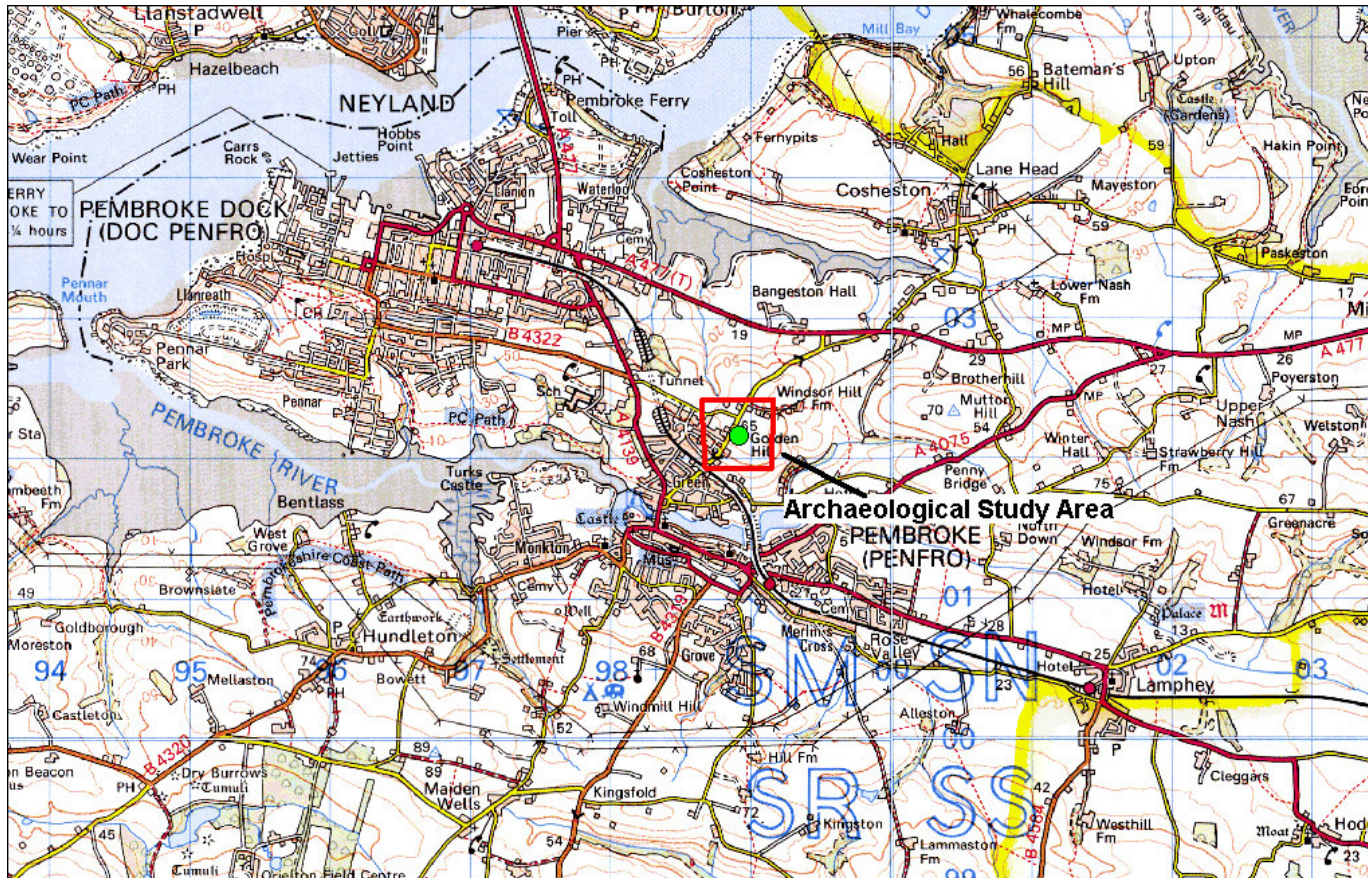
Davies G 1999 *The Pembroke and Tenby Railway*

[http://members.lycos.co.uk/Graham\\_Davies/Railways/PandTR.html](http://members.lycos.co.uk/Graham_Davies/Railways/PandTR.html)

*The Pembroke Story*

<http://www.pembrokestory.org.uk/1819century.html#frenchprisoners>

**Figure 1:** Location Map based on the Ordnance Survey.



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**Table 1:** Archaeological and Historical Timeline

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	<b>Prehistoric</b>
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4500 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4500 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – 43 AD	
Roman -	AD43 – c. AD410	<b>Historical</b>
Early Medieval –	c.AD410 – AD1066	
Medieval –	1066 – 1485	
Post-Medieval –	1485 – 1900	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

**Table 2:** Known HER Sites within a 0.5Km radius of proposed development site.

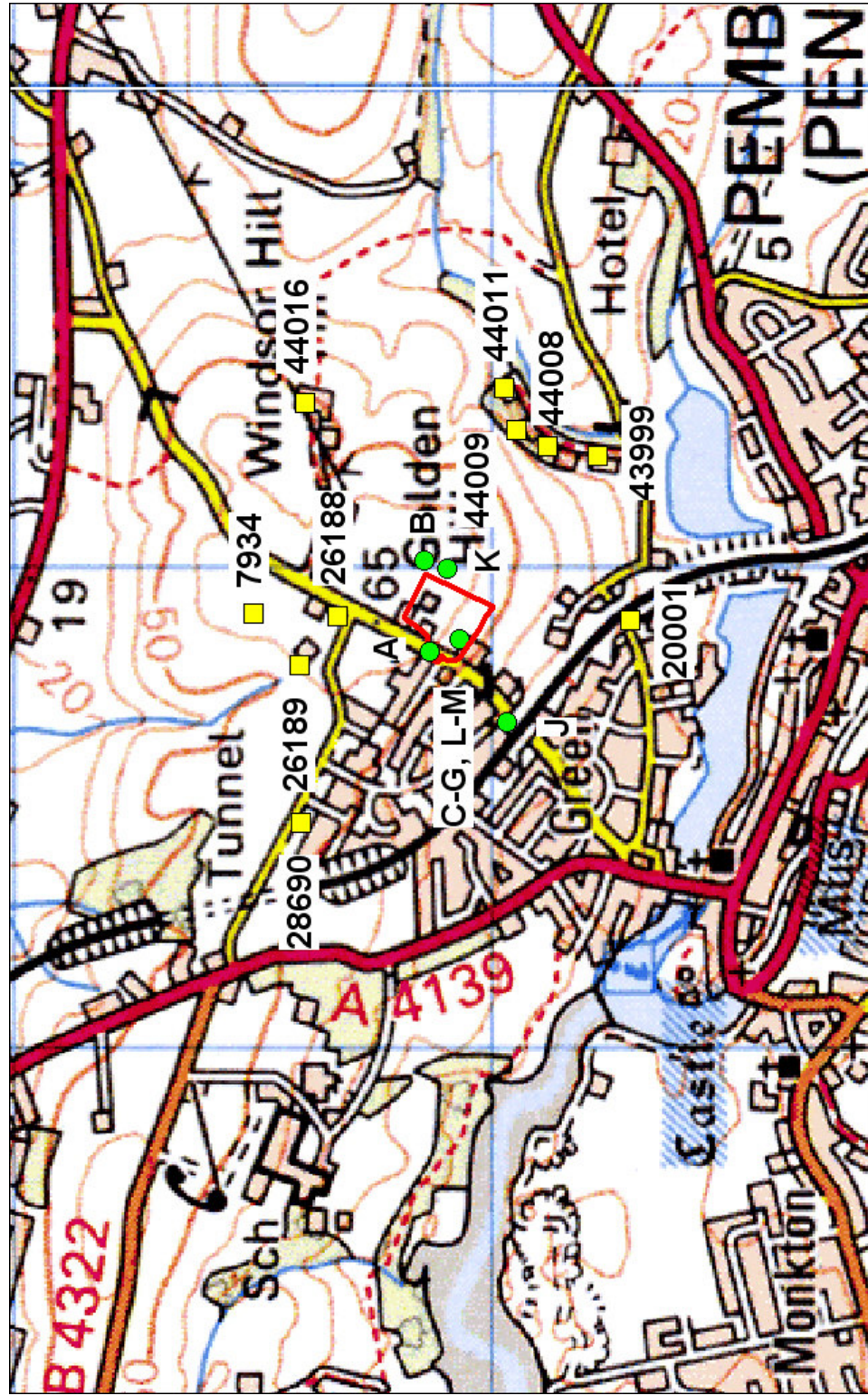
PRN	NGR	Site Name	Type	Period	Distance from centre of site	Direction
7934	SM 989 025	Beacon Park	Beacon	Medieval/ Post Medieval	c.390m	North
20001	SM 9889 0172	Golden Manor Infants	School	Post Medieval	c.400m	South
23843	SM 9878 1900	Pembroke & Tenby Railway	Railway	Post Medieval	c.210m	Southwest
26188	SM 9890 0233	Golden Hill	Pill Box	Modern	c.230m	Northwest
26189	SM 9880 0240	Buttermilk Lane	Military Camp	Unknown	c.310m	Northwest
28690	SM 9847 0240	RAF Pembroke Dock	Married Quarters	Modern	c.500m	Northwest
43999	SM 9923 0179	No 1 Golden Brake	Cottage	Post Medieval	c.460m	Southeast
44008	SM 9925 0189	No 4-5 Golden Brake	Cottage	Post Medieval	c.420m	Southeast
44009	SM 9929 0195		Cottage	Post Medieval	c.420m	Southeast
44010	SM 9937 0190		Cottage	Post Medieval	c.500m	Southeast
44011	SM 9937 0190		Cottage	Post Medieval	c.500m	Southeast
44016	SM 9935 0241	Windsor Hill	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c.500m	Northeast



**Table 3:** Newly identified archaeological sites.

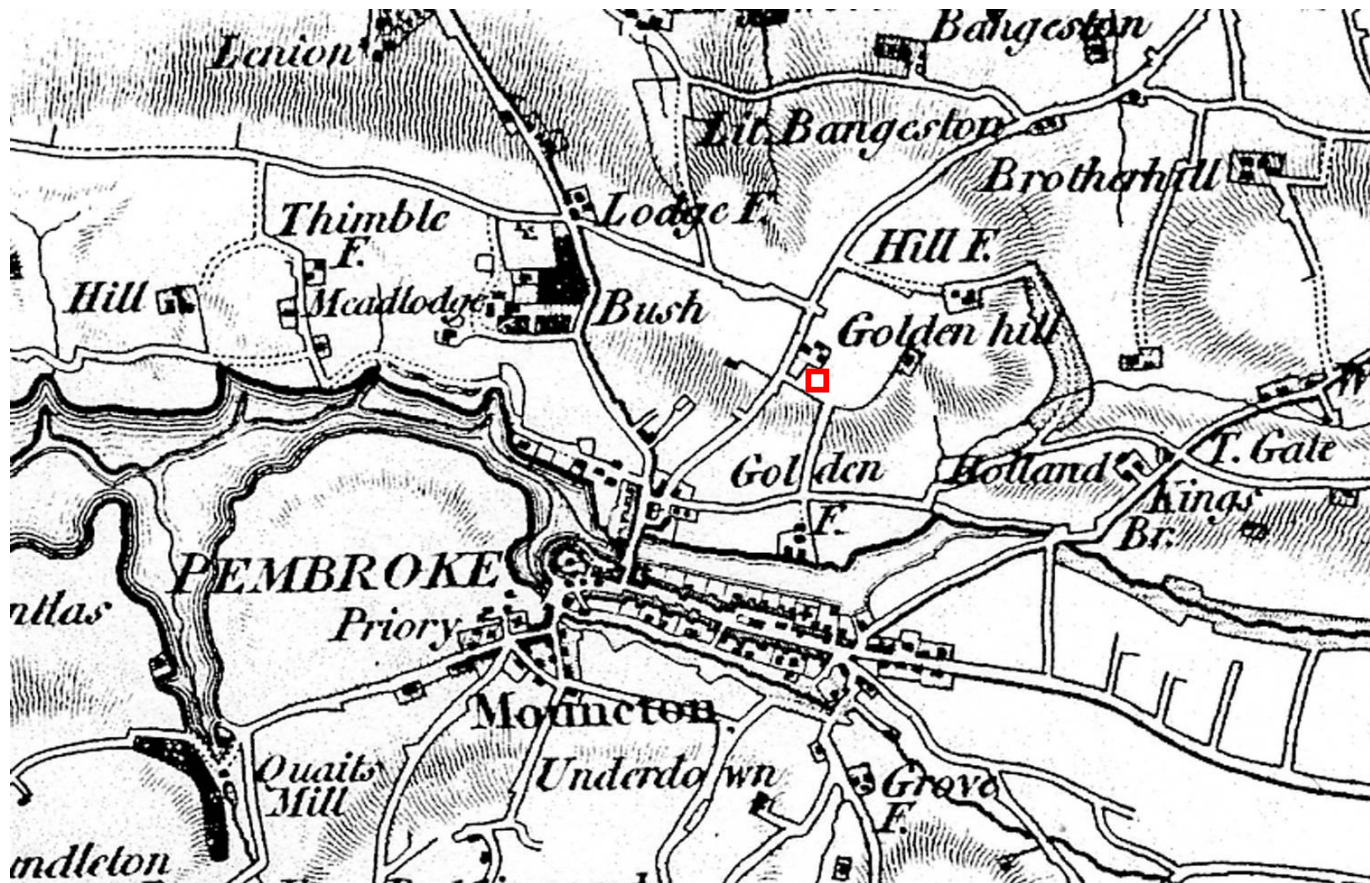
Feature	NGR	Site Name	Period
A	SM 9881 0213	Wells	Unknown
B	SM 9898 0215	Trigonometrical Station	Post Medieval/ Modern
C	SM 9880 0209	Pig Sty	Post Medieval/ Modern
D	SM 9880 0208	Structure	Post Medieval/ Modern
E	SM 9880 0207	Boundary structure	Post Medieval/ Modern
F	SM 9880 0208	L shaped structure	Post Medieval/ Modern
G	SM 9880 0207	Enclosure	Post Medieval/ Modern
H	Unknown	Civil war camp	Post Medieval
I	Unconfirmed	Golden Prison	Post Medieval
J	SM 9867 0196	Golden Hill Halt	Modern
K	SM 9897 0211	World War I defences	Modern
L	SM 9882 0208	Corrugated Shed	Modern
M	SM 9880 0209	Asbestos Shed	Modern

**Figure 2:** Location map of known and newly identified archaeological sites based on the Ordnance Survey.

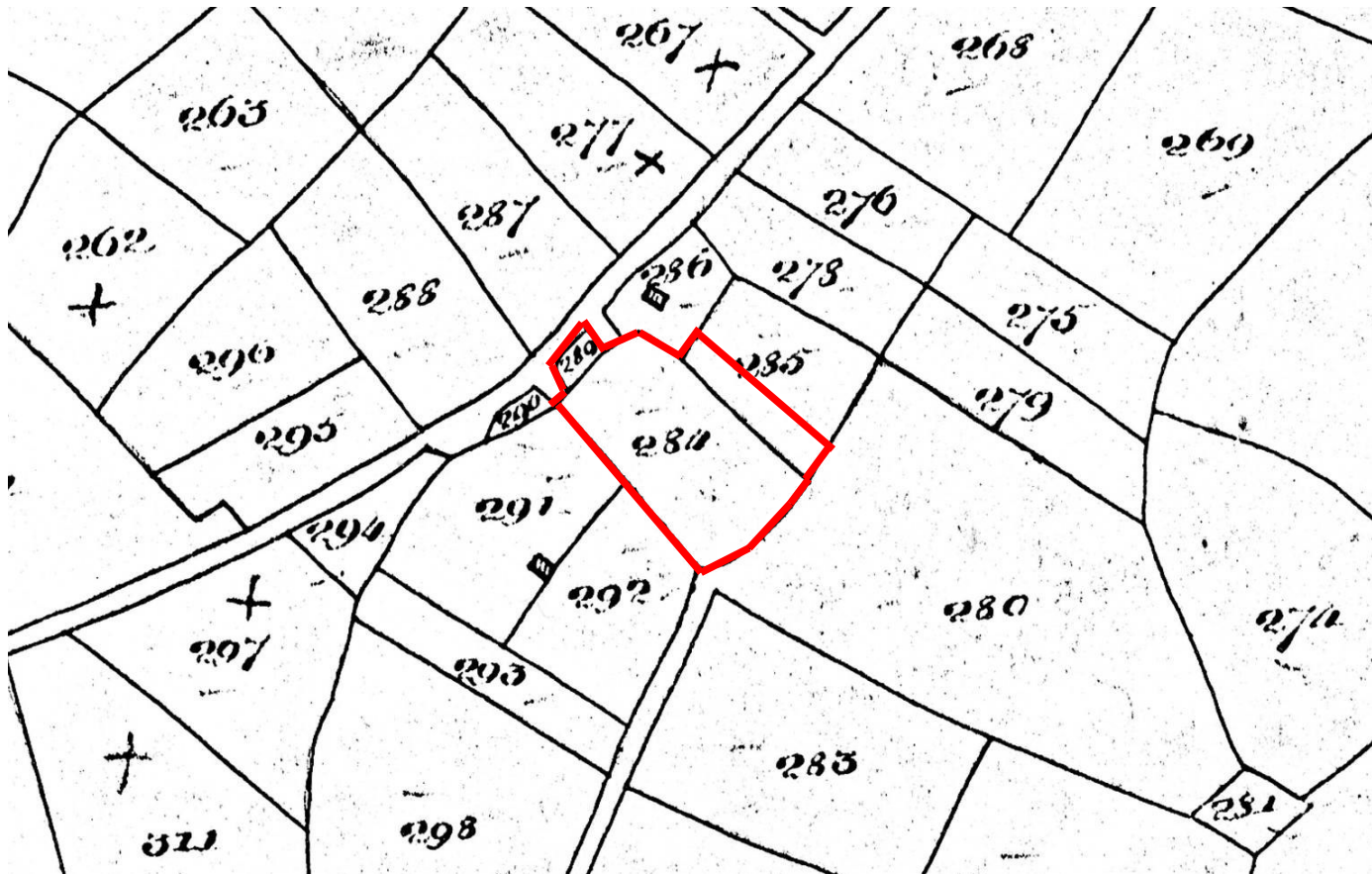




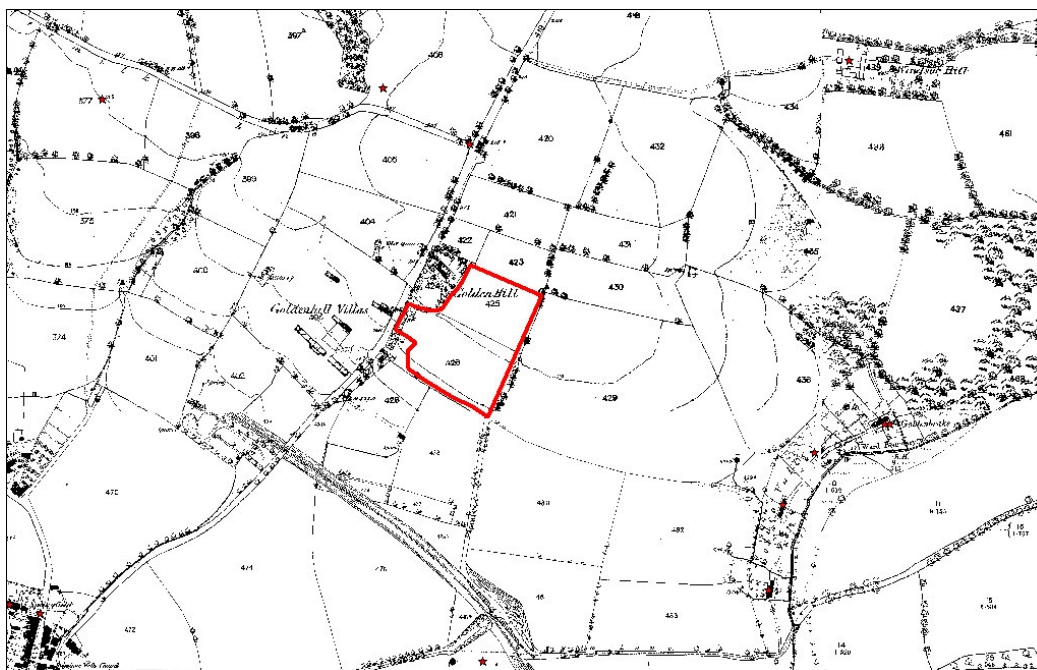
**Figure 3:** Extract of Ordnance Survey Old Series Map 1818.



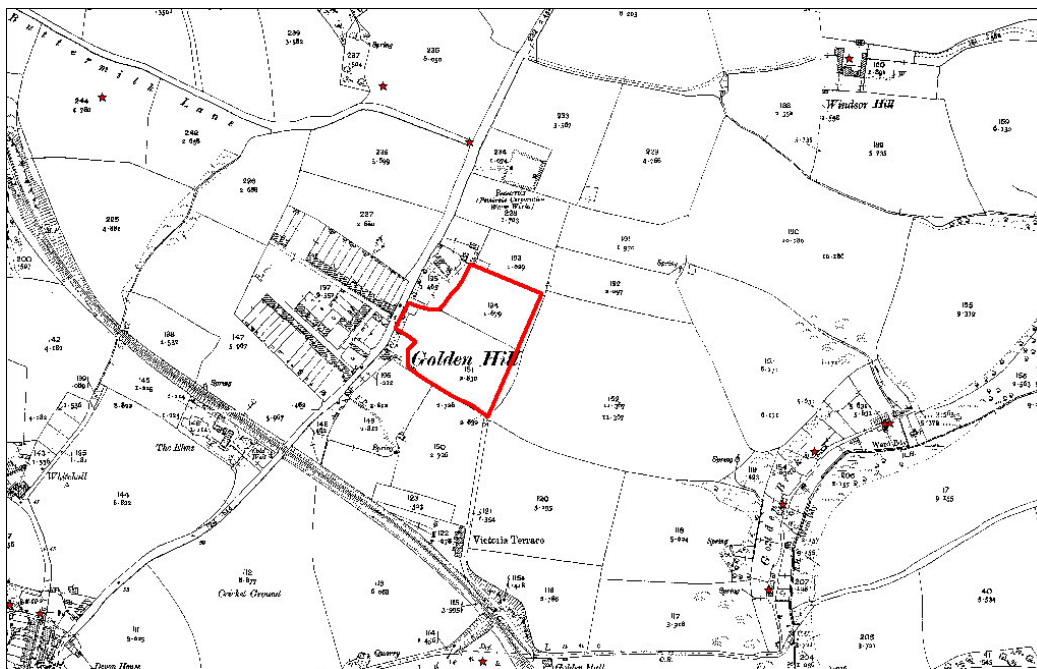
**Figure 4:** Extract of 1839 Tithe Map.



**Figure 5:** Extract of 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map 1866.

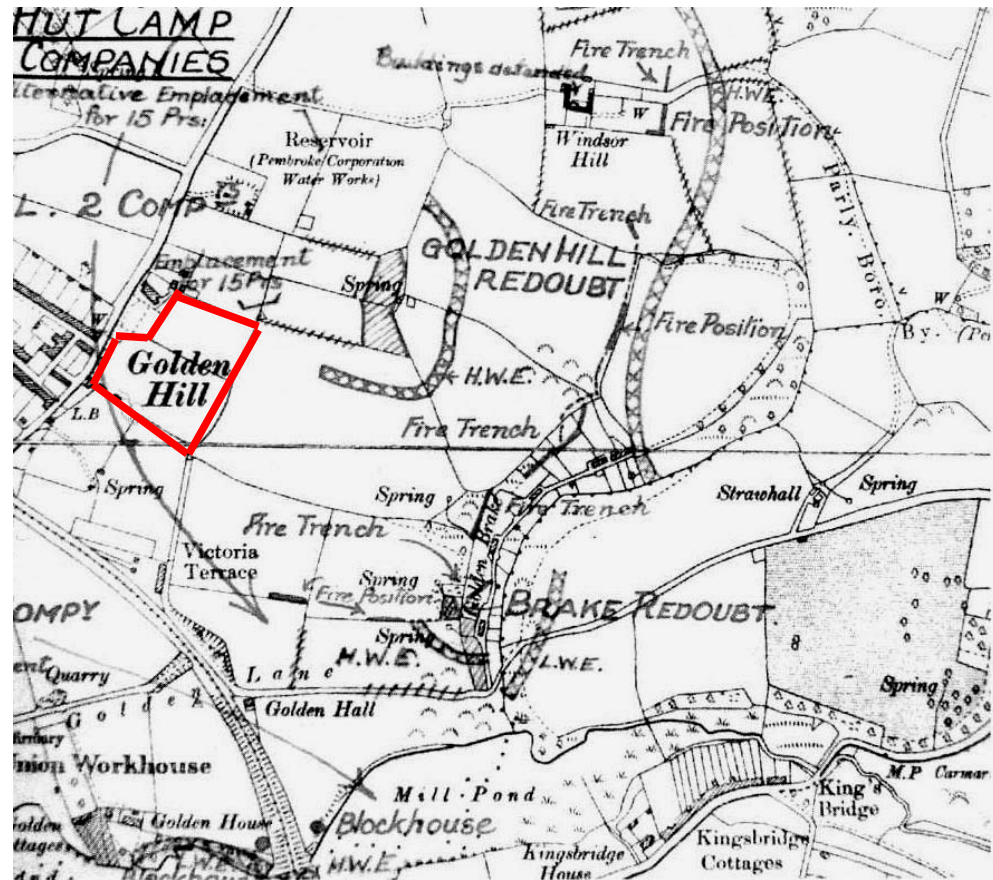


**Figure 6:** Extract of 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map 1908.





**Figure 7:** Map of First World War defence line in Golden Hill area. (reproduced from PLANED)



**Photo 1:** Proposed development site from northwest.



**Photo 2:** Proposed development site from north.





**Photo 3:** Proposed development area from southeast.



**Photo 4:** Pig sty (feature C) from northeast.





**Photo 5:** Pig sty (feature C) from northwest.



**Photo 6:** Corrugated shed (feature L) from north.



**Photo 7:** Asbestos shed (feature M) from southeast.



**Photo 8:** Remains of Buttermilk Lane Camp (PRN 26189).



## **APPENDIX I**

### **Historic Landscape Categorisation Area Information**



## **CAREW MILTON AND NASH HLC AREA**

### **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.

## **PEMBROKE HLC AREA**

### **Historic Background**

Pembroke is located on an elongated Carboniferous Limestone promontory at the head of one of the many creeks of the Milford Haven waterway. There is no hard evidence to suggest a settlement on the site prior to the foundation of the Norman Castle and town, but the discovery of Roman coins in the 1880s indicates a Roman presence in the area. Also, the manner in which Roger de Montgomery made straight for Pembroke in 1093 to found his castle implies the presence of a pre-Norman Welsh administrative centre on the site. Pembroke's town charter was granted before 1135. However, it is likely that a settlement had begun to form near to the castle from 1093. A mint was present by 1130. The town prospered and grew rapidly. Two churches lay within the circuit of the town walls with Monkton Priory outside to the south. By the 16th century the town was in decline. Although the county town following the creation of Pembrokeshire in 1536, Pembroke's role seems mainly to have been titular with many of the functions taken by Haverfordwest. However, a customs house was established at Pembroke in 1599 following reorganisation of maritime legislation, although few vessels were registered to the town. It seems to have functioned more as a merchant seat than as a dock. Donovan, writing in 1806, expressed the hope that the port of Pembroke 'might one day rise to consideration'. The growth of Milford Haven, Pembroke Dock and Neyland dashed these hopes. Even so, sailing ships occasionally called at Pembroke's quay, the last being 'Kathleen & May' which made regular visits to the North Quay down until the 1960s. Constructions such as bridges, dams, mills and quays were undertaken at various times in the history of Pembroke. A bridge was mentioned in the town charter - this is taken to be a reference to the north bridge. A mill is first mentioned in 1199. It is considered that this mill stood close to the north bridge. By 1678, the mill was a substantial stone-built tidal corn-mill, with the bridge acting as a dam for the mill-pond. This mill continued to function until after World War 2, but it burnt down in 1956, and its remains were demolished in 1968. A second mill, mentioned in 14th century accounts lay to the south side of the castle. The railway came to Pembroke in 1863, when a station was opened east of the town, within one of the early suburbs shown on Speed's map of 1611. Included in this area is the core of the former Bush estate on the northern bank of the Pembroke River, now a secondary school and residential home. A house and gardens had been established here by 1772, when they were depicted on an estate map. 19th century estate maps show a similar pattern. Apart from houses and other buildings close to the bridge, very little development had taken place prior to the 20th century on the northern bank of the Pembroke River opposite the town. Early 19th century estate maps show a landscape of regular fields and farms. A similar position pertained to the south and east of the medieval town. It is in these three areas - the northern side of the Pembroke River, the north-facing slopes to the south of the town and those to the east of the town - that housing development, including council and private estates, has occurred. Housing to the west of Monkton is included in Pembroke historic landscape character area. Morphologically this is similar to 20th century development, but an examination of 19th century maps shows that between 1841 and 1859 a grid pattern of house plots was laid out that still survives. By 1859, houses had been constructed on many of the plots and others were ready for development.

### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

This is an urban area and consists of the centre of Pembroke together with neighbouring built-up areas such as Monkton and Kingsbridge. The historic core of Pembroke is constructed on a low, east-west aligned, limestone ridge, to the

north and west of which lies the tidal (but now dammed) Pembroke River and to the south an area of marshy land (now partly reclaimed and under car parks). Pembroke Castle on the western end of this ridge dominates the whole of the town that developed in stages eastwards from the castle, along one long main street, and possibly received two lines of defences prior to the construction of the present walls in the early 14th century. The remains of the walls still encircle the historic core of the town, which includes two medieval parish churches, St Mary's, and St Michael's. St Michael's developed as an extra-mural parish church (and market) beyond an earlier phase of town defences. Essentially the historic core comprises the long street flanked by shops, businesses and houses constructed in medieval burgrave plots. Many of the buildings date to the late 18th century or early 19th century and consist of two and three storey structures built in the Georgian tradition. These account for most of the 103 listed buildings in the town. There are, however, both earlier and later houses and structures present, including some late-medieval vaulted cellars and a row of 17th century town houses on Westgate Hill. Quays with some stone-built warehouses situated to the north of the castle date to the 19th century. Southwest of the castle Monkton medieval church provides a secondary focus for the settlement. Houses here mostly date to the 19th century and 20th century. To the west of Monkton village is a large 20th century council housing estate. A tide mill formerly stood on the bridge over the Pembroke River. Apart from warehouses and quays very little development occurred the north of the river until the 20th century. Large housing estates now lie here, and a secondary school and sports centre have been constructed on part of the old Bush estate. 19th century housing also lies to the east of the town, including a terrace of single storey cottages. Further out to the east and south are extensive 20th century housing estates. Pembroke is a very distinctive historic landscape character area and contrasts with neighbouring farmland. To the northwest, the fringes of the town are separated from Pembroke Dock's housing estates by just a few fields. Within a few years these two towns will form a single small conurbation.

(Murphy and Ludlow, 2000)