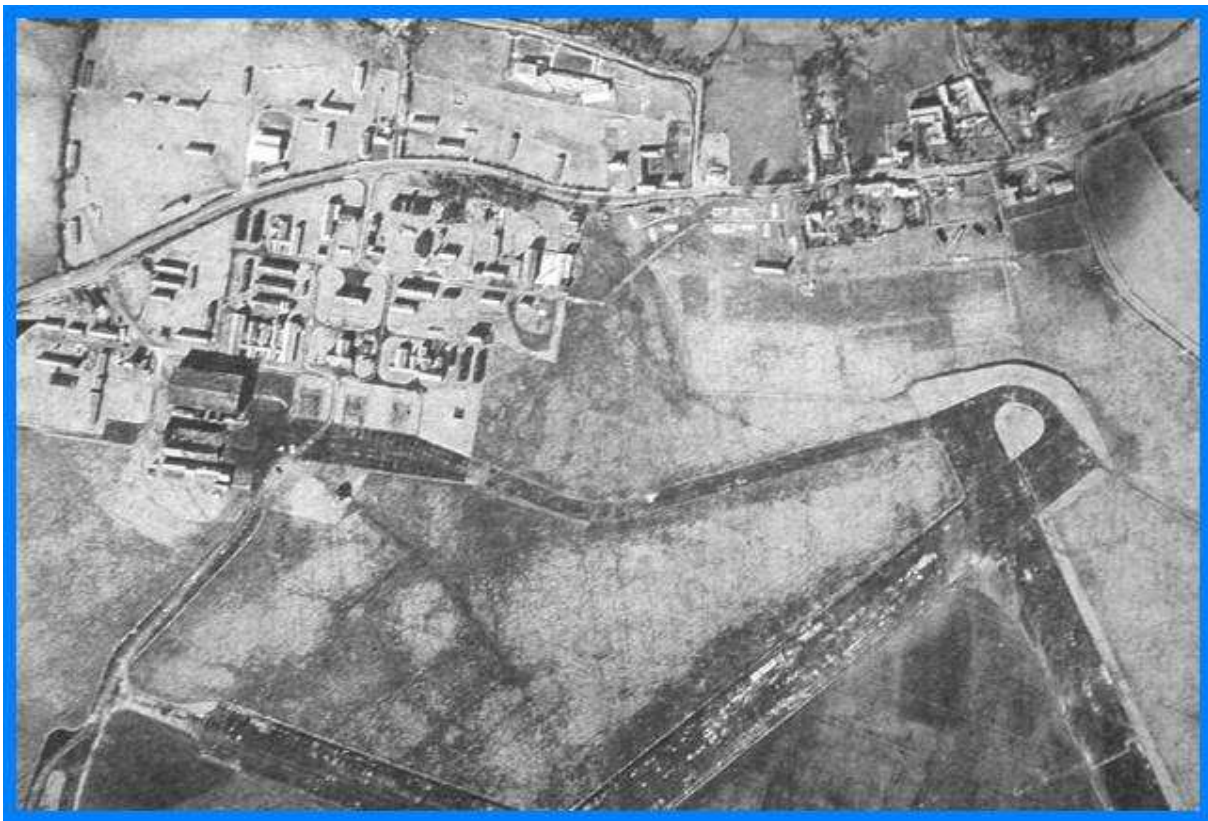


CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
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CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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**CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

CONTENTS	PAGE
SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Project Proposals and Commission	2
1.2 Scope of the project	2
1.3 Abbreviations used in this report	3
1.4 Illustrations	3
2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	4
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
3.1 Designated Sites and Listed Buildings	5
3.2 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development	5
3.3 Cartographic Information	12
3.4 Aerial Photographs	13
3.5 Site Visit	14
4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT	20
4.1 Previous Impacts	20
4.2 Potential Impacts from Development	21
5. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE	22
6. CONCLUSIONS	24
7. SOURCES	26
APPENDIX 1: LIST OF SITES RECORDED IN THE DYFED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD AND THE RCAHMW COFLEIN ON-LINE DATABASE	41
APPENDIX 2: HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of CAREW, MILTON AND NASH	47
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of CAREW AIRFIELD	50
FIGURES	
Figure 1: Location Map based on the Ordnance Survey	28
Figure 2: The proposed development site area	29
Figure 3: Plan showing Historic Environment Record data for an area of 500m centred on the site	30
Figure 4: An extract from Saxton's Map of Pembrokeshire from 1587	31
Figure 5: Extract from Emmanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales 1729	32

Figure 6:	Extract from Ordnance Survey 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors Drawings, surveyed 1810-12	33
Figure 7:	Extract from the 1838 Carew Parish Tithe Map	34
Figure 8:	Extract from 1 st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1891	35
Figure 9:	Extract from 1 st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1908	36
Figure 10:	Detail from the 1932 Rees Map of South Wales and the Border in the 14 th Century	37
Figure 11:	Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield from 1946	38
Figure 12:	Detailed extract from Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield 1946	39
Figure 13:	Detail from an 1955 aerial photograph (Meridian Airmaps)	40

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1:	View of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45	14
Photo 2:	Rear of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45	15
Photo 3:	View of foundations of Sergeants' Mess, Building No.3	15
Photo 4:	Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence	16
Photo 5:	Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence	16
Photo 6:	Destructor House (bin sheds and incinerator) Building No. 1	17
Photo 7:	Armoury and WT Repairs Building No 14	17
Photo 8:	Steps into Guards Sleeping Quarters, Building No. 29	18
Photo 9:	Raised plinth for Motorised Transport Sheds Building No. 52	18
Photo 10:	General view west along main access road	19
Photo 11:	View north to main site entrance along main access road	19

CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority are considering the potential for residential development of a plot of land under their ownership at Sageston, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SN 0529 0317). This area is presently allocated as development land in the local plan. It is located on part of the former World War II RAF Carew Cheriton airfield. Ahead of any future outline planning application for the development, PCNPA requested an archaeological assessment of the site in order to determine the nature and location of any known archaeological remains and the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present on the site. The assessment was commissioned from Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services.

The assessment revealed three known archaeological sites within the proposed development area recorded on the local Historic Environment Record, a World War II YMCA buildings, an air-raid shelter and the footings of numerous RAF Carew Cheriton domestic and ancillary buildings. No listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the proposed development boundary.

The archaeological assessment has demonstrated that Sageston lies within a landscape with a long and continuous history of human activity and settlement from the prehistoric period to the present. No archaeological remains of pre-medieval date are known within a 500m radius of the centre of the area, although indications of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity are known in the wider area. No Roman remains are known in the vicinity. Early medieval sites are recorded nearer to Carew to the west of the proposed development area.

During the medieval period the site area was used for agricultural purposes, partly as open strip fields during the medieval period and latterly as enclosed fields. Such remains if present within the development area would include field boundaries and evidence for ploughing and considered to be of low archaeological importance. Quarrying and lime burning was undertaken in the post-medieval period in close proximity to the site, remains of which would be considered to be of local archaeological importance if present.

Development of RAF Carew Cheriton airfield will have caused significant disturbance to any underlying earlier archaeological remains and thus the overall archaeological potential for remains pre-dating the airfield is considered low.

The remains of the RAF Carew Cheriton buildings and structures within the proposed development area are considered to be of at least local archaeological importance. Only a single building still survives relatively intact, the former YMCA building. All other structures survive only as footings and concrete bases. Two well preserved air raid shelters have been previously indicated within the site area, although no sign of these was recorded during the site visits. If these structures remain then they are considered to be of regional archaeological importance.

A rubbish midden lies in the northeastern part of the site area which contains numerous artefacts associated with the everyday life of servicemen and women within the air base. This will contain artefacts of social significance and local importance.

No archaeological or historical remains of national significance which could preclude development of the site have been identified within the proposed development area by this desk-based assessment, although remains worthy of some further record are present.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA) are considering the potential for residential development of a plot of land they own at Sageston, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SN 0529 0317), located on part of the former World War II Royal Air Force (RAF) Carew Cheriton airfield. Ahead of any future outline planning application for the development, the PCNPA requested an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site in order to determine the nature and location of any known archaeological remains and the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present on the site.
- 1.1.2 The objective of the assessment is to provide information that can be used by the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority and enable them to advise on the scope of any further archaeological input that may be appropriate during both the planning process and any future on-site development.
- 1.1.3 PCNPA commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services to undertake the archaeological assessment in February 2011.

1.2 Scope of the project

- 1.2.1 The assessment comprised the examination and collation of available sources of information including:
 - Information on known archaeological and historic sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record¹ (HER), including a search of available maps, published and unpublished works, and aerial photographs;
 - Relevant information held at the National Library of Wales (NLW), the Pembrokeshire Records Office, the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (via the Coflein online computer database), and the RAF Museum in Hendon;
 - A search of Cadw's Listed Building records and Schedule of Ancient Monuments for designated buildings and sites of archaeological and historical importance lying on or in close proximity to the site;
 - Site visits to determine the presence or absence of visible archaeology or evidence for previous ground disturbance within the proposed development area (undertaken both before and after a programme of vegetation clearance was undertaken).
- 1.2.2 The results of the assessment contained in this report are intended to identify the extent and character of the known and potential archaeological resource, to assess the likely and potential impacts of any development on that resource and, if required, to outline a possible programme of further works to mitigate those impacts. The assessment 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, any proposed development.

¹ Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire.

1.3 Abbreviations used in this report

1.3.1 All sites recorded on the regional HER are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD).

1.4 Illustrations

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

2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The village of Sageston is a straggling, largely modern, settlement that lies either side of the old A477(T) road centred on NGR SN 0550 0325, some 7km due east of Pembroke Dock in south Pembrokeshire (Figure 1). The landscape is characterised by undulating ground on a gentle north facing slope down to an east-west running tributary of the Carew River, which is itself a tributary of the Milford Haven waterway. The potential development area (centered on NGR SN 0529 0317, at 15m OD) comprises a c.3.47 hectare enclosed plot of land sandwiched between the old A477(T) road and the new A477(T) bypass at the southwest edge of the village (Figure 2). The site is currently partly used as a storage area by PCNPA but is mostly disused and heavily overgrown with dense vegetation covering the hardstanding derelict foundations of demolished domestic and ancillary buildings of World War II RAF Carew Cheriton airfield.
- 2.2 The underlying solid geology of the area is represented by Carboniferous Limestone of the undivided Dinantian series (British Geological Survey 1994), and beyond the project area to the east this gives way first to Millstone Grit and then the Coal Measures of the Pembrokeshire anthracite coalfield. To the west of the project area the underlying geology is represented by the Devonian Lower Old Red Sandstone (ORS) which also forms the higher land of The Ridgeway some 2.5 km to the south. The soil in both the limestone and ORS areas affords good, fertile, well drained farmland, which contrasts starkly with the less fertile soils of the Millstone Grit and Coal Measure areas to the east.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Designated Sites and Listed Buildings

- 3.1.1 No scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs) lie within the boundaries of the proposed development site or in the near vicinity.
- 3.1.2 Within the village of Sageston there are two sites that have been designated as Grade II listed structures, Sadgeston Hall with its associated Granary (PRN 15199) and Bartlett's Well (PRN 15195).
- 3.1.3 The development area lies just outside the Carew, Milton and Nash historic landscape character area, part of the Milford Haven Waterway (HLW (D) 5) Registered Landscape of Historic Interest in Wales designated by Cadw. The report prepared for Cadw of this area by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Murphy and Ludlow 2003) provides a good historic overview and general landscape description of the area around Sageston and is included in full in Appendix 3 at the back of this report. The site area does lie within the Carew Cheriton Airfield Historic Landscape Character Area, which is included in full in Appendix 3 at the rear of this report.
- 3.1.4 The only conservation area close to the development area is Carew Cheriton village which lies 1km to the southwest.

3.2 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

- 3.2.1 The following section includes the results of searches undertaken of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales on-line database Coflein. A full descriptive list of these records of known sites within a 0.5km radius of the proposed development area, in PRN and NPRN order, is included in Appendix 1 at the back of the report (Figure 3).

Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC)

- 3.2.2 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 (c. 10,000 – 2000 BC)

- 3.2.3 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. However, field-walking on newly ploughed fields around Carew and Sageston undertaken by volunteers involved with the Carew Castle Archaeological Project in the 1980s (pers comm Gareth Southgate, CCAP volunteer 1987) revealed the presence of many microliths and other worked flints, which suggests that there was activity very close to the development area during this period.
- 3.2.4 An archaeological rescue excavation undertaken by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust during the construction of the A477(T) Sageston-Redberth bypass in 2001 revealed extensive evidence of Neolithic phases of domestic activity just to the south of Redberth, some 2.5km east of the development area (Page 2001). Several radiocarbon dates obtained from the site revealed phased activity ranging from the early to mid Neolithic to late Neolithic and early Bronze Age.

Bronze Age (c.2000 – 700 BC)

- 3.2.5 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.
- 3.2.6 There is a scheduled round barrow, Hoyles barrow (SAM Pe 453; PRN 14827), situated at NGR SN 0794 0387 some 2.4km east of the development area near Redberth, and several more located on the Ridgeway to the south. Other than a row of stakeholes with a Bronze Age radiocarbon date, revealed at the previously mentioned archaeological excavation near Redberth (Page 2001), there are no known non-funereal domestic or potentially domestic Bronze Age sites within 3km of the project area.

Iron Age (c.700 BC – 43 AD)

- 3.2.6 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.
- 3.2.7 Aerial photographs and subsequent archaeological excavation (Gerrard 1990) have revealed a series of six parallel rock-cut defensive ditches (PRN 37469; NPRN 308623) on the site of Carew castle (PRN 3493; SAM PE 1; NGR SN 0449 0377) indicating the presence of a possible Iron Age promontory fort at the site prior to the construction of the Norman castle.
- 3.2.8 To the east of the development area, south and southeast of Sageston, map and field boundary evidence indicate the presence of enclosed medieval strip fields (PRN 30125 – table 1 below); it has been argued (Murphy 1993) that, in south Pembrokeshire, some of these fields may have their origins in the Iron Age. Later map evidence shows that some of the strip fields were effaced by the construction of the Carew Cheriton Airfield in 1938, and then further compromised by the construction of the Redberth-Sageston bypass in the early 21st century.

Roman (AD43 – c. AD410)

- 3.2.9 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.
- 3.2.10 Sherds of Roman pottery and other Roman artefacts have been unearthed at Carew Castle (1km to the northwest of the development area) during excavations (Gerarrd 1990) suggesting that there was trade between the native population there and the Romans during the Romano-British period, but there is no evidence for actual Roman occupation of the site.

Early Medieval (c.AD410 – AD1066)

- 3.2.11 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.
- 3.2.12 Excavations at Carew castle have unearthed several sherds of 'E-ware' pottery from the 6th to 7th century imported from the Mediterranean (Gerrard 1990). The presence of this pottery suggests continuity of occupation at the castle site throughout the early medieval (commonly known as the 'Dark Ages') period (and potentially earlier occupation in the Iron Age). The Carew High Cross (PRN 3485; SAM PE 9) at the roadside in

front of Carew castle is thought to date to the late 10th or early 11th century implying the presence of an important pre-Norman ecclesiastical centre close by, perhaps at the church site in Carew Cheriton (PRN 3492); the cross is not in its original location. It has recently been argued, however, that the cross may not have ecclesiastical origins (Edwards 2007).

Medieval (1066 – 1485)

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
3524		Critchchurch/ Crickchurch; Possible medieval / post-medieval deserted settlement	SN 053 037
7972	107876	Wall Park/Wall Field; Possible shrunken medieval or post-medieval part of Carew Cheriton	SN 049 028 (centred on)
27069		Historical research into development of Sageston	SN 05 03
30125		Sageston Strip Field System of medieval and enclosed post-medieval date	SN 060 032 (centred on)
46799		Critchchurch; Crickchurch; site of probable late medieval chapel and cemetery	SN 053 037

Table 1: Sites of medieval date recorded on the regional HER within 500m of the centre of the site

- 3.2.13 No known sites of medieval date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area. Five sites of medieval date have been identified within the wider study area, three of which may continue into the post-medieval period (Table 1).
- 3.2.14 The early development of Sageston is mostly unknown, although some historical research has been undertaken (PRN 27069). It is first recorded in 1362 (Charles 1992; Owen 1936) when it lay in the feudal Barony of Carew as a sub-lordship, or mesne, in its own right (Rees map 1932; Figure 10).
- 3.2.15 Evidence of a medieval strip field system (PRN 30125) lies to the south and east of the village, with map evidence showing that it extended as far west as the eastern boundary of the development area (see Cartographic Information in the next section).
- 3.2.16 The possible deserted settlement (PRN 3524) and late medieval chapel site (PRN 46799) of Critchchurch or Crickchurch lies some 300m to the north-northeast of the proposed development site. Earthworks possibly associated with the settlement have been removed through ploughing in recent years.
- 3.2.17 The Norman settlement of Carew with its caput at Carew castle (PRN 3493; SAM PE 1; NGR SN 0449 0377) and ecclesiastical centre and settlement at Carew Cheriton (St. Mary Church, PRN 3492 at NGR SN 0457 0281) lie only 1km to the northwest and southwest of the development area respectively. The original castle at Carew (PRN 4306), thought to have been constructed largely of earth and timber, is considered to have been built by Gerald de Windsor around 1100, although little or nothing of it now survives. The earliest part of the stone fabric of the castle is thought to be a small rectangular tower of early Norman date encased by later masonry (Cole & Drew 1993). The majority of the stone castle (PRN 3493) was built between the late 12th century and 1320 by the de Carew family, most notably Sir Nicholas de Carew, and greatly added to in the latter part of the Middle Ages and early Post-

Medieval period by Sir Rhys ap Thomas. The location of the castle indicates that the area was of strategic importance and would indicate settlement was present in the vicinity, possibly comprising a number of dispersed farmsteads and hamlets. It is likely that a shrunken part of Carew Cheriton settlement was present within the study area (c.400m to the southwest), an area known as Wall Park or Field (PRN 7972; NPRN 107876). This area is likely to have been deserted in the post-medieval period.

Post Medieval (1485 – 1900)

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
	305277	Plough Inn, Sageston; Post-medieval Public House	SN 0570 0372
15195		Bartlett's Well; Post-medieval public well, grade II listed	SN 05524 03357
15196		Blacksmith's Workshop, Post-medieval	SN 057 033
15199		Sadgeston Hall; Sageston House; A large, post-medieval, domestic house. Grade II Listed building	SN 0575 0334
15737		Post-medieval stepping stones crossing the Carew river	SN 0515 0358
17983		Post-medieval lime kiln	SN 0520 0363
37467		Post-medieval limestone quarry	SN 0523 0362

Table 2: Sites of post-medieval date recorded on the regional HER within 500m of the centre of the site

- 3.2.18 No known sites of post-medieval date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area. Seven sites of post-medieval date have been identified within the wider study area. Three further sites are recorded in the medieval section (listed in Table 1) which appear to indicate site activity continuing into the post-medieval period.
- 3.2.19 The majority of post-medieval sites recorded on the HER and Coflein have been identified from cartographic sources (Ordnance Survey maps). These include a Blacksmiths workshop (PRN 15196) which lies c.250m to the east of the site; and a lime kiln (PRN 17983) and limestone quarry (PRN 37467) 400m to the north-northeast.
- 3.2.20 The Grade II Listed buildings of Sadgeston Hall (PRN 15199) and Bartlett's Well (PRN 15195) are also recorded, which lie 150m to the northeast and 300m to the east respectively.
- 3.2.21 The RCAHMW Coflein records the post-medieval Plough Inn at Sageston (NPRN 305277) which lies 200m west of the area.
- 3.2.22 Other sites shown on early edition Ordnance Survey maps, but not recorded on the HER or Coflein) include three quarries, a possible limekiln, and a trackway located in a field at the eastern end of the proposed development area (See Cartographic section below for fuller details). The maps show no other features within the development area, only the field boundaries for three large fields.
- 3.2.23 An estate plan from 1762 of 'Satson and Cotchiland' (Sageston and Coachlands), NLW maps Vol. 48, depicts the medieval strip fields as enclosed and spreading more extensively to the west than shown on later Ordnance Survey maps (PRN 30125 – table 1).
- 3.2.24 Contiguous with the northern edge of the development area, the main Pembroke Dock to St. Clears road was taken into the care of Turnpike Trusts, two of which combined in 1827 to build a new road (latterly

becoming the A477). The road was surveyed by Thomas Telford and built by James Macadam but was not completed until 1839 because of the difficulty of negotiating the numerous valleys which cut across the Pembrokeshire coalfield. This road was replaced with the present A477 trunk road in the early 2000s, which now forms the southern edge of the site.

- 3.2.25 The known archaeological records of post-medieval date reflect a number of agricultural practices, from land division, soil improvement (lime kilns/quarry), buildings and expansion of the surrounding villages.

Modern (20th century to present)

- 3.2.26 The majority of known archaeological and historical records recorded on Coflein and the HER date from the 20th century period and specifically the airfield.
- 3.2.27 During 1915 the construction of RNAS Pembroke was started occupying a 300 acre site located on the same area as the World War II airfield (PRN 26172). The airfield operated two types of airships, SSZ (Submarine Scout Zero) and C (coastal) (Evans 1994). Aeroplanes were also flown from the station in 1917, and it remained operational into 1919, before closing in 1920 (*ibid*). The layout of the airfield included hangars and sheds for the air craft located in the centre of the airfield and to the south, and at most c.350 men and c.150 women were stationed here (*ibid*). Although the layout and uses of associated barracks or accommodation blocks were located is unclear, Evans (1994) states that the later airfield 'huts were standing again on the same area as in the First World War', implying some would have been located within the proposed development area. Aerial photographs held by the HER from 1916 indicate a series of round structures were located in the eastern part of the site area, although their function is not known. The land and buildings were sold off during the 1920s and the land reverted back to agricultural usage.
- 3.2.28 In 1938 the airfield was re-acquisitioned by the RAF for another airfield and construction started soon after (PRN 26123; NPRN 309962). The airfield originally had grass runways, being later replaced with concrete ones (as exist today) and the various buildings and structures of the base erected, many of which lie within the proposed development area. The HER records above list many of the structures that were formally positioned within the airfield.

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
26123	309962	RAF Carew Cheriton <u>Airfield</u> World War I /; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 055 027 (centred on)
26124		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Christian Association Hostel</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0527 0320
26125		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0537 0313
	270795	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0509 0321
	270796	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0519 0307
	270799	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 05566 03826
26126		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 05440 308

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
26127		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0543 0309
26128		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0562 0320
26129	270798	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0565 0318
26130	270519	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0583 0321
26140		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Bomb Fusing Point</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0500 0267
26141		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Workshop</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0495 0274
26142		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Store</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0492 0282
26143		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pill Box</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0481 0292
26144		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Structure</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0484 0298
26148		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0482 0311
26151		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0491 0305
26152		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Link Trainer</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0491 0305
26153		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	NGR SN 0495 0327
26154		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0501 0314
26155		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Harwell Box</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0511 0310
26156		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Picket Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0531 0328
26160	270797	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0553 0356
26161		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0555 0356
26162		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Transformer Box</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0495 0280
26163		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Watch Office/Control Tower</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0553 0299
26164		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0578 0322
26172		Airship Station World War I Defence	SN 0520 0300 (centred on)

Table 3: Sites of 20th century date recorded on the regional HER within 500m of the centre of the site

3.2.29 An Air Ministry plan from November 1946 (Figures 11 & 12) lists all of the buildings that were present within the airfield at the end of the war. Those within the proposed development area are transcribed in Table 4 below. The buildings that formerly stood within the area indicate the diversity of building uses that would be expected in the main barracks area of an airfield, with barracks, latrines, stores, canteens and recreational buildings. No record for bomb stores within the site area are recorded, and it is unlikely for any heavy ordnance to have been stored in close proximity to accommodation blocks. As noted in the desk-based ordnance

survey undertaken by Ordnance Consultancy Services (Geear 2008), small arms and possibly grenades may have been stored within the proposed development area. The armoury is located in the southeast corner (Building 14).

Building No	Description
1	Destructor House (Open Type)
2	Decontamination Annexe (now AMWD Workshops)
3	Sergeants Mess
4	Latrine
5	Bath Block and Drying Room
6	WAAF Latrines
7	SHQ Offices
10	Dining Room and Institute
12	Officers Mess
14	Armoury and WT Repairs (Old Main Store)
20	Car Park and Bus Shelter
29	Guards Sleeping Quarters
37	Medical Inspection Block
39	Aircrew Intelligence – Barber and Shoemaker
40	Accounts Office
41	NAAFI Quarters and Store
42	Sergeant's Quarters and Ablutions ("Y" Type)
43	Sergeant's Quarters and Ablutions ("Y" Type) and NAAFI kiosk
45	YMCA Building
47	Picket Post and Prophylactic Room
48	Transformer Plinth
49	Station Contractors Workshop and Yard
50	AMWD Office
51	AMWD Garage and Store
52	MT Sheds (14 Bays)
55	PBX
59	Battery Charging and "A" Flight EL Section
60	Sub-Station
61	Decontamination Centre (Type "G")
62	Gas Defence Centre
63	MT Office and WAAF Rest Room
69	Officers Barrack Hut
124	Reserve Storage Tank (10,000 Gallons)
125	Reserve Storage Tank (10,000 Gallons)
167	Switch Room
181	Post Office (86' x 16')
182	Squash Court
187	Anderson Shelter
188	Fire Pump Trailer Shelter
195	Gun Post
196	Fire Pump Trailer Centre
197	Bulk Oil Compound
198	Transformer Plinth
222	Stand-by Set House
225	AMWD Stores
226	AMWD Latrine

Table 3: Buildings listed on 1941 Air Ministry Plan lying within the proposed development area

3.2.30 The airfield was subject to German bombing on a number of occasions during the war, most notably on April 15th 1941. During this raid it is recorded that extensive damage occurred to the YMCA, guardroom and sick bay, and that several servicemen were killed (Geear 2008), as many as 12 fatalities in the sick bay are recorded in one source (Brock 1989). The location of the sick bay, where the majority of fatalities is thought to have occurred, is unclear. By 1946 there is no sick bay within the

proposed development area, although a 'Medical Inspection Block' is recorded in the northeastern quarter. The 'Sick Quarters' (No. 84) lay to the west of the site area. The YMCA building does lie within the site area and as recorded above was subject to extensive damage (potentially fatalities may have occurred here although it is not clear). As noted in the ordnance survey, 'the presence of any live ordnance of UK origin is unlikely, but not impossible. There is a possibility of items of enemy dropped explosive ordnance remaining on site at RAF Carew Cheriton and the surrounding area' (Gear 2008).

- 3.2.31 Following the closure of RAF Carew Cheriton airfield in December 1945, many of the RAF buildings were converted to other uses and retained (Evans, 1994). The buildings in the proposed development area have been demolished over a long period since the 1950s, such that now only a single structure, the former YMCA building, remains. This is in use by the PCNPA as a storage shed, and the other parts of the site as storage areas.
- 3.2.32 Modern development has been undertaken across much of the area to the north of the development area, in areas that were formerly taken up with RAF buildings. The A477 Redberth to Sageston Bypass was constructed in the early 2000s and subsequently newer housing schemes have been constructed to the east, west and north of the proposed development area.

3.3 Cartographic Information

- 3.3.1 The earliest cartographic source consulted for this assessment was Saxton's map of Pembrokeshire from 1578 (Figure 4), which depicts only Carew Castle, with no detail of the development area or the village of Sageston. Emmanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales from 1729 (Figure 5) shows Sageston marked as 'Satson' to the southeast of 'Castle Cary', Cary being the accepted local pronunciation of Carew. Two buildings only in Sageston, and no field boundaries, are marked on this map. The lack of detailed information on both maps does not mean that no features of archaeological and historical interest were present within the vicinity of the proposed development, but merely reflects the large area covered by these maps in a small scale.
- 3.3.2 The Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings map of 1809-10 (Figure 6) shows no field boundary details or buildings in the vicinity of the development area but depicts the village of Sageston to the east, well established with buildings on both the north and south road frontage.
- 3.3.3 Consultation of a copy of the 1838 Tithe map (Figure 7) and Apportionment for the Parish of Carew revealed that the proposed development area covers the northern ends of three enclosed fields numbered 402, 403 and 468 and named, respectively, as New Park, Kiln field and Lower Park in the apportionment. The fields were in the ownership of George Henry Carew. The fact that the most easterly field is named as Kiln field suggests the likely location of a lime kiln there, probably associated with the disused quarries depicted on later Ordnance Survey maps; although no quarries are depicted on the tithe map itself, perhaps reflecting their disuse even by 1838. The tithe map also clearly shows the distinctive long, narrow (mostly north-south aligned) enclosed fields immediately to the east of the proposed development area and due south and southeast of Sageston village; these are indicative of an enclosed medieval strip field system (PRN 30125; centred on NGR SN 060 032).

- 3.3.4 The 1891 first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8) shows that the field boundaries in the proposed development area had changed little since those depicted on the tithe map. A trackway is marked running along the eastern boundary of Kiln field, which passes a disused quarry located halfway along the boundary and continues south to link up with an east-west aligned parish road connecting Carew Cheriton, via Dairy Hays farm, with Hazelbrook farm and onward to the main road network. The more detailed 25" Ordnance Survey first edition map depicts a lozenge-shaped enclosure next to the disused quarry that may represent the limekiln from which the field derived the name recorded in the tithe apportionment. Another quarry, apparently still in use at that time, fronting onto the road in the northwest corner of Kiln field is also depicted.
- 3.3.5 The 1908 second edition 6" Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9) records no change in the field boundary arrangements within the proposed development area since the publication of the first edition, however there appears to be new quarry working shown adjacent to the east side of the quarry in the northwest corner of Kiln field and fronting onto the road. The trackway on the eastern boundary of Kiln field is no longer depicted as reaching as far as the old Carew Cheriton to Hazelbrook farm parish road, suggesting that by that time it was no longer seen as useful, as the focus of limestone quarrying had shifted to the newer workings adjacent to the main A477 road to the north.
- 3.3.6 The 1938 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map depicts buildings just beyond the western edge of the proposed development area that were not present on the 1908 6" map; these almost certainly represent buildings associated with the RNAS airship station which by that time had been sold to private buyers (only to soon be requisitioned as part of RAF Carew Cheriton later in the year). There appear to have been no changes within the development area itself shown on this map since the publication of the 1908 6" edition.
- 3.3.7 The 1946 Air Ministry map (Figure 11 and Figure 12), based on Ordnance Survey, shows RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield soon after it had closed in December 1945. All the domestic and ancillary buildings of the airfield are depicted and named in a schedule included on the map as described above (section 3.2.29; table 4).

3.4 Aerial Photographs

- 3.4.1 Only Meridian Airmap aerial photographs taken in 1955 were consulted for the assessment and all these clearly show that most of the RAF Carew Cheriton domestic and ancillary buildings appeared to still be *in situ* some ten years after the airfield had been abandoned in December 1945 (see front cover photograph and Figure 13). Trees appear to be covering the limestone quarry workings at the northeast edge of the site and there is no evidence to show the limestone quarry, possible limekiln or trackway at the eastern edge of the development area. The construction of the Carew Cheriton airfield has destroyed the strip fields to the east of the development area and to the south of Sageston, although there are faint linear cropmarks visible that may represent the former field boundaries. The parish road or track from Carew Cheriton via Dairy Hays to Hazelbrook has been similarly effaced by the airfield.

3.5 Site Visit

- 3.5.1 A site visit was undertaken on 15th February 2011. The visit comprised a walkover of the accessible areas of the proposed development. Photographs were taken and field observations were recorded in a notebook. This site visit was undertaken prior to vegetation clearance works, and the majority of the site area was too dense in undergrowth to get a clear view of the layout of the site area. A second visit was undertaken on 8th March 2011 following vegetation clearance. Numerous photographs have been taken and related as best as possible to the building footings revealed (a sample are included below).
- 3.5.2 The only surviving structure is the YMCA building which is roughly intact, although only the north-south part of the building survives (Photos 1 & 2).



Photo 1: View of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45, looking NNW.

- 3.5.3 The majority of footings for the other buildings in the area could be identified, although most only after vegetation clearance. The footings and bases were entirely of brick and concrete construction, typical for military buildings of this date. It was noted that a lot of asbestos was also present in the demolition rubble across the site area, including remains of corrugated roofing sheets.
- 3.5.4 Examples of building footings exposed which could be identified include the Sergeants' Mess, building No. 3 (Photo 3); Aircrew Intelligence building No. 39 (Photos 4 & 5), Destructor House building No 1 (Photo 6), Armoury and WT Repairs Building No. 14 (Photo 7), Guards Sleeping Quarters, Building 29 (Photo 8) and Motorised Transport (MT) Sheds building No. 52 (Photo 9). The road lines also clearly survive across the site area (Photos 10 & 11).
- 3.5.5 An area apparently used as a rubbish midden was present on the NE side of the site, having been discarded down the slope of the land in an area where few buildings are indicated on the Air Ministry plan of 1946.

Potentially this midden may have filled a former quarry site. This midden lies to the west of the Destructor house, which housed the bin store and incinerator, and debris included numerous glass bottles and jars, metal objects, old boots and other material that presumably could not be burnt.



Photo 2: Rear of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45, looking east



Photo 3: View of foundations of Sergeants' Mess, Building No. 3, looking east, prior to vegetation clearance



Photo 4: Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence, looking SSW



Photo 5: Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence, looking NNE following vegetation clearance



Photo 6: Destructor House (bin sheds and incinerator)
Building No. 1, looking SE



Photo 7: Armoury and WT Repairs Building No. 14, looking south



Photo 8: Steps into Guards Sleeping Quarters, Building No. 29, looking east



Photo 9: Raised plinth for Motorised Transport (MT) Sheds
Building No. 52, looking SE



Photo 10: General view west along main access road.



Photo 11: View north to main site entrance along main access road, from site of Station Head Quarter Offices (SHQ) Building No. 7, with YMCA No 45 to left and Guards Sleeping Quarters No 29 to right

4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Previous Impacts

- 4.1.1 The site area would have been used for agricultural purposes since at least the medieval period up until the 20th century when the site was converted to military use. It is known that medieval strip fields were present within the site area. Such farming practices, especially ploughing, do have a damaging impact on earlier archaeological remains.
- 4.1.2 The extent of development of the site during its use as an airship station during World War I could not be ascertained. It is most unlikely that the area would have been developed as much as it was during World War II, when barracks and the various utility buildings were erected upon the site.
- 4.1.3 The construction of the range of buildings for RAF Carew Cheriton within the site area appears to have involved minimal levelling, except where road lines were constructed. Most buildings are set on plinths to counteract the effects of changes in ground level. It is presumed that foundations for walls will have penetrated below ground to some depth, but it is unlikely to be particularly deep given the nature of building construction during the war years.
- 4.1.4 As was noted during the site visit following clearance of vegetation, a considerable number of subterranean service ducts and inspection hatches were present in many parts of the site area. References to two air raid shelters within the site area have also been made, of Anderson and Stanton type. Although neither have to have been completely subterranean, the depth to which these would have been excavated prior to construction would have removed any archaeological remains within their footprints.
- 4.1.5 Far fewer buildings, roadways and service ducts are present on the northeastern side of the site area, which could indicate that if archaeological remains were present within the site area, then this would be the area where they would be best preserved. Unfortunately part of this area has been subject to post-medieval quarrying, although the exact extent of this is uncertain.
- 4.1.6 Prior to the construction of the RAF buildings and roads, it is considered most likely that any earlier archaeological deposits that survived at the site, would have been located at a shallow depth at the interface between plough soils and underlying natural subsoils, probably at depths of less than 0.5m from ground level. The construction of the buildings of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield will have caused some disturbance to underlying deposits, but potentially not across the entire area. It is unlikely that any earlier buried deposits would survive beneath the footprints of the buildings, but they could still be present beneath roadways.
- 4.1.7 Only one of the former RAF Carew Cheriton airfield buildings remains standing at the site, recorded as the YMCA building on the Air Ministry map. This building has been subject to some alteration, but generally survives in a good state of repair. All other buildings associated with the airfield within the site area have been demolished to floor level, with almost all superstructure removed. The locations of the air raid shelters was not confirmed during the site visits, and so it is unclear if these have collapsed, been removed, remain hidden beneath rubble/vegetation clearance debris or have been mis-located.

4.2 Potential Impacts from Development

4.2.1 The site contains upstanding remains of buildings, plinths, roadlines and possible air raid shelters associated with the RAF Carew Cheriton airfield. There is also some potential for below ground remains associated with earlier activity in undisturbed areas close to the present ground surface. Any of the following activities that might be associated with future development of the Site could expose, damage or destroy any such remains:

- Demolition and grubbing out of existing buildings, foundations and structures;
- Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services;
- Landscaping and terracing works;
- Topsoil stripping;
- Strip foundation excavation or insertion of pile foundations;
- Construction of roads and infrastructure; and
- Service installation.

5. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

- 5.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has highlighted the following known and potential archaeological resources within the site area. An assessment of their most likely archaeological importance is also made².
- 5.2 The potential for remains of Palaeolithic date to be present in the site area is unknown. If found to be present such remains would be considered to be of at least regional importance.
- 5.3 The potential for remains of Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic date to be present within the site area is considered low to moderate, although this will have been reduced through impacts from later activity. Although no sites of these dates are known in the study area, microliths of Mesolithic date and flints of Neolithic date have been found in the fields around Carew and Sageston. Also Neolithic remains have been found during excavations near Redberth, the land would be good agricultural land and perhaps a focus for early agriculture during the Neolithic period. If found to be present such remains would be considered to be of at least regional importance.
- 5.4 The potential for Activity of the Bronze Age period in the area is considered low, although this will have been reduced through impacts from later activity. If remains of this period were present within the site area they would be considered to be of regional importance. As funerary activity is known in the vicinity, it is possible that such remains could have been present in the area, although again will have suffered from impacts from later activity.
- 5.5 Iron Age activity is indicated at Carew Castle, although no evidence has been found nearer the site area. The potential for Iron Age remains to be present within the site area is unknown. If such remains did survive within the site area they would be considered to be of local to regional importance.
- 5.6 No Roman activity has been found in the vicinity of the site area. Such sites are usually quite rich and easy to recognise, and the lack of any identified Roman remains in the vicinity would suggest the potential for archaeological deposits to survive within the site area is very low. Should such remains be found they would be considered to be of regional importance as Roman activity in southwest Pembrokeshire is rare.
- 5.7 The potential for early-medieval activity to be present within the site area is considered low as usually such remains are focussed on known church or chapel sites, of which a number are known in the wider vicinity and study area, but not within the site area. It is likely that the area would have been used for agricultural purposes the remains of which would be hard to identify and of low significance.
- 5.8 It is known that the site area was located in the medieval strip fields around Sageston and Carew. It is unlikely that anything other than agricultural activity was undertaken in the site area and as such would be considered to be of low archaeological significance.
- 5.9 Post-medieval remains would follow a similar pattern to medieval remains, again the site area predominantly being used as agricultural land, and remains of such being only of local importance.

² The potential for remains of higher or lower archaeological importance for all periods cannot be discounted.

- 5.10 The archaeological evidence for 20th century activity is still present across the whole site area in the form of roadways, building footprints and structures. The YMCA building survives intact and a rubbish midden associated with the airfield lies on the slope in the northeastern part of the site. Such remains are considered to be of at least local importance and can be quite emotive. They represent the dwindling archaeological remains of RAF Carew Cheriton.
- 5.11 It is noted in Evans (1994) that a 'remarkably well-preserved example of an air raid shelter, thought to be of the Anderson type' may survive in the area (although it was not identified during the site visits). Evans goes on to say that it 'is a pre-cast concrete structure in perfect condition. It is covered by earth and, if the earth was expertly removed, the shelter could be removed intact to form a small but fascinating wartime exhibit' and that 'it is unlikely that a better preserved example exists in West Wales'. The fact that it was identified as a pre-cast concrete structure would imply it is of the Stanton type of air raid shelter (made by the Stanton Ironworks, Derbyshire). Such air raid shelters are normally easy to identify, so the fact that it was not seen during the site visits may indicate that it has been removed, mis-located or has been covered by rubble or vegetation debris. If present it would be considered to be of regional significance and worthy of further recording or preservation. An Anderson shelter (constructed of corrugated iron, is included on the schedule of buildings on the western edge of the site area, but this was not observed either).
- 5.12 It should be noted that the area was subject to enemy bombing during World War II, and that the YMCA building was badly damaged at that time (and presumably rebuilt). RAF personnel were definitely killed in close proximity to the site, although it is unclear if any were killed within the actual site area. Should any human remains from this time be encountered within the site area (with the understanding that bombs can throw debris over wide areas) they may be considered to represent war graves, and as such the Commonwealth War Graves Commission should be consulted. This possibility should be factored in to any future development proposals at the site.
- 5.13 The potential for unexploded ordnance is also present within the site area. This has been acknowledged as possible for small ordnance (bullets) and hand grenades by Gear (2008), but most unlikely for British heavy ordnance. The possibility was highlighted for enemy ordnance to be present within the site area (*ibid*).
- 5.14 The overall archaeological potential for remains pre-dating RAF Carew Cheriton is considered to be low. The significance of any such remains would be local to regional importance. The remains of RAF Carew Cheriton are considered to be of at least local importance.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The archaeological assessment has shown that Sageston lies within a landscape with a long and continuous history of human activity and settlement from the prehistoric period to the present.
- 6.2 Within the proposed development area, however, on the surface at least, it appears that the construction of first the Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS) station in 1915 and then the RAF Carew Cheriton airfield ancillary and domestic buildings in 1938 will have significantly disturbed or destroyed any previous evidence of human activity.
- 6.3 No archaeological sites of prehistoric through to early medieval date are known within the site boundary itself or within a 500m radius study area centred upon it. The overall archaeological potential for remains of these dates to survive is considered low, especially in terms of later disturbance from the construction of RAF Carew Cheriton.
- 6.3 The only known human activity on the site prior to the modern era is that the area was used as farmland, partly as open strip fields during the medieval period and latterly as enclosed fields.
- 6.4 In the 19th and early 20th centuries the north and eastern edges of the site were quarried for limestone. These facts, combined with the presence of the remnants of the RAF buildings on the site, represent the known likely archaeological resource within the development area. To what extent the pre-WWI and WWII field boundaries and limestone quarrying activities, including the presence of a possible limekiln, were affected by the construction of the airfields is unknown, and potentially some evidence may survive below ground.
- 6.5 The remains of the RAF Carew Cheriton buildings and structures within the proposed development area are considered to be of at least local archaeological importance. Only a single building of still survives relatively intact, the YMCA building now used as a store by PCNPA. All other structures survive as footings and concrete bases across the proposed development area, with the superstructures demolished. Many of the bases are in a poor state of repair.
- 6.6 The possibility of well preserved air raid shelters has been highlighted for the site area, although no sign of these was recorded during the site visits (although the possibility that they had been obscured in rubble or vegetation debris should not be discounted). If these structures remain then they are considered to be of regional archaeological importance.
- 6.7 the airfield was subject to enemy bombing and the potential for unexploded ordnance within the site area should not be discounted. It is also known that 12 servicemen were killed during one bombing raid, although it is understood that they died in the sick bay to the west of the site area. It should be made known that there is a potential for disarticulated human remains associated with this incident to be present within the site area, and should such remains found the advice of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission should be sought.
- 6.8 It is considered appropriate that a scheme of recording of the remains of the surviving elements of the RAF Carew Cheriton airfield should be undertaken prior to their removal. Records of the structures could take the form of a topographic survey and photo record with written descriptions, and each building related to its description on the 1946 Air

Ministry Plan. The standing YMCA building should be subject to a building appraisal to determine if the structure is worthy of a more detailed record.

- 6.9 During the development of the site, possibly at the ground clearance and topsoil strip stage, and archaeological watching brief should be maintained to determine if any earlier deposits do survive within the site area. Should such remains be identified then a more detailed programme of archaeological investigation may be needed.
- 6.10 The area of the midden will contain interesting artefacts associated with use of the airfield during the war years. Although many of these may seem mundane, such as bottles and jars, they do provide an insight into the life of the servicemen and women at RAF Carew Cheriton. Potentially any remains of greater significance could be donated to the Carew Cheriton Control Tower museum for display.
- 6.7 The requirements for any further archaeological survey or recording at the site should be discussed the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority.

7. SOURCES

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

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Aerial photographs

Meridian Airmaps 1955 SN00SE 200/200 Frames 2542, 2543, 9076 & 9077

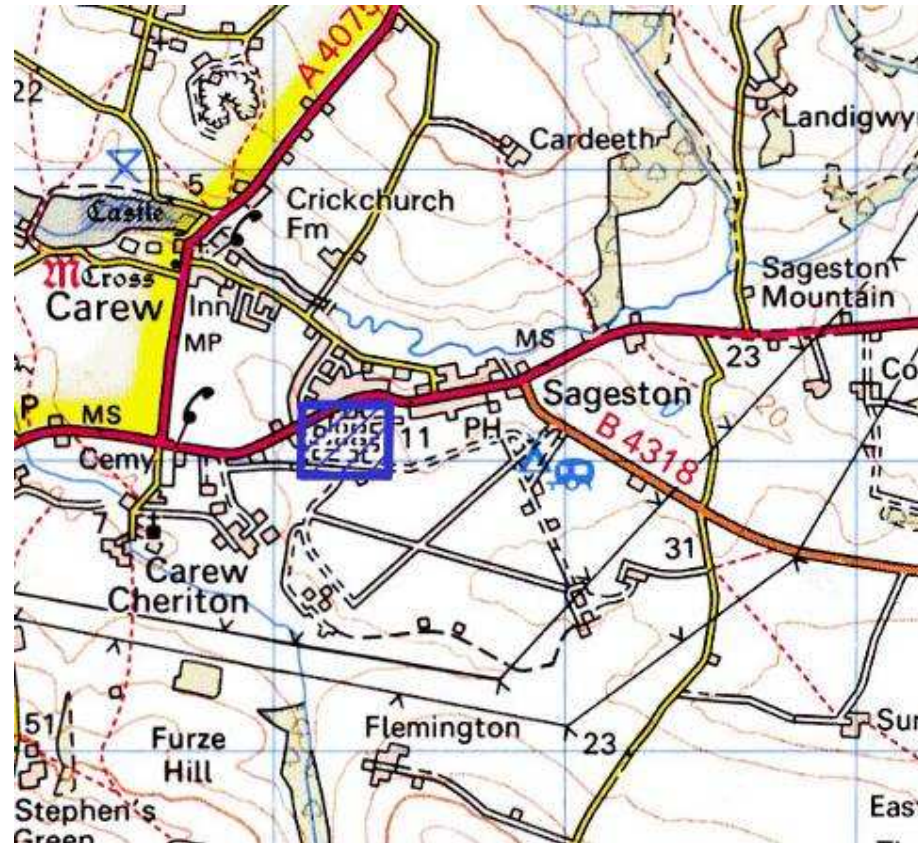


Figure 1: Location Map based on the Ordnance Survey, the proposed development is area marked within the blue shaded rectangle

Reproduced from the 1987 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
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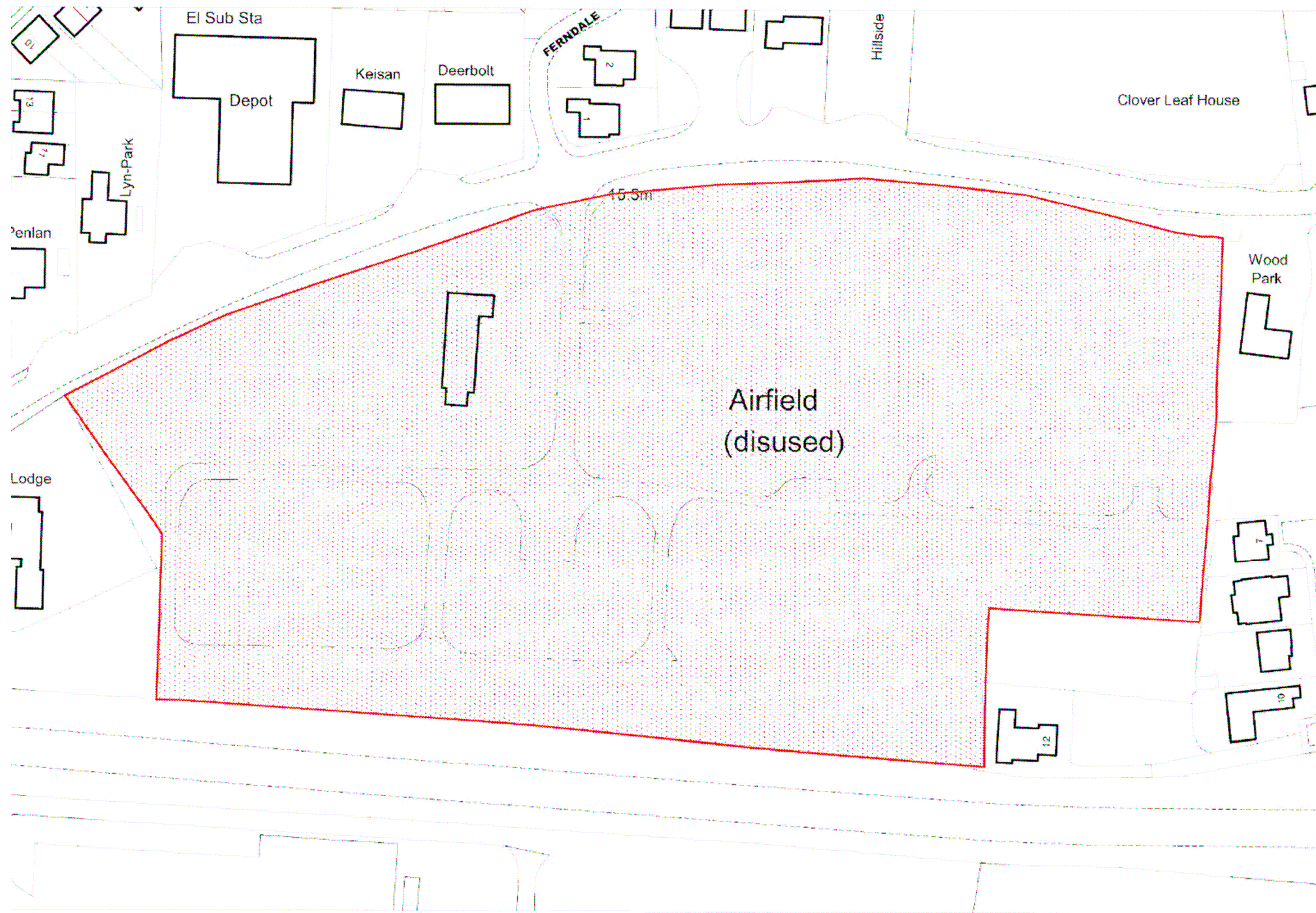


Figure 2: The proposed development site area, outlined in red, as supplied by PCNPA

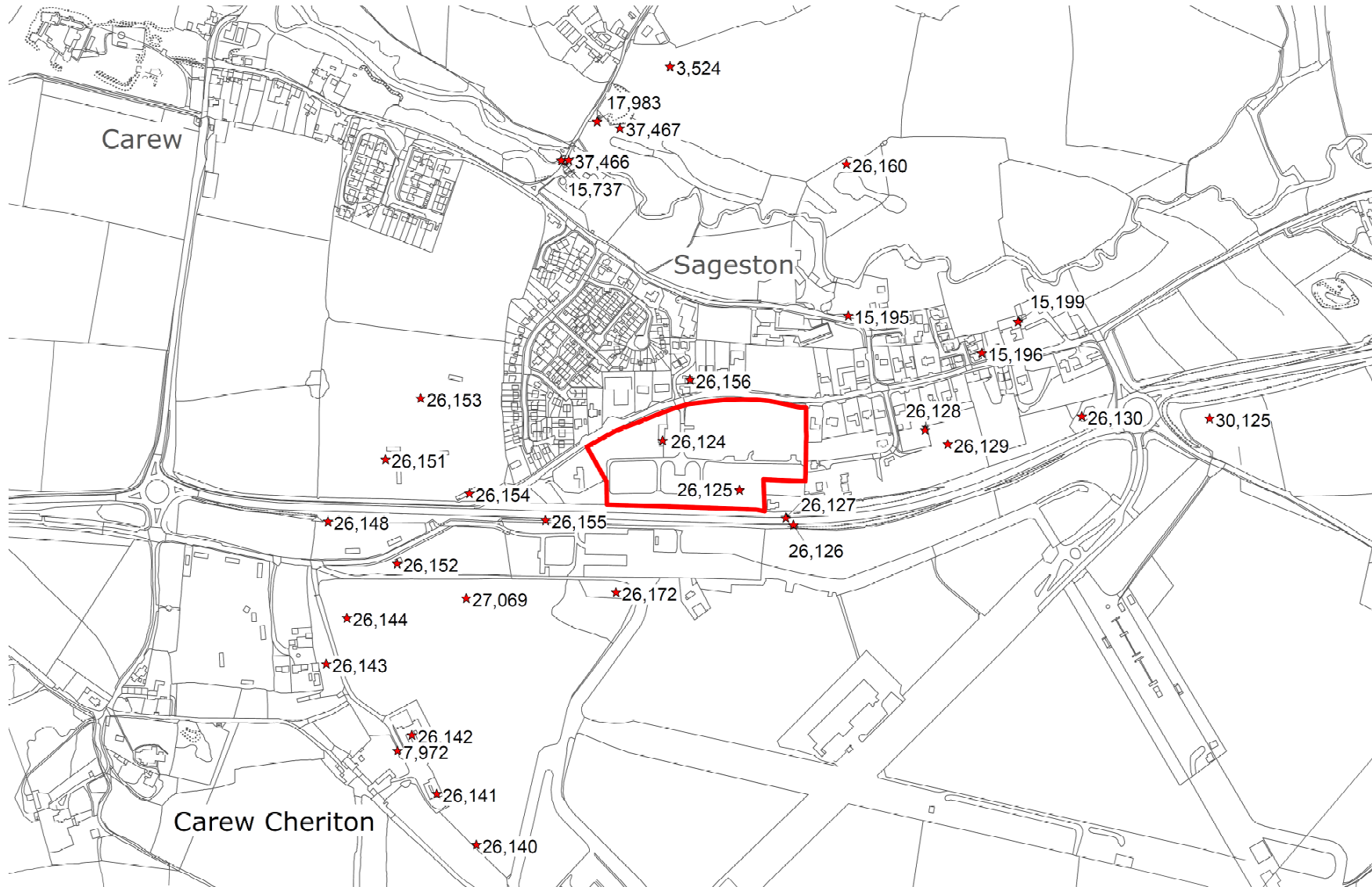


Figure 3: Plan showing Historic Environment Record data for an area of 500m centred on the site (PRN 26123, Carew Cheriton Airfield, covers the site area but is not labelled)



Figure 4: An extract from Saxton's Map of Pembrokeshire from 1587 showing Carew castle, the Carew river and Redberth (Redbart), but not Sageston



Figure 5: Extract from Emmanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales 1729.
Sageston is marked as 'Satson' to the southeast of 'Castle Cary'.



Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors Drawings, surveyed 1810-12

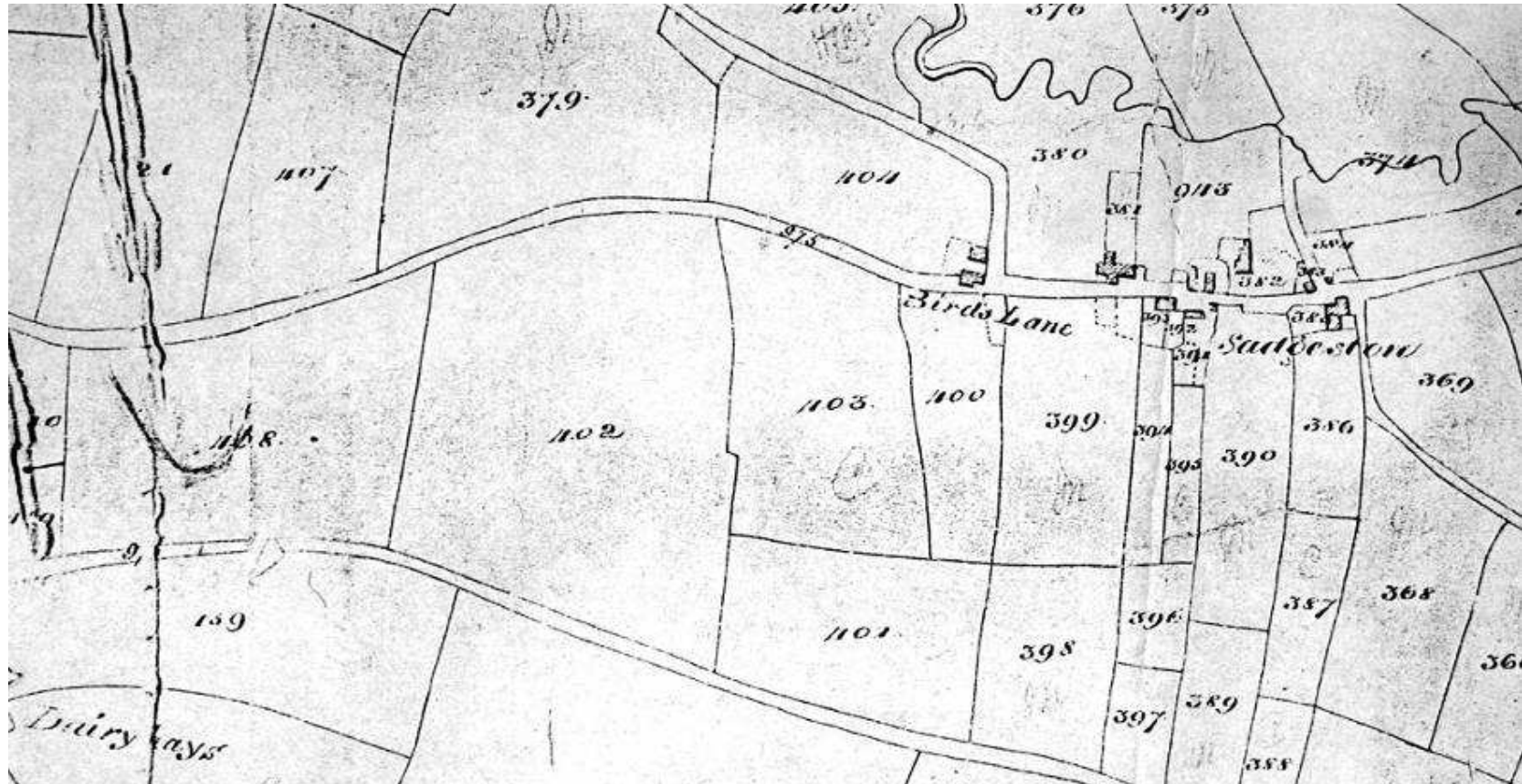


Figure 7: Extract from the 1838 Carew Parish Tithe Map; the proposed development area covers the northern halves of field Nos. 408, 402 and 403. The historic enclosed strip fields to the south of Sageston lie just outside the development area. North to top.



Figure 8: Extract from 1st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1891. Note the enclosed strip fields to the south of Sageston.

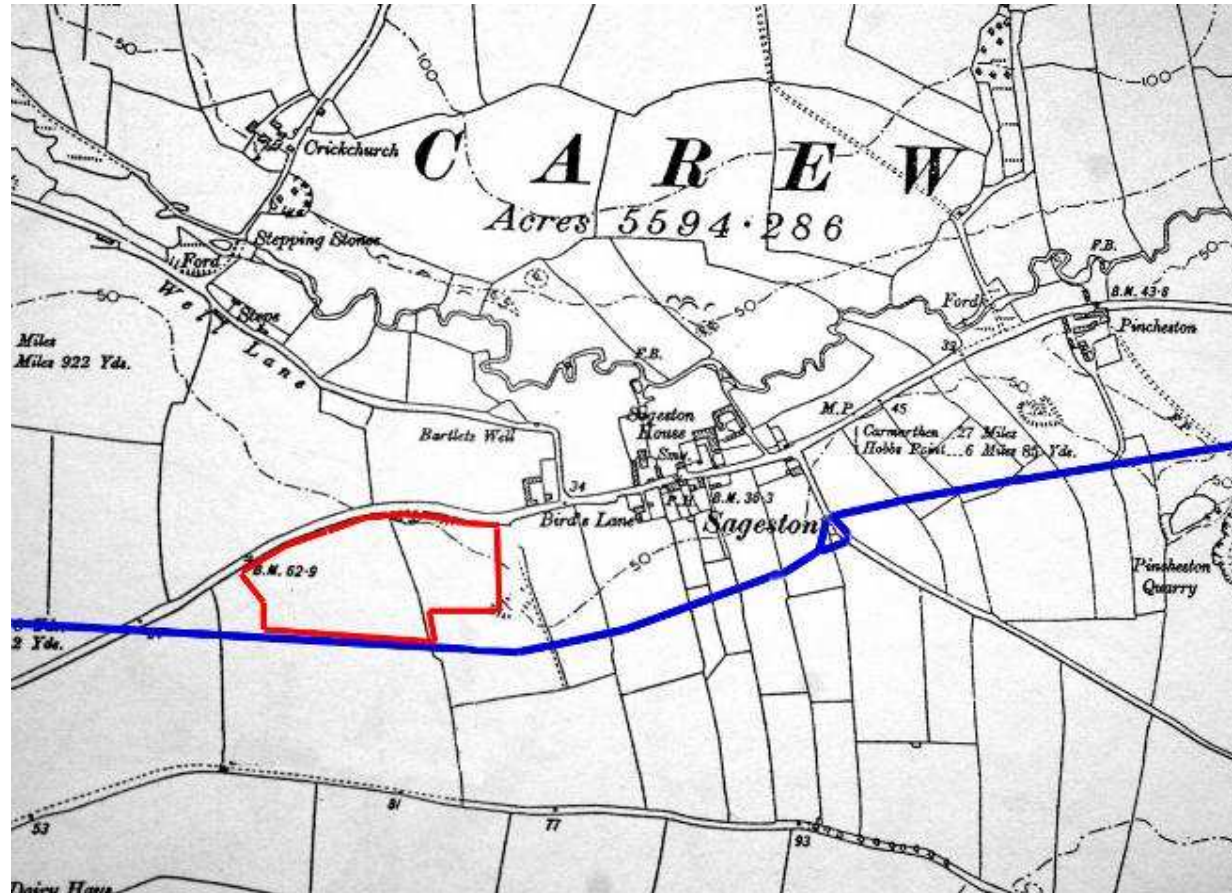


Figure 9: Extract from 1st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1908, showing development area outlined in red. The modern A 477(T) bypass route is marked in blue.



Figure 10: Detail from the 1932 Rees Map of South Wales and the Border in the 14th Century. Sageston is shown here as a mesne, or sub-lordship, of the Barony of Carew.

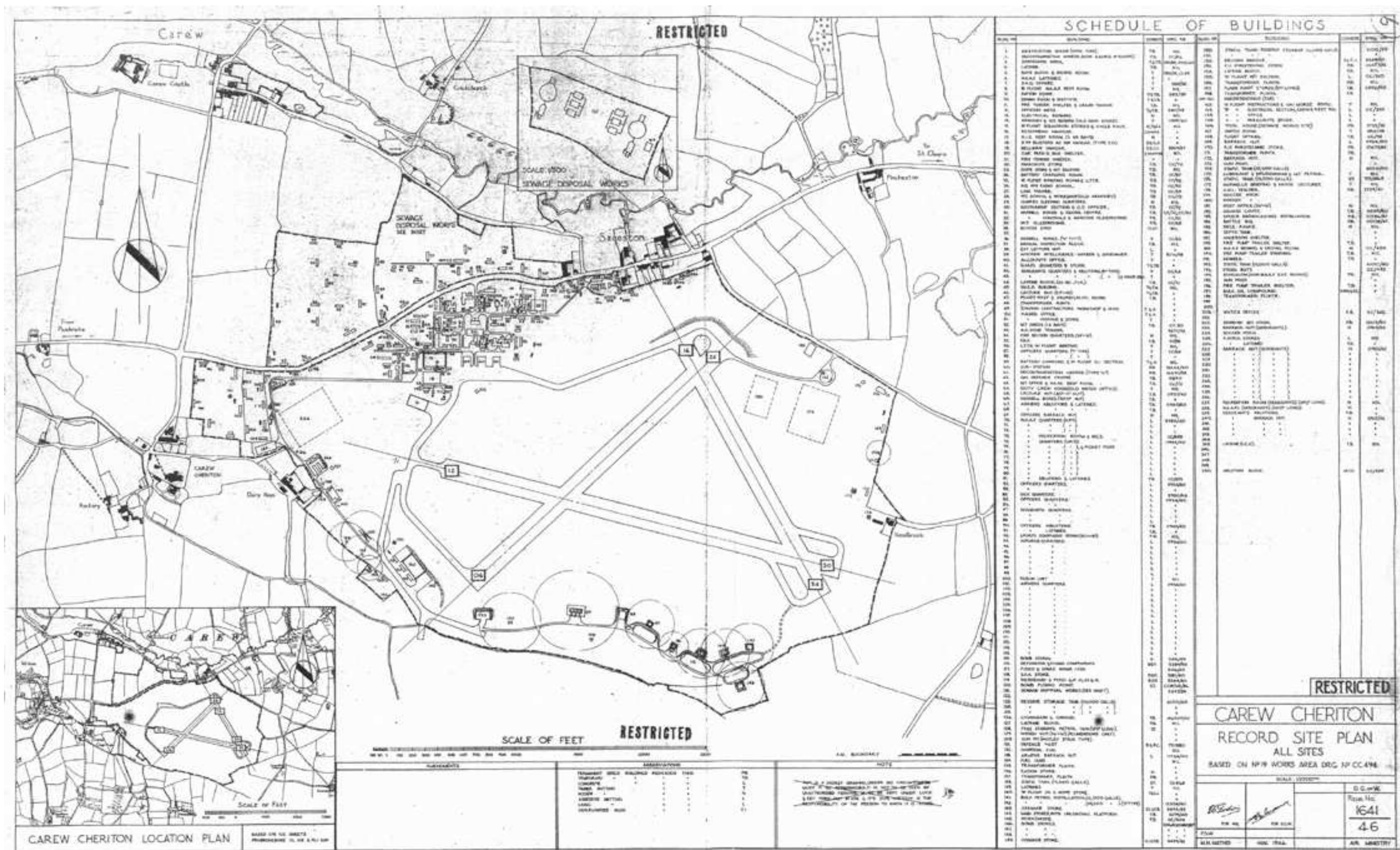


Figure 11: Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield from 1946 (RAF Museum Hendon)

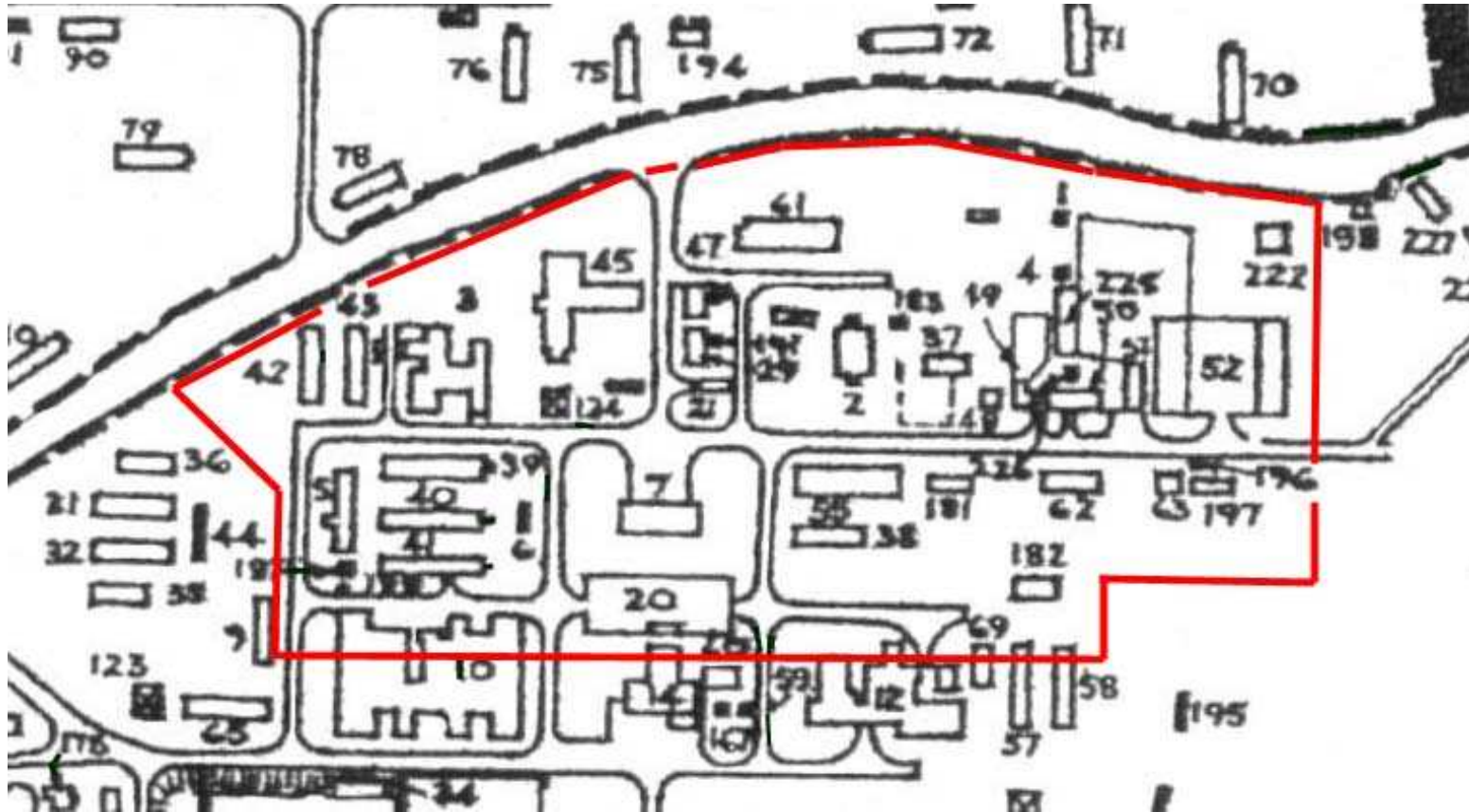


Figure 12: Detailed extract from Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield 1946 showing the domestic and ancillary buildings within the development area (boundary marked in red)

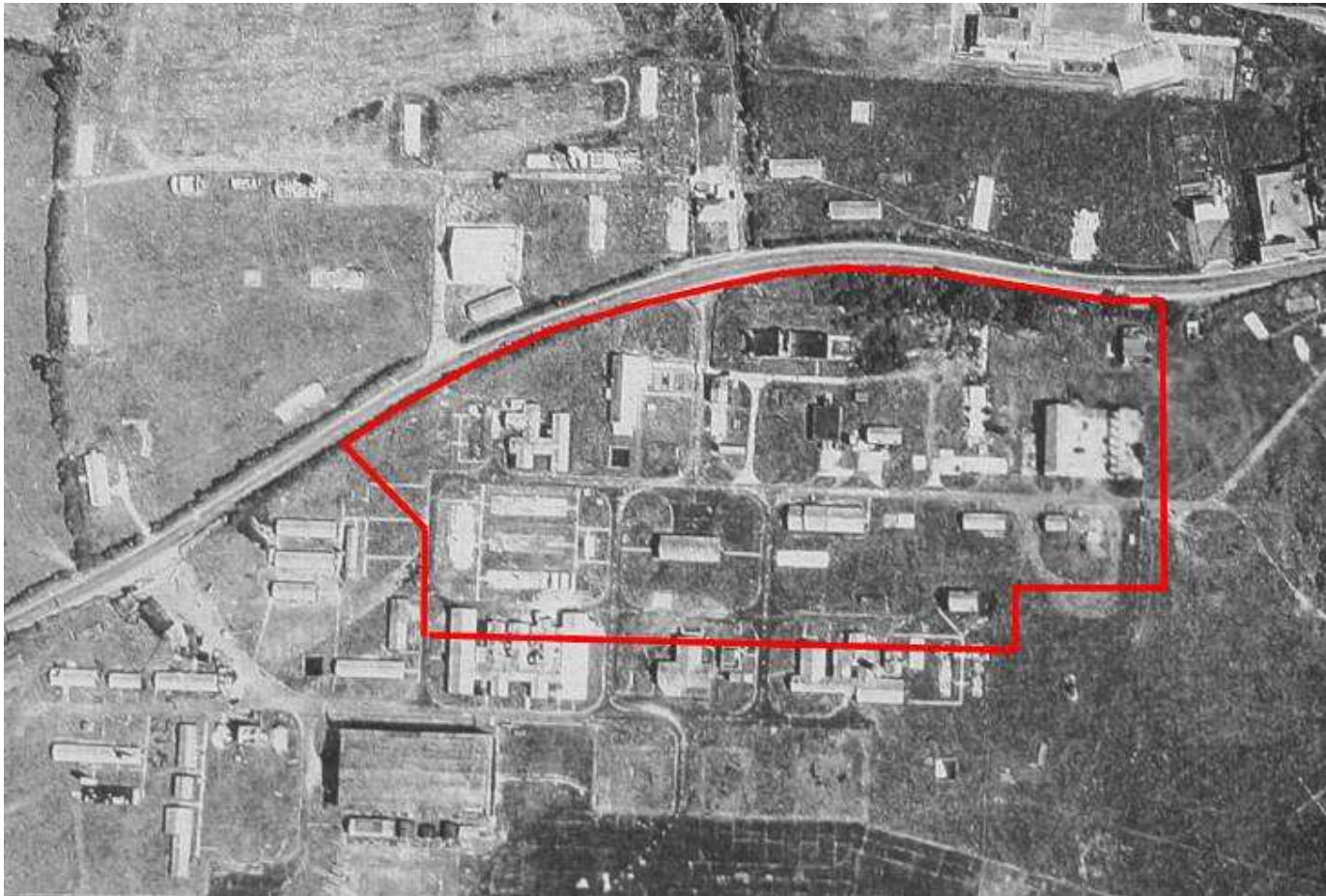


Figure 13: Detail from an 1955 aerial photograph (Meridian Airmaps) showing the domestic and ancillary buildings of RAF Carew Cheriton within the proposed development area (boundary marked in red).

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF SITES RECORDED IN THE DYFED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
AND THE RCAHMW COFLEIN ON-LINE DATABASE.

Sites within the development area:

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
26123	309962	RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield	During the First World War the airfield was an Airship Station, known as RNAS Pembroke, tasked with patrolling the coast in search of German U-Boats (see PRN 26172). Between 1938 and 45 it was a Coastal Command Station, present use agricultural/light industrial. Three asphalt surfaced concrete runways, aligned 06-24, 12-30 and 16-24. Main site and accommodation sites located to northwest, stores and workshops to the west and bomb stores to the south. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. In 1938, the former airship station at Carew Cheriton was acquired by the RAF. Huts were placed in the same area as during the First World War, and three canvas hangars were erected, later to be replaced by corrugated iron. Initially the three runways were grass but these were soon replaced by the runways described above. JH based on J. Evans, 1992. The construction of the Sageston and Redberth bypass (A477(T)) in the early 2000s destroyed some buildings and hardstanding areas and separated the main domestic building complex (the only part of the airfield that lies within the proposed development area) from the rest of the airfield. See Figures 9 & 10 for an Air Ministry Plan of the Airfield as it was in 1946; the plan contains a key to most of the RAF buildings within the proposed development area.	SN 055 027 (centred on)
26124		RAF Carew Cheriton; Christian Association Hostel	1938-45, YMCA Hostel, present use store. Single storey, rectangular plan, rendered 'temporary brick' construction, gabled corrugated asbestos roof. Scarring on east wall indicates the former position of a timber extension to the east from its northern end. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. This represents the only above ground standing building left, nearly intact, within the proposed development area.	SN 0527 0320
26125		RAF Carew Cheriton; Air Raid Shelter	Derelict Air Raid Shelter, 1938-45. Semi-sunken, parabolic, pre-cast concrete panels, earth covered, doorway in eastern wall protected by a brick blast wall adjacent to steps (R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.). Probably a Stanton type shelter...	SN 0537 0313

Sites outside the development area but located within a 0.5km radius:

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
	270795	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	Irregular, V-shaped, corrugated zinc revetted earth floor trench, with a secondary concrete structure enclosing it. Turf covered roof. Loopholes in the walls and a triangular projection facing the NE and centrally set. (R J C Thomas, Defence of Britain Project Rec. No. 12209).	SN 0509 0321
	270796	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	Irregular 'V' shaped, semi-sunken, earth covered, loop-holed concrete structure over a corrugated zinc revetted earth-floored trench. Large triangular projection with wide opening set centrally facing north-westwards. (R J C Thomas, Defence of Britain Project Rec. No. 12210)	SN 0519 0307
	270799	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u>	A semi-sunken pillbox, earth-covered, irregularly hexagonal in plan, brick-walled, with a concrete roof. Attached to the west wall is a low, square, brick-walled AALMG (anti-aircraft light machine gun) emplacement. There is a doorway in the west wall and the structure has two wide splayed embrasures equipped with Turnbull mountings. Recorded by the RCAHM(W) via 'The Defence of Britain Project'. Not recorded in the HER, although this may be a duplicated record for PRN 26160 (it has the same NPRN) with an incorrect NGR and thus mistakenly marked on MAPINFO record map in the HER.	SN 05566 03826
	305277	Plough Inn, Sageston; Public House	Recorded by the RCAHM(W) as a post-medieval commercial building, with no other descriptive detail. Not recorded in the HER.	SN 0570 0372
3524		Critchchurch/ Crickchurch; Settlement	Spurrell, 1921, described this as "the site of a hamlet chapelry which is spelt Christchurch in the church wardens' accounts for 1672....it possessed the right of burial, and human remains have been found in an adjacent quarry". Irregular earthworks have been noted from aerial photographs, suggesting the presence here of a possible deserted village. RSR April 1999	SN 053 037
7972	107876	Wall Park/Wall Field; Shrunken Village	On the tithe schedule this area is referred to as "Wall Park" and consists of various earthworks, a hollow way, and a large rectangular building platform; these features were noted during an aerial survey (James, T A in Arch. In Wales 1978). This evidence suggests a possible shrunken medieval, or post-medieval, part of Carew Cheriton. However, after a visit to the site in 1998 the RCAHM(W) reported that no earthworks were to be seen in the said vicinity and the farmer said that no unusual amount of stone was forthcoming from the field during ploughing.	SN 049 028 (centred on)
15195		Bartlett's Well	A Grade II Listed structure Ref. No. 18215. Listed as a good example of a post-mediaeval public well maintained in good order and used until the mid-C20 by the villages of Carew and Sageston. The well was formed at a natural spring and thought to be named after Thomas Bartlett who leased Bird's Lane in 1636 from Sir John Carew, though the name Bartlett can be traced back locally to the C14.	SN 05524 03357
15196		Blacksmith's Workshop	Marked on the 1906 edition 6" Ordnance Survey map, considered in the record to be post-medieval in date.	SN 057 033

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
15199		Sadgeston Hall; Sageston House; Mansion	A large, post-medieval, domestic house. Grade II Listed building Ref. No.18214, listed as a corn merchant's house retaining its vernacular character, together with an early/mid-C19 granary with additional drying or malting arrangements on an exceptionally large scale. (Probable duplication of HER record PRN 59541).	SN 0575 0334
15737		Stepping Stones	Stepping stones crossing the Carew river upstream from Carew village and forming a pedestrian route from Well Lane on the south side to Crickchurch settlement, PRN 3524, on the north side of the river and running alongside and to the west of the ford crossing, PRN 37466. A SPARC leaflet produced in 1999 refers to the "Steppes" as being mentioned in 1576. A footbridge was constructed sometime after the 2nd edition OS 6" map was published in 1908. RSR April 1999.	SN 0515 0358
17983		Lime Kiln	A disused lime kiln on the south side of Crickchurch settlement, PRN 3524, which probably processed limestone quarried from the adjacent quarry, PRN 37467. RSR April 1999	SN 0520 0363
26126		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, doorway in south wall, earth cover removed by cattle, entrance infilled with earth. Stanton type? (R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.). This site was destroyed with the construction of the A477(T) in 2001.	SN 05440 308
26127		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u>	1938-45, Gun Post/Defence Post, now derelict. Rectangular, reinforced concrete walled enclosure, sub-divided by cross wall into two chambers entered by separate doorways in the north and south angles of the west wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. This site was destroyed during the construction of the A477(T) bypass in 2001.	SN 0543 0309
26128		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u>	1938-45, Sergeants Ablutions, present use low grade agricultural. Single storey, bay, rendered 'temporary brick' construction with combined chimney and header water tank tower at eastern end. Steel truss, timber purlin, corrugated asbestos clad roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0562 0320
26129	270798	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	1938-45, Defence Post/Section Post, now derelict. Irregular 'U' shaped, semi-sunken, earth covered, loop-holed concrete structure over a corrugated zinc revetted earth floored trench. Large triangular projection with wide opening set centrally facing westwards. R J C Thomas, 11.03.93.	SN 0565 0318
26130	270519	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	1938-45 Defence Post/Section Post, now derelict. Irregular 'V' shaped, semi-sunken, earth covered, loop holed concrete structure over a corrugated zinc revetted earth floored trench. Large triangular projection over wide opening set centrally facing eastwards. R J C Thomas, 24.02.93.	SN 0583 0321
26140		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Bomb Fusing Point</u>	1938-45, Bomb Fusing Building/Bomb Fusing Point, now derelict. Earth banked and covered, 'Nissen' hut, with large entrance doors in each gable wall reached by a sunken roadway. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0500 0267
26141		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Workshop</u>	1938-45, Workshop, now used as a builders store. Single storey, four ranges built around a courtyard, 'temporary brick' construction, cement rendered, steel truss, corrugated asbestos roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0495 0274

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
26142		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Store</u>	1938-45, Airfield, Main Stores, now used as a cement casting workshop/garage. Three parallel single storey ranges linked by a cross range. Rear portion of central range one and a half storeys in height. 'Temporary brick' construction, steel truss corrugated asbestos roof. Loading platform set centrally against north elevation. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0492 0282
26143		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pill Box</u>	1938-45, Pillbox/Defence Post, now derelict. Semi-sunken, brick built, flat concrete earth covered roof. Concrete wide splay embrasures and narrow external, wide internal splay rifle loops within brick structure. Attached 'D' shaped Light Anti Aircraft machine gun pit. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0481 0292
26144		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Structure</u>	1938-45, derelict, square plan, brick walled enclosure approx 3m square. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0484 0298
26148		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels earth covered. Entrance in south wall accessed by steps protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. Probably a Stanton type shelter.	SN 0482 0311
26151		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, earth covered, entrance accessed by steps protected by brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. Probably a Stanton type shelter.	SN 0491 0305
26152		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Link Trainer</u>	1938-45, Gunnery Trainer present use upholstery store. One and a half storey, three bay, 'temporary brick' construction, steel truss corrugated asbestos roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0491 0305
26153		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, earth covered, entrance accessed by steps protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. Probably a Stanton type shelter	NGR SN 0495 0327
26154		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u>	1938-45, Airman's Ablutions and Latrines, present use low grade agricultural. single storey, bay, 'temporary brick' construction, cement rendered, header water tank tower at western end of structure, steel truss timber purlin corrugated asbestos sheeting roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0501 0314
26155		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Harwell Box</u>	1938-45, Harwell Boxes, present use garage workshop. A single storey, seven bay, 'temporary brick' construction cement rendered, steel truss corrugated asbestos roof. Wireless operator simulator. Formerly subdivided into a number of booths similar to a language laboratory. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. This site was destroyed during the construction of the A477(T) bypass in 2001.	SN 0511 0310
26156		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Picket Post</u>	1938-45, WAAF,EVT Rooms, now derelict. A two bay, single storey bungalow. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. NB: An EVT room was a sort of guardroom or picket post where the WAAF's checked in when arriving at the airfield. JH Nov 1995 based on RT pers com.	SN 0531 0328
26160	270797	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u>	1938-45, Pillbox/Defence Post, now derelict. Semi-sunken, irregular hexagonal plan, brick construction with earth covered flat concrete roof. Low brick walled square enclosure attached to western wall acted as a light anti-aircraft gun emplacement. Set into hedgeline. Two wide splay	SN 0553 0356

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
			embrasure equipped with 'Turnbull Mountings', two narrow rifle embrasures within brick walls. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	
26161		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u>	1938-45, Gun Post/Defence Post, now derelict. Semi-sunken, concrete revetted defence post with over-head protection, dug into side of sloping ground adjacent to site No. 001/037 (PRN 26160). Field of fire restricted by position, allowing fire only in a southerly direction. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0555 0356
26162		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Transformer Box</u>	1938-45, Transformer Plinth/Kiosk, now used as an incinerator. A square brick walled enclosure, doorway protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0495 0280
26163		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Watch Office/Control Tower</u>	1938-45, Watch Office/Control Tower, restored between 2000 and 2004 (ongoing). A single storey, square, brick built with flat concrete roof. Entrance in northeast wall, metal framed bay window in southeast wall. Small rectangular controller's post on roof. Stone and earth blast revetment against SW walls. A unique purpose built design. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. (Updated R Ramsey Feb. 2011)	SN 0553 0299
26164		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. A semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, earth covered, entrance accessed by steps protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 24.02.93. Stanton type?	SN 0578 0322
26172		Airship Station	1915-20, Royal Naval Airship Station/Balloon Base, now derelict. Consisting of a variety of timber framed corrugated zinc clad hutting, a gas plant and gasometer, a large 300 x 100 x 100 feet (91.50 x 30.50 x 30.50m) balloon shed flanked by windscreens and three canvas aircraft hangers. R J C Thomas, 06.03.94. World War I air station created in 1915, operated by the Royal Naval Air Service. Airship station until 1917 when aeroplanes were added. Personnel were initially accommodated in canvas bell tents, to be replaced later by wooden huts. The airships were put in two large corrugated iron sheds. The aeroplanes were in canvas hangars. The station finally closed in 1920. The land was sold in 1923 and the buildings in 1921. JH based on J Evans, 1992.	SN 0520 0300 (centred on)
27069		Sageston	Very brief descriptive historical and current overview of Sageston village settlement by J Kissock. Consult DAT HER online database for this record.	SN 05 03
30125		Sageston Strip Field System	Medieval and enclosed (post-med) strip fields from estate map and Ordnance Survey map sources. The most westerly of these were encroached onto by Carew Cheriton airfield, which effaced them. It is considered possible that some of these fields could have their origins in the Iron Age (Murphy 1993).	SN 060 032 (centred on)
37466		Ford	A ford, crossing the Carew river upstream from Carew village, linking Well Lane on the south side to Crickchurch settlement, PRN 3524, on the north side of the river. There are stepping stones, PRN 15737, running parallel to the west and a modern footbridge was constructed to the east	SN 0516 0358

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
			some time after 1908. RSR April 1999.	
37467		Quarry	A disused limestone quarry presumably producing stone to be burnt for lime in the adjacent limekiln (PRN 17983). This is probably the quarry referred to by Spurrell (1921) as the one in which human remains were found and thought to be from the nearby cemetery at Crickchurch (See PRNs 3524 and 46799). RSR April 1999.	SN 0523 0362
46799		Critchchurch; Crickchurch	Site of chapel and cemetery, extant in late 17th century, gone by early 19th century. Probably late medieval. NDL 2003	SN 053 037

APPENDIX 2

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of 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 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.



Extent of the Historic Landscape Character Area of CAREW, MILTON and NASH
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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 (PRN 26123) 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.

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; St Mary's Pembroke Parish tithe map 1841; St Michael's Pembroke Parish tithe map 1841; Walker 1950; Willis-Bund 1902

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of CAREW AIRFIELD

GRID REFERENCE: SN 054028

AREA IN HECTARES: 123

Historic Background

An inland character area south of the Carew River, an inlet of the upper reaches of the Eastern Cleddau. It lies entirely within the parish of Carew, which formed the core of the medieval Barony of Carew. The area, now lying beneath a disused airfield, was formerly divided between the demesne of the Manor of Carew to the west, and Sageston to the east. The latter, as the Manor of 'Sagiston and Williamston Harvill', was held directly by Sir John de Carew in 1362 when it comprised one knight's fee. Prior to the construction of the airfield this was an agricultural area, the former demesne being laid out in a system of large 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. In contrast, the area within Sageston manor, south of Sageston village, comprised enclosed strip fields that are shown on an estate map of 1762. This formed part of Sageston manor. It appears that their post-medieval enclosure was piecemeal and probably undertaken by individual tenants. The airfield at Carew Cheriton was originally established, as Royal Naval Air Station Pembroke, in 1915 as an aerodrome for airships. It was one of a number of similar bases around the coastline of Britain established to counter the growing threat from German U-Boats during World War 1. At the time the airfield consisted of a single large steel-framed airship shed, several temporary wooden buildings and some tented accommodation for the air and ground crews. Aeroplanes were stationed at the airfield from April 1917 onwards. Canvas hangars were erected in the southeast corner of the airfield, away from the airship shed and the main station complex, to service the aeroplanes which were engaged in coastal patrols. Aeroplanes had replaced the airships by 1919. The station was decommissioned and closed in 1920 and much of the land auctioned off in lots. None of the original airship station buildings survive; most were demolished after the closure of the station, but some remained for a while as agricultural buildings. The airfield was recommissioned and renamed Carew Cheriton (to distinguish it from Pembroke Dock) in 1938. Construction work began in 1938 and by the spring of 1939 the airfield was equipped with canvas hangars, temporary huts and grass runways. More permanent corrugated-iron hangars and brick buildings were constructed soon after, and the classic layout of three interlocking hard runways was also established during the early 1940s. By 1944 the airfield covered c.128ha. As in World War 1 the airfield was used as a base for maritime patrols and it played an important role in the Atlantic maritime theatre, until operational flying ceased in 1942. In 1942 the base became No.10 Radio School, a training base for aircrew wireless operators, a role it was to perform until the end of the war. The station closed in 1945.



Extent of the Historic Landscape Character Area of Carew Airfield

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Description and essential historic landscape components

This area consists of the World War 2 airfield. Most of the airfield buildings have been demolished and a bypass road constructed across the northern section of the site. Some buildings survive including the control tower, some ablution blocks and air raid shelters, as do the concrete runways and parts of the access roads. Some of the buildings now have an industrial use, and a Sunday market is held on the runways. Land between the runways is improved pasture.

Sources: Austin 1992; Austin 1993; Brock 1989; Carew Parish tithe map 1839; Ludlow and Murphy 1995; Murphy 1987; Owen 1897; PRO D/BUSH/6/27; PRO D/BUSH/6/26

CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2011/06
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 100546

Mawrth 2011
March 2011

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

RICHARD RAMSEY

Swydd / Position: ARCHAEOLOGIST

Llofnod / Signature Date

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

JAMES MEEK

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

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CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
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CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Gan / By

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**CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

CONTENTS	PAGE
SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Project Proposals and Commission	2
1.2 Scope of the project	2
1.3 Abbreviations used in this report	3
1.4 Illustrations	3
2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	4
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
3.1 Designated Sites and Listed Buildings	5
3.2 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development	5
3.3 Cartographic Information	12
3.4 Aerial Photographs	13
3.5 Site Visit	14
4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT	20
4.1 Previous Impacts	20
4.2 Potential Impacts from Development	21
5. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE	22
6. CONCLUSIONS	24
7. SOURCES	26
APPENDIX 1: LIST OF SITES RECORDED IN THE DYFED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD AND THE RCAHMW COFLEIN ON-LINE DATABASE	41
APPENDIX 2: HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of CAREW, MILTON AND NASH	47
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of CAREW AIRFIELD	50
FIGURES	
Figure 1: Location Map based on the Ordnance Survey	28
Figure 2: The proposed development site area	29
Figure 3: Plan showing Historic Environment Record data for an area of 500m centred on the site	30
Figure 4: An extract from Saxton's Map of Pembrokeshire from 1587	31
Figure 5: Extract from Emmanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales 1729	32

Figure 6:	Extract from Ordnance Survey 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors Drawings, surveyed 1810-12	33
Figure 7:	Extract from the 1838 Carew Parish Tithe Map	34
Figure 8:	Extract from 1 st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1891	35
Figure 9:	Extract from 1 st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1908	36
Figure 10:	Detail from the 1932 Rees Map of South Wales and the Border in the 14 th Century	37
Figure 11:	Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield from 1946	38
Figure 12:	Detailed extract from Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield 1946	39
Figure 13:	Detail from an 1955 aerial photograph (Meridian Airmaps)	40

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1:	View of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45	14
Photo 2:	Rear of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45	15
Photo 3:	View of foundations of Sergeants' Mess, Building No.3	15
Photo 4:	Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence	16
Photo 5:	Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence	16
Photo 6:	Destructor House (bin sheds and incinerator) Building No. 1	17
Photo 7:	Armoury and WT Repairs Building No 14	17
Photo 8:	Steps into Guards Sleeping Quarters, Building No. 29	18
Photo 9:	Raised plinth for Motorised Transport Sheds Building No. 52	18
Photo 10:	General view west along main access road	19
Photo 11:	View north to main site entrance along main access road	19

CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority are considering the potential for residential development of a plot of land under their ownership at Sageston, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SN 0529 0317). This area is presently allocated as development land in the local plan. It is located on part of the former World War II RAF Carew Cheriton airfield. Ahead of any future outline planning application for the development, PCNPA requested an archaeological assessment of the site in order to determine the nature and location of any known archaeological remains and the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present on the site. The assessment was commissioned from Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services.

The assessment revealed three known archaeological sites within the proposed development area recorded on the local Historic Environment Record, a World War II YMCA buildings, an air-raid shelter and the footings of numerous RAF Carew Cheriton domestic and ancillary buildings. No listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the proposed development boundary.

The archaeological assessment has demonstrated that Sageston lies within a landscape with a long and continuous history of human activity and settlement from the prehistoric period to the present. No archaeological remains of pre-medieval date are known within a 500m radius of the centre of the area, although indications of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity are known in the wider area. No Roman remains are known in the vicinity. Early medieval sites are recorded nearer to Carew to the west of the proposed development area.

During the medieval period the site area was used for agricultural purposes, partly as open strip fields during the medieval period and latterly as enclosed fields. Such remains if present within the development area would include field boundaries and evidence for ploughing and considered to be of low archaeological importance. Quarrying and lime burning was undertaken in the post-medieval period in close proximity to the site, remains of which would be considered to be of local archaeological importance if present.

Development of RAF Carew Cheriton airfield will have caused significant disturbance to any underlying earlier archaeological remains and thus the overall archaeological potential for remains pre-dating the airfield is considered low.

The remains of the RAF Carew Cheriton buildings and structures within the proposed development area are considered to be of at least local archaeological importance. Only a single building still survives relatively intact, the former YMCA building. All other structures survive only as footings and concrete bases. Two well preserved air raid shelters have been previously indicated within the site area, although no sign of these was recorded during the site visits. If these structures remain then they are considered to be of regional archaeological importance.

A rubbish midden lies in the northeastern part of the site area which contains numerous artefacts associated with the everyday life of servicemen and women within the air base. This will contain artefacts of social significance and local importance.

No archaeological or historical remains of national significance which could preclude development of the site have been identified within the proposed development area by this desk-based assessment, although remains worthy of some further record are present.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA) are considering the potential for residential development of a plot of land they own at Sageston, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SN 0529 0317), located on part of the former World War II Royal Air Force (RAF) Carew Cheriton airfield. Ahead of any future outline planning application for the development, the PCNPA requested an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site in order to determine the nature and location of any known archaeological remains and the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present on the site.
- 1.1.2 The objective of the assessment is to provide information that can be used by the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority and enable them to advise on the scope of any further archaeological input that may be appropriate during both the planning process and any future on-site development.
- 1.1.3 PCNPA commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services to undertake the archaeological assessment in February 2011.

1.2 Scope of the project

- 1.2.1 The assessment comprised the examination and collation of available sources of information including:
 - Information on known archaeological and historic sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record¹ (HER), including a search of available maps, published and unpublished works, and aerial photographs;
 - Relevant information held at the National Library of Wales (NLW), the Pembrokeshire Records Office, the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (via the Coflein online computer database), and the RAF Museum in Hendon;
 - A search of Cadw's Listed Building records and Schedule of Ancient Monuments for designated buildings and sites of archaeological and historical importance lying on or in close proximity to the site;
 - Site visits to determine the presence or absence of visible archaeology or evidence for previous ground disturbance within the proposed development area (undertaken both before and after a programme of vegetation clearance was undertaken).
- 1.2.2 The results of the assessment contained in this report are intended to identify the extent and character of the known and potential archaeological resource, to assess the likely and potential impacts of any development on that resource and, if required, to outline a possible programme of further works to mitigate those impacts. The assessment 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, any proposed development.

¹ Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire.

1.3 Abbreviations used in this report

1.3.1 All sites recorded on the regional HER are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD).

1.4 Illustrations

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

2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The village of Sageston is a straggling, largely modern, settlement that lies either side of the old A477(T) road centred on NGR SN 0550 0325, some 7km due east of Pembroke Dock in south Pembrokeshire (Figure 1). The landscape is characterised by undulating ground on a gentle north facing slope down to an east-west running tributary of the Carew River, which is itself a tributary of the Milford Haven waterway. The potential development area (centered on NGR SN 0529 0317, at 15m OD) comprises a c.3.47 hectare enclosed plot of land sandwiched between the old A477(T) road and the new A477(T) bypass at the southwest edge of the village (Figure 2). The site is currently partly used as a storage area by PCNPA but is mostly disused and heavily overgrown with dense vegetation covering the hardstanding derelict foundations of demolished domestic and ancillary buildings of World War II RAF Carew Cheriton airfield.
- 2.2 The underlying solid geology of the area is represented by Carboniferous Limestone of the undivided Dinantian series (British Geological Survey 1994), and beyond the project area to the east this gives way first to Millstone Grit and then the Coal Measures of the Pembrokeshire anthracite coalfield. To the west of the project area the underlying geology is represented by the Devonian Lower Old Red Sandstone (ORS) which also forms the higher land of The Ridgeway some 2.5 km to the south. The soil in both the limestone and ORS areas affords good, fertile, well drained farmland, which contrasts starkly with the less fertile soils of the Millstone Grit and Coal Measure areas to the east.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Designated Sites and Listed Buildings

- 3.1.1 No scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs) lie within the boundaries of the proposed development site or in the near vicinity.
- 3.1.2 Within the village of Sageston there are two sites that have been designated as Grade II listed structures, Sadgeston Hall with its associated Granary (PRN 15199) and Bartlett's Well (PRN 15195).
- 3.1.3 The development area lies just outside the Carew, Milton and Nash historic landscape character area, part of the Milford Haven Waterway (HLW (D) 5) Registered Landscape of Historic Interest in Wales designated by Cadw. The report prepared for Cadw of this area by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Murphy and Ludlow 2003) provides a good historic overview and general landscape description of the area around Sageston and is included in full in Appendix 3 at the back of this report. The site area does lie within the Carew Cheriton Airfield Historic Landscape Character Area, which is included in full in Appendix 3 at the rear of this report.
- 3.1.4 The only conservation area close to the development area is Carew Cheriton village which lies 1km to the southwest.

3.2 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

- 3.2.1 The following section includes the results of searches undertaken of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales on-line database Coflein. A full descriptive list of these records of known sites within a 0.5km radius of the proposed development area, in PRN and NPRN order, is included in Appendix 1 at the back of the report (Figure 3).

Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC)

- 3.2.2 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 (c. 10,000 – 2000 BC)

- 3.2.3 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. However, field-walking on newly ploughed fields around Carew and Sageston undertaken by volunteers involved with the Carew Castle Archaeological Project in the 1980s (pers comm Gareth Southgate, CCAP volunteer 1987) revealed the presence of many microliths and other worked flints, which suggests that there was activity very close to the development area during this period.
- 3.2.4 An archaeological rescue excavation undertaken by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust during the construction of the A477(T) Sageston-Redberth bypass in 2001 revealed extensive evidence of Neolithic phases of domestic activity just to the south of Redberth, some 2.5km east of the development area (Page 2001). Several radiocarbon dates obtained from the site revealed phased activity ranging from the early to mid Neolithic to late Neolithic and early Bronze Age.

Bronze Age (c.2000 – 700 BC)

- 3.2.5 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.
- 3.2.6 There is a scheduled round barrow, Hoyles barrow (SAM Pe 453; PRN 14827), situated at NGR SN 0794 0387 some 2.4km east of the development area near Redberth, and several more located on the Ridgeway to the south. Other than a row of stakeholes with a Bronze Age radiocarbon date, revealed at the previously mentioned archaeological excavation near Redberth (Page 2001), there are no known non-funereal domestic or potentially domestic Bronze Age sites within 3km of the project area.

Iron Age (c.700 BC – 43 AD)

- 3.2.6 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.
- 3.2.7 Aerial photographs and subsequent archaeological excavation (Gerrard 1990) have revealed a series of six parallel rock-cut defensive ditches (PRN 37469; NPRN 308623) on the site of Carew castle (PRN 3493; SAM PE 1; NGR SN 0449 0377) indicating the presence of a possible Iron Age promontory fort at the site prior to the construction of the Norman castle.
- 3.2.8 To the east of the development area, south and southeast of Sageston, map and field boundary evidence indicate the presence of enclosed medieval strip fields (PRN 30125 – table 1 below); it has been argued (Murphy 1993) that, in south Pembrokeshire, some of these fields may have their origins in the Iron Age. Later map evidence shows that some of the strip fields were effaced by the construction of the Carew Cheriton Airfield in 1938, and then further compromised by the construction of the Redberth-Sageston bypass in the early 21st century.

Roman (AD43 – c. AD410)

- 3.2.9 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.
- 3.2.10 Sherds of Roman pottery and other Roman artefacts have been unearthed at Carew Castle (1km to the northwest of the development area) during excavations (Gerarrd 1990) suggesting that there was trade between the native population there and the Romans during the Romano-British period, but there is no evidence for actual Roman occupation of the site.

Early Medieval (c.AD410 – AD1066)

- 3.2.11 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.
- 3.2.12 Excavations at Carew castle have unearthed several sherds of 'E-ware' pottery from the 6th to 7th century imported from the Mediterranean (Gerrard 1990). The presence of this pottery suggests continuity of occupation at the castle site throughout the early medieval (commonly known as the 'Dark Ages') period (and potentially earlier occupation in the Iron Age). The Carew High Cross (PRN 3485; SAM PE 9) at the roadside in

front of Carew castle is thought to date to the late 10th or early 11th century implying the presence of an important pre-Norman ecclesiastical centre close by, perhaps at the church site in Carew Cheriton (PRN 3492); the cross is not in its original location. It has recently been argued, however, that the cross may not have ecclesiastical origins (Edwards 2007).

Medieval (1066 – 1485)

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
3524		Critchchurch/ Crickchurch; Possible medieval / post-medieval deserted settlement	SN 053 037
7972	107876	Wall Park/Wall Field; Possible shrunken medieval or post-medieval part of Carew Cheriton	SN 049 028 (centred on)
27069		Historical research into development of Sageston	SN 05 03
30125		Sageston Strip Field System of medieval and enclosed post-medieval date	SN 060 032 (centred on)
46799		Critchchurch; Crickchurch; site of probable late medieval chapel and cemetery	SN 053 037

Table 1: Sites of medieval date recorded on the regional HER within 500m of the centre of the site

- 3.2.13 No known sites of medieval date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area. Five sites of medieval date have been identified within the wider study area, three of which may continue into the post-medieval period (Table 1).
- 3.2.14 The early development of Sageston is mostly unknown, although some historical research has been undertaken (PRN 27069). It is first recorded in 1362 (Charles 1992; Owen 1936) when it lay in the feudal Barony of Carew as a sub-lordship, or mesne, in its own right (Rees map 1932; Figure 10).
- 3.2.15 Evidence of a medieval strip field system (PRN 30125) lies to the south and east of the village, with map evidence showing that it extended as far west as the eastern boundary of the development area (see Cartographic Information in the next section).
- 3.2.16 The possible deserted settlement (PRN 3524) and late medieval chapel site (PRN 46799) of Critchchurch or Crickchurch lies some 300m to the north-northeast of the proposed development site. Earthworks possibly associated with the settlement have been removed through ploughing in recent years.
- 3.2.17 The Norman settlement of Carew with its caput at Carew castle (PRN 3493; SAM PE 1; NGR SN 0449 0377) and ecclesiastical centre and settlement at Carew Cheriton (St. Mary Church, PRN 3492 at NGR SN 0457 0281) lie only 1km to the northwest and southwest of the development area respectively. The original castle at Carew (PRN 4306), thought to have been constructed largely of earth and timber, is considered to have been built by Gerald de Windsor around 1100, although little or nothing of it now survives. The earliest part of the stone fabric of the castle is thought to be a small rectangular tower of early Norman date encased by later masonry (Cole & Drew 1993). The majority of the stone castle (PRN 3493) was built between the late 12th century and 1320 by the de Carew family, most notably Sir Nicholas de Carew, and greatly added to in the latter part of the Middle Ages and early Post-

Medieval period by Sir Rhys ap Thomas. The location of the castle indicates that the area was of strategic importance and would indicate settlement was present in the vicinity, possibly comprising a number of dispersed farmsteads and hamlets. It is likely that a shrunken part of Carew Cheriton settlement was present within the study area (c.400m to the southwest), an area known as Wall Park or Field (PRN 7972; NPRN 107876). This area is likely to have been deserted in the post-medieval period.

Post Medieval (1485 – 1900)

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
	305277	Plough Inn, Sageston; Post-medieval Public House	SN 0570 0372
15195		Bartlett's Well; Post-medieval public well, grade II listed	SN 05524 03357
15196		Blacksmith's Workshop, Post-medieval	SN 057 033
15199		Sadgeston Hall; Sageston House; A large, post-medieval, domestic house. Grade II Listed building	SN 0575 0334
15737		Post-medieval stepping stones crossing the Carew river	SN 0515 0358
17983		Post-medieval lime kiln	SN 0520 0363
37467		Post-medieval limestone quarry	SN 0523 0362

Table 2: Sites of post-medieval date recorded on the regional HER within 500m of the centre of the site

- 3.2.18 No known sites of post-medieval date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area. Seven sites of post-medieval date have been identified within the wider study area. Three further sites are recorded in the medieval section (listed in Table 1) which appear to indicate site activity continuing into the post-medieval period.
- 3.2.19 The majority of post-medieval sites recorded on the HER and Coflein have been identified from cartographic sources (Ordnance Survey maps). These include a Blacksmiths workshop (PRN 15196) which lies c.250m to the east of the site; and a lime kiln (PRN 17983) and limestone quarry (PRN 37467) 400m to the north-northeast.
- 3.2.20 The Grade II Listed buildings of Sadgeston Hall (PRN 15199) and Bartlett's Well (PRN 15195) are also recorded, which lie 150m to the northeast and 300m to the east respectively.
- 3.2.21 The RCAHMW Coflein records the post-medieval Plough Inn at Sageston (NPRN 305277) which lies 200m west of the area.
- 3.2.22 Other sites shown on early edition Ordnance Survey maps, but not recorded on the HER or Coflein) include three quarries, a possible limekiln, and a trackway located in a field at the eastern end of the proposed development area (See Cartographic section below for fuller details). The maps show no other features within the development area, only the field boundaries for three large fields.
- 3.2.23 An estate plan from 1762 of 'Satson and Cotchiland' (Sageston and Coachlands), NLW maps Vol. 48, depicts the medieval strip fields as enclosed and spreading more extensively to the west than shown on later Ordnance Survey maps (PRN 30125 – table 1).
- 3.2.24 Contiguous with the northern edge of the development area, the main Pembroke Dock to St. Clears road was taken into the care of Turnpike Trusts, two of which combined in 1827 to build a new road (latterly

becoming the A477). The road was surveyed by Thomas Telford and built by James Macadam but was not completed until 1839 because of the difficulty of negotiating the numerous valleys which cut across the Pembrokeshire coalfield. This road was replaced with the present A477 trunk road in the early 2000s, which now forms the southern edge of the site.

- 3.2.25 The known archaeological records of post-medieval date reflect a number of agricultural practices, from land division, soil improvement (lime kilns/quarry), buildings and expansion of the surrounding villages.

Modern (20th century to present)

- 3.2.26 The majority of known archaeological and historical records recorded on Coflein and the HER date from the 20th century period and specifically the airfield.
- 3.2.27 During 1915 the construction of RNAS Pembroke was started occupying a 300 acre site located on the same area as the World War II airfield (PRN 26172). The airfield operated two types of airships, SSZ (Submarine Scout Zero) and C (coastal) (Evans 1994). Aeroplanes were also flown from the station in 1917, and it remained operational into 1919, before closing in 1920 (*ibid*). The layout of the airfield included hangars and sheds for the air craft located in the centre of the airfield and to the south, and at most c.350 men and c.150 women were stationed here (*ibid*). Although the layout and uses of associated barracks or accommodation blocks were located is unclear, Evans (1994) states that the later airfield 'huts were standing again on the same area as in the First World War', implying some would have been located within the proposed development area. Aerial photographs held by the HER from 1916 indicate a series of round structures were located in the eastern part of the site area, although their function is not known. The land and buildings were sold off during the 1920s and the land reverted back to agricultural usage.
- 3.2.28 In 1938 the airfield was re-acquisitioned by the RAF for another airfield and construction started soon after (PRN 26123; NPRN 309962). The airfield originally had grass runways, being later replaced with concrete ones (as exist today) and the various buildings and structures of the base erected, many of which lie within the proposed development area. The HER records above list many of the structures that were formally positioned within the airfield.

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
26123	309962	RAF Carew Cheriton <u>Airfield</u> World War I /; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 055 027 (centred on)
26124		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Christian Association Hostel</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0527 0320
26125		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0537 0313
	270795	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0509 0321
	270796	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0519 0307
	270799	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 05566 03826
26126		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 05440 308

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
26127		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0543 0309
26128		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0562 0320
26129	270798	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0565 0318
26130	270519	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0583 0321
26140		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Bomb Fusing Point</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0500 0267
26141		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Workshop</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0495 0274
26142		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Store</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0492 0282
26143		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pill Box</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0481 0292
26144		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Structure</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0484 0298
26148		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0482 0311
26151		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0491 0305
26152		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Link Trainer</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0491 0305
26153		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	NGR SN 0495 0327
26154		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0501 0314
26155		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Harwell Box</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0511 0310
26156		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Picket Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0531 0328
26160	270797	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0553 0356
26161		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0555 0356
26162		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Transformer Box</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0495 0280
26163		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Watch Office/Control Tower</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0553 0299
26164		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0578 0322
26172		Airship Station World War I Defence	SN 0520 0300 (centred on)

Table 3: Sites of 20th century date recorded on the regional HER within 500m of the centre of the site

3.2.29 An Air Ministry plan from November 1946 (Figures 11 & 12) lists all of the buildings that were present within the airfield at the end of the war. Those within the proposed development area are transcribed in Table 4 below. The buildings that formerly stood within the area indicate the diversity of building uses that would be expected in the main barracks area of an airfield, with barracks, latrines, stores, canteens and recreational buildings. No record for bomb stores within the site area are recorded, and it is unlikely for any heavy ordnance to have been stored in close proximity to accommodation blocks. As noted in the desk-based ordnance

survey undertaken by Ordnance Consultancy Services (Geear 2008), small arms and possibly grenades may have been stored within the proposed development area. The armoury is located in the southeast corner (Building 14).

Building No	Description
1	Destructor House (Open Type)
2	Decontamination Annexe (now AMWD Workshops)
3	Sergeants Mess
4	Latrine
5	Bath Block and Drying Room
6	WAAF Latrines
7	SHQ Offices
10	Dining Room and Institute
12	Officers Mess
14	Armoury and WT Repairs (Old Main Store)
20	Car Park and Bus Shelter
29	Guards Sleeping Quarters
37	Medical Inspection Block
39	Aircrew Intelligence – Barber and Shoemaker
40	Accounts Office
41	NAAFI Quarters and Store
42	Sergeant's Quarters and Ablutions ("Y" Type)
43	Sergeant's Quarters and Ablutions ("Y" Type) and NAAFI kiosk
45	YMCA Building
47	Picket Post and Prophylactic Room
48	Transformer Plinth
49	Station Contractors Workshop and Yard
50	AMWD Office
51	AMWD Garage and Store
52	MT Sheds (14 Bays)
55	PBX
59	Battery Charging and "A" Flight EL Section
60	Sub-Station
61	Decontamination Centre (Type "G")
62	Gas Defence Centre
63	MT Office and WAAF Rest Room
69	Officers Barrack Hut
124	Reserve Storage Tank (10,000 Gallons)
125	Reserve Storage Tank (10,000 Gallons)
167	Switch Room
181	Post Office (86' x 16')
182	Squash Court
187	Anderson Shelter
188	Fire Pump Trailer Shelter
195	Gun Post
196	Fire Pump Trailer Centre
197	Bulk Oil Compound
198	Transformer Plinth
222	Stand-by Set House
225	AMWD Stores
226	AMWD Latrine

Table 3: Buildings listed on 1941 Air Ministry Plan lying within the proposed development area

3.2.30 The airfield was subject to German bombing on a number of occasions during the war, most notably on April 15th 1941. During this raid it is recorded that extensive damage occurred to the YMCA, guardroom and sick bay, and that several servicemen were killed (Geear 2008), as many as 12 fatalities in the sick bay are recorded in one source (Brock 1989). The location of the sick bay, where the majority of fatalities is thought to have occurred, is unclear. By 1946 there is no sick bay within the

proposed development area, although a 'Medical Inspection Block' is recorded in the northeastern quarter. The 'Sick Quarters' (No. 84) lay to the west of the site area. The YMCA building does lie within the site area and as recorded above was subject to extensive damage (potentially fatalities may have occurred here although it is not clear). As noted in the ordnance survey, 'the presence of any live ordnance of UK origin is unlikely, but not impossible. There is a possibility of items of enemy dropped explosive ordnance remaining on site at RAF Carew Cheriton and the surrounding area' (Gear 2008).

- 3.2.31 Following the closure of RAF Carew Cheriton airfield in December 1945, many of the RAF buildings were converted to other uses and retained (Evans, 1994). The buildings in the proposed development area have been demolished over a long period since the 1950s, such that now only a single structure, the former YMCA building, remains. This is in use by the PCNPA as a storage shed, and the other parts of the site as storage areas.
- 3.2.32 Modern development has been undertaken across much of the area to the north of the development area, in areas that were formerly taken up with RAF buildings. The A477 Redberth to Sageston Bypass was constructed in the early 2000s and subsequently newer housing schemes have been constructed to the east, west and north of the proposed development area.

3.3 Cartographic Information

- 3.3.1 The earliest cartographic source consulted for this assessment was Saxton's map of Pembrokeshire from 1578 (Figure 4), which depicts only Carew Castle, with no detail of the development area or the village of Sageston. Emmanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales from 1729 (Figure 5) shows Sageston marked as 'Satson' to the southeast of 'Castle Cary', Cary being the accepted local pronunciation of Carew. Two buildings only in Sageston, and no field boundaries, are marked on this map. The lack of detailed information on both maps does not mean that no features of archaeological and historical interest were present within the vicinity of the proposed development, but merely reflects the large area covered by these maps in a small scale.
- 3.3.2 The Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings map of 1809-10 (Figure 6) shows no field boundary details or buildings in the vicinity of the development area but depicts the village of Sageston to the east, well established with buildings on both the north and south road frontage.
- 3.3.3 Consultation of a copy of the 1838 Tithe map (Figure 7) and Apportionment for the Parish of Carew revealed that the proposed development area covers the northern ends of three enclosed fields numbered 402, 403 and 468 and named, respectively, as New Park, Kiln field and Lower Park in the apportionment. The fields were in the ownership of George Henry Carew. The fact that the most easterly field is named as Kiln field suggests the likely location of a lime kiln there, probably associated with the disused quarries depicted on later Ordnance Survey maps; although no quarries are depicted on the tithe map itself, perhaps reflecting their disuse even by 1838. The tithe map also clearly shows the distinctive long, narrow (mostly north-south aligned) enclosed fields immediately to the east of the proposed development area and due south and southeast of Sageston village; these are indicative of an enclosed medieval strip field system (PRN 30125; centred on NGR SN 060 032).

- 3.3.4 The 1891 first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8) shows that the field boundaries in the proposed development area had changed little since those depicted on the tithe map. A trackway is marked running along the eastern boundary of Kiln field, which passes a disused quarry located halfway along the boundary and continues south to link up with an east-west aligned parish road connecting Carew Cheriton, via Dairy Hays farm, with Hazelbrook farm and onward to the main road network. The more detailed 25" Ordnance Survey first edition map depicts a lozenge-shaped enclosure next to the disused quarry that may represent the limekiln from which the field derived the name recorded in the tithe apportionment. Another quarry, apparently still in use at that time, fronting onto the road in the northwest corner of Kiln field is also depicted.
- 3.3.5 The 1908 second edition 6" Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9) records no change in the field boundary arrangements within the proposed development area since the publication of the first edition, however there appears to be new quarry working shown adjacent to the east side of the quarry in the northwest corner of Kiln field and fronting onto the road. The trackway on the eastern boundary of Kiln field is no longer depicted as reaching as far as the old Carew Cheriton to Hazelbrook farm parish road, suggesting that by that time it was no longer seen as useful, as the focus of limestone quarrying had shifted to the newer workings adjacent to the main A477 road to the north.
- 3.3.6 The 1938 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map depicts buildings just beyond the western edge of the proposed development area that were not present on the 1908 6" map; these almost certainly represent buildings associated with the RNAS airship station which by that time had been sold to private buyers (only to soon be requisitioned as part of RAF Carew Cheriton later in the year). There appear to have been no changes within the development area itself shown on this map since the publication of the 1908 6" edition.
- 3.3.7 The 1946 Air Ministry map (Figure 11 and Figure 12), based on Ordnance Survey, shows RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield soon after it had closed in December 1945. All the domestic and ancillary buildings of the airfield are depicted and named in a schedule included on the map as described above (section 3.2.29; table 4).

3.4 Aerial Photographs

- 3.4.1 Only Meridian Airmap aerial photographs taken in 1955 were consulted for the assessment and all these clearly show that most of the RAF Carew Cheriton domestic and ancillary buildings appeared to still be *in situ* some ten years after the airfield had been abandoned in December 1945 (see front cover photograph and Figure 13). Trees appear to be covering the limestone quarry workings at the northeast edge of the site and there is no evidence to show the limestone quarry, possible limekiln or trackway at the eastern edge of the development area. The construction of the Carew Cheriton airfield has destroyed the strip fields to the east of the development area and to the south of Sageston, although there are faint linear cropmarks visible that may represent the former field boundaries. The parish road or track from Carew Cheriton via Dairy Hays to Hazelbrook has been similarly effaced by the airfield.

3.5 Site Visit

- 3.5.1 A site visit was undertaken on 15th February 2011. The visit comprised a walkover of the accessible areas of the proposed development. Photographs were taken and field observations were recorded in a notebook. This site visit was undertaken prior to vegetation clearance works, and the majority of the site area was too dense in undergrowth to get a clear view of the layout of the site area. A second visit was undertaken on 8th March 2011 following vegetation clearance. Numerous photographs have been taken and related as best as possible to the building footings revealed (a sample are included below).
- 3.5.2 The only surviving structure is the YMCA building which is roughly intact, although only the north-south part of the building survives (Photos 1 & 2).



Photo 1: View of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45, looking NNW.

- 3.5.3 The majority of footings for the other buildings in the area could be identified, although most only after vegetation clearance. The footings and bases were entirely of brick and concrete construction, typical for military buildings of this date. It was noted that a lot of asbestos was also present in the demolition rubble across the site area, including remains of corrugated roofing sheets.
- 3.5.4 Examples of building footings exposed which could be identified include the Sergeants' Mess, building No. 3 (Photo 3); Aircrew Intelligence building No. 39 (Photos 4 & 5), Destructor House building No 1 (Photo 6), Armoury and WT Repairs Building No. 14 (Photo 7), Guards Sleeping Quarters, Building 29 (Photo 8) and Motorised Transport (MT) Sheds building No. 52 (Photo 9). The road lines also clearly survive across the site area (Photos 10 & 11).
- 3.5.5 An area apparently used as a rubbish midden was present on the NE side of the site, having been discarded down the slope of the land in an area where few buildings are indicated on the Air Ministry plan of 1946.

Potentially this midden may have filled a former quarry site. This midden lies to the west of the Destructor house, which housed the bin store and incinerator, and debris included numerous glass bottles and jars, metal objects, old boots and other material that presumably could not be burnt.



Photo 2: Rear of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45, looking east



Photo 3: View of foundations of Sergeants' Mess, Building No. 3, looking east, prior to vegetation clearance



Photo 4: Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence, looking SSW



Photo 5: Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence, looking NNE following vegetation clearance



Photo 6: Destructor House (bin sheds and incinerator)
Building No. 1, looking SE



Photo 7: Armoury and WT Repairs Building No. 14, looking south



Photo 8: Steps into Guards Sleeping Quarters, Building No. 29, looking east



Photo 9: Raised plinth for Motorised Transport (MT) Sheds
Building No. 52, looking SE



Photo 10: General view west along main access road.



Photo 11: View north to main site entrance along main access road, from site of Station Head Quarter Offices (SHQ) Building No. 7, with YMCA No 45 to left and Guards Sleeping Quarters No 29 to right

4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Previous Impacts

- 4.1.1 The site area would have been used for agricultural purposes since at least the medieval period up until the 20th century when the site was converted to military use. It is known that medieval strip fields were present within the site area. Such farming practices, especially ploughing, do have a damaging impact on earlier archaeological remains.
- 4.1.2 The extent of development of the site during its use as an airship station during World War I could not be ascertained. It is most unlikely that the area would have been developed as much as it was during World War II, when barracks and the various utility buildings were erected upon the site.
- 4.1.3 The construction of the range of buildings for RAF Carew Cheriton within the site area appears to have involved minimal levelling, except where road lines were constructed. Most buildings are set on plinths to counteract the effects of changes in ground level. It is presumed that foundations for walls will have penetrated below ground to some depth, but it is unlikely to be particularly deep given the nature of building construction during the war years.
- 4.1.4 As was noted during the site visit following clearance of vegetation, a considerable number of subterranean service ducts and inspection hatches were present in many parts of the site area. References to two air raid shelters within the site area have also been made, of Anderson and Stanton type. Although neither have to have been completely subterranean, the depth to which these would have been excavated prior to construction would have removed any archaeological remains within their footprints.
- 4.1.5 Far fewer buildings, roadways and service ducts are present on the northeastern side of the site area, which could indicate that if archaeological remains were present within the site area, then this would be the area where they would be best preserved. Unfortunately part of this area has been subject to post-medieval quarrying, although the exact extent of this is uncertain.
- 4.1.6 Prior to the construction of the RAF buildings and roads, it is considered most likely that any earlier archaeological deposits that survived at the site, would have been located at a shallow depth at the interface between plough soils and underlying natural subsoils, probably at depths of less than 0.5m from ground level. The construction of the buildings of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield will have caused some disturbance to underlying deposits, but potentially not across the entire area. It is unlikely that any earlier buried deposits would survive beneath the footprints of the buildings, but they could still be present beneath roadways.
- 4.1.7 Only one of the former RAF Carew Cheriton airfield buildings remains standing at the site, recorded as the YMCA building on the Air Ministry map. This building has been subject to some alteration, but generally survives in a good state of repair. All other buildings associated with the airfield within the site area have been demolished to floor level, with almost all superstructure removed. The locations of the air raid shelters was not confirmed during the site visits, and so it is unclear if these have collapsed, been removed, remain hidden beneath rubble/vegetation clearance debris or have been mis-located.

4.2 Potential Impacts from Development

4.2.1 The site contains upstanding remains of buildings, plinths, roadlines and possible air raid shelters associated with the RAF Carew Cheriton airfield. There is also some potential for below ground remains associated with earlier activity in undisturbed areas close to the present ground surface. Any of the following activities that might be associated with future development of the Site could expose, damage or destroy any such remains:

- Demolition and grubbing out of existing buildings, foundations and structures;
- Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services;
- Landscaping and terracing works;
- Topsoil stripping;
- Strip foundation excavation or insertion of pile foundations;
- Construction of roads and infrastructure; and
- Service installation.

5. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

- 5.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has highlighted the following known and potential archaeological resources within the site area. An assessment of their most likely archaeological importance is also made².
- 5.2 The potential for remains of Palaeolithic date to be present in the site area is unknown. If found to be present such remains would be considered to be of at least regional importance.
- 5.3 The potential for remains of Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic date to be present within the site area is considered low to moderate, although this will have been reduced through impacts from later activity. Although no sites of these dates are known in the study area, microliths of Mesolithic date and flints of Neolithic date have been found in the fields around Carew and Sageston. Also Neolithic remains have been found during excavations near Redberth, the land would be good agricultural land and perhaps a focus for early agriculture during the Neolithic period. If found to be present such remains would be considered to be of at least regional importance.
- 5.4 The potential for Activity of the Bronze Age period in the area is considered low, although this will have been reduced through impacts from later activity. If remains of this period were present within the site area they would be considered to be of regional importance. As funerary activity is known in the vicinity, it is possible that such remains could have been present in the area, although again will have suffered from impacts from later activity.
- 5.5 Iron Age activity is indicated at Carew Castle, although no evidence has been found nearer the site area. The potential for Iron Age remains to be present within the site area is unknown. If such remains did survive within the site area they would be considered to be of local to regional importance.
- 5.6 No Roman activity has been found in the vicinity of the site area. Such sites are usually quite rich and easy to recognise, and the lack of any identified Roman remains in the vicinity would suggest the potential for archaeological deposits to survive within the site area is very low. Should such remains be found they would be considered to be of regional importance as Roman activity in southwest Pembrokeshire is rare.
- 5.7 The potential for early-medieval activity to be present within the site area is considered low as usually such remains are focussed on known church or chapel sites, of which a number are known in the wider vicinity and study area, but not within the site area. It is likely that the area would have been used for agricultural purposes the remains of which would be hard to identify and of low significance.
- 5.8 It is known that the site area was located in the medieval strip fields around Sageston and Carew. It is unlikely that anything other than agricultural activity was undertaken in the site area and as such would be considered to be of low archaeological significance.
- 5.9 Post-medieval remains would follow a similar pattern to medieval remains, again the site area predominantly being used as agricultural land, and remains of such being only of local importance.

² The potential for remains of higher or lower archaeological importance for all periods cannot be discounted.

- 5.10 The archaeological evidence for 20th century activity is still present across the whole site area in the form of roadways, building footprints and structures. The YMCA building survives intact and a rubbish midden associated with the airfield lies on the slope in the northeastern part of the site. Such remains are considered to be of at least local importance and can be quite emotive. They represent the dwindling archaeological remains of RAF Carew Cheriton.
- 5.11 It is noted in Evans (1994) that a 'remarkably well-preserved example of an air raid shelter, thought to be of the Anderson type' may survive in the area (although it was not identified during the site visits). Evans goes on to say that it 'is a pre-cast concrete structure in perfect condition. It is covered by earth and, if the earth was expertly removed, the shelter could be removed intact to form a small but fascinating wartime exhibit' and that 'it is unlikely that a better preserved example exists in West Wales'. The fact that it was identified as a pre-cast concrete structure would imply it is of the Stanton type of air raid shelter (made by the Stanton Ironworks, Derbyshire). Such air raid shelters are normally easy to identify, so the fact that it was not seen during the site visits may indicate that it has been removed, mis-located or has been covered by rubble or vegetation debris. If present it would be considered to be of regional significance and worthy of further recording or preservation. An Anderson shelter (constructed of corrugated iron, is included on the schedule of buildings on the western edge of the site area, but this was not observed either).
- 5.12 It should be noted that the area was subject to enemy bombing during World War II, and that the YMCA building was badly damaged at that time (and presumably rebuilt). RAF personnel were definitely killed in close proximity to the site, although it is unclear if any were killed within the actual site area. Should any human remains from this time be encountered within the site area (with the understanding that bombs can throw debris over wide areas) they may be considered to represent war graves, and as such the Commonwealth War Graves Commission should be consulted. This possibility should be factored in to any future development proposals at the site.
- 5.13 The potential for unexploded ordnance is also present within the site area. This has been acknowledged as possible for small ordnance (bullets) and hand grenades by Gear (2008), but most unlikely for British heavy ordnance. The possibility was highlighted for enemy ordnance to be present within the site area (*ibid*).
- 5.14 The overall archaeological potential for remains pre-dating RAF Carew Cheriton is considered to be low. The significance of any such remains would be local to regional importance. The remains of RAF Carew Cheriton are considered to be of at least local importance.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The archaeological assessment has shown that Sageston lies within a landscape with a long and continuous history of human activity and settlement from the prehistoric period to the present.
- 6.2 Within the proposed development area, however, on the surface at least, it appears that the construction of first the Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS) station in 1915 and then the RAF Carew Cheriton airfield ancillary and domestic buildings in 1938 will have significantly disturbed or destroyed any previous evidence of human activity.
- 6.3 No archaeological sites of prehistoric through to early medieval date are known within the site boundary itself or within a 500m radius study area centred upon it. The overall archaeological potential for remains of these dates to survive is considered low, especially in terms of later disturbance from the construction of RAF Carew Cheriton.
- 6.3 The only known human activity on the site prior to the modern era is that the area was used as farmland, partly as open strip fields during the medieval period and latterly as enclosed fields.
- 6.4 In the 19th and early 20th centuries the north and eastern edges of the site were quarried for limestone. These facts, combined with the presence of the remnants of the RAF buildings on the site, represent the known likely archaeological resource within the development area. To what extent the pre-WWI and WWII field boundaries and limestone quarrying activities, including the presence of a possible limekiln, were affected by the construction of the airfields is unknown, and potentially some evidence may survive below ground.
- 6.5 The remains of the RAF Carew Cheriton buildings and structures within the proposed development area are considered to be of at least local archaeological importance. Only a single building of still survives relatively intact, the YMCA building now used as a store by PCNPA. All other structures survive as footings and concrete bases across the proposed development area, with the superstructures demolished. Many of the bases are in a poor state of repair.
- 6.6 The possibility of well preserved air raid shelters has been highlighted for the site area, although no sign of these was recorded during the site visits (although the possibility that they had been obscured in rubble or vegetation debris should not be discounted). If these structures remain then they are considered to be of regional archaeological importance.
- 6.7 the airfield was subject to enemy bombing and the potential for unexploded ordnance within the site area should not be discounted. It is also known that 12 servicemen were killed during one bombing raid, although it is understood that they died in the sick bay to the west of the site area. It should be made known that there is a potential for disarticulated human remains associated with this incident to be present within the site area, and should such remains found the advice of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission should be sought.
- 6.8 It is considered appropriate that a scheme of recording of the remains of the surviving elements of the RAF Carew Cheriton airfield should be undertaken prior to their removal. Records of the structures could take the form of a topographic survey and photo record with written descriptions, and each building related to its description on the 1946 Air

Ministry Plan. The standing YMCA building should be subject to a building appraisal to determine if the structure is worthy of a more detailed record.

- 6.9 During the development of the site, possibly at the ground clearance and topsoil strip stage, and archaeological watching brief should be maintained to determine if any earlier deposits do survive within the site area. Should such remains be identified then a more detailed programme of archaeological investigation may be needed.
- 6.10 The area of the midden will contain interesting artefacts associated with use of the airfield during the war years. Although many of these may seem mundane, such as bottles and jars, they do provide an insight into the life of the servicemen and women at RAF Carew Cheriton. Potentially any remains of greater significance could be donated to the Carew Cheriton Control Tower museum for display.
- 6.7 The requirements for any further archaeological survey or recording at the site should be discussed the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority.

7. SOURCES

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

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Aerial photographs

Meridian Airmaps 1955 SN00SE 200/200 Frames 2542, 2543, 9076 & 9077

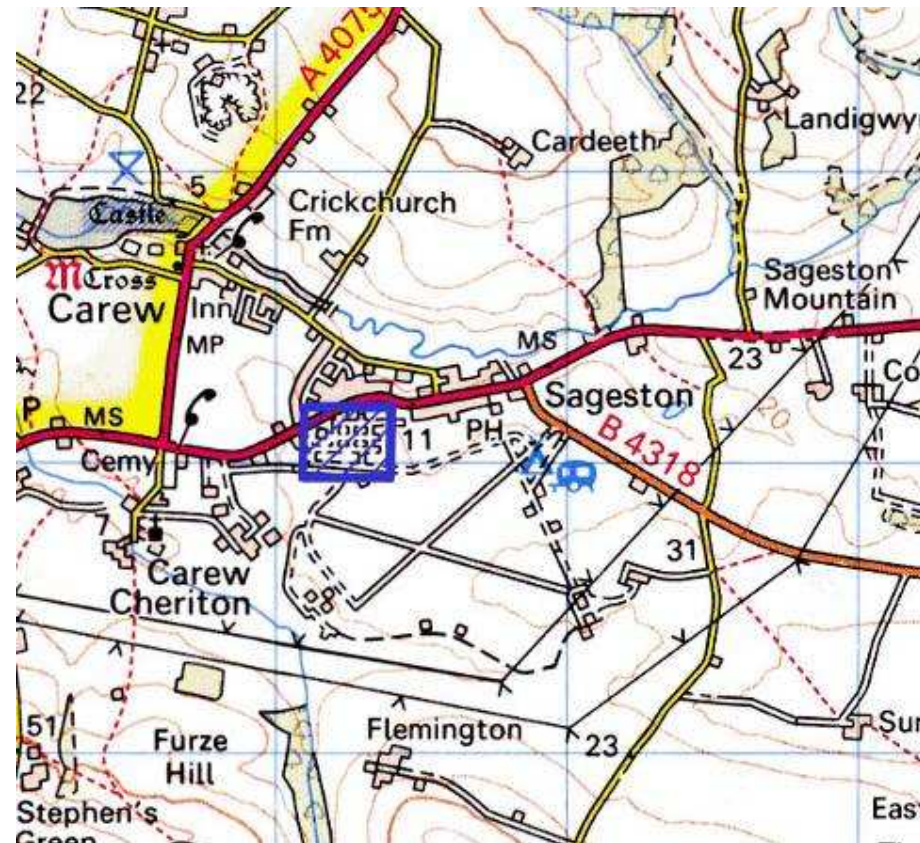


Figure 1: Location Map based on the Ordnance Survey, the proposed development is area marked within the blue shaded rectangle

Reproduced from the 1987 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
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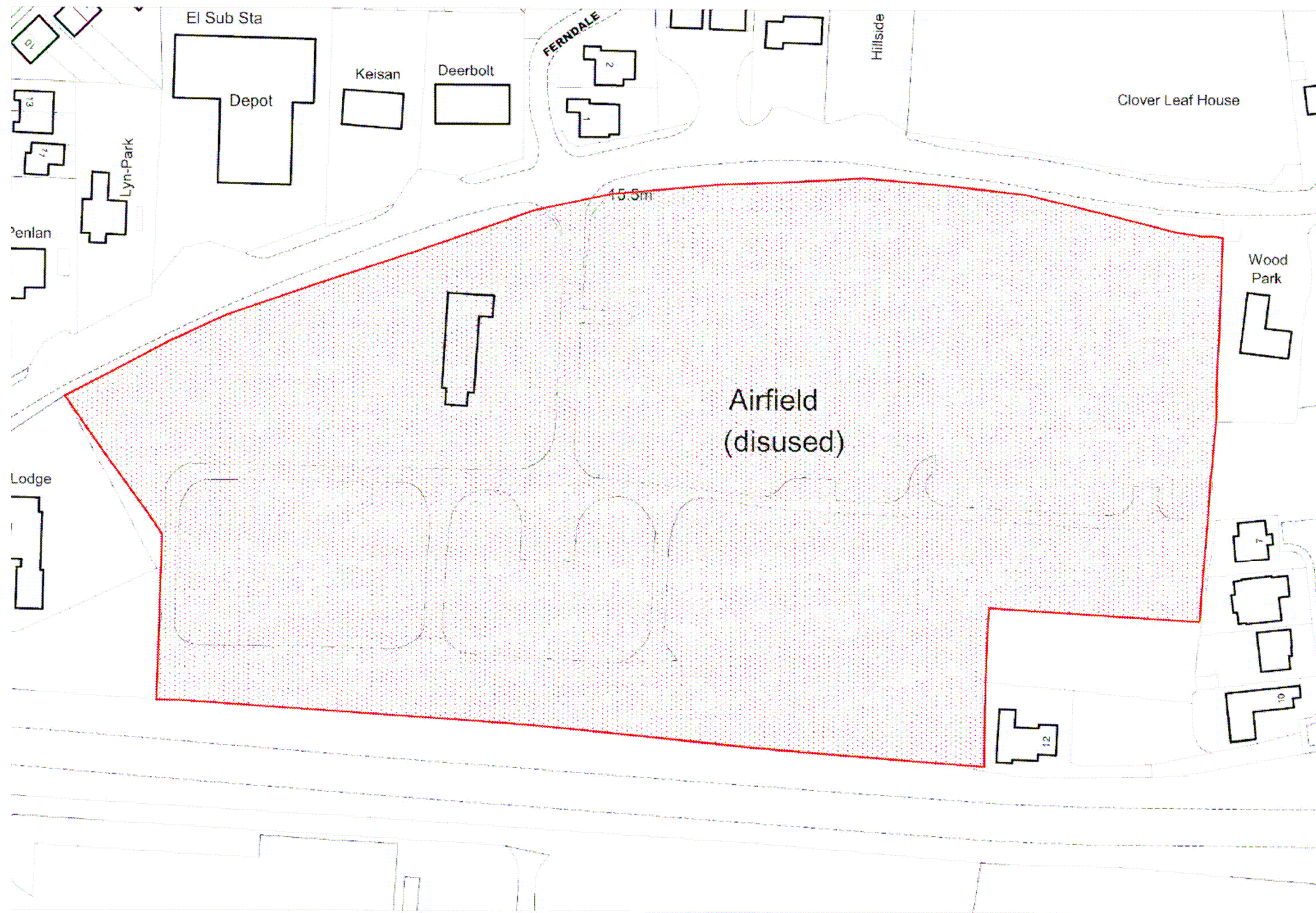


Figure 2: The proposed development site area, outlined in red, as supplied by PCNPA

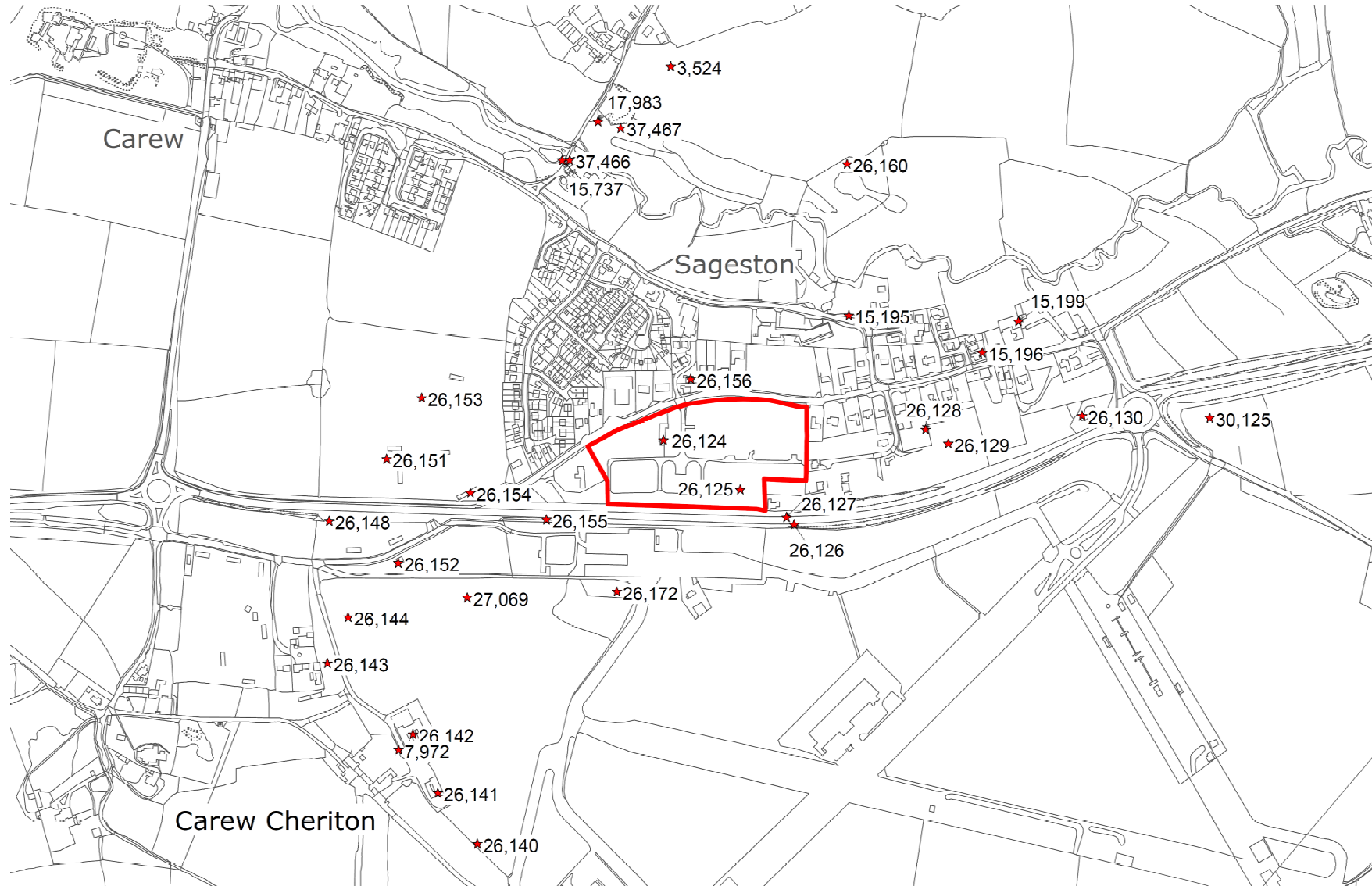


Figure 3: Plan showing Historic Environment Record data for an area of 500m centred on the site (PRN 26123, Carew Cheriton Airfield, covers the site area but is not labelled)



Figure 4: An extract from Saxton's Map of Pembrokeshire from 1587 showing Carew castle, the Carew river and Redberth (Redbart), but not Sageston



Figure 5: Extract from Emmanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales 1729.
Sageston is marked as 'Satson' to the southeast of 'Castle Cary'.



Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors Drawings, surveyed 1810-12

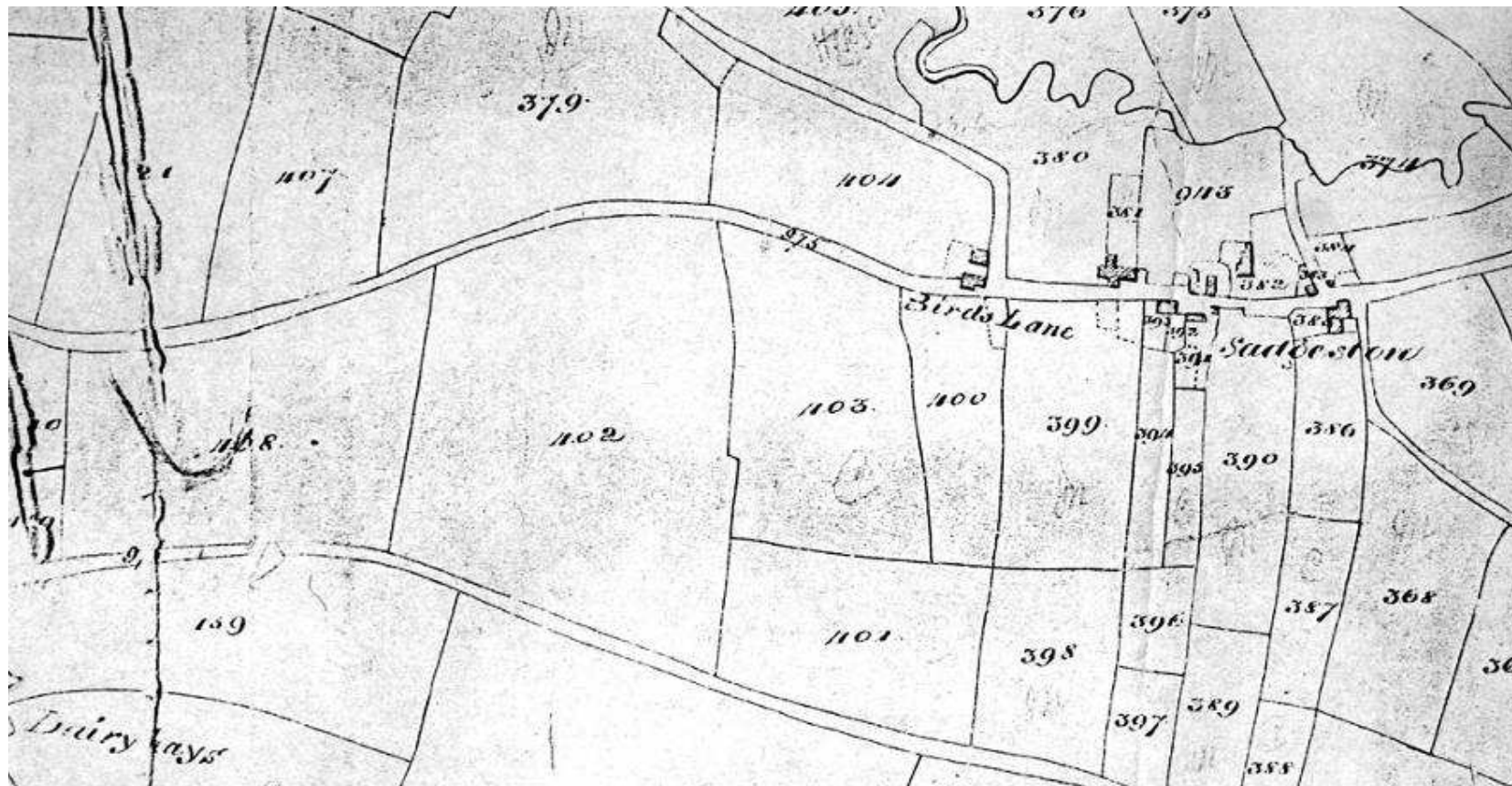


Figure 7: Extract from the 1838 Carew Parish Tithe Map; the proposed development area covers the northern halves of field Nos. 408, 402 and 403. The historic enclosed strip fields to the south of Sageston lie just outside the development area. North to top.

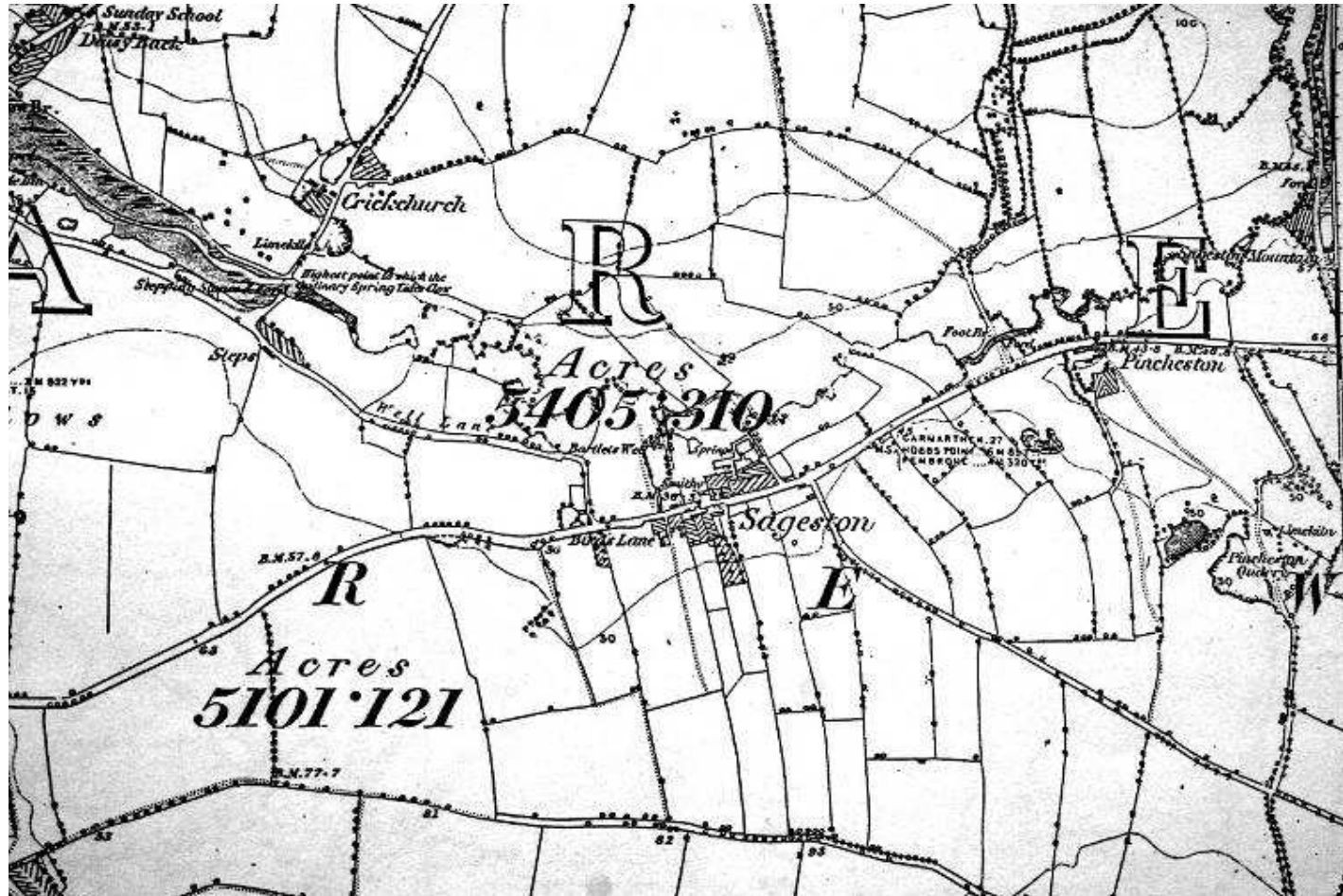


Figure 8: Extract from 1st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1891. Note the enclosed strip fields to the south of Sageston.

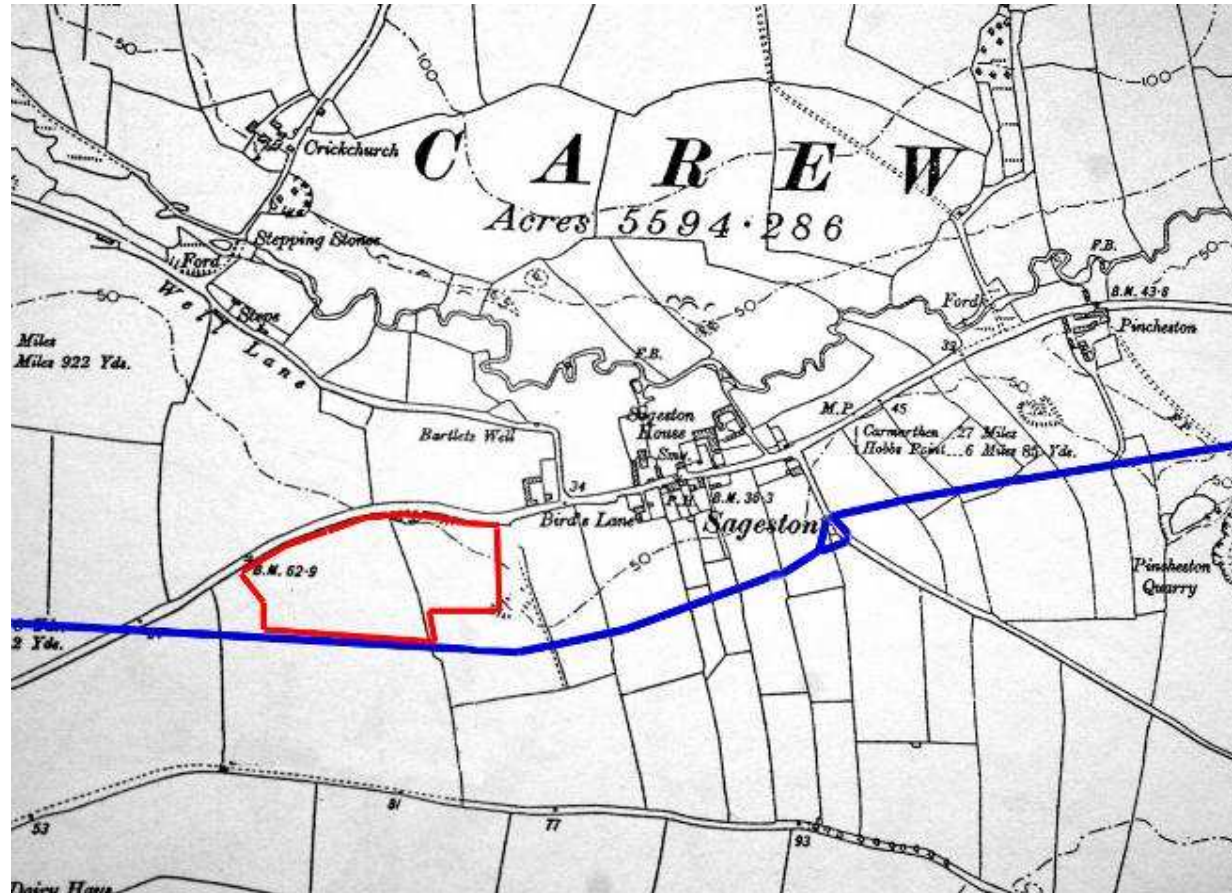


Figure 9: Extract from 1st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1908, showing development area outlined in red. The modern A 477(T) bypass route is marked in blue.



Figure 10: Detail from the 1932 Rees Map of South Wales and the Border in the 14th Century. Sageston is shown here as a mesne, or sub-lordship, of the Barony of Carew.

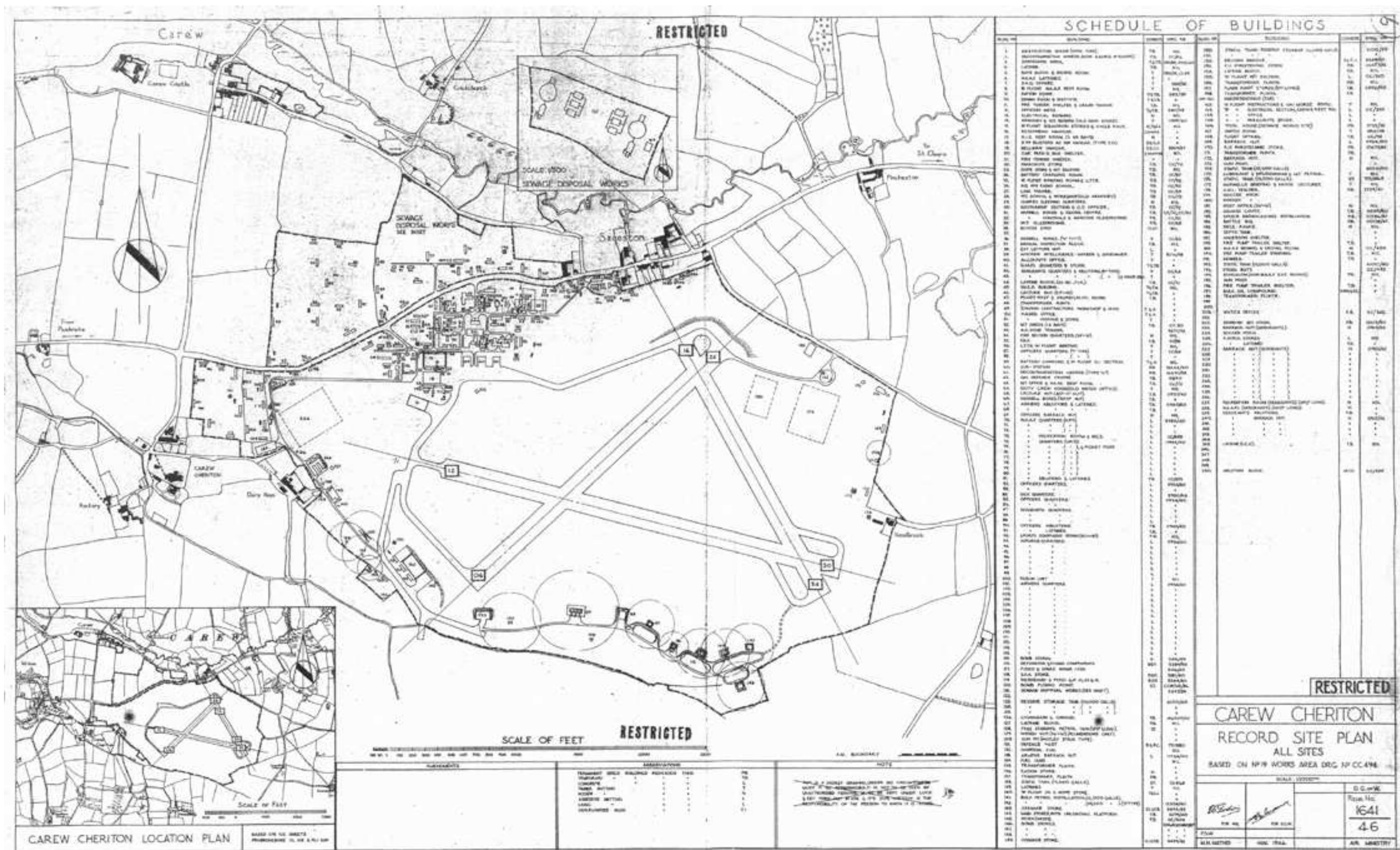


Figure 11: Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield from 1946 (RAF Museum Hendon)

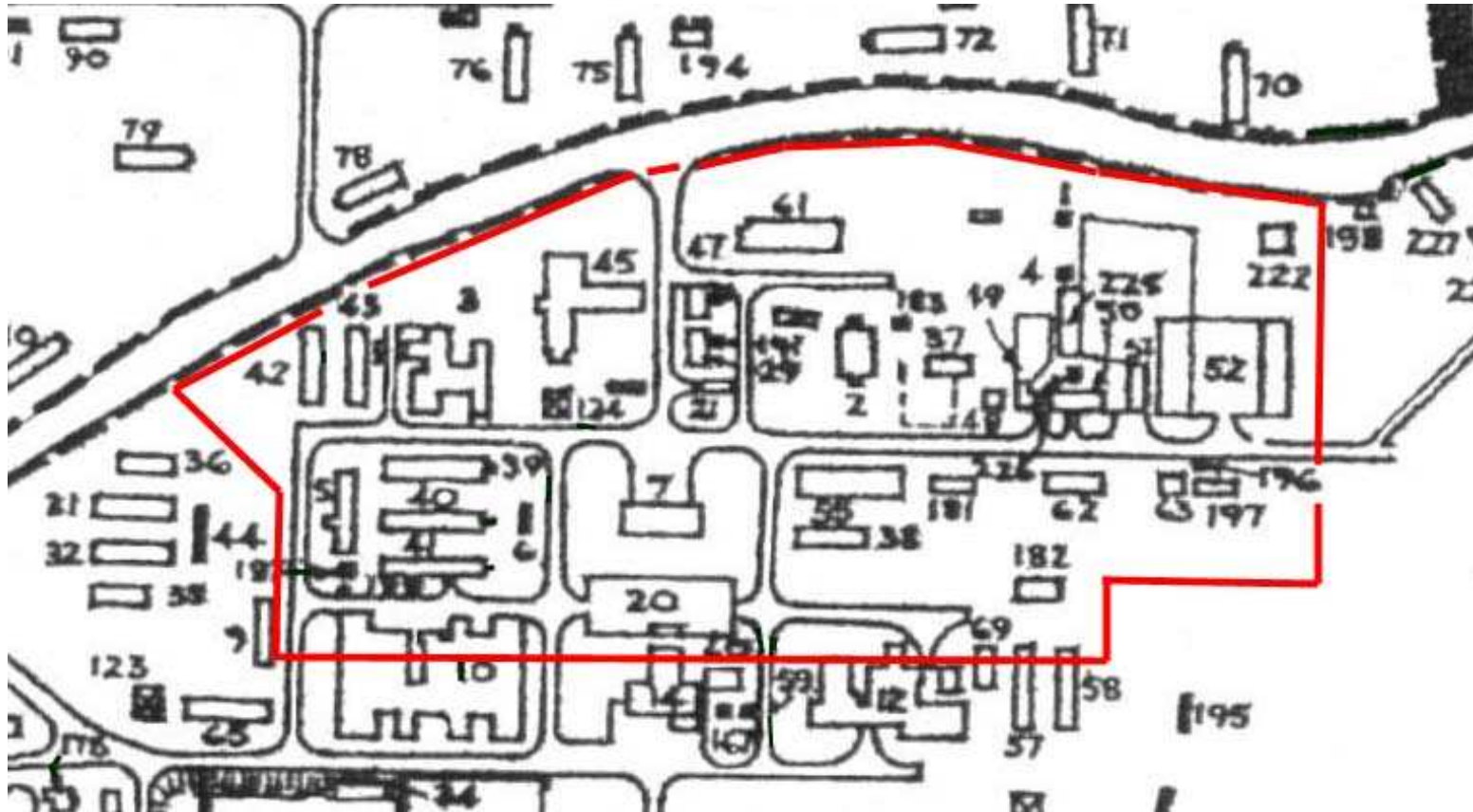


Figure 12: Detailed extract from Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield 1946 showing the domestic and ancillary buildings within the development area (boundary marked in red)

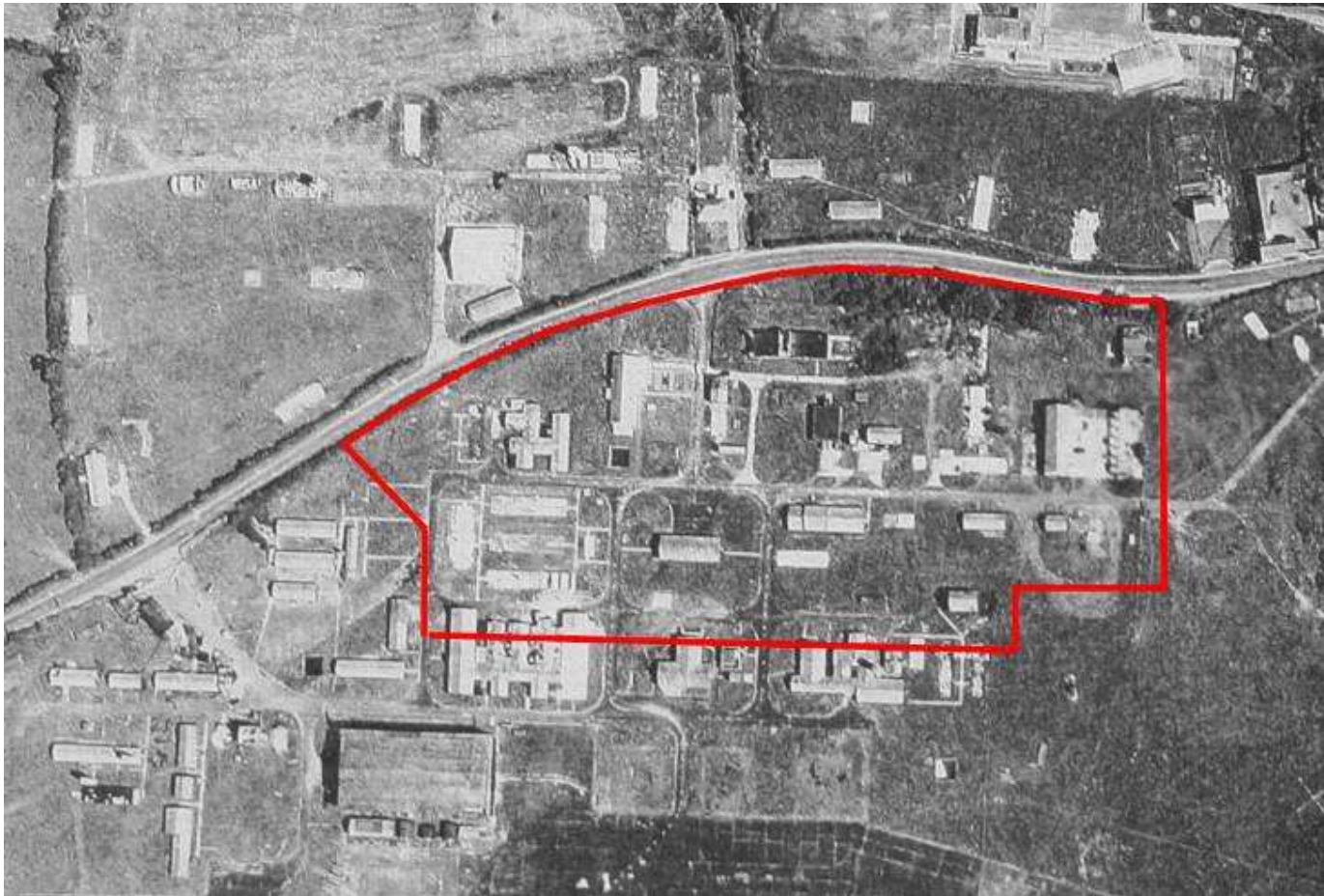


Figure 13: Detail from an 1955 aerial photograph (Meridian Airmaps) showing the domestic and ancillary buildings of RAF Carew Cheriton within the proposed development area (boundary marked in red).

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF SITES RECORDED IN THE DYFED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
AND THE RCAHMW COFLEIN ON-LINE DATABASE.

Sites within the development area:

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
26123	309962	RAF Carew Cheriton <u>Airfield</u>	During the First World War the airfield was an Airship Station, known as RNAS Pembroke, tasked with patrolling the coast in search of German U-Boats (see PRN 26172). Between 1938 and 45 it was a Coastal Command Station, present use agricultural/light industrial. Three asphalt surfaced concrete runways, aligned 06-24, 12-30 and 16-24. Main site and accommodation sites located to northwest, stores and workshops to the west and bomb stores to the south. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. In 1938, the former airship station at Carew Cheriton was acquired by the RAF. Huts were placed in the same area as during the First World War, and three canvas hangars were erected, later to be replaced by corrugated iron. Initially the three runways were grass but these were soon replaced by the runways described above. JH based on J. Evans, 1992. The construction of the Sageston and Redberth bypass (A477(T)) in the early 2000s destroyed some buildings and hardstanding areas and separated the main domestic building complex (the only part of the airfield that lies within the proposed development area) from the rest of the airfield. See Figures 9 & 10 for an Air Ministry Plan of the Airfield as it was in 1946; the plan contains a key to most of the RAF buildings within the proposed development area.	SN 055 027 (centred on)
26124		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Christian Association Hostel</u>	1938-45, YMCA Hostel, present use store. Single storey, rectangular plan, rendered 'temporary brick' construction, gabled corrugated asbestos roof. Scarring on east wall indicates the former position of a timber extension to the east from its northern end. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. This represents the only above ground standing building left, nearly intact, within the proposed development area.	SN 0527 0320
26125		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	Derelict Air Raid Shelter, 1938-45. Semi-sunken, parabolic, pre-cast concrete panels, earth covered, doorway in eastern wall protected by a brick blast wall adjacent to steps (R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.). Probably a Stanton type shelter...	SN 0537 0313

Sites outside the development area but located within a 0.5km radius:

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
	270795	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	Irregular, V-shaped, corrugated zinc revetted earth floor trench, with a secondary concrete structure enclosing it. Turf covered roof. Loopholes in the walls and a triangular projection facing the NE and centrally set. (R J C Thomas, Defence of Britain Project Rec. No. 12209).	SN 0509 0321
	270796	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	Irregular 'V' shaped, semi-sunken, earth covered, loop-holed concrete structure over a corrugated zinc revetted earth-floored trench. Large triangular projection with wide opening set centrally facing north-westwards. (R J C Thomas, Defence of Britain Project Rec. No. 12210)	SN 0519 0307
	270799	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u>	A semi-sunken pillbox, earth-covered, irregularly hexagonal in plan, brick-walled, with a concrete roof. Attached to the west wall is a low, square, brick-walled AALMG (anti-aircraft light machine gun) emplacement. There is a doorway in the west wall and the structure has two wide splayed embrasures equipped with Turnbull mountings. Recorded by the RCAHM(W) via 'The Defence of Britain Project'. Not recorded in the HER, although this may be a duplicated record for PRN 26160 (it has the same NPRN) with an incorrect NGR and thus mistakenly marked on MAPINFO record map in the HER.	SN 05566 03826
	305277	Plough Inn, Sageston; Public House	Recorded by the RCAHM(W) as a post-medieval commercial building, with no other descriptive detail. Not recorded in the HER.	SN 0570 0372
3524		Critchchurch/ Crickchurch; Settlement	Spurrell, 1921, described this as "the site of a hamlet chapelry which is spelt Christchurch in the church wardens' accounts for 1672....it possessed the right of burial, and human remains have been found in an adjacent quarry". Irregular earthworks have been noted from aerial photographs, suggesting the presence here of a possible deserted village. RSR April 1999	SN 053 037
7972	107876	Wall Park/Wall Field; Shrunken Village	On the tithe schedule this area is referred to as "Wall Park" and consists of various earthworks, a hollow way, and a large rectangular building platform; these features were noted during an aerial survey (James, T A in Arch. In Wales 1978). This evidence suggests a possible shrunken medieval, or post-medieval, part of Carew Cheriton. However, after a visit to the site in 1998 the RCAHM(W) reported that no earthworks were to be seen in the said vicinity and the farmer said that no unusual amount of stone was forthcoming from the field during ploughing.	SN 049 028 (centred on)
15195		Bartlett's Well	A Grade II Listed structure Ref. No. 18215. Listed as a good example of a post-mediaeval public well maintained in good order and used until the mid-C20 by the villages of Carew and Sageston. The well was formed at a natural spring and thought to be named after Thomas Bartlett who leased Bird's Lane in 1636 from Sir John Carew, though the name Bartlett can be traced back locally to the C14.	SN 05524 03357
15196		Blacksmith's Workshop	Marked on the 1906 edition 6" Ordnance Survey map, considered in the record to be post-medieval in date.	SN 057 033

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
15199		Sadgeston Hall; Sageston House; Mansion	A large, post-medieval, domestic house. Grade II Listed building Ref. No.18214, listed as a corn merchant's house retaining its vernacular character, together with an early/mid-C19 granary with additional drying or malting arrangements on an exceptionally large scale. (Probable duplication of HER record PRN 59541).	SN 0575 0334
15737		Stepping Stones	Stepping stones crossing the Carew river upstream from Carew village and forming a pedestrian route from Well Lane on the south side to Crickchurch settlement, PRN 3524, on the north side of the river and running alongside and to the west of the ford crossing, PRN 37466. A SPARC leaflet produced in 1999 refers to the "Steppes" as being mentioned in 1576. A footbridge was constructed sometime after the 2nd edition OS 6" map was published in 1908. RSR April 1999.	SN 0515 0358
17983		Lime Kiln	A disused lime kiln on the south side of Crickchurch settlement, PRN 3524, which probably processed limestone quarried from the adjacent quarry, PRN 37467. RSR April 1999	SN 0520 0363
26126		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, doorway in south wall, earth cover removed by cattle, entrance infilled with earth. Stanton type? (R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.). This site was destroyed with the construction of the A477(T) in 2001.	SN 05440 308
26127		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u>	1938-45, Gun Post/Defence Post, now derelict. Rectangular, reinforced concrete walled enclosure, sub-divided by cross wall into two chambers entered by separate doorways in the north and south angles of the west wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. This site was destroyed during the construction of the A477(T) bypass in 2001.	SN 0543 0309
26128		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u>	1938-45, Sergeants Ablutions, present use low grade agricultural. Single storey, bay, rendered 'temporary brick' construction with combined chimney and header water tank tower at eastern end. Steel truss, timber purlin, corrugated asbestos clad roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0562 0320
26129	270798	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	1938-45, Defence Post/Section Post, now derelict. Irregular 'U' shaped, semi-sunken, earth covered, loop-holed concrete structure over a corrugated zinc revetted earth floored trench. Large triangular projection with wide opening set centrally facing westwards. R J C Thomas, 11.03.93.	SN 0565 0318
26130	270519	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	1938-45 Defence Post/Section Post, now derelict. Irregular 'V' shaped, semi-sunken, earth covered, loop holed concrete structure over a corrugated zinc revetted earth floored trench. Large triangular projection over wide opening set centrally facing eastwards. R J C Thomas, 24.02.93.	SN 0583 0321
26140		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Bomb Fusing Point</u>	1938-45, Bomb Fusing Building/Bomb Fusing Point, now derelict. Earth banked and covered, 'Nissen' hut, with large entrance doors in each gable wall reached by a sunken roadway. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0500 0267
26141		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Workshop</u>	1938-45, Workshop, now used as a builders store. Single storey, four ranges built around a courtyard, 'temporary brick' construction, cement rendered, steel truss, corrugated asbestos roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0495 0274

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
26142		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Store</u>	1938-45, Airfield, Main Stores, now used as a cement casting workshop/garage. Three parallel single storey ranges linked by a cross range. Rear portion of central range one and a half storeys in height. 'Temporary brick' construction, steel truss corrugated asbestos roof. Loading platform set centrally against north elevation. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0492 0282
26143		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pill Box</u>	1938-45, Pillbox/Defence Post, now derelict. Semi-sunken, brick built, flat concrete earth covered roof. Concrete wide splay embrasures and narrow external, wide internal splay rifle loops within brick structure. Attached 'D' shaped Light Anti Aircraft machine gun pit. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0481 0292
26144		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Structure</u>	1938-45, derelict, square plan, brick walled enclosure approx 3m square. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0484 0298
26148		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels earth covered. Entrance in south wall accessed by steps protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. Probably a Stanton type shelter.	SN 0482 0311
26151		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, earth covered, entrance accessed by steps protected by brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. Probably a Stanton type shelter.	SN 0491 0305
26152		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Link Trainer</u>	1938-45, Gunnery Trainer present use upholstery store. One and a half storey, three bay, 'temporary brick' construction, steel truss corrugated asbestos roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0491 0305
26153		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, earth covered, entrance accessed by steps protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. Probably a Stanton type shelter	NGR SN 0495 0327
26154		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u>	1938-45, Airman's Ablutions and Latrines, present use low grade agricultural. single storey, bay, 'temporary brick' construction, cement rendered, header water tank tower at western end of structure, steel truss timber purlin corrugated asbestos sheeting roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0501 0314
26155		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Harwell Box</u>	1938-45, Harwell Boxes, present use garage workshop. A single storey, seven bay, 'temporary brick' construction cement rendered, steel truss corrugated asbestos roof. Wireless operator simulator. Formerly subdivided into a number of booths similar to a language laboratory. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. This site was destroyed during the construction of the A477(T) bypass in 2001.	SN 0511 0310
26156		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Picket Post</u>	1938-45, WAAF,EVT Rooms, now derelict. A two bay, single storey bungalow. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. NB: An EVT room was a sort of guardroom or picket post where the WAAF's checked in when arriving at the airfield. JH Nov 1995 based on RT pers com.	SN 0531 0328
26160	270797	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u>	1938-45, Pillbox/Defence Post, now derelict. Semi-sunken, irregular hexagonal plan, brick construction with earth covered flat concrete roof. Low brick walled square enclosure attached to western wall acted as a light anti-aircraft gun emplacement. Set into hedgeline. Two wide splay	SN 0553 0356

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
			embrasure equipped with 'Turnbull Mountings', two narrow rifle embrasures within brick walls. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	
26161		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u>	1938-45, Gun Post/Defence Post, now derelict. Semi-sunken, concrete revetted defence post with over-head protection, dug into side of sloping ground adjacent to site No. 001/037 (PRN 26160). Field of fire restricted by position, allowing fire only in a southerly direction. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0555 0356
26162		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Transformer Box</u>	1938-45, Transformer Plinth/Kiosk, now used as an incinerator. A square brick walled enclosure, doorway protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0495 0280
26163		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Watch Office/Control Tower</u>	1938-45, Watch Office/Control Tower, restored between 2000 and 2004 (ongoing). A single storey, square, brick built with flat concrete roof. Entrance in northeast wall, metal framed bay window in southeast wall. Small rectangular controller's post on roof. Stone and earth blast revetment against SW walls. A unique purpose built design. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. (Updated R Ramsey Feb. 2011)	SN 0553 0299
26164		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. A semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, earth covered, entrance accessed by steps protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 24.02.93. Stanton type?	SN 0578 0322
26172		Airship Station	1915-20, Royal Naval Airship Station/Balloon Base, now derelict. Consisting of a variety of timber framed corrugated zinc clad hutting, a gas plant and gasometer, a large 300 x 100 x 100 feet (91.50 x 30.50 x 30.50m) balloon shed flanked by windscreens and three canvas aircraft hangers. R J C Thomas, 06.03.94. World War I air station created in 1915, operated by the Royal Naval Air Service. Airship station until 1917 when aeroplanes were added. Personnel were initially accommodated in canvas bell tents, to be replaced later by wooden huts. The airships were put in two large corrugated iron sheds. The aeroplanes were in canvas hangars. The station finally closed in 1920. The land was sold in 1923 and the buildings in 1921. JH based on J Evans, 1992.	SN 0520 0300 (centred on)
27069		Sageston	Very brief descriptive historical and current overview of Sageston village settlement by J Kissock. Consult DAT HER online database for this record.	SN 05 03
30125		Sageston Strip Field System	Medieval and enclosed (post-med) strip fields from estate map and Ordnance Survey map sources. The most westerly of these were encroached onto by Carew Cheriton airfield, which effaced them. It is considered possible that some of these fields could have their origins in the Iron Age (Murphy 1993).	SN 060 032 (centred on)
37466		Ford	A ford, crossing the Carew river upstream from Carew village, linking Well Lane on the south side to Crickchurch settlement, PRN 3524, on the north side of the river. There are stepping stones, PRN 15737, running parallel to the west and a modern footbridge was constructed to the east	SN 0516 0358

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
			some time after 1908. RSR April 1999.	
37467		Quarry	A disused limestone quarry presumably producing stone to be burnt for lime in the adjacent limekiln (PRN 17983). This is probably the quarry referred to by Spurrell (1921) as the one in which human remains were found and thought to be from the nearby cemetery at Crickchurch (See PRNs 3524 and 46799). RSR April 1999.	SN 0523 0362
46799		Critchchurch; Crickchurch	Site of chapel and cemetery, extant in late 17th century, gone by early 19th century. Probably late medieval. NDL 2003	SN 053 037

APPENDIX 2

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of 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 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.



Extent of the Historic Landscape Character Area of CAREW, MILTON and NASH
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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 (PRN 26123) 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.

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; St Mary's Pembroke Parish tithe map 1841; St Michael's Pembroke Parish tithe map 1841; Walker 1950; Willis-Bund 1902

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of CAREW AIRFIELD

GRID REFERENCE: SN 054028

AREA IN HECTARES: 123

Historic Background

An inland character area south of the Carew River, an inlet of the upper reaches of the Eastern Cleddau. It lies entirely within the parish of Carew, which formed the core of the medieval Barony of Carew. The area, now lying beneath a disused airfield, was formerly divided between the demesne of the Manor of Carew to the west, and Sageston to the east. The latter, as the Manor of 'Sagiston and Williamston Harvill', was held directly by Sir John de Carew in 1362 when it comprised one knight's fee. Prior to the construction of the airfield this was an agricultural area, the former demesne being laid out in a system of large 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. In contrast, the area within Sageston manor, south of Sageston village, comprised enclosed strip fields that are shown on an estate map of 1762. This formed part of Sageston manor. It appears that their post-medieval enclosure was piecemeal and probably undertaken by individual tenants. The airfield at Carew Cheriton was originally established, as Royal Naval Air Station Pembroke, in 1915 as an aerodrome for airships. It was one of a number of similar bases around the coastline of Britain established to counter the growing threat from German U-Boats during World War 1. At the time the airfield consisted of a single large steel-framed airship shed, several temporary wooden buildings and some tented accommodation for the air and ground crews. Aeroplanes were stationed at the airfield from April 1917 onwards. Canvas hangars were erected in the southeast corner of the airfield, away from the airship shed and the main station complex, to service the aeroplanes which were engaged in coastal patrols. Aeroplanes had replaced the airships by 1919. The station was decommissioned and closed in 1920 and much of the land auctioned off in lots. None of the original airship station buildings survive; most were demolished after the closure of the station, but some remained for a while as agricultural buildings. The airfield was recommissioned and renamed Carew Cheriton (to distinguish it from Pembroke Dock) in 1938. Construction work began in 1938 and by the spring of 1939 the airfield was equipped with canvas hangars, temporary huts and grass runways. More permanent corrugated-iron hangars and brick buildings were constructed soon after, and the classic layout of three interlocking hard runways was also established during the early 1940s. By 1944 the airfield covered c.128ha. As in World War 1 the airfield was used as a base for maritime patrols and it played an important role in the Atlantic maritime theatre, until operational flying ceased in 1942. In 1942 the base became No.10 Radio School, a training base for aircrew wireless operators, a role it was to perform until the end of the war. The station closed in 1945.



Extent of the Historic Landscape Character Area of Carew Airfield

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Description and essential historic landscape components

This area consists of the World War 2 airfield. Most of the airfield buildings have been demolished and a bypass road constructed across the northern section of the site. Some buildings survive including the control tower, some ablution blocks and air raid shelters, as do the concrete runways and parts of the access roads. Some of the buildings now have an industrial use, and a Sunday market is held on the runways. Land between the runways is improved pasture.

Sources: Austin 1992; Austin 1993; Brock 1989; Carew Parish tithe map 1839; Ludlow and Murphy 1995; Murphy 1987; Owen 1897; PRO D/BUSH/6/27; PRO D/BUSH/6/26

CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2011/06
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 100546

Mawrth 2011
March 2011

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CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
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Gan / By

Richard Ramsey and James Meek

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**CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

CONTENTS	PAGE
SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Project Proposals and Commission	2
1.2 Scope of the project	2
1.3 Abbreviations used in this report	3
1.4 Illustrations	3
2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	4
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
3.1 Designated Sites and Listed Buildings	5
3.2 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development	5
3.3 Cartographic Information	12
3.4 Aerial Photographs	13
3.5 Site Visit	14
4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT	20
4.1 Previous Impacts	20
4.2 Potential Impacts from Development	21
5. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE	22
6. CONCLUSIONS	24
7. SOURCES	26
APPENDIX 1: LIST OF SITES RECORDED IN THE DYFED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD AND THE RCAHMW COFLEIN ON-LINE DATABASE	41
APPENDIX 2: HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of CAREW, MILTON AND NASH	47
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of CAREW AIRFIELD	50
FIGURES	
Figure 1: Location Map based on the Ordnance Survey	28
Figure 2: The proposed development site area	29
Figure 3: Plan showing Historic Environment Record data for an area of 500m centred on the site	30
Figure 4: An extract from Saxton's Map of Pembrokeshire from 1587	31
Figure 5: Extract from Emmanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales 1729	32

Figure 6:	Extract from Ordnance Survey 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors Drawings, surveyed 1810-12	33
Figure 7:	Extract from the 1838 Carew Parish Tithe Map	34
Figure 8:	Extract from 1 st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1891	35
Figure 9:	Extract from 1 st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1908	36
Figure 10:	Detail from the 1932 Rees Map of South Wales and the Border in the 14 th Century	37
Figure 11:	Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield from 1946	38
Figure 12:	Detailed extract from Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield 1946	39
Figure 13:	Detail from an 1955 aerial photograph (Meridian Airmaps)	40

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1:	View of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45	14
Photo 2:	Rear of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45	15
Photo 3:	View of foundations of Sergeants' Mess, Building No.3	15
Photo 4:	Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence	16
Photo 5:	Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence	16
Photo 6:	Destructor House (bin sheds and incinerator) Building No. 1	17
Photo 7:	Armoury and WT Repairs Building No 14	17
Photo 8:	Steps into Guards Sleeping Quarters, Building No. 29	18
Photo 9:	Raised plinth for Motorised Transport Sheds Building No. 52	18
Photo 10:	General view west along main access road	19
Photo 11:	View north to main site entrance along main access road	19

CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority are considering the potential for residential development of a plot of land under their ownership at Sageston, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SN 0529 0317). This area is presently allocated as development land in the local plan. It is located on part of the former World War II RAF Carew Cheriton airfield. Ahead of any future outline planning application for the development, PCNPA requested an archaeological assessment of the site in order to determine the nature and location of any known archaeological remains and the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present on the site. The assessment was commissioned from Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services.

The assessment revealed three known archaeological sites within the proposed development area recorded on the local Historic Environment Record, a World War II YMCA buildings, an air-raid shelter and the footings of numerous RAF Carew Cheriton domestic and ancillary buildings. No listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the proposed development boundary.

The archaeological assessment has demonstrated that Sageston lies within a landscape with a long and continuous history of human activity and settlement from the prehistoric period to the present. No archaeological remains of pre-medieval date are known within a 500m radius of the centre of the area, although indications of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity are known in the wider area. No Roman remains are known in the vicinity. Early medieval sites are recorded nearer to Carew to the west of the proposed development area.

During the medieval period the site area was used for agricultural purposes, partly as open strip fields during the medieval period and latterly as enclosed fields. Such remains if present within the development area would include field boundaries and evidence for ploughing and considered to be of low archaeological importance. Quarrying and lime burning was undertaken in the post-medieval period in close proximity to the site, remains of which would be considered to be of local archaeological importance if present.

Development of RAF Carew Cheriton airfield will have caused significant disturbance to any underlying earlier archaeological remains and thus the overall archaeological potential for remains pre-dating the airfield is considered low.

The remains of the RAF Carew Cheriton buildings and structures within the proposed development area are considered to be of at least local archaeological importance. Only a single building still survives relatively intact, the former YMCA building. All other structures survive only as footings and concrete bases. Two well preserved air raid shelters have been previously indicated within the site area, although no sign of these was recorded during the site visits. If these structures remain then they are considered to be of regional archaeological importance.

A rubbish midden lies in the northeastern part of the site area which contains numerous artefacts associated with the everyday life of servicemen and women within the air base. This will contain artefacts of social significance and local importance.

No archaeological or historical remains of national significance which could preclude development of the site have been identified within the proposed development area by this desk-based assessment, although remains worthy of some further record are present.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA) are considering the potential for residential development of a plot of land they own at Sageston, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SN 0529 0317), located on part of the former World War II Royal Air Force (RAF) Carew Cheriton airfield. Ahead of any future outline planning application for the development, the PCNPA requested an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site in order to determine the nature and location of any known archaeological remains and the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present on the site.
- 1.1.2 The objective of the assessment is to provide information that can be used by the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority and enable them to advise on the scope of any further archaeological input that may be appropriate during both the planning process and any future on-site development.
- 1.1.3 PCNPA commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services to undertake the archaeological assessment in February 2011.

1.2 Scope of the project

- 1.2.1 The assessment comprised the examination and collation of available sources of information including:
 - Information on known archaeological and historic sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record¹ (HER), including a search of available maps, published and unpublished works, and aerial photographs;
 - Relevant information held at the National Library of Wales (NLW), the Pembrokeshire Records Office, the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (via the Coflein online computer database), and the RAF Museum in Hendon;
 - A search of Cadw's Listed Building records and Schedule of Ancient Monuments for designated buildings and sites of archaeological and historical importance lying on or in close proximity to the site;
 - Site visits to determine the presence or absence of visible archaeology or evidence for previous ground disturbance within the proposed development area (undertaken both before and after a programme of vegetation clearance was undertaken).
- 1.2.2 The results of the assessment contained in this report are intended to identify the extent and character of the known and potential archaeological resource, to assess the likely and potential impacts of any development on that resource and, if required, to outline a possible programme of further works to mitigate those impacts. The assessment 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, any proposed development.

¹ Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire.

1.3 Abbreviations used in this report

1.3.1 All sites recorded on the regional HER are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD).

1.4 Illustrations

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

2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The village of Sageston is a straggling, largely modern, settlement that lies either side of the old A477(T) road centred on NGR SN 0550 0325, some 7km due east of Pembroke Dock in south Pembrokeshire (Figure 1). The landscape is characterised by undulating ground on a gentle north facing slope down to an east-west running tributary of the Carew River, which is itself a tributary of the Milford Haven waterway. The potential development area (centered on NGR SN 0529 0317, at 15m OD) comprises a c.3.47 hectare enclosed plot of land sandwiched between the old A477(T) road and the new A477(T) bypass at the southwest edge of the village (Figure 2). The site is currently partly used as a storage area by PCNPA but is mostly disused and heavily overgrown with dense vegetation covering the hardstanding derelict foundations of demolished domestic and ancillary buildings of World War II RAF Carew Cheriton airfield.
- 2.2 The underlying solid geology of the area is represented by Carboniferous Limestone of the undivided Dinantian series (British Geological Survey 1994), and beyond the project area to the east this gives way first to Millstone Grit and then the Coal Measures of the Pembrokeshire anthracite coalfield. To the west of the project area the underlying geology is represented by the Devonian Lower Old Red Sandstone (ORS) which also forms the higher land of The Ridgeway some 2.5 km to the south. The soil in both the limestone and ORS areas affords good, fertile, well drained farmland, which contrasts starkly with the less fertile soils of the Millstone Grit and Coal Measure areas to the east.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Designated Sites and Listed Buildings

- 3.1.1 No scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs) lie within the boundaries of the proposed development site or in the near vicinity.
- 3.1.2 Within the village of Sageston there are two sites that have been designated as Grade II listed structures, Sadgeston Hall with its associated Granary (PRN 15199) and Bartlett's Well (PRN 15195).
- 3.1.3 The development area lies just outside the Carew, Milton and Nash historic landscape character area, part of the Milford Haven Waterway (HLW (D) 5) Registered Landscape of Historic Interest in Wales designated by Cadw. The report prepared for Cadw of this area by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Murphy and Ludlow 2003) provides a good historic overview and general landscape description of the area around Sageston and is included in full in Appendix 3 at the back of this report. The site area does lie within the Carew Cheriton Airfield Historic Landscape Character Area, which is included in full in Appendix 3 at the rear of this report.
- 3.1.4 The only conservation area close to the development area is Carew Cheriton village which lies 1km to the southwest.

3.2 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

- 3.2.1 The following section includes the results of searches undertaken of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales on-line database Coflein. A full descriptive list of these records of known sites within a 0.5km radius of the proposed development area, in PRN and NPRN order, is included in Appendix 1 at the back of the report (Figure 3).

Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC)

- 3.2.2 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 (c. 10,000 – 2000 BC)

- 3.2.3 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. However, field-walking on newly ploughed fields around Carew and Sageston undertaken by volunteers involved with the Carew Castle Archaeological Project in the 1980s (pers comm Gareth Southgate, CCAP volunteer 1987) revealed the presence of many microliths and other worked flints, which suggests that there was activity very close to the development area during this period.
- 3.2.4 An archaeological rescue excavation undertaken by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust during the construction of the A477(T) Sageston-Redberth bypass in 2001 revealed extensive evidence of Neolithic phases of domestic activity just to the south of Redberth, some 2.5km east of the development area (Page 2001). Several radiocarbon dates obtained from the site revealed phased activity ranging from the early to mid Neolithic to late Neolithic and early Bronze Age.

Bronze Age (c.2000 – 700 BC)

- 3.2.5 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.
- 3.2.6 There is a scheduled round barrow, Hoyles barrow (SAM Pe 453; PRN 14827), situated at NGR SN 0794 0387 some 2.4km east of the development area near Redberth, and several more located on the Ridgeway to the south. Other than a row of stakeholes with a Bronze Age radiocarbon date, revealed at the previously mentioned archaeological excavation near Redberth (Page 2001), there are no known non-funereal domestic or potentially domestic Bronze Age sites within 3km of the project area.

Iron Age (c.700 BC – 43 AD)

- 3.2.6 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.
- 3.2.7 Aerial photographs and subsequent archaeological excavation (Gerrard 1990) have revealed a series of six parallel rock-cut defensive ditches (PRN 37469; NPRN 308623) on the site of Carew castle (PRN 3493; SAM PE 1; NGR SN 0449 0377) indicating the presence of a possible Iron Age promontory fort at the site prior to the construction of the Norman castle.
- 3.2.8 To the east of the development area, south and southeast of Sageston, map and field boundary evidence indicate the presence of enclosed medieval strip fields (PRN 30125 – table 1 below); it has been argued (Murphy 1993) that, in south Pembrokeshire, some of these fields may have their origins in the Iron Age. Later map evidence shows that some of the strip fields were effaced by the construction of the Carew Cheriton Airfield in 1938, and then further compromised by the construction of the Redberth-Sageston bypass in the early 21st century.

Roman (AD43 – c. AD410)

- 3.2.9 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.
- 3.2.10 Sherds of Roman pottery and other Roman artefacts have been unearthed at Carew Castle (1km to the northwest of the development area) during excavations (Gerarrd 1990) suggesting that there was trade between the native population there and the Romans during the Romano-British period, but there is no evidence for actual Roman occupation of the site.

Early Medieval (c.AD410 – AD1066)

- 3.2.11 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.
- 3.2.12 Excavations at Carew castle have unearthed several sherds of 'E-ware' pottery from the 6th to 7th century imported from the Mediterranean (Gerrard 1990). The presence of this pottery suggests continuity of occupation at the castle site throughout the early medieval (commonly known as the 'Dark Ages') period (and potentially earlier occupation in the Iron Age). The Carew High Cross (PRN 3485; SAM PE 9) at the roadside in

front of Carew castle is thought to date to the late 10th or early 11th century implying the presence of an important pre-Norman ecclesiastical centre close by, perhaps at the church site in Carew Cheriton (PRN 3492); the cross is not in its original location. It has recently been argued, however, that the cross may not have ecclesiastical origins (Edwards 2007).

Medieval (1066 – 1485)

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
3524		Critchchurch/ Crickchurch; Possible medieval / post-medieval deserted settlement	SN 053 037
7972	107876	Wall Park/Wall Field; Possible shrunken medieval or post-medieval part of Carew Cheriton	SN 049 028 (centred on)
27069		Historical research into development of Sageston	SN 05 03
30125		Sageston Strip Field System of medieval and enclosed post-medieval date	SN 060 032 (centred on)
46799		Critchchurch; Crickchurch; site of probable late medieval chapel and cemetery	SN 053 037

Table 1: Sites of medieval date recorded on the regional HER within 500m of the centre of the site

- 3.2.13 No known sites of medieval date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area. Five sites of medieval date have been identified within the wider study area, three of which may continue into the post-medieval period (Table 1).
- 3.2.14 The early development of Sageston is mostly unknown, although some historical research has been undertaken (PRN 27069). It is first recorded in 1362 (Charles 1992; Owen 1936) when it lay in the feudal Barony of Carew as a sub-lordship, or mesne, in its own right (Rees map 1932; Figure 10).
- 3.2.15 Evidence of a medieval strip field system (PRN 30125) lies to the south and east of the village, with map evidence showing that it extended as far west as the eastern boundary of the development area (see Cartographic Information in the next section).
- 3.2.16 The possible deserted settlement (PRN 3524) and late medieval chapel site (PRN 46799) of Critchchurch or Crickchurch lies some 300m to the north-northeast of the proposed development site. Earthworks possibly associated with the settlement have been removed through ploughing in recent years.
- 3.2.17 The Norman settlement of Carew with its caput at Carew castle (PRN 3493; SAM PE 1; NGR SN 0449 0377) and ecclesiastical centre and settlement at Carew Cheriton (St. Mary Church, PRN 3492 at NGR SN 0457 0281) lie only 1km to the northwest and southwest of the development area respectively. The original castle at Carew (PRN 4306), thought to have been constructed largely of earth and timber, is considered to have been built by Gerald de Windsor around 1100, although little or nothing of it now survives. The earliest part of the stone fabric of the castle is thought to be a small rectangular tower of early Norman date encased by later masonry (Cole & Drew 1993). The majority of the stone castle (PRN 3493) was built between the late 12th century and 1320 by the de Carew family, most notably Sir Nicholas de Carew, and greatly added to in the latter part of the Middle Ages and early Post-

Medieval period by Sir Rhys ap Thomas. The location of the castle indicates that the area was of strategic importance and would indicate settlement was present in the vicinity, possibly comprising a number of dispersed farmsteads and hamlets. It is likely that a shrunken part of Carew Cheriton settlement was present within the study area (c.400m to the southwest), an area known as Wall Park or Field (PRN 7972; NPRN 107876). This area is likely to have been deserted in the post-medieval period.

Post Medieval (1485 – 1900)

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
	305277	Plough Inn, Sageston; Post-medieval Public House	SN 0570 0372
15195		Bartlett's Well; Post-medieval public well, grade II listed	SN 05524 03357
15196		Blacksmith's Workshop, Post-medieval	SN 057 033
15199		Sadgeston Hall; Sageston House; A large, post-medieval, domestic house. Grade II Listed building	SN 0575 0334
15737		Post-medieval stepping stones crossing the Carew river	SN 0515 0358
17983		Post-medieval lime kiln	SN 0520 0363
37467		Post-medieval limestone quarry	SN 0523 0362

Table 2: Sites of post-medieval date recorded on the regional HER within 500m of the centre of the site

- 3.2.18 No known sites of post-medieval date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area. Seven sites of post-medieval date have been identified within the wider study area. Three further sites are recorded in the medieval section (listed in Table 1) which appear to indicate site activity continuing into the post-medieval period.
- 3.2.19 The majority of post-medieval sites recorded on the HER and Coflein have been identified from cartographic sources (Ordnance Survey maps). These include a Blacksmiths workshop (PRN 15196) which lies c.250m to the east of the site; and a lime kiln (PRN 17983) and limestone quarry (PRN 37467) 400m to the north-northeast.
- 3.2.20 The Grade II Listed buildings of Sadgeston Hall (PRN 15199) and Bartlett's Well (PRN 15195) are also recorded, which lie 150m to the northeast and 300m to the east respectively.
- 3.2.21 The RCAHMW Coflein records the post-medieval Plough Inn at Sageston (NPRN 305277) which lies 200m west of the area.
- 3.2.22 Other sites shown on early edition Ordnance Survey maps, but not recorded on the HER or Coflein) include three quarries, a possible limekiln, and a trackway located in a field at the eastern end of the proposed development area (See Cartographic section below for fuller details). The maps show no other features within the development area, only the field boundaries for three large fields.
- 3.2.23 An estate plan from 1762 of 'Satson and Cotchiland' (Sageston and Coachlands), NLW maps Vol. 48, depicts the medieval strip fields as enclosed and spreading more extensively to the west than shown on later Ordnance Survey maps (PRN 30125 – table 1).
- 3.2.24 Contiguous with the northern edge of the development area, the main Pembroke Dock to St. Clears road was taken into the care of Turnpike Trusts, two of which combined in 1827 to build a new road (latterly

becoming the A477). The road was surveyed by Thomas Telford and built by James Macadam but was not completed until 1839 because of the difficulty of negotiating the numerous valleys which cut across the Pembrokeshire coalfield. This road was replaced with the present A477 trunk road in the early 2000s, which now forms the southern edge of the site.

- 3.2.25 The known archaeological records of post-medieval date reflect a number of agricultural practices, from land division, soil improvement (lime kilns/quarry), buildings and expansion of the surrounding villages.

Modern (20th century to present)

- 3.2.26 The majority of known archaeological and historical records recorded on Coflein and the HER date from the 20th century period and specifically the airfield.
- 3.2.27 During 1915 the construction of RNAS Pembroke was started occupying a 300 acre site located on the same area as the World War II airfield (PRN 26172). The airfield operated two types of airships, SSZ (Submarine Scout Zero) and C (coastal) (Evans 1994). Aeroplanes were also flown from the station in 1917, and it remained operational into 1919, before closing in 1920 (*ibid*). The layout of the airfield included hangars and sheds for the air craft located in the centre of the airfield and to the south, and at most c.350 men and c.150 women were stationed here (*ibid*). Although the layout and uses of associated barracks or accommodation blocks were located is unclear, Evans (1994) states that the later airfield 'huts were standing again on the same area as in the First World War', implying some would have been located within the proposed development area. Aerial photographs held by the HER from 1916 indicate a series of round structures were located in the eastern part of the site area, although their function is not known. The land and buildings were sold off during the 1920s and the land reverted back to agricultural usage.
- 3.2.28 In 1938 the airfield was re-acquisitioned by the RAF for another airfield and construction started soon after (PRN 26123; NPRN 309962). The airfield originally had grass runways, being later replaced with concrete ones (as exist today) and the various buildings and structures of the base erected, many of which lie within the proposed development area. The HER records above list many of the structures that were formally positioned within the airfield.

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
26123	309962	RAF Carew Cheriton <u>Airfield</u> World War I /; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 055 027 (centred on)
26124		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Christian Association Hostel</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0527 0320
26125		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0537 0313
	270795	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0509 0321
	270796	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0519 0307
	270799	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 05566 03826
26126		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 05440 308

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
26127		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0543 0309
26128		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0562 0320
26129	270798	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0565 0318
26130	270519	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0583 0321
26140		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Bomb Fusing Point</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0500 0267
26141		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Workshop</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0495 0274
26142		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Store</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0492 0282
26143		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pill Box</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0481 0292
26144		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Structure</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0484 0298
26148		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0482 0311
26151		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0491 0305
26152		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Link Trainer</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0491 0305
26153		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	NGR SN 0495 0327
26154		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0501 0314
26155		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Harwell Box</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0511 0310
26156		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Picket Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0531 0328
26160	270797	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0553 0356
26161		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0555 0356
26162		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Transformer Box</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0495 0280
26163		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Watch Office/Control Tower</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0553 0299
26164		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0578 0322
26172		Airship Station World War I Defence	SN 0520 0300 (centred on)

Table 3: Sites of 20th century date recorded on the regional HER within 500m of the centre of the site

3.2.29 An Air Ministry plan from November 1946 (Figures 11 & 12) lists all of the buildings that were present within the airfield at the end of the war. Those within the proposed development area are transcribed in Table 4 below. The buildings that formerly stood within the area indicate the diversity of building uses that would be expected in the main barracks area of an airfield, with barracks, latrines, stores, canteens and recreational buildings. No record for bomb stores within the site area are recorded, and it is unlikely for any heavy ordnance to have been stored in close proximity to accommodation blocks. As noted in the desk-based ordnance

survey undertaken by Ordnance Consultancy Services (Geeer 2008), small arms and possibly grenades may have been stored within the proposed development area. The armoury is located in the southeast corner (Building 14).

Building No	Description
1	Destructor House (Open Type)
2	Decontamination Annexe (now AMWD Workshops)
3	Sergeants Mess
4	Latrine
5	Bath Block and Drying Room
6	WAAF Latrines
7	SHQ Offices
10	Dining Room and Institute
12	Officers Mess
14	Armoury and WT Repairs (Old Main Store)
20	Car Park and Bus Shelter
29	Guards Sleeping Quarters
37	Medical Inspection Block
39	Aircrew Intelligence – Barber and Shoemaker
40	Accounts Office
41	NAAFI Quarters and Store
42	Sergeant's Quarters and Ablutions ("Y" Type)
43	Sergeant's Quarters and Ablutions ("Y" Type) and NAAFI kiosk
45	YMCA Building
47	Picket Post and Prophylactic Room
48	Transformer Plinth
49	Station Contractors Workshop and Yard
50	AMWD Office
51	AMWD Garage and Store
52	MT Sheds (14 Bays)
55	PBX
59	Battery Charging and "A" Flight EL Section
60	Sub-Station
61	Decontamination Centre (Type "G")
62	Gas Defence Centre
63	MT Office and WAAF Rest Room
69	Officers Barrack Hut
124	Reserve Storage Tank (10,000 Gallons)
125	Reserve Storage Tank (10,000 Gallons)
167	Switch Room
181	Post Office (86' x 16')
182	Squash Court
187	Anderson Shelter
188	Fire Pump Trailer Shelter
195	Gun Post
196	Fire Pump Trailer Centre
197	Bulk Oil Compound
198	Transformer Plinth
222	Stand-by Set House
225	AMWD Stores
226	AMWD Latrine

Table 3: Buildings listed on 1941 Air Ministry Plan lying within the proposed development area

3.2.30 The airfield was subject to German bombing on a number of occasions during the war, most notably on April 15th 1941. During this raid it is recorded that extensive damage occurred to the YMCA, guardroom and sick bay, and that several servicemen were killed (Geeer 2008), as many as 12 fatalities in the sick bay are recorded in one source (Brock 1989). The location of the sick bay, where the majority of fatalities is thought to have occurred, is unclear. By 1946 there is no sick bay within the

proposed development area, although a 'Medical Inspection Block' is recorded in the northeastern quarter. The 'Sick Quarters' (No. 84) lay to the west of the site area. The YMCA building does lie within the site area and as recorded above was subject to extensive damage (potentially fatalities may have occurred here although it is not clear). As noted in the ordnance survey, 'the presence of any live ordnance of UK origin is unlikely, but not impossible. There is a possibility of items of enemy dropped explosive ordnance remaining on site at RAF Carew Cheriton and the surrounding area' (Gear 2008).

- 3.2.31 Following the closure of RAF Carew Cheriton airfield in December 1945, many of the RAF buildings were converted to other uses and retained (Evans, 1994). The buildings in the proposed development area have been demolished over a long period since the 1950s, such that now only a single structure, the former YMCA building, remains. This is in use by the PCNPA as a storage shed, and the other parts of the site as storage areas.
- 3.2.32 Modern development has been undertaken across much of the area to the north of the development area, in areas that were formerly taken up with RAF buildings. The A477 Redberth to Sageston Bypass was constructed in the early 2000s and subsequently newer housing schemes have been constructed to the east, west and north of the proposed development area.

3.3 Cartographic Information

- 3.3.1 The earliest cartographic source consulted for this assessment was Saxton's map of Pembrokeshire from 1578 (Figure 4), which depicts only Carew Castle, with no detail of the development area or the village of Sageston. Emmanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales from 1729 (Figure 5) shows Sageston marked as 'Satson' to the southeast of 'Castle Cary', Cary being the accepted local pronunciation of Carew. Two buildings only in Sageston, and no field boundaries, are marked on this map. The lack of detailed information on both maps does not mean that no features of archaeological and historical interest were present within the vicinity of the proposed development, but merely reflects the large area covered by these maps in a small scale.
- 3.3.2 The Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings map of 1809-10 (Figure 6) shows no field boundary details or buildings in the vicinity of the development area but depicts the village of Sageston to the east, well established with buildings on both the north and south road frontage.
- 3.3.3 Consultation of a copy of the 1838 Tithe map (Figure 7) and Apportionment for the Parish of Carew revealed that the proposed development area covers the northern ends of three enclosed fields numbered 402, 403 and 468 and named, respectively, as New Park, Kiln field and Lower Park in the apportionment. The fields were in the ownership of George Henry Carew. The fact that the most easterly field is named as Kiln field suggests the likely location of a lime kiln there, probably associated with the disused quarries depicted on later Ordnance Survey maps; although no quarries are depicted on the tithe map itself, perhaps reflecting their disuse even by 1838. The tithe map also clearly shows the distinctive long, narrow (mostly north-south aligned) enclosed fields immediately to the east of the proposed development area and due south and southeast of Sageston village; these are indicative of an enclosed medieval strip field system (PRN 30125; centred on NGR SN 060 032).

- 3.3.4 The 1891 first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8) shows that the field boundaries in the proposed development area had changed little since those depicted on the tithe map. A trackway is marked running along the eastern boundary of Kiln field, which passes a disused quarry located halfway along the boundary and continues south to link up with an east-west aligned parish road connecting Carew Cheriton, via Dairy Hays farm, with Hazelbrook farm and onward to the main road network. The more detailed 25" Ordnance Survey first edition map depicts a lozenge-shaped enclosure next to the disused quarry that may represent the limekiln from which the field derived the name recorded in the tithe apportionment. Another quarry, apparently still in use at that time, fronting onto the road in the northwest corner of Kiln field is also depicted.
- 3.3.5 The 1908 second edition 6" Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9) records no change in the field boundary arrangements within the proposed development area since the publication of the first edition, however there appears to be new quarry working shown adjacent to the east side of the quarry in the northwest corner of Kiln field and fronting onto the road. The trackway on the eastern boundary of Kiln field is no longer depicted as reaching as far as the old Carew Cheriton to Hazelbrook farm parish road, suggesting that by that time it was no longer seen as useful, as the focus of limestone quarrying had shifted to the newer workings adjacent to the main A477 road to the north.
- 3.3.6 The 1938 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map depicts buildings just beyond the western edge of the proposed development area that were not present on the 1908 6" map; these almost certainly represent buildings associated with the RNAS airship station which by that time had been sold to private buyers (only to soon be requisitioned as part of RAF Carew Cheriton later in the year). There appear to have been no changes within the development area itself shown on this map since the publication of the 1908 6" edition.
- 3.3.7 The 1946 Air Ministry map (Figure 11 and Figure 12), based on Ordnance Survey, shows RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield soon after it had closed in December 1945. All the domestic and ancillary buildings of the airfield are depicted and named in a schedule included on the map as described above (section 3.2.29; table 4).

3.4 Aerial Photographs

- 3.4.1 Only Meridian Airmap aerial photographs taken in 1955 were consulted for the assessment and all these clearly show that most of the RAF Carew Cheriton domestic and ancillary buildings appeared to still be *in situ* some ten years after the airfield had been abandoned in December 1945 (see front cover photograph and Figure 13). Trees appear to be covering the limestone quarry workings at the northeast edge of the site and there is no evidence to show the limestone quarry, possible limekiln or trackway at the eastern edge of the development area. The construction of the Carew Cheriton airfield has destroyed the strip fields to the east of the development area and to the south of Sageston, although there are faint linear cropmarks visible that may represent the former field boundaries. The parish road or track from Carew Cheriton via Dairy Hays to Hazelbrook has been similarly effaced by the airfield.

3.5 Site Visit

- 3.5.1 A site visit was undertaken on 15th February 2011. The visit comprised a walkover of the accessible areas of the proposed development. Photographs were taken and field observations were recorded in a notebook. This site visit was undertaken prior to vegetation clearance works, and the majority of the site area was too dense in undergrowth to get a clear view of the layout of the site area. A second visit was undertaken on 8th March 2011 following vegetation clearance. Numerous photographs have been taken and related as best as possible to the building footings revealed (a sample are included below).
- 3.5.2 The only surviving structure is the YMCA building which is roughly intact, although only the north-south part of the building survives (Photos 1 & 2).



Photo 1: View of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45, looking NNW.

- 3.5.3 The majority of footings for the other buildings in the area could be identified, although most only after vegetation clearance. The footings and bases were entirely of brick and concrete construction, typical for military buildings of this date. It was noted that a lot of asbestos was also present in the demolition rubble across the site area, including remains of corrugated roofing sheets.
- 3.5.4 Examples of building footings exposed which could be identified include the Sergeants' Mess, building No. 3 (Photo 3); Aircrew Intelligence building No. 39 (Photos 4 & 5), Destructor House building No 1 (Photo 6), Armoury and WT Repairs Building No. 14 (Photo 7), Guards Sleeping Quarters, Building 29 (Photo 8) and Motorised Transport (MT) Sheds building No. 52 (Photo 9). The road lines also clearly survive across the site area (Photos 10 & 11).
- 3.5.5 An area apparently used as a rubbish midden was present on the NE side of the site, having been discarded down the slope of the land in an area where few buildings are indicated on the Air Ministry plan of 1946.

Potentially this midden may have filled a former quarry site. This midden lies to the west of the Destructor house, which housed the bin store and incinerator, and debris included numerous glass bottles and jars, metal objects, old boots and other material that presumably could not be burnt.



Photo 2: Rear of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45, looking east



Photo 3: View of foundations of Sergeants' Mess, Building No. 3, looking east, prior to vegetation clearance



Photo 4: Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence, looking SSW



Photo 5: Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence, looking NNE following vegetation clearance



Photo 6: Destructor House (bin sheds and incinerator)
Building No. 1, looking SE



Photo 7: Armoury and WT Repairs Building No. 14, looking south



Photo 8: Steps into Guards Sleeping Quarters, Building No. 29, looking east



Photo 9: Raised plinth for Motorised Transport (MT) Sheds
Building No. 52, looking SE



Photo 10: General view west along main access road.



Photo 11: View north to main site entrance along main access road, from site of Station Head Quarter Offices (SHQ) Building No. 7, with YMCA No 45 to left and Guards Sleeping Quarters No 29 to right

4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Previous Impacts

- 4.1.1 The site area would have been used for agricultural purposes since at least the medieval period up until the 20th century when the site was converted to military use. It is known that medieval strip fields were present within the site area. Such farming practices, especially ploughing, do have a damaging impact on earlier archaeological remains.
- 4.1.2 The extent of development of the site during its use as an airship station during World War I could not be ascertained. It is most unlikely that the area would have been developed as much as it was during World War II, when barracks and the various utility buildings were erected upon the site.
- 4.1.3 The construction of the range of buildings for RAF Carew Cheriton within the site area appears to have involved minimal levelling, except where road lines were constructed. Most buildings are set on plinths to counteract the effects of changes in ground level. It is presumed that foundations for walls will have penetrated below ground to some depth, but it is unlikely to be particularly deep given the nature of building construction during the war years.
- 4.1.4 As was noted during the site visit following clearance of vegetation, a considerable number of subterranean service ducts and inspection hatches were present in many parts of the site area. References to two air raid shelters within the site area have also been made, of Anderson and Stanton type. Although neither have to have been completely subterranean, the depth to which these would have been excavated prior to construction would have removed any archaeological remains within their footprints.
- 4.1.5 Far fewer buildings, roadways and service ducts are present on the northeastern side of the site area, which could indicate that if archaeological remains were present within the site area, then this would be the area where they would be best preserved. Unfortunately part of this area has been subject to post-medieval quarrying, although the exact extent of this is uncertain.
- 4.1.6 Prior to the construction of the RAF buildings and roads, it is considered most likely that any earlier archaeological deposits that survived at the site, would have been located at a shallow depth at the interface between plough soils and underlying natural subsoils, probably at depths of less than 0.5m from ground level. The construction of the buildings of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield will have caused some disturbance to underlying deposits, but potentially not across the entire area. It is unlikely that any earlier buried deposits would survive beneath the footprints of the buildings, but they could still be present beneath roadways.
- 4.1.7 Only one of the former RAF Carew Cheriton airfield buildings remains standing at the site, recorded as the YMCA building on the Air Ministry map. This building has been subject to some alteration, but generally survives in a good state of repair. All other buildings associated with the airfield within the site area have been demolished to floor level, with almost all superstructure removed. The locations of the air raid shelters was not confirmed during the site visits, and so it is unclear if these have collapsed, been removed, remain hidden beneath rubble/vegetation clearance debris or have been mis-located.

4.2 Potential Impacts from Development

4.2.1 The site contains upstanding remains of buildings, plinths, roadlines and possible air raid shelters associated with the RAF Carew Cheriton airfield. There is also some potential for below ground remains associated with earlier activity in undisturbed areas close to the present ground surface. Any of the following activities that might be associated with future development of the Site could expose, damage or destroy any such remains:

- Demolition and grubbing out of existing buildings, foundations and structures;
- Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services;
- Landscaping and terracing works;
- Topsoil stripping;
- Strip foundation excavation or insertion of pile foundations;
- Construction of roads and infrastructure; and
- Service installation.

5. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

- 5.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has highlighted the following known and potential archaeological resources within the site area. An assessment of their most likely archaeological importance is also made².
- 5.2 The potential for remains of Palaeolithic date to be present in the site area is unknown. If found to be present such remains would be considered to be of at least regional importance.
- 5.3 The potential for remains of Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic date to be present within the site area is considered low to moderate, although this will have been reduced through impacts from later activity. Although no sites of these dates are known in the study area, microliths of Mesolithic date and flints of Neolithic date have been found in the fields around Carew and Sageston. Also Neolithic remains have been found during excavations near Redberth, the land would be good agricultural land and perhaps a focus for early agriculture during the Neolithic period. If found to be present such remains would be considered to be of at least regional importance.
- 5.4 The potential for Activity of the Bronze Age period in the area is considered low, although this will have been reduced through impacts from later activity. If remains of this period were present within the site area they would be considered to be of regional importance. As funerary activity is known in the vicinity, it is possible that such remains could have been present in the area, although again will have suffered from impacts from later activity.
- 5.5 Iron Age activity is indicated at Carew Castle, although no evidence has been found nearer the site area. The potential for Iron Age remains to be present within the site area is unknown. If such remains did survive within the site area they would be considered to be of local to regional importance.
- 5.6 No Roman activity has been found in the vicinity of the site area. Such sites are usually quite rich and easy to recognise, and the lack of any identified Roman remains in the vicinity would suggest the potential for archaeological deposits to survive within the site area is very low. Should such remains be found they would be considered to be of regional importance as Roman activity in southwest Pembrokeshire is rare.
- 5.7 The potential for early-medieval activity to be present within the site area is considered low as usually such remains are focussed on known church or chapel sites, of which a number are known in the wider vicinity and study area, but not within the site area. It is likely that the area would have been used for agricultural purposes the remains of which would be hard to identify and of low significance.
- 5.8 It is known that the site area was located in the medieval strip fields around Sageston and Carew. It is unlikely that anything other than agricultural activity was undertaken in the site area and as such would be considered to be of low archaeological significance.
- 5.9 Post-medieval remains would follow a similar pattern to medieval remains, again the site area predominantly being used as agricultural land, and remains of such being only of local importance.

² The potential for remains of higher or lower archaeological importance for all periods cannot be discounted.

- 5.10 The archaeological evidence for 20th century activity is still present across the whole site area in the form of roadways, building footprints and structures. The YMCA building survives intact and a rubbish midden associated with the airfield lies on the slope in the northeastern part of the site. Such remains are considered to be of at least local importance and can be quite emotive. They represent the dwindling archaeological remains of RAF Carew Cheriton.
- 5.11 It is noted in Evans (1994) that a 'remarkably well-preserved example of an air raid shelter, thought to be of the Anderson type' may survive in the area (although it was not identified during the site visits). Evans goes on to say that it 'is a pre-cast concrete structure in perfect condition. It is covered by earth and, if the earth was expertly removed, the shelter could be removed intact to form a small but fascinating wartime exhibit' and that 'it is unlikely that a better preserved example exists in West Wales'. The fact that it was identified as a pre-cast concrete structure would imply it is of the Stanton type of air raid shelter (made by the Stanton Ironworks, Derbyshire). Such air raid shelters are normally easy to identify, so the fact that it was not seen during the site visits may indicate that it has been removed, mis-located or has been covered by rubble or vegetation debris. If present it would be considered to be of regional significance and worthy of further recording or preservation. An Anderson shelter (constructed of corrugated iron, is included on the schedule of buildings on the western edge of the site area, but this was not observed either).
- 5.12 It should be noted that the area was subject to enemy bombing during World War II, and that the YMCA building was badly damaged at that time (and presumably rebuilt). RAF personnel were definitely killed in close proximity to the site, although it is unclear if any were killed within the actual site area. Should any human remains from this time be encountered within the site area (with the understanding that bombs can throw debris over wide areas) they may be considered to represent war graves, and as such the Commonwealth War Graves Commission should be consulted. This possibility should be factored in to any future development proposals at the site.
- 5.13 The potential for unexploded ordnance is also present within the site area. This has been acknowledged as possible for small ordnance (bullets) and hand grenades by Gear (2008), but most unlikely for British heavy ordnance. The possibility was highlighted for enemy ordnance to be present within the site area (*ibid*).
- 5.14 The overall archaeological potential for remains pre-dating RAF Carew Cheriton is considered to be low. The significance of any such remains would be local to regional importance. The remains of RAF Carew Cheriton are considered to be of at least local importance.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The archaeological assessment has shown that Sageston lies within a landscape with a long and continuous history of human activity and settlement from the prehistoric period to the present.
- 6.2 Within the proposed development area, however, on the surface at least, it appears that the construction of first the Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS) station in 1915 and then the RAF Carew Cheriton airfield ancillary and domestic buildings in 1938 will have significantly disturbed or destroyed any previous evidence of human activity.
- 6.3 No archaeological sites of prehistoric through to early medieval date are known within the site boundary itself or within a 500m radius study area centred upon it. The overall archaeological potential for remains of these dates to survive is considered low, especially in terms of later disturbance from the construction of RAF Carew Cheriton.
- 6.3 The only known human activity on the site prior to the modern era is that the area was used as farmland, partly as open strip fields during the medieval period and latterly as enclosed fields.
- 6.4 In the 19th and early 20th centuries the north and eastern edges of the site were quarried for limestone. These facts, combined with the presence of the remnants of the RAF buildings on the site, represent the known likely archaeological resource within the development area. To what extent the pre-WWI and WWII field boundaries and limestone quarrying activities, including the presence of a possible limekiln, were affected by the construction of the airfields is unknown, and potentially some evidence may survive below ground.
- 6.5 The remains of the RAF Carew Cheriton buildings and structures within the proposed development area are considered to be of at least local archaeological importance. Only a single building of still survives relatively intact, the YMCA building now used as a store by PCNPA. All other structures survive as footings and concrete bases across the proposed development area, with the superstructures demolished. Many of the bases are in a poor state of repair.
- 6.6 The possibility of well preserved air raid shelters has been highlighted for the site area, although no sign of these was recorded during the site visits (although the possibility that they had been obscured in rubble or vegetation debris should not be discounted). If these structures remain then they are considered to be of regional archaeological importance.
- 6.7 the airfield was subject to enemy bombing and the potential for unexploded ordnance within the site area should not be discounted. It is also known that 12 servicemen were killed during one bombing raid, although it is understood that they died in the sick bay to the west of the site area. It should be made known that there is a potential for disarticulated human remains associated with this incident to be present within the site area, and should such remains found the advice of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission should be sought.
- 6.8 It is considered appropriate that a scheme of recording of the remains of the surviving elements of the RAF Carew Cheriton airfield should be undertaken prior to their removal. Records of the structures could take the form of a topographic survey and photo record with written descriptions, and each building related to its description on the 1946 Air

Ministry Plan. The standing YMCA building should be subject to a building appraisal to determine if the structure is worthy of a more detailed record.

- 6.9 During the development of the site, possibly at the ground clearance and topsoil strip stage, and archaeological watching brief should be maintained to determine if any earlier deposits do survive within the site area. Should such remains be identified then a more detailed programme of archaeological investigation may be needed.
- 6.10 The area of the midden will contain interesting artefacts associated with use of the airfield during the war years. Although many of these may seem mundane, such as bottles and jars, they do provide an insight into the life of the servicemen and women at RAF Carew Cheriton. Potentially any remains of greater significance could be donated to the Carew Cheriton Control Tower museum for display.
- 6.7 The requirements for any further archaeological survey or recording at the site should be discussed the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority.

7. SOURCES

Database

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Aerial photographs

Meridian Airmaps 1955 SN00SE 200/200 Frames 2542, 2543, 9076 & 9077

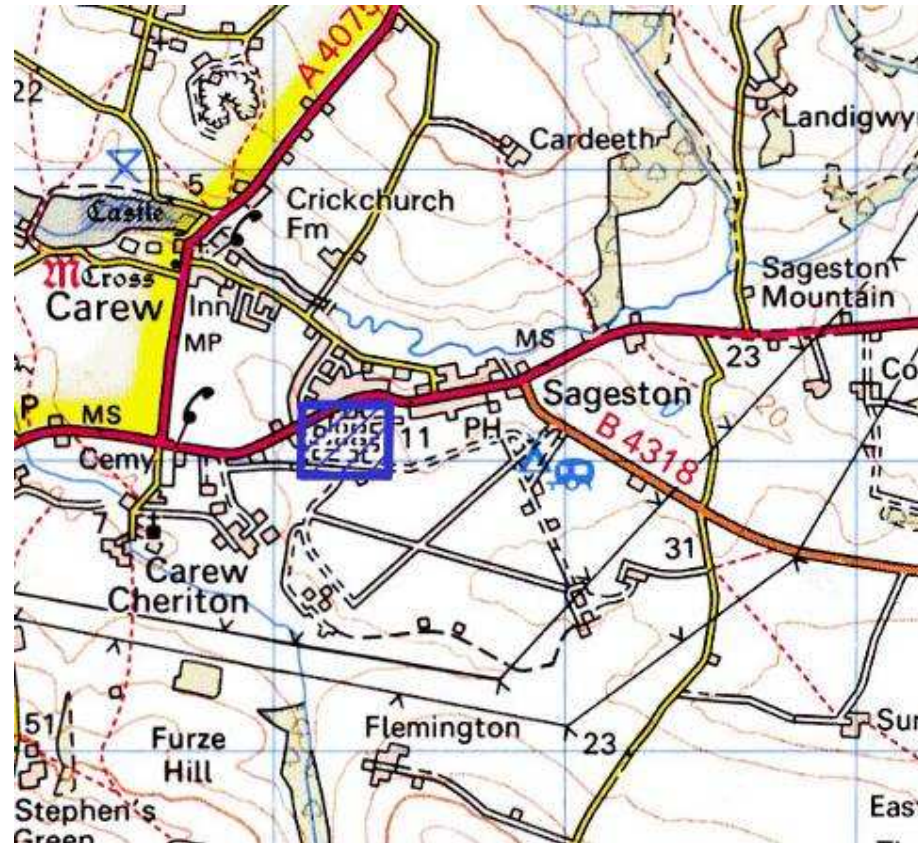


Figure 1: Location Map based on the Ordnance Survey, the proposed development is area marked within the blue shaded rectangle

Reproduced from the 1987 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
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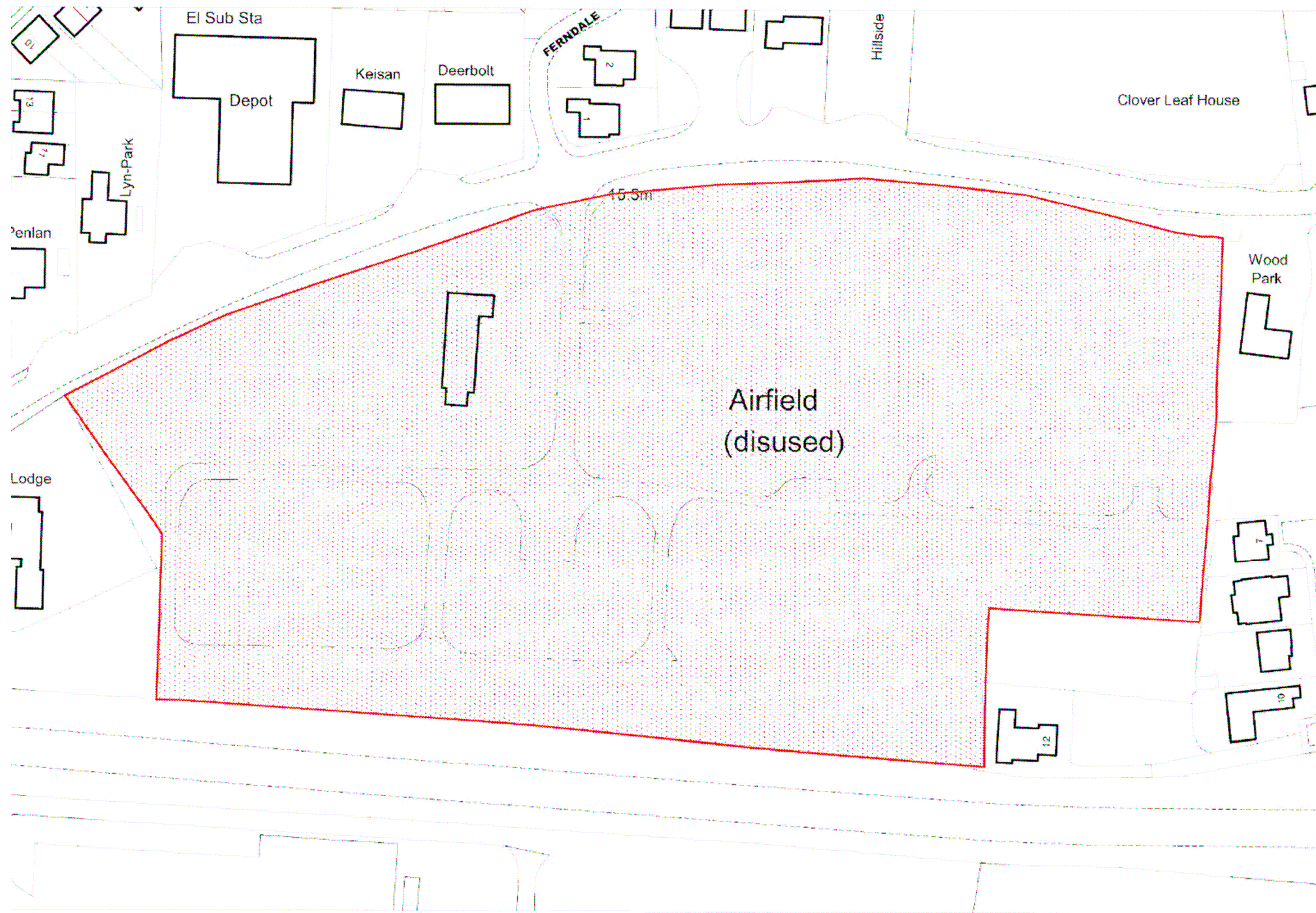


Figure 2: The proposed development site area, outlined in red, as supplied by PCNPA

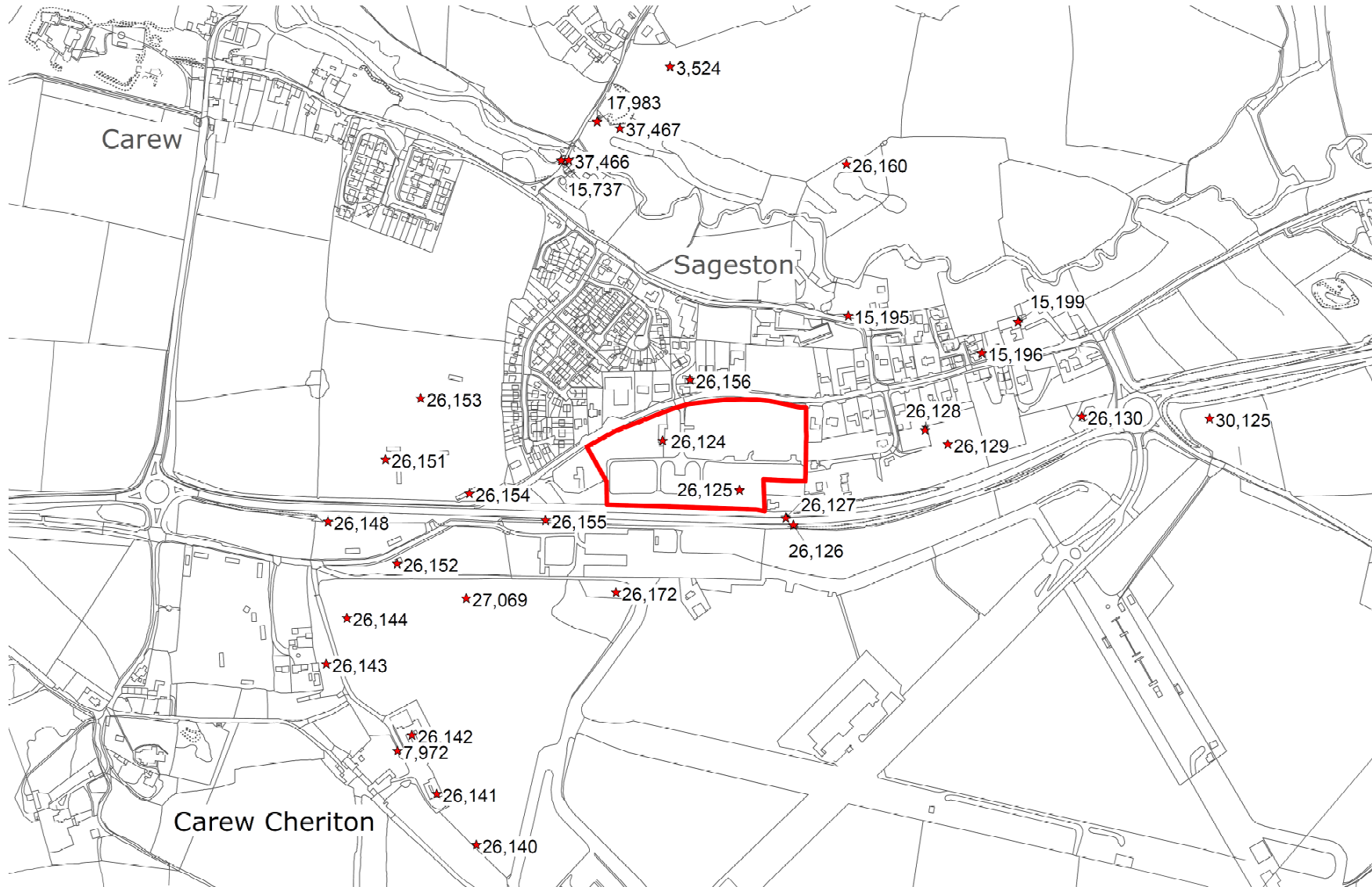


Figure 3: Plan showing Historic Environment Record data for an area of 500m centred on the site (PRN 26123, Carew Cheriton Airfield, covers the site area but is not labelled)



Figure 4: An extract from Saxton's Map of Pembrokeshire from 1587 showing Carew castle, the Carew river and Redberth (Redbart), but not Sageston



Figure 5: Extract from Emmanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales 1729.
Sageston is marked as 'Satson' to the southeast of 'Castle Cary'.



Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors Drawings, surveyed 1810-12

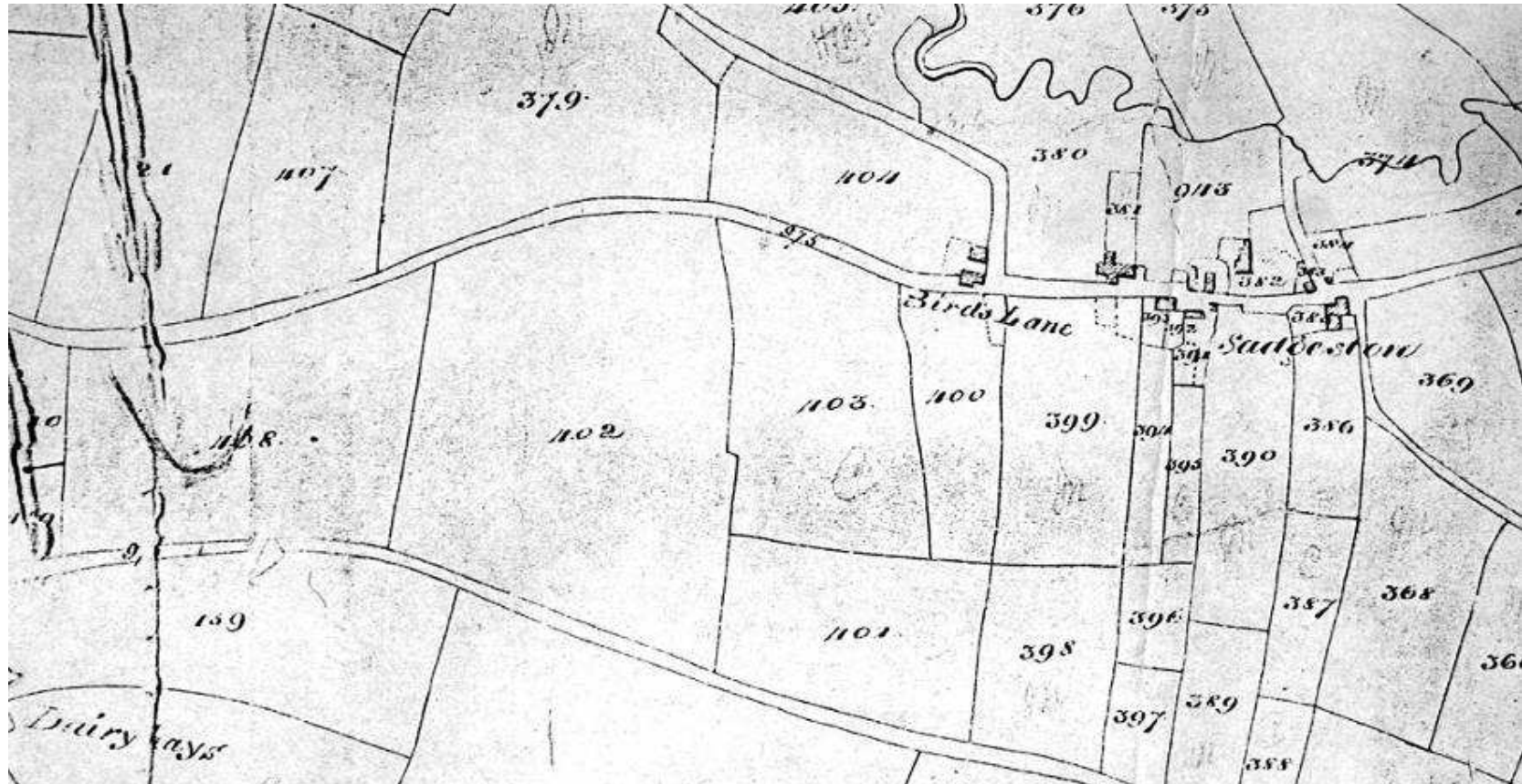


Figure 7: Extract from the 1838 Carew Parish Tithe Map; the proposed development area covers the northern halves of field Nos. 408, 402 and 403. The historic enclosed strip fields to the south of Sageston lie just outside the development area. North to top.

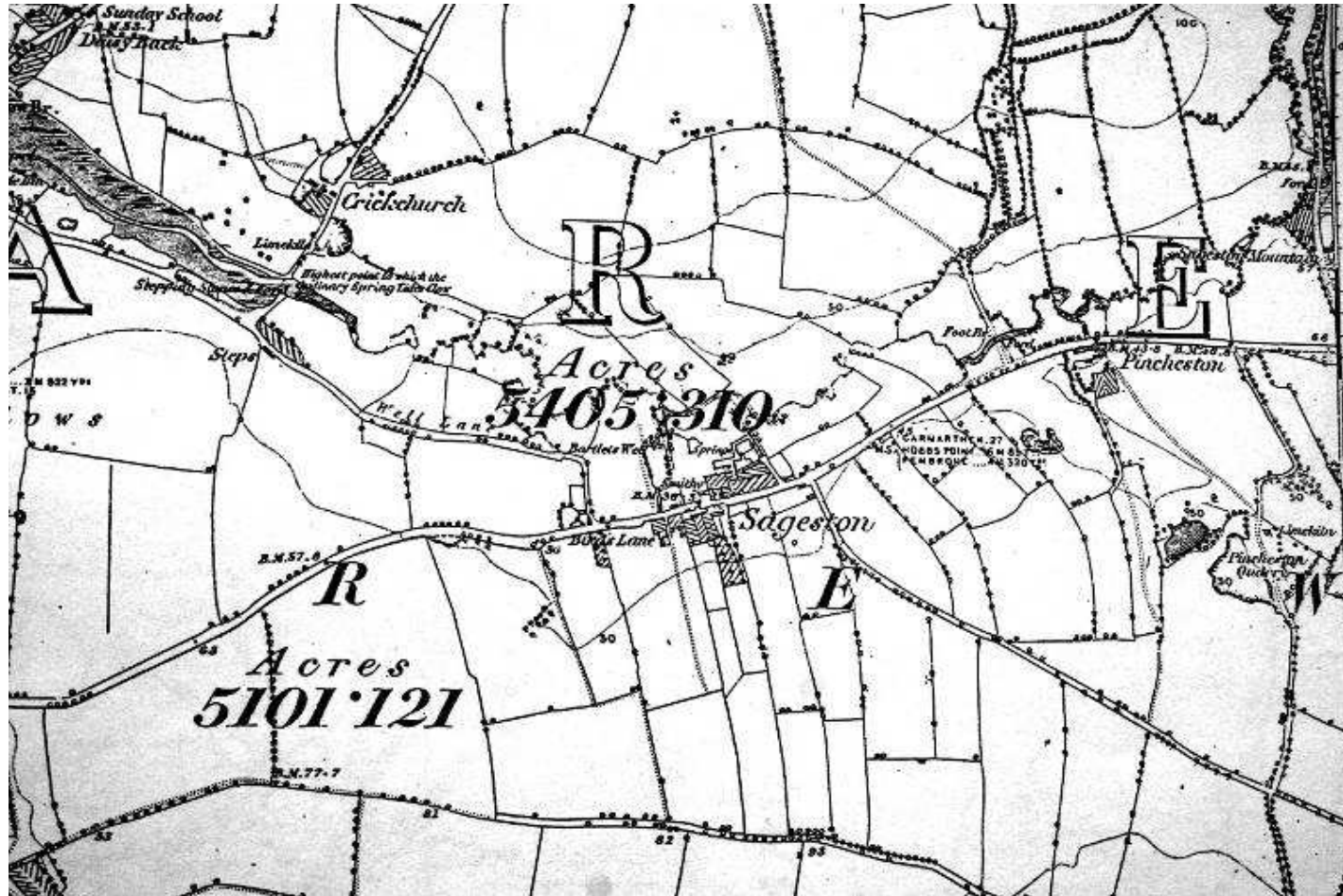


Figure 8: Extract from 1st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1891. Note the enclosed strip fields to the south of Sageston.

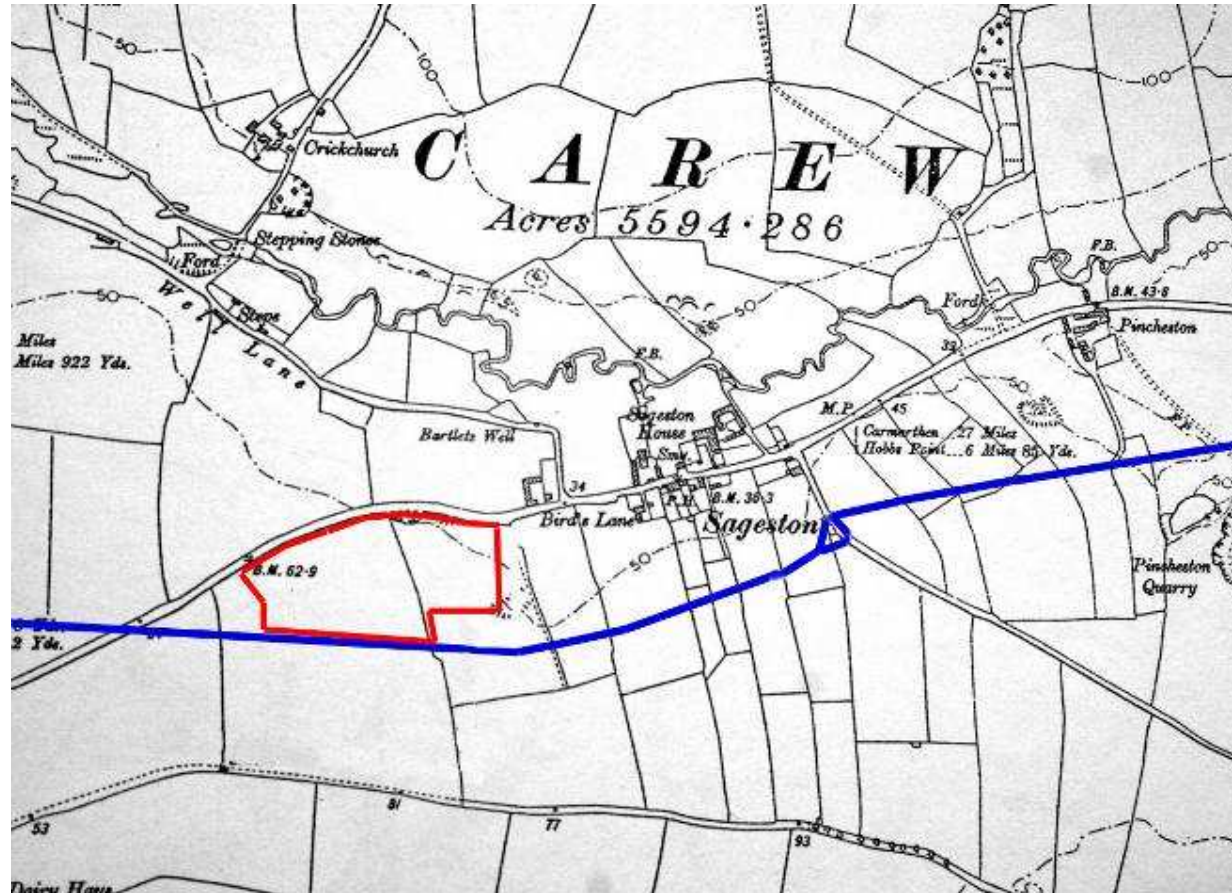


Figure 9: Extract from 1st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1908, showing development area outlined in red. The modern A 477(T) bypass route is marked in blue.



Figure 10: Detail from the 1932 Rees Map of South Wales and the Border in the 14th Century. Sageston is shown here as a mesne, or sub-lordship, of the Barony of Carew.

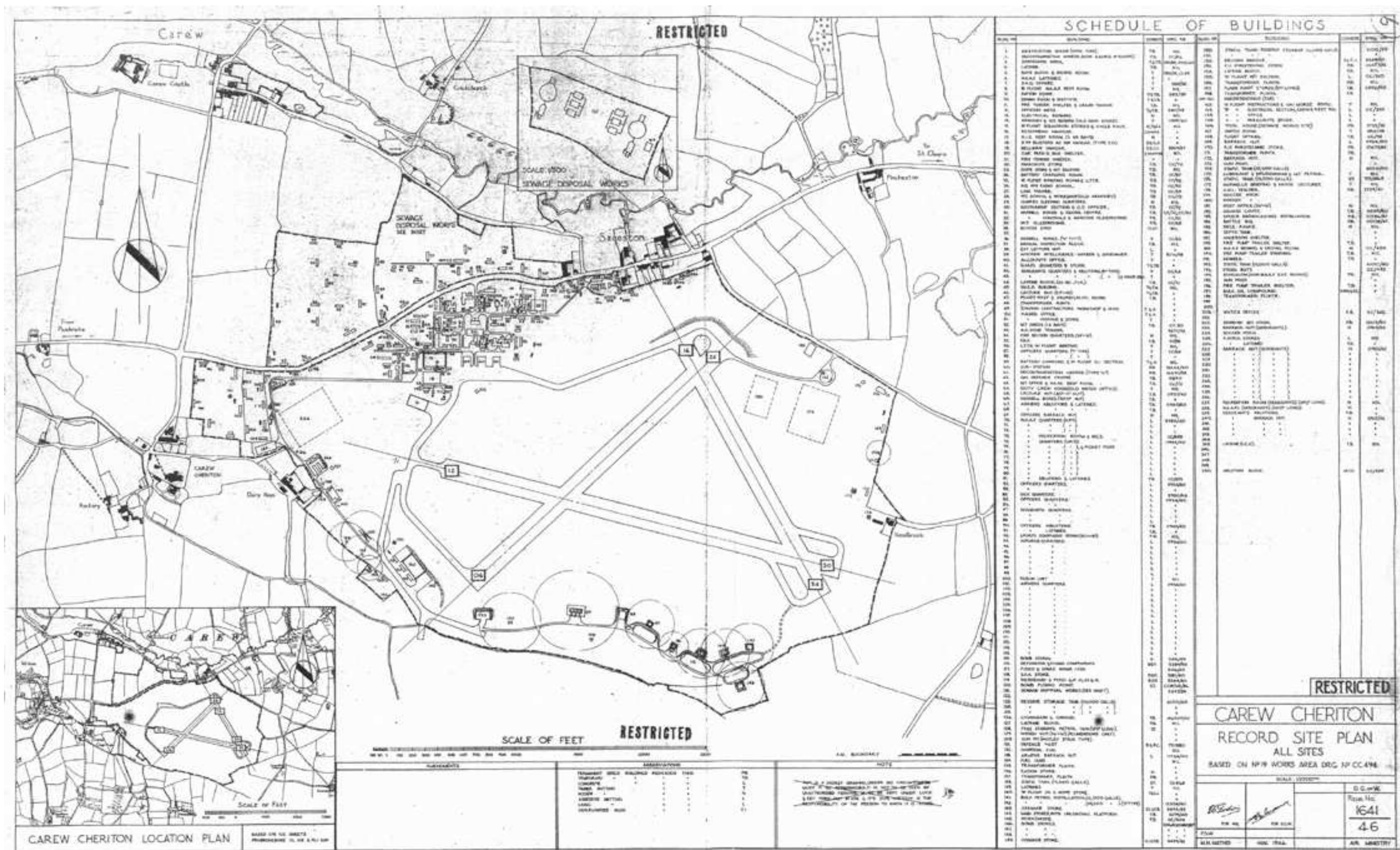


Figure 11: Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield from 1946 (RAF Museum Hendon)

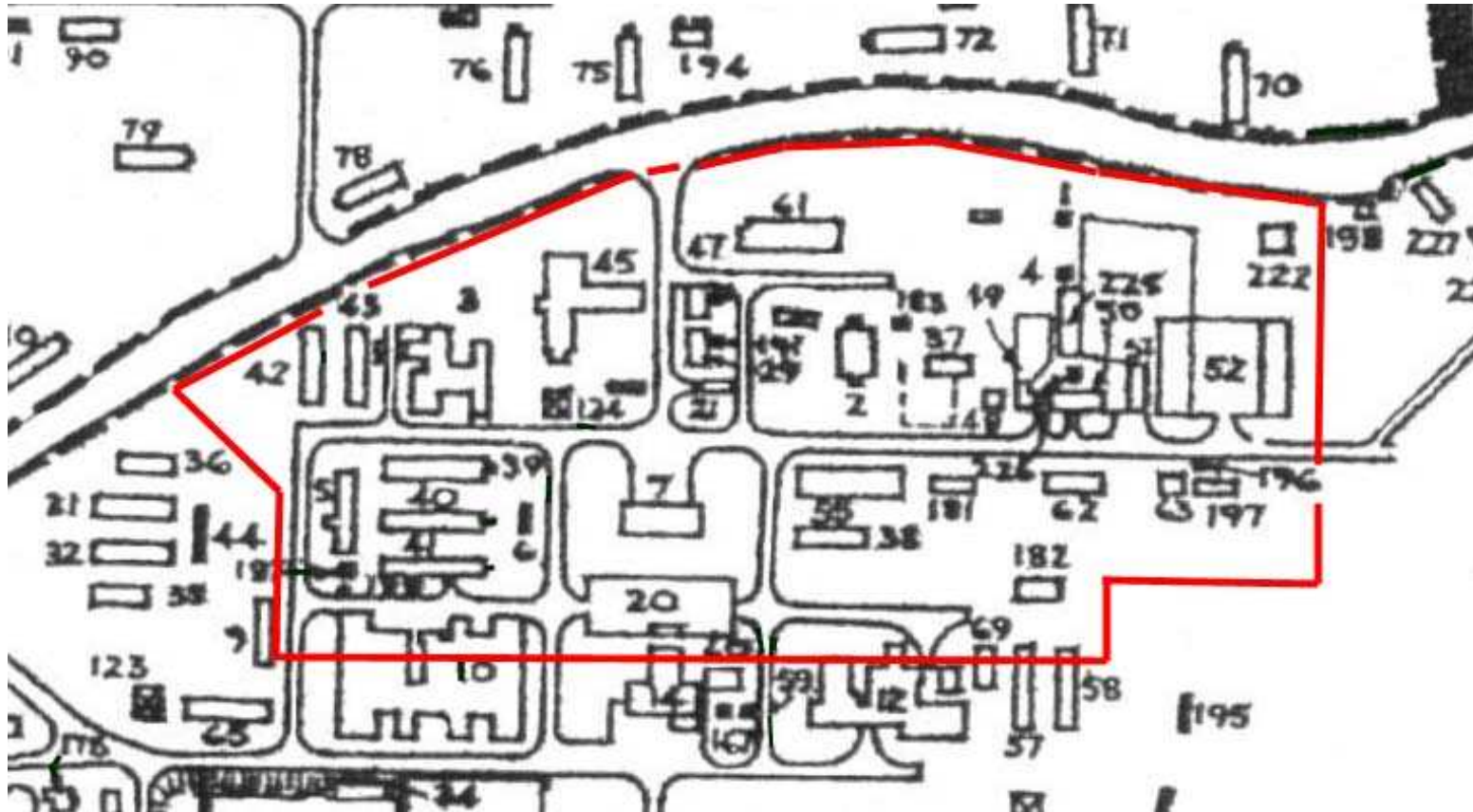


Figure 12: Detailed extract from Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield 1946 showing the domestic and ancillary buildings within the development area (boundary marked in red)

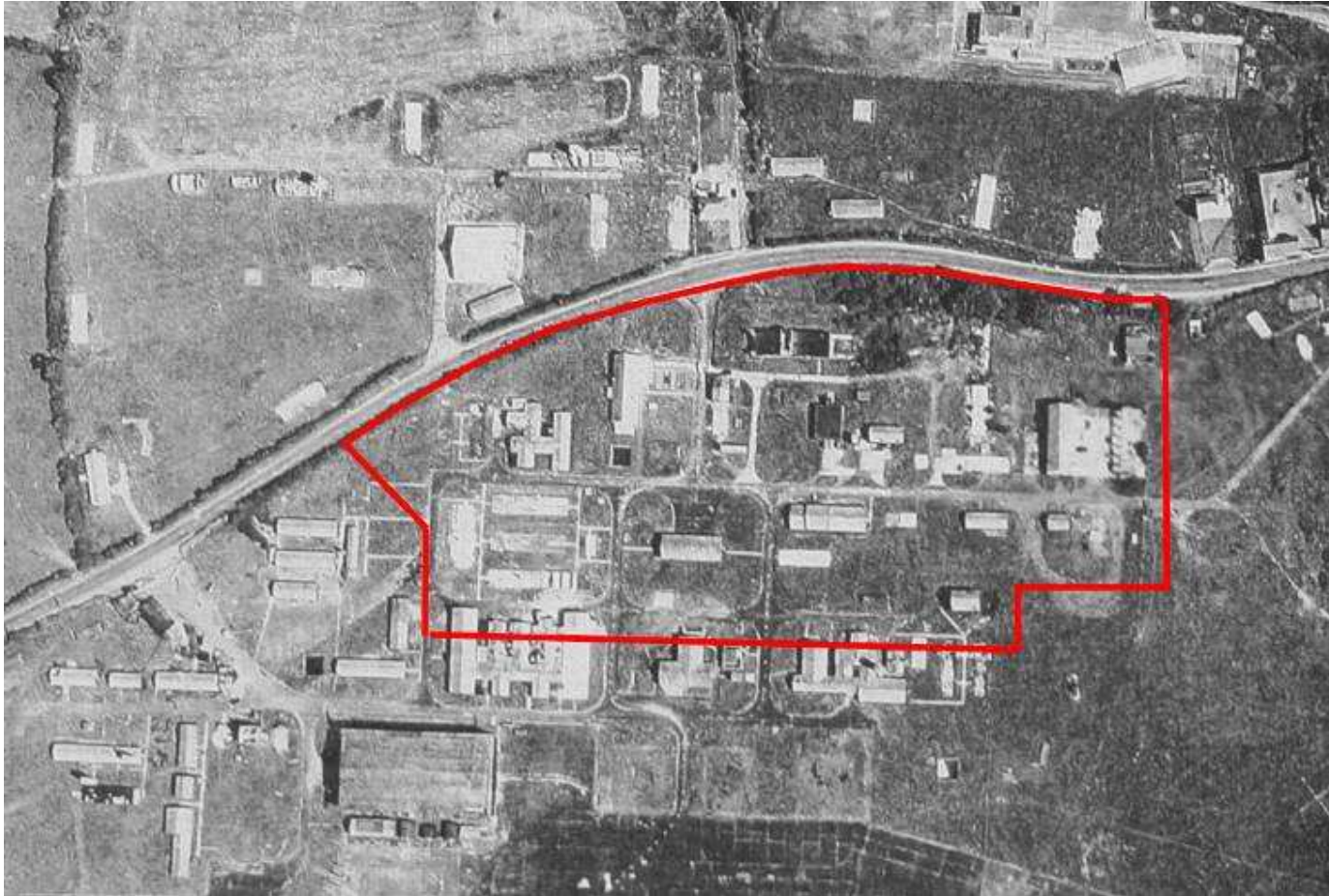


Figure 13: Detail from an 1955 aerial photograph (Meridian Airmaps) showing the domestic and ancillary buildings of RAF Carew Cheriton within the proposed development area (boundary marked in red).

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF SITES RECORDED IN THE DYFED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
AND THE RCAHMW COFLEIN ON-LINE DATABASE.

Sites within the development area:

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
26123	309962	RAF Carew Cheriton <u>Airfield</u>	During the First World War the airfield was an Airship Station, known as RNAS Pembroke, tasked with patrolling the coast in search of German U-Boats (see PRN 26172). Between 1938 and 45 it was a Coastal Command Station, present use agricultural/light industrial. Three asphalt surfaced concrete runways, aligned 06-24, 12-30 and 16-24. Main site and accommodation sites located to northwest, stores and workshops to the west and bomb stores to the south. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. In 1938, the former airship station at Carew Cheriton was acquired by the RAF. Huts were placed in the same area as during the First World War, and three canvas hangars were erected, later to be replaced by corrugated iron. Initially the three runways were grass but these were soon replaced by the runways described above. JH based on J. Evans, 1992. The construction of the Sageston and Redberth bypass (A477(T)) in the early 2000s destroyed some buildings and hardstanding areas and separated the main domestic building complex (the only part of the airfield that lies within the proposed development area) from the rest of the airfield. See Figures 9 & 10 for an Air Ministry Plan of the Airfield as it was in 1946; the plan contains a key to most of the RAF buildings within the proposed development area.	SN 055 027 (centred on)
26124		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Christian Association Hostel</u>	1938-45, YMCA Hostel, present use store. Single storey, rectangular plan, rendered 'temporary brick' construction, gabled corrugated asbestos roof. Scarring on east wall indicates the former position of a timber extension to the east from its northern end. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. This represents the only above ground standing building left, nearly intact, within the proposed development area.	SN 0527 0320
26125		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	Derelict Air Raid Shelter, 1938-45. Semi-sunken, parabolic, pre-cast concrete panels, earth covered, doorway in eastern wall protected by a brick blast wall adjacent to steps (R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.). Probably a Stanton type shelter...	SN 0537 0313

Sites outside the development area but located within a 0.5km radius:

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
	270795	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	Irregular, V-shaped, corrugated zinc revetted earth floor trench, with a secondary concrete structure enclosing it. Turf covered roof. Loopholes in the walls and a triangular projection facing the NE and centrally set. (R J C Thomas, Defence of Britain Project Rec. No. 12209).	SN 0509 0321
	270796	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	Irregular 'V' shaped, semi-sunken, earth covered, loop-holed concrete structure over a corrugated zinc revetted earth-floored trench. Large triangular projection with wide opening set centrally facing north-westwards. (R J C Thomas, Defence of Britain Project Rec. No. 12210)	SN 0519 0307
	270799	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u>	A semi-sunken pillbox, earth-covered, irregularly hexagonal in plan, brick-walled, with a concrete roof. Attached to the west wall is a low, square, brick-walled AALMG (anti-aircraft light machine gun) emplacement. There is a doorway in the west wall and the structure has two wide splayed embrasures equipped with Turnbull mountings. Recorded by the RCAHM(W) via 'The Defence of Britain Project'. Not recorded in the HER, although this may be a duplicated record for PRN 26160 (it has the same NPRN) with an incorrect NGR and thus mistakenly marked on MAPINFO record map in the HER.	SN 05566 03826
	305277	Plough Inn, Sageston; Public House	Recorded by the RCAHM(W) as a post-medieval commercial building, with no other descriptive detail. Not recorded in the HER.	SN 0570 0372
3524		Critchchurch/ Crickchurch; Settlement	Spurrell, 1921, described this as "the site of a hamlet chapelry which is spelt Christchurch in the church wardens' accounts for 1672....it possessed the right of burial, and human remains have been found in an adjacent quarry". Irregular earthworks have been noted from aerial photographs, suggesting the presence here of a possible deserted village. RSR April 1999	SN 053 037
7972	107876	Wall Park/Wall Field; Shrunken Village	On the tithe schedule this area is referred to as "Wall Park" and consists of various earthworks, a hollow way, and a large rectangular building platform; these features were noted during an aerial survey (James, T A in Arch. In Wales 1978). This evidence suggests a possible shrunken medieval, or post-medieval, part of Carew Cheriton. However, after a visit to the site in 1998 the RCAHM(W) reported that no earthworks were to be seen in the said vicinity and the farmer said that no unusual amount of stone was forthcoming from the field during ploughing.	SN 049 028 (centred on)
15195		Bartlett's Well	A Grade II Listed structure Ref. No. 18215. Listed as a good example of a post-mediaeval public well maintained in good order and used until the mid-C20 by the villages of Carew and Sageston. The well was formed at a natural spring and thought to be named after Thomas Bartlett who leased Bird's Lane in 1636 from Sir John Carew, though the name Bartlett can be traced back locally to the C14.	SN 05524 03357
15196		Blacksmith's Workshop	Marked on the 1906 edition 6" Ordnance Survey map, considered in the record to be post-medieval in date.	SN 057 033

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
15199		Sadgeston Hall; Sageston House; Mansion	A large, post-medieval, domestic house. Grade II Listed building Ref. No.18214, listed as a corn merchant's house retaining its vernacular character, together with an early/mid-C19 granary with additional drying or malting arrangements on an exceptionally large scale. (Probable duplication of HER record PRN 59541).	SN 0575 0334
15737		Stepping Stones	Stepping stones crossing the Carew river upstream from Carew village and forming a pedestrian route from Well Lane on the south side to Crickchurch settlement, PRN 3524, on the north side of the river and running alongside and to the west of the ford crossing, PRN 37466. A SPARC leaflet produced in 1999 refers to the "Steppes" as being mentioned in 1576. A footbridge was constructed sometime after the 2nd edition OS 6" map was published in 1908. RSR April 1999.	SN 0515 0358
17983		Lime Kiln	A disused lime kiln on the south side of Crickchurch settlement, PRN 3524, which probably processed limestone quarried from the adjacent quarry, PRN 37467. RSR April 1999	SN 0520 0363
26126		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, doorway in south wall, earth cover removed by cattle, entrance infilled with earth. Stanton type? (R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.). This site was destroyed with the construction of the A477(T) in 2001.	SN 05440 308
26127		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u>	1938-45, Gun Post/Defence Post, now derelict. Rectangular, reinforced concrete walled enclosure, sub-divided by cross wall into two chambers entered by separate doorways in the north and south angles of the west wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. This site was destroyed during the construction of the A477(T) bypass in 2001.	SN 0543 0309
26128		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u>	1938-45, Sergeants Ablutions, present use low grade agricultural. Single storey, bay, rendered 'temporary brick' construction with combined chimney and header water tank tower at eastern end. Steel truss, timber purlin, corrugated asbestos clad roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0562 0320
26129	270798	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	1938-45, Defence Post/Section Post, now derelict. Irregular 'U' shaped, semi-sunken, earth covered, loop-holed concrete structure over a corrugated zinc revetted earth floored trench. Large triangular projection with wide opening set centrally facing westwards. R J C Thomas, 11.03.93.	SN 0565 0318
26130	270519	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	1938-45 Defence Post/Section Post, now derelict. Irregular 'V' shaped, semi-sunken, earth covered, loop holed concrete structure over a corrugated zinc revetted earth floored trench. Large triangular projection over wide opening set centrally facing eastwards. R J C Thomas, 24.02.93.	SN 0583 0321
26140		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Bomb Fusing Point</u>	1938-45, Bomb Fusing Building/Bomb Fusing Point, now derelict. Earth banked and covered, 'Nissen' hut, with large entrance doors in each gable wall reached by a sunken roadway. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0500 0267
26141		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Workshop</u>	1938-45, Workshop, now used as a builders store. Single storey, four ranges built around a courtyard, 'temporary brick' construction, cement rendered, steel truss, corrugated asbestos roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0495 0274

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
26142		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Store</u>	1938-45, Airfield, Main Stores, now used as a cement casting workshop/garage. Three parallel single storey ranges linked by a cross range. Rear portion of central range one and a half storeys in height. 'Temporary brick' construction, steel truss corrugated asbestos roof. Loading platform set centrally against north elevation. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0492 0282
26143		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pill Box</u>	1938-45, Pillbox/Defence Post, now derelict. Semi-sunken, brick built, flat concrete earth covered roof. Concrete wide splay embrasures and narrow external, wide internal splay rifle loops within brick structure. Attached 'D' shaped Light Anti Aircraft machine gun pit. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0481 0292
26144		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Structure</u>	1938-45, derelict, square plan, brick walled enclosure approx 3m square. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0484 0298
26148		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels earth covered. Entrance in south wall accessed by steps protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. Probably a Stanton type shelter.	SN 0482 0311
26151		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, earth covered, entrance accessed by steps protected by brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. Probably a Stanton type shelter.	SN 0491 0305
26152		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Link Trainer</u>	1938-45, Gunnery Trainer present use upholstery store. One and a half storey, three bay, 'temporary brick' construction, steel truss corrugated asbestos roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0491 0305
26153		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, earth covered, entrance accessed by steps protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. Probably a Stanton type shelter	NGR SN 0495 0327
26154		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u>	1938-45, Airman's Ablutions and Latrines, present use low grade agricultural. single storey, bay, 'temporary brick' construction, cement rendered, header water tank tower at western end of structure, steel truss timber purlin corrugated asbestos sheeting roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0501 0314
26155		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Harwell Box</u>	1938-45, Harwell Boxes, present use garage workshop. A single storey, seven bay, 'temporary brick' construction cement rendered, steel truss corrugated asbestos roof. Wireless operator simulator. Formerly subdivided into a number of booths similar to a language laboratory. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. This site was destroyed during the construction of the A477(T) bypass in 2001.	SN 0511 0310
26156		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Picket Post</u>	1938-45, WAAF,EVT Rooms, now derelict. A two bay, single storey bungalow. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. NB: An EVT room was a sort of guardroom or picket post where the WAAF's checked in when arriving at the airfield. JH Nov 1995 based on RT pers com.	SN 0531 0328
26160	270797	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u>	1938-45, Pillbox/Defence Post, now derelict. Semi-sunken, irregular hexagonal plan, brick construction with earth covered flat concrete roof. Low brick walled square enclosure attached to western wall acted as a light anti-aircraft gun emplacement. Set into hedgeline. Two wide splay	SN 0553 0356

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
			embrasure equipped with 'Turnbull Mountings', two narrow rifle embrasures within brick walls. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	
26161		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u>	1938-45, Gun Post/Defence Post, now derelict. Semi-sunken, concrete revetted defence post with over-head protection, dug into side of sloping ground adjacent to site No. 001/037 (PRN 26160). Field of fire restricted by position, allowing fire only in a southerly direction. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0555 0356
26162		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Transformer Box</u>	1938-45, Transformer Plinth/Kiosk, now used as an incinerator. A square brick walled enclosure, doorway protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0495 0280
26163		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Watch Office/Control Tower</u>	1938-45, Watch Office/Control Tower, restored between 2000 and 2004 (ongoing). A single storey, square, brick built with flat concrete roof. Entrance in northeast wall, metal framed bay window in southeast wall. Small rectangular controller's post on roof. Stone and earth blast revetment against SW walls. A unique purpose built design. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. (Updated R Ramsey Feb. 2011)	SN 0553 0299
26164		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. A semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, earth covered, entrance accessed by steps protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 24.02.93. Stanton type?	SN 0578 0322
26172		Airship Station	1915-20, Royal Naval Airship Station/Balloon Base, now derelict. Consisting of a variety of timber framed corrugated zinc clad hutting, a gas plant and gasometer, a large 300 x 100 x 100 feet (91.50 x 30.50 x 30.50m) balloon shed flanked by windscreens and three canvas aircraft hangers. R J C Thomas, 06.03.94. World War I air station created in 1915, operated by the Royal Naval Air Service. Airship station until 1917 when aeroplanes were added. Personnel were initially accommodated in canvas bell tents, to be replaced later by wooden huts. The airships were put in two large corrugated iron sheds. The aeroplanes were in canvas hangars. The station finally closed in 1920. The land was sold in 1923 and the buildings in 1921. JH based on J Evans, 1992.	SN 0520 0300 (centred on)
27069		Sageston	Very brief descriptive historical and current overview of Sageston village settlement by J Kissock. Consult DAT HER online database for this record.	SN 05 03
30125		Sageston Strip Field System	Medieval and enclosed (post-med) strip fields from estate map and Ordnance Survey map sources. The most westerly of these were encroached onto by Carew Cheriton airfield, which effaced them. It is considered possible that some of these fields could have their origins in the Iron Age (Murphy 1993).	SN 060 032 (centred on)
37466		Ford	A ford, crossing the Carew river upstream from Carew village, linking Well Lane on the south side to Crickchurch settlement, PRN 3524, on the north side of the river. There are stepping stones, PRN 15737, running parallel to the west and a modern footbridge was constructed to the east	SN 0516 0358

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
			some time after 1908. RSR April 1999.	
37467		Quarry	A disused limestone quarry presumably producing stone to be burnt for lime in the adjacent limekiln (PRN 17983). This is probably the quarry referred to by Spurrell (1921) as the one in which human remains were found and thought to be from the nearby cemetery at Crickchurch (See PRNs 3524 and 46799). RSR April 1999.	SN 0523 0362
46799		Critchchurch; Crickchurch	Site of chapel and cemetery, extant in late 17th century, gone by early 19th century. Probably late medieval. NDL 2003	SN 053 037

APPENDIX 2

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of 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 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.



Extent of the Historic Landscape Character Area of CAREW, MILTON and NASH
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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 (PRN 26123) 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.

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; St Mary's Pembroke Parish tithe map 1841; St Michael's Pembroke Parish tithe map 1841; Walker 1950; Willis-Bund 1902

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of CAREW AIRFIELD

GRID REFERENCE: SN 054028

AREA IN HECTARES: 123

Historic Background

An inland character area south of the Carew River, an inlet of the upper reaches of the Eastern Cleddau. It lies entirely within the parish of Carew, which formed the core of the medieval Barony of Carew. The area, now lying beneath a disused airfield, was formerly divided between the demesne of the Manor of Carew to the west, and Sageston to the east. The latter, as the Manor of 'Sagiston and Williamston Harvill', was held directly by Sir John de Carew in 1362 when it comprised one knight's fee. Prior to the construction of the airfield this was an agricultural area, the former demesne being laid out in a system of large 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. In contrast, the area within Sageston manor, south of Sageston village, comprised enclosed strip fields that are shown on an estate map of 1762. This formed part of Sageston manor. It appears that their post-medieval enclosure was piecemeal and probably undertaken by individual tenants. The airfield at Carew Cheriton was originally established, as Royal Naval Air Station Pembroke, in 1915 as an aerodrome for airships. It was one of a number of similar bases around the coastline of Britain established to counter the growing threat from German U-Boats during World War 1. At the time the airfield consisted of a single large steel-framed airship shed, several temporary wooden buildings and some tented accommodation for the air and ground crews. Aeroplanes were stationed at the airfield from April 1917 onwards. Canvas hangars were erected in the southeast corner of the airfield, away from the airship shed and the main station complex, to service the aeroplanes which were engaged in coastal patrols. Aeroplanes had replaced the airships by 1919. The station was decommissioned and closed in 1920 and much of the land auctioned off in lots. None of the original airship station buildings survive; most were demolished after the closure of the station, but some remained for a while as agricultural buildings. The airfield was recommissioned and renamed Carew Cheriton (to distinguish it from Pembroke Dock) in 1938. Construction work began in 1938 and by the spring of 1939 the airfield was equipped with canvas hangars, temporary huts and grass runways. More permanent corrugated-iron hangars and brick buildings were constructed soon after, and the classic layout of three interlocking hard runways was also established during the early 1940s. By 1944 the airfield covered c.128ha. As in World War 1 the airfield was used as a base for maritime patrols and it played an important role in the Atlantic maritime theatre, until operational flying ceased in 1942. In 1942 the base became No.10 Radio School, a training base for aircrew wireless operators, a role it was to perform until the end of the war. The station closed in 1945.



Extent of the Historic Landscape Character Area of Carew Airfield

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Description and essential historic landscape components

This area consists of the World War 2 airfield. Most of the airfield buildings have been demolished and a bypass road constructed across the northern section of the site. Some buildings survive including the control tower, some ablution blocks and air raid shelters, as do the concrete runways and parts of the access roads. Some of the buildings now have an industrial use, and a Sunday market is held on the runways. Land between the runways is improved pasture.

Sources: Austin 1992; Austin 1993; Brock 1989; Carew Parish tithe map 1839; Ludlow and Murphy 1995; Murphy 1987; Owen 1897; PRO D/BUSH/6/27; PRO D/BUSH/6/26

CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2011/06
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 100546

Mawrth 2011
March 2011

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*Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn*

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CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park
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CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Gan / By

Richard Ramsey and James Meek

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**CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

CONTENTS	PAGE
SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Project Proposals and Commission	2
1.2 Scope of the project	2
1.3 Abbreviations used in this report	3
1.4 Illustrations	3
2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	4
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
3.1 Designated Sites and Listed Buildings	5
3.2 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development	5
3.3 Cartographic Information	12
3.4 Aerial Photographs	13
3.5 Site Visit	14
4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT	20
4.1 Previous Impacts	20
4.2 Potential Impacts from Development	21
5. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE	22
6. CONCLUSIONS	24
7. SOURCES	26
APPENDIX 1: LIST OF SITES RECORDED IN THE DYFED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD AND THE RCAHMW COFLEIN ON-LINE DATABASE	41
APPENDIX 2: HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of CAREW, MILTON AND NASH	47
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of CAREW AIRFIELD	50
FIGURES	
Figure 1: Location Map based on the Ordnance Survey	28
Figure 2: The proposed development site area	29
Figure 3: Plan showing Historic Environment Record data for an area of 500m centred on the site	30
Figure 4: An extract from Saxton's Map of Pembrokeshire from 1587	31
Figure 5: Extract from Emmanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales 1729	32

Figure 6:	Extract from Ordnance Survey 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors Drawings, surveyed 1810-12	33
Figure 7:	Extract from the 1838 Carew Parish Tithe Map	34
Figure 8:	Extract from 1 st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1891	35
Figure 9:	Extract from 1 st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1908	36
Figure 10:	Detail from the 1932 Rees Map of South Wales and the Border in the 14 th Century	37
Figure 11:	Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield from 1946	38
Figure 12:	Detailed extract from Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield 1946	39
Figure 13:	Detail from an 1955 aerial photograph (Meridian Airmaps)	40

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1:	View of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45	14
Photo 2:	Rear of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45	15
Photo 3:	View of foundations of Sergeants' Mess, Building No.3	15
Photo 4:	Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence	16
Photo 5:	Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence	16
Photo 6:	Destructor House (bin sheds and incinerator) Building No. 1	17
Photo 7:	Armoury and WT Repairs Building No 14	17
Photo 8:	Steps into Guards Sleeping Quarters, Building No. 29	18
Photo 9:	Raised plinth for Motorised Transport Sheds Building No. 52	18
Photo 10:	General view west along main access road	19
Photo 11:	View north to main site entrance along main access road	19

CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority are considering the potential for residential development of a plot of land under their ownership at Sageston, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SN 0529 0317). This area is presently allocated as development land in the local plan. It is located on part of the former World War II RAF Carew Cheriton airfield. Ahead of any future outline planning application for the development, PCNPA requested an archaeological assessment of the site in order to determine the nature and location of any known archaeological remains and the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present on the site. The assessment was commissioned from Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services.

The assessment revealed three known archaeological sites within the proposed development area recorded on the local Historic Environment Record, a World War II YMCA buildings, an air-raid shelter and the footings of numerous RAF Carew Cheriton domestic and ancillary buildings. No listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the proposed development boundary.

The archaeological assessment has demonstrated that Sageston lies within a landscape with a long and continuous history of human activity and settlement from the prehistoric period to the present. No archaeological remains of pre-medieval date are known within a 500m radius of the centre of the area, although indications of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity are known in the wider area. No Roman remains are known in the vicinity. Early medieval sites are recorded nearer to Carew to the west of the proposed development area.

During the medieval period the site area was used for agricultural purposes, partly as open strip fields during the medieval period and latterly as enclosed fields. Such remains if present within the development area would include field boundaries and evidence for ploughing and considered to be of low archaeological importance. Quarrying and lime burning was undertaken in the post-medieval period in close proximity to the site, remains of which would be considered to be of local archaeological importance if present.

Development of RAF Carew Cheriton airfield will have caused significant disturbance to any underlying earlier archaeological remains and thus the overall archaeological potential for remains pre-dating the airfield is considered low.

The remains of the RAF Carew Cheriton buildings and structures within the proposed development area are considered to be of at least local archaeological importance. Only a single building still survives relatively intact, the former YMCA building. All other structures survive only as footings and concrete bases. Two well preserved air raid shelters have been previously indicated within the site area, although no sign of these was recorded during the site visits. If these structures remain then they are considered to be of regional archaeological importance.

A rubbish midden lies in the northeastern part of the site area which contains numerous artefacts associated with the everyday life of servicemen and women within the air base. This will contain artefacts of social significance and local importance.

No archaeological or historical remains of national significance which could preclude development of the site have been identified within the proposed development area by this desk-based assessment, although remains worthy of some further record are present.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA) are considering the potential for residential development of a plot of land they own at Sageston, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SN 0529 0317), located on part of the former World War II Royal Air Force (RAF) Carew Cheriton airfield. Ahead of any future outline planning application for the development, the PCNPA requested an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site in order to determine the nature and location of any known archaeological remains and the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present on the site.
- 1.1.2 The objective of the assessment is to provide information that can be used by the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority and enable them to advise on the scope of any further archaeological input that may be appropriate during both the planning process and any future on-site development.
- 1.1.3 PCNPA commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services to undertake the archaeological assessment in February 2011.

1.2 Scope of the project

- 1.2.1 The assessment comprised the examination and collation of available sources of information including:
 - Information on known archaeological and historic sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record¹ (HER), including a search of available maps, published and unpublished works, and aerial photographs;
 - Relevant information held at the National Library of Wales (NLW), the Pembrokeshire Records Office, the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (via the Coflein online computer database), and the RAF Museum in Hendon;
 - A search of Cadw's Listed Building records and Schedule of Ancient Monuments for designated buildings and sites of archaeological and historical importance lying on or in close proximity to the site;
 - Site visits to determine the presence or absence of visible archaeology or evidence for previous ground disturbance within the proposed development area (undertaken both before and after a programme of vegetation clearance was undertaken).
- 1.2.2 The results of the assessment contained in this report are intended to identify the extent and character of the known and potential archaeological resource, to assess the likely and potential impacts of any development on that resource and, if required, to outline a possible programme of further works to mitigate those impacts. The assessment 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, any proposed development.

¹ Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire.

1.3 Abbreviations used in this report

1.3.1 All sites recorded on the regional HER are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD).

1.4 Illustrations

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

2. SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The village of Sageston is a straggling, largely modern, settlement that lies either side of the old A477(T) road centred on NGR SN 0550 0325, some 7km due east of Pembroke Dock in south Pembrokeshire (Figure 1). The landscape is characterised by undulating ground on a gentle north facing slope down to an east-west running tributary of the Carew River, which is itself a tributary of the Milford Haven waterway. The potential development area (centered on NGR SN 0529 0317, at 15m OD) comprises a c.3.47 hectare enclosed plot of land sandwiched between the old A477(T) road and the new A477(T) bypass at the southwest edge of the village (Figure 2). The site is currently partly used as a storage area by PCNPA but is mostly disused and heavily overgrown with dense vegetation covering the hardstanding derelict foundations of demolished domestic and ancillary buildings of World War II RAF Carew Cheriton airfield.
- 2.2 The underlying solid geology of the area is represented by Carboniferous Limestone of the undivided Dinantian series (British Geological Survey 1994), and beyond the project area to the east this gives way first to Millstone Grit and then the Coal Measures of the Pembrokeshire anthracite coalfield. To the west of the project area the underlying geology is represented by the Devonian Lower Old Red Sandstone (ORS) which also forms the higher land of The Ridgeway some 2.5 km to the south. The soil in both the limestone and ORS areas affords good, fertile, well drained farmland, which contrasts starkly with the less fertile soils of the Millstone Grit and Coal Measure areas to the east.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Designated Sites and Listed Buildings

- 3.1.1 No scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs) lie within the boundaries of the proposed development site or in the near vicinity.
- 3.1.2 Within the village of Sageston there are two sites that have been designated as Grade II listed structures, Sadgeston Hall with its associated Granary (PRN 15199) and Bartlett's Well (PRN 15195).
- 3.1.3 The development area lies just outside the Carew, Milton and Nash historic landscape character area, part of the Milford Haven Waterway (HLW (D) 5) Registered Landscape of Historic Interest in Wales designated by Cadw. The report prepared for Cadw of this area by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Murphy and Ludlow 2003) provides a good historic overview and general landscape description of the area around Sageston and is included in full in Appendix 3 at the back of this report. The site area does lie within the Carew Cheriton Airfield Historic Landscape Character Area, which is included in full in Appendix 3 at the rear of this report.
- 3.1.4 The only conservation area close to the development area is Carew Cheriton village which lies 1km to the southwest.

3.2 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

- 3.2.1 The following section includes the results of searches undertaken of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales on-line database Coflein. A full descriptive list of these records of known sites within a 0.5km radius of the proposed development area, in PRN and NPRN order, is included in Appendix 1 at the back of the report (Figure 3).

Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC)

- 3.2.2 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 (c. 10,000 – 2000 BC)

- 3.2.3 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. However, field-walking on newly ploughed fields around Carew and Sageston undertaken by volunteers involved with the Carew Castle Archaeological Project in the 1980s (pers comm Gareth Southgate, CCAP volunteer 1987) revealed the presence of many microliths and other worked flints, which suggests that there was activity very close to the development area during this period.
- 3.2.4 An archaeological rescue excavation undertaken by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust during the construction of the A477(T) Sageston-Redberth bypass in 2001 revealed extensive evidence of Neolithic phases of domestic activity just to the south of Redberth, some 2.5km east of the development area (Page 2001). Several radiocarbon dates obtained from the site revealed phased activity ranging from the early to mid Neolithic to late Neolithic and early Bronze Age.

Bronze Age (c.2000 – 700 BC)

- 3.2.5 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.
- 3.2.6 There is a scheduled round barrow, Hoyles barrow (SAM Pe 453; PRN 14827), situated at NGR SN 0794 0387 some 2.4km east of the development area near Redberth, and several more located on the Ridgeway to the south. Other than a row of stakeholes with a Bronze Age radiocarbon date, revealed at the previously mentioned archaeological excavation near Redberth (Page 2001), there are no known non-funereal domestic or potentially domestic Bronze Age sites within 3km of the project area.

Iron Age (c.700 BC – 43 AD)

- 3.2.6 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.
- 3.2.7 Aerial photographs and subsequent archaeological excavation (Gerrard 1990) have revealed a series of six parallel rock-cut defensive ditches (PRN 37469; NPRN 308623) on the site of Carew castle (PRN 3493; SAM PE 1; NGR SN 0449 0377) indicating the presence of a possible Iron Age promontory fort at the site prior to the construction of the Norman castle.
- 3.2.8 To the east of the development area, south and southeast of Sageston, map and field boundary evidence indicate the presence of enclosed medieval strip fields (PRN 30125 – table 1 below); it has been argued (Murphy 1993) that, in south Pembrokeshire, some of these fields may have their origins in the Iron Age. Later map evidence shows that some of the strip fields were effaced by the construction of the Carew Cheriton Airfield in 1938, and then further compromised by the construction of the Redberth-Sageston bypass in the early 21st century.

Roman (AD43 – c. AD410)

- 3.2.9 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.
- 3.2.10 Sherds of Roman pottery and other Roman artefacts have been unearthed at Carew Castle (1km to the northwest of the development area) during excavations (Gerarrd 1990) suggesting that there was trade between the native population there and the Romans during the Romano-British period, but there is no evidence for actual Roman occupation of the site.

Early Medieval (c.AD410 – AD1066)

- 3.2.11 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.
- 3.2.12 Excavations at Carew castle have unearthed several sherds of 'E-ware' pottery from the 6th to 7th century imported from the Mediterranean (Gerrard 1990). The presence of this pottery suggests continuity of occupation at the castle site throughout the early medieval (commonly known as the 'Dark Ages') period (and potentially earlier occupation in the Iron Age). The Carew High Cross (PRN 3485; SAM PE 9) at the roadside in

front of Carew castle is thought to date to the late 10th or early 11th century implying the presence of an important pre-Norman ecclesiastical centre close by, perhaps at the church site in Carew Cheriton (PRN 3492); the cross is not in its original location. It has recently been argued, however, that the cross may not have ecclesiastical origins (Edwards 2007).

Medieval (1066 – 1485)

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
3524		Critchchurch/ Crickchurch; Possible medieval / post-medieval deserted settlement	SN 053 037
7972	107876	Wall Park/Wall Field; Possible shrunken medieval or post-medieval part of Carew Cheriton	SN 049 028 (centred on)
27069		Historical research into development of Sageston	SN 05 03
30125		Sageston Strip Field System of medieval and enclosed post-medieval date	SN 060 032 (centred on)
46799		Critchchurch; Crickchurch; site of probable late medieval chapel and cemetery	SN 053 037

Table 1: Sites of medieval date recorded on the regional HER within 500m of the centre of the site

- 3.2.13 No known sites of medieval date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area. Five sites of medieval date have been identified within the wider study area, three of which may continue into the post-medieval period (Table 1).
- 3.2.14 The early development of Sageston is mostly unknown, although some historical research has been undertaken (PRN 27069). It is first recorded in 1362 (Charles 1992; Owen 1936) when it lay in the feudal Barony of Carew as a sub-lordship, or mesne, in its own right (Rees map 1932; Figure 10).
- 3.2.15 Evidence of a medieval strip field system (PRN 30125) lies to the south and east of the village, with map evidence showing that it extended as far west as the eastern boundary of the development area (see Cartographic Information in the next section).
- 3.2.16 The possible deserted settlement (PRN 3524) and late medieval chapel site (PRN 46799) of Critchchurch or Crickchurch lies some 300m to the north-northeast of the proposed development site. Earthworks possibly associated with the settlement have been removed through ploughing in recent years.
- 3.2.17 The Norman settlement of Carew with its caput at Carew castle (PRN 3493; SAM PE 1; NGR SN 0449 0377) and ecclesiastical centre and settlement at Carew Cheriton (St. Mary Church, PRN 3492 at NGR SN 0457 0281) lie only 1km to the northwest and southwest of the development area respectively. The original castle at Carew (PRN 4306), thought to have been constructed largely of earth and timber, is considered to have been built by Gerald de Windsor around 1100, although little or nothing of it now survives. The earliest part of the stone fabric of the castle is thought to be a small rectangular tower of early Norman date encased by later masonry (Cole & Drew 1993). The majority of the stone castle (PRN 3493) was built between the late 12th century and 1320 by the de Carew family, most notably Sir Nicholas de Carew, and greatly added to in the latter part of the Middle Ages and early Post-

Medieval period by Sir Rhys ap Thomas. The location of the castle indicates that the area was of strategic importance and would indicate settlement was present in the vicinity, possibly comprising a number of dispersed farmsteads and hamlets. It is likely that a shrunken part of Carew Cheriton settlement was present within the study area (c.400m to the southwest), an area known as Wall Park or Field (PRN 7972; NPRN 107876). This area is likely to have been deserted in the post-medieval period.

Post Medieval (1485 – 1900)

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
	305277	Plough Inn, Sageston; Post-medieval Public House	SN 0570 0372
15195		Bartlett's Well; Post-medieval public well, grade II listed	SN 05524 03357
15196		Blacksmith's Workshop, Post-medieval	SN 057 033
15199		Sadgeston Hall; Sageston House; A large, post-medieval, domestic house. Grade II Listed building	SN 0575 0334
15737		Post-medieval stepping stones crossing the Carew river	SN 0515 0358
17983		Post-medieval lime kiln	SN 0520 0363
37467		Post-medieval limestone quarry	SN 0523 0362

Table 2: Sites of post-medieval date recorded on the regional HER within 500m of the centre of the site

- 3.2.18 No known sites of post-medieval date have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development area. Seven sites of post-medieval date have been identified within the wider study area. Three further sites are recorded in the medieval section (listed in Table 1) which appear to indicate site activity continuing into the post-medieval period.
- 3.2.19 The majority of post-medieval sites recorded on the HER and Coflein have been identified from cartographic sources (Ordnance Survey maps). These include a Blacksmiths workshop (PRN 15196) which lies c.250m to the east of the site; and a lime kiln (PRN 17983) and limestone quarry (PRN 37467) 400m to the north-northeast.
- 3.2.20 The Grade II Listed buildings of Sadgeston Hall (PRN 15199) and Bartlett's Well (PRN 15195) are also recorded, which lie 150m to the northeast and 300m to the east respectively.
- 3.2.21 The RCAHMW Coflein records the post-medieval Plough Inn at Sageston (NPRN 305277) which lies 200m west of the area.
- 3.2.22 Other sites shown on early edition Ordnance Survey maps, but not recorded on the HER or Coflein) include three quarries, a possible limekiln, and a trackway located in a field at the eastern end of the proposed development area (See Cartographic section below for fuller details). The maps show no other features within the development area, only the field boundaries for three large fields.
- 3.2.23 An estate plan from 1762 of 'Satson and Cotchiland' (Sageston and Coachlands), NLW maps Vol. 48, depicts the medieval strip fields as enclosed and spreading more extensively to the west than shown on later Ordnance Survey maps (PRN 30125 – table 1).
- 3.2.24 Contiguous with the northern edge of the development area, the main Pembroke Dock to St. Clears road was taken into the care of Turnpike Trusts, two of which combined in 1827 to build a new road (latterly

becoming the A477). The road was surveyed by Thomas Telford and built by James Macadam but was not completed until 1839 because of the difficulty of negotiating the numerous valleys which cut across the Pembrokeshire coalfield. This road was replaced with the present A477 trunk road in the early 2000s, which now forms the southern edge of the site.

- 3.2.25 The known archaeological records of post-medieval date reflect a number of agricultural practices, from land division, soil improvement (lime kilns/quarry), buildings and expansion of the surrounding villages.

Modern (20th century to present)

- 3.2.26 The majority of known archaeological and historical records recorded on Coflein and the HER date from the 20th century period and specifically the airfield.
- 3.2.27 During 1915 the construction of RNAS Pembroke was started occupying a 300 acre site located on the same area as the World War II airfield (PRN 26172). The airfield operated two types of airships, SSZ (Submarine Scout Zero) and C (coastal) (Evans 1994). Aeroplanes were also flown from the station in 1917, and it remained operational into 1919, before closing in 1920 (*ibid*). The layout of the airfield included hangars and sheds for the air craft located in the centre of the airfield and to the south, and at most c.350 men and c.150 women were stationed here (*ibid*). Although the layout and uses of associated barracks or accommodation blocks were located is unclear, Evans (1994) states that the later airfield 'huts were standing again on the same area as in the First World War', implying some would have been located within the proposed development area. Aerial photographs held by the HER from 1916 indicate a series of round structures were located in the eastern part of the site area, although their function is not known. The land and buildings were sold off during the 1920s and the land reverted back to agricultural usage.
- 3.2.28 In 1938 the airfield was re-acquisitioned by the RAF for another airfield and construction started soon after (PRN 26123; NPRN 309962). The airfield originally had grass runways, being later replaced with concrete ones (as exist today) and the various buildings and structures of the base erected, many of which lie within the proposed development area. The HER records above list many of the structures that were formally positioned within the airfield.

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
26123	309962	RAF Carew Cheriton <u>Airfield</u> World War I /; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 055 027 (centred on)
26124		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Christian Association Hostel</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0527 0320
26125		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0537 0313
	270795	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0509 0321
	270796	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0519 0307
	270799	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 05566 03826
26126		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 05440 308

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	NGR
26127		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0543 0309
26128		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0562 0320
26129	270798	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0565 0318
26130	270519	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post</u> ; <u>Infantry Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0583 0321
26140		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Bomb Fusing Point</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0500 0267
26141		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Workshop</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0495 0274
26142		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Store</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0492 0282
26143		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pill Box</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0481 0292
26144		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Structure</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0484 0298
26148		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0482 0311
26151		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0491 0305
26152		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Link Trainer</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0491 0305
26153		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	NGR SN 0495 0327
26154		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0501 0314
26155		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Harwell Box</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0511 0310
26156		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Picket Post</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0531 0328
26160	270797	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0553 0356
26161		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0555 0356
26162		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Transformer Box</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0495 0280
26163		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Watch Office/Control Tower</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0553 0299
26164		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u> ; World War II Airfield Structure	SN 0578 0322
26172		Airship Station World War I Defence	SN 0520 0300 (centred on)

Table 3: Sites of 20th century date recorded on the regional HER within 500m of the centre of the site

3.2.29 An Air Ministry plan from November 1946 (Figures 11 & 12) lists all of the buildings that were present within the airfield at the end of the war. Those within the proposed development area are transcribed in Table 4 below. The buildings that formerly stood within the area indicate the diversity of building uses that would be expected in the main barracks area of an airfield, with barracks, latrines, stores, canteens and recreational buildings. No record for bomb stores within the site area are recorded, and it is unlikely for any heavy ordnance to have been stored in close proximity to accommodation blocks. As noted in the desk-based ordnance

survey undertaken by Ordnance Consultancy Services (Geeer 2008), small arms and possibly grenades may have been stored within the proposed development area. The armoury is located in the southeast corner (Building 14).

Building No	Description
1	Destructor House (Open Type)
2	Decontamination Annexe (now AMWD Workshops)
3	Sergeants Mess
4	Latrine
5	Bath Block and Drying Room
6	WAAF Latrines
7	SHQ Offices
10	Dining Room and Institute
12	Officers Mess
14	Armoury and WT Repairs (Old Main Store)
20	Car Park and Bus Shelter
29	Guards Sleeping Quarters
37	Medical Inspection Block
39	Aircrew Intelligence – Barber and Shoemaker
40	Accounts Office
41	NAAFI Quarters and Store
42	Sergeant's Quarters and Ablutions ("Y" Type)
43	Sergeant's Quarters and Ablutions ("Y" Type) and NAAFI kiosk
45	YMCA Building
47	Picket Post and Prophylactic Room
48	Transformer Plinth
49	Station Contractors Workshop and Yard
50	AMWD Office
51	AMWD Garage and Store
52	MT Sheds (14 Bays)
55	PBX
59	Battery Charging and "A" Flight EL Section
60	Sub-Station
61	Decontamination Centre (Type "G")
62	Gas Defence Centre
63	MT Office and WAAF Rest Room
69	Officers Barrack Hut
124	Reserve Storage Tank (10,000 Gallons)
125	Reserve Storage Tank (10,000 Gallons)
167	Switch Room
181	Post Office (86' x 16')
182	Squash Court
187	Anderson Shelter
188	Fire Pump Trailer Shelter
195	Gun Post
196	Fire Pump Trailer Centre
197	Bulk Oil Compound
198	Transformer Plinth
222	Stand-by Set House
225	AMWD Stores
226	AMWD Latrine

Table 3: Buildings listed on 1941 Air Ministry Plan lying within the proposed development area

3.2.30 The airfield was subject to German bombing on a number of occasions during the war, most notably on April 15th 1941. During this raid it is recorded that extensive damage occurred to the YMCA, guardroom and sick bay, and that several servicemen were killed (Geeer 2008), as many as 12 fatalities in the sick bay are recorded in one source (Brock 1989). The location of the sick bay, where the majority of fatalities is thought to have occurred, is unclear. By 1946 there is no sick bay within the

proposed development area, although a 'Medical Inspection Block' is recorded in the northeastern quarter. The 'Sick Quarters' (No. 84) lay to the west of the site area. The YMCA building does lie within the site area and as recorded above was subject to extensive damage (potentially fatalities may have occurred here although it is not clear). As noted in the ordnance survey, 'the presence of any live ordnance of UK origin is unlikely, but not impossible. There is a possibility of items of enemy dropped explosive ordnance remaining on site at RAF Carew Cheriton and the surrounding area' (Gear 2008).

- 3.2.31 Following the closure of RAF Carew Cheriton airfield in December 1945, many of the RAF buildings were converted to other uses and retained (Evans, 1994). The buildings in the proposed development area have been demolished over a long period since the 1950s, such that now only a single structure, the former YMCA building, remains. This is in use by the PCNPA as a storage shed, and the other parts of the site as storage areas.
- 3.2.32 Modern development has been undertaken across much of the area to the north of the development area, in areas that were formerly taken up with RAF buildings. The A477 Redberth to Sageston Bypass was constructed in the early 2000s and subsequently newer housing schemes have been constructed to the east, west and north of the proposed development area.

3.3 Cartographic Information

- 3.3.1 The earliest cartographic source consulted for this assessment was Saxton's map of Pembrokeshire from 1578 (Figure 4), which depicts only Carew Castle, with no detail of the development area or the village of Sageston. Emmanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales from 1729 (Figure 5) shows Sageston marked as 'Satson' to the southeast of 'Castle Cary', Cary being the accepted local pronunciation of Carew. Two buildings only in Sageston, and no field boundaries, are marked on this map. The lack of detailed information on both maps does not mean that no features of archaeological and historical interest were present within the vicinity of the proposed development, but merely reflects the large area covered by these maps in a small scale.
- 3.3.2 The Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings map of 1809-10 (Figure 6) shows no field boundary details or buildings in the vicinity of the development area but depicts the village of Sageston to the east, well established with buildings on both the north and south road frontage.
- 3.3.3 Consultation of a copy of the 1838 Tithe map (Figure 7) and Apportionment for the Parish of Carew revealed that the proposed development area covers the northern ends of three enclosed fields numbered 402, 403 and 468 and named, respectively, as New Park, Kiln field and Lower Park in the apportionment. The fields were in the ownership of George Henry Carew. The fact that the most easterly field is named as Kiln field suggests the likely location of a lime kiln there, probably associated with the disused quarries depicted on later Ordnance Survey maps; although no quarries are depicted on the tithe map itself, perhaps reflecting their disuse even by 1838. The tithe map also clearly shows the distinctive long, narrow (mostly north-south aligned) enclosed fields immediately to the east of the proposed development area and due south and southeast of Sageston village; these are indicative of an enclosed medieval strip field system (PRN 30125; centred on NGR SN 060 032).

- 3.3.4 The 1891 first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8) shows that the field boundaries in the proposed development area had changed little since those depicted on the tithe map. A trackway is marked running along the eastern boundary of Kiln field, which passes a disused quarry located halfway along the boundary and continues south to link up with an east-west aligned parish road connecting Carew Cheriton, via Dairy Hays farm, with Hazelbrook farm and onward to the main road network. The more detailed 25" Ordnance Survey first edition map depicts a lozenge-shaped enclosure next to the disused quarry that may represent the limekiln from which the field derived the name recorded in the tithe apportionment. Another quarry, apparently still in use at that time, fronting onto the road in the northwest corner of Kiln field is also depicted.
- 3.3.5 The 1908 second edition 6" Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9) records no change in the field boundary arrangements within the proposed development area since the publication of the first edition, however there appears to be new quarry working shown adjacent to the east side of the quarry in the northwest corner of Kiln field and fronting onto the road. The trackway on the eastern boundary of Kiln field is no longer depicted as reaching as far as the old Carew Cheriton to Hazelbrook farm parish road, suggesting that by that time it was no longer seen as useful, as the focus of limestone quarrying had shifted to the newer workings adjacent to the main A477 road to the north.
- 3.3.6 The 1938 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map depicts buildings just beyond the western edge of the proposed development area that were not present on the 1908 6" map; these almost certainly represent buildings associated with the RNAS airship station which by that time had been sold to private buyers (only to soon be requisitioned as part of RAF Carew Cheriton later in the year). There appear to have been no changes within the development area itself shown on this map since the publication of the 1908 6" edition.
- 3.3.7 The 1946 Air Ministry map (Figure 11 and Figure 12), based on Ordnance Survey, shows RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield soon after it had closed in December 1945. All the domestic and ancillary buildings of the airfield are depicted and named in a schedule included on the map as described above (section 3.2.29; table 4).

3.4 Aerial Photographs

- 3.4.1 Only Meridian Airmap aerial photographs taken in 1955 were consulted for the assessment and all these clearly show that most of the RAF Carew Cheriton domestic and ancillary buildings appeared to still be *in situ* some ten years after the airfield had been abandoned in December 1945 (see front cover photograph and Figure 13). Trees appear to be covering the limestone quarry workings at the northeast edge of the site and there is no evidence to show the limestone quarry, possible limekiln or trackway at the eastern edge of the development area. The construction of the Carew Cheriton airfield has destroyed the strip fields to the east of the development area and to the south of Sageston, although there are faint linear cropmarks visible that may represent the former field boundaries. The parish road or track from Carew Cheriton via Dairy Hays to Hazelbrook has been similarly effaced by the airfield.

3.5 Site Visit

- 3.5.1 A site visit was undertaken on 15th February 2011. The visit comprised a walkover of the accessible areas of the proposed development. Photographs were taken and field observations were recorded in a notebook. This site visit was undertaken prior to vegetation clearance works, and the majority of the site area was too dense in undergrowth to get a clear view of the layout of the site area. A second visit was undertaken on 8th March 2011 following vegetation clearance. Numerous photographs have been taken and related as best as possible to the building footings revealed (a sample are included below).
- 3.5.2 The only surviving structure is the YMCA building which is roughly intact, although only the north-south part of the building survives (Photos 1 & 2).



Photo 1: View of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45, looking NNW.

- 3.5.3 The majority of footings for the other buildings in the area could be identified, although most only after vegetation clearance. The footings and bases were entirely of brick and concrete construction, typical for military buildings of this date. It was noted that a lot of asbestos was also present in the demolition rubble across the site area, including remains of corrugated roofing sheets.
- 3.5.4 Examples of building footings exposed which could be identified include the Sergeants' Mess, building No. 3 (Photo 3); Aircrew Intelligence building No. 39 (Photos 4 & 5), Destructor House building No 1 (Photo 6), Armoury and WT Repairs Building No. 14 (Photo 7), Guards Sleeping Quarters, Building 29 (Photo 8) and Motorised Transport (MT) Sheds building No. 52 (Photo 9). The road lines also clearly survive across the site area (Photos 10 & 11).
- 3.5.5 An area apparently used as a rubbish midden was present on the NE side of the site, having been discarded down the slope of the land in an area where few buildings are indicated on the Air Ministry plan of 1946.

Potentially this midden may have filled a former quarry site. This midden lies to the west of the Destructor house, which housed the bin store and incinerator, and debris included numerous glass bottles and jars, metal objects, old boots and other material that presumably could not be burnt.



Photo 2: Rear of YMCA building, PRN 26124, Building No. 45, looking east



Photo 3: View of foundations of Sergeants' Mess, Building No. 3, looking east, prior to vegetation clearance



Photo 4: Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence, looking SSW



Photo 5: Building No. 39 foundations, Aircrew Intelligence, looking NNE following vegetation clearance



Photo 6: Destructor House (bin sheds and incinerator)
Building No. 1, looking SE



Photo 7: Armoury and WT Repairs Building No. 14, looking south



Photo 8: Steps into Guards Sleeping Quarters, Building No. 29, looking east



Photo 9: Raised plinth for Motorised Transport (MT) Sheds
Building No. 52, looking SE



Photo 10: General view west along main access road.



Photo 11: View north to main site entrance along main access road, from site of Station Head Quarter Offices (SHQ) Building No. 7, with YMCA No 45 to left and Guards Sleeping Quarters No 29 to right

4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Previous Impacts

- 4.1.1 The site area would have been used for agricultural purposes since at least the medieval period up until the 20th century when the site was converted to military use. It is known that medieval strip fields were present within the site area. Such farming practices, especially ploughing, do have a damaging impact on earlier archaeological remains.
- 4.1.2 The extent of development of the site during its use as an airship station during World War I could not be ascertained. It is most unlikely that the area would have been developed as much as it was during World War II, when barracks and the various utility buildings were erected upon the site.
- 4.1.3 The construction of the range of buildings for RAF Carew Cheriton within the site area appears to have involved minimal levelling, except where road lines were constructed. Most buildings are set on plinths to counteract the effects of changes in ground level. It is presumed that foundations for walls will have penetrated below ground to some depth, but it is unlikely to be particularly deep given the nature of building construction during the war years.
- 4.1.4 As was noted during the site visit following clearance of vegetation, a considerable number of subterranean service ducts and inspection hatches were present in many parts of the site area. References to two air raid shelters within the site area have also been made, of Anderson and Stanton type. Although neither have to have been completely subterranean, the depth to which these would have been excavated prior to construction would have removed any archaeological remains within their footprints.
- 4.1.5 Far fewer buildings, roadways and service ducts are present on the northeastern side of the site area, which could indicate that if archaeological remains were present within the site area, then this would be the area where they would be best preserved. Unfortunately part of this area has been subject to post-medieval quarrying, although the exact extent of this is uncertain.
- 4.1.6 Prior to the construction of the RAF buildings and roads, it is considered most likely that any earlier archaeological deposits that survived at the site, would have been located at a shallow depth at the interface between plough soils and underlying natural subsoils, probably at depths of less than 0.5m from ground level. The construction of the buildings of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield will have caused some disturbance to underlying deposits, but potentially not across the entire area. It is unlikely that any earlier buried deposits would survive beneath the footprints of the buildings, but they could still be present beneath roadways.
- 4.1.7 Only one of the former RAF Carew Cheriton airfield buildings remains standing at the site, recorded as the YMCA building on the Air Ministry map. This building has been subject to some alteration, but generally survives in a good state of repair. All other buildings associated with the airfield within the site area have been demolished to floor level, with almost all superstructure removed. The locations of the air raid shelters was not confirmed during the site visits, and so it is unclear if these have collapsed, been removed, remain hidden beneath rubble/vegetation clearance debris or have been mis-located.

4.2 Potential Impacts from Development

4.2.1 The site contains upstanding remains of buildings, plinths, roadlines and possible air raid shelters associated with the RAF Carew Cheriton airfield. There is also some potential for below ground remains associated with earlier activity in undisturbed areas close to the present ground surface. Any of the following activities that might be associated with future development of the Site could expose, damage or destroy any such remains:

- Demolition and grubbing out of existing buildings, foundations and structures;
- Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services;
- Landscaping and terracing works;
- Topsoil stripping;
- Strip foundation excavation or insertion of pile foundations;
- Construction of roads and infrastructure; and
- Service installation.

5. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

- 5.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has highlighted the following known and potential archaeological resources within the site area. An assessment of their most likely archaeological importance is also made².
- 5.2 The potential for remains of Palaeolithic date to be present in the site area is unknown. If found to be present such remains would be considered to be of at least regional importance.
- 5.3 The potential for remains of Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic date to be present within the site area is considered low to moderate, although this will have been reduced through impacts from later activity. Although no sites of these dates are known in the study area, microliths of Mesolithic date and flints of Neolithic date have been found in the fields around Carew and Sageston. Also Neolithic remains have been found during excavations near Redberth, the land would be good agricultural land and perhaps a focus for early agriculture during the Neolithic period. If found to be present such remains would be considered to be of at least regional importance.
- 5.4 The potential for Activity of the Bronze Age period in the area is considered low, although this will have been reduced through impacts from later activity. If remains of this period were present within the site area they would be considered to be of regional importance. As funerary activity is known in the vicinity, it is possible that such remains could have been present in the area, although again will have suffered from impacts from later activity.
- 5.5 Iron Age activity is indicated at Carew Castle, although no evidence has been found nearer the site area. The potential for Iron Age remains to be present within the site area is unknown. If such remains did survive within the site area they would be considered to be of local to regional importance.
- 5.6 No Roman activity has been found in the vicinity of the site area. Such sites are usually quite rich and easy to recognise, and the lack of any identified Roman remains in the vicinity would suggest the potential for archaeological deposits to survive within the site area is very low. Should such remains be found they would be considered to be of regional importance as Roman activity in southwest Pembrokeshire is rare.
- 5.7 The potential for early-medieval activity to be present within the site area is considered low as usually such remains are focussed on known church or chapel sites, of which a number are known in the wider vicinity and study area, but not within the site area. It is likely that the area would have been used for agricultural purposes the remains of which would be hard to identify and of low significance.
- 5.8 It is known that the site area was located in the medieval strip fields around Sageston and Carew. It is unlikely that anything other than agricultural activity was undertaken in the site area and as such would be considered to be of low archaeological significance.
- 5.9 Post-medieval remains would follow a similar pattern to medieval remains, again the site area predominantly being used as agricultural land, and remains of such being only of local importance.

² The potential for remains of higher or lower archaeological importance for all periods cannot be discounted.

- 5.10 The archaeological evidence for 20th century activity is still present across the whole site area in the form of roadways, building footprints and structures. The YMCA building survives intact and a rubbish midden associated with the airfield lies on the slope in the northeastern part of the site. Such remains are considered to be of at least local importance and can be quite emotive. They represent the dwindling archaeological remains of RAF Carew Cheriton.
- 5.11 It is noted in Evans (1994) that a 'remarkably well-preserved example of an air raid shelter, thought to be of the Anderson type' may survive in the area (although it was not identified during the site visits). Evans goes on to say that it 'is a pre-cast concrete structure in perfect condition. It is covered by earth and, if the earth was expertly removed, the shelter could be removed intact to form a small but fascinating wartime exhibit' and that 'it is unlikely that a better preserved example exists in West Wales'. The fact that it was identified as a pre-cast concrete structure would imply it is of the Stanton type of air raid shelter (made by the Stanton Ironworks, Derbyshire). Such air raid shelters are normally easy to identify, so the fact that it was not seen during the site visits may indicate that it has been removed, mis-located or has been covered by rubble or vegetation debris. If present it would be considered to be of regional significance and worthy of further recording or preservation. An Anderson shelter (constructed of corrugated iron, is included on the schedule of buildings on the western edge of the site area, but this was not observed either).
- 5.12 It should be noted that the area was subject to enemy bombing during World War II, and that the YMCA building was badly damaged at that time (and presumably rebuilt). RAF personnel were definitely killed in close proximity to the site, although it is unclear if any were killed within the actual site area. Should any human remains from this time be encountered within the site area (with the understanding that bombs can throw debris over wide areas) they may be considered to represent war graves, and as such the Commonwealth War Graves Commission should be consulted. This possibility should be factored in to any future development proposals at the site.
- 5.13 The potential for unexploded ordnance is also present within the site area. This has been acknowledged as possible for small ordnance (bullets) and hand grenades by Gear (2008), but most unlikely for British heavy ordnance. The possibility was highlighted for enemy ordnance to be present within the site area (*ibid*).
- 5.14 The overall archaeological potential for remains pre-dating RAF Carew Cheriton is considered to be low. The significance of any such remains would be local to regional importance. The remains of RAF Carew Cheriton are considered to be of at least local importance.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The archaeological assessment has shown that Sageston lies within a landscape with a long and continuous history of human activity and settlement from the prehistoric period to the present.
- 6.2 Within the proposed development area, however, on the surface at least, it appears that the construction of first the Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS) station in 1915 and then the RAF Carew Cheriton airfield ancillary and domestic buildings in 1938 will have significantly disturbed or destroyed any previous evidence of human activity.
- 6.3 No archaeological sites of prehistoric through to early medieval date are known within the site boundary itself or within a 500m radius study area centred upon it. The overall archaeological potential for remains of these dates to survive is considered low, especially in terms of later disturbance from the construction of RAF Carew Cheriton.
- 6.3 The only known human activity on the site prior to the modern era is that the area was used as farmland, partly as open strip fields during the medieval period and latterly as enclosed fields.
- 6.4 In the 19th and early 20th centuries the north and eastern edges of the site were quarried for limestone. These facts, combined with the presence of the remnants of the RAF buildings on the site, represent the known likely archaeological resource within the development area. To what extent the pre-WWI and WWII field boundaries and limestone quarrying activities, including the presence of a possible limekiln, were affected by the construction of the airfields is unknown, and potentially some evidence may survive below ground.
- 6.5 The remains of the RAF Carew Cheriton buildings and structures within the proposed development area are considered to be of at least local archaeological importance. Only a single building of still survives relatively intact, the YMCA building now used as a store by PCNPA. All other structures survive as footings and concrete bases across the proposed development area, with the superstructures demolished. Many of the bases are in a poor state of repair.
- 6.6 The possibility of well preserved air raid shelters has been highlighted for the site area, although no sign of these was recorded during the site visits (although the possibility that they had been obscured in rubble or vegetation debris should not be discounted). If these structures remain then they are considered to be of regional archaeological importance.
- 6.7 the airfield was subject to enemy bombing and the potential for unexploded ordnance within the site area should not be discounted. It is also known that 12 servicemen were killed during one bombing raid, although it is understood that they died in the sick bay to the west of the site area. It should be made known that there is a potential for disarticulated human remains associated with this incident to be present within the site area, and should such remains found the advice of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission should be sought.
- 6.8 It is considered appropriate that a scheme of recording of the remains of the surviving elements of the RAF Carew Cheriton airfield should be undertaken prior to their removal. Records of the structures could take the form of a topographic survey and photo record with written descriptions, and each building related to its description on the 1946 Air

Ministry Plan. The standing YMCA building should be subject to a building appraisal to determine if the structure is worthy of a more detailed record.

- 6.9 During the development of the site, possibly at the ground clearance and topsoil strip stage, and archaeological watching brief should be maintained to determine if any earlier deposits do survive within the site area. Should such remains be identified then a more detailed programme of archaeological investigation may be needed.
- 6.10 The area of the midden will contain interesting artefacts associated with use of the airfield during the war years. Although many of these may seem mundane, such as bottles and jars, they do provide an insight into the life of the servicemen and women at RAF Carew Cheriton. Potentially any remains of greater significance could be donated to the Carew Cheriton Control Tower museum for display.
- 6.7 The requirements for any further archaeological survey or recording at the site should be discussed the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority.

7. SOURCES

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

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Aerial photographs

Meridian Airmaps 1955 SN00SE 200/200 Frames 2542, 2543, 9076 & 9077

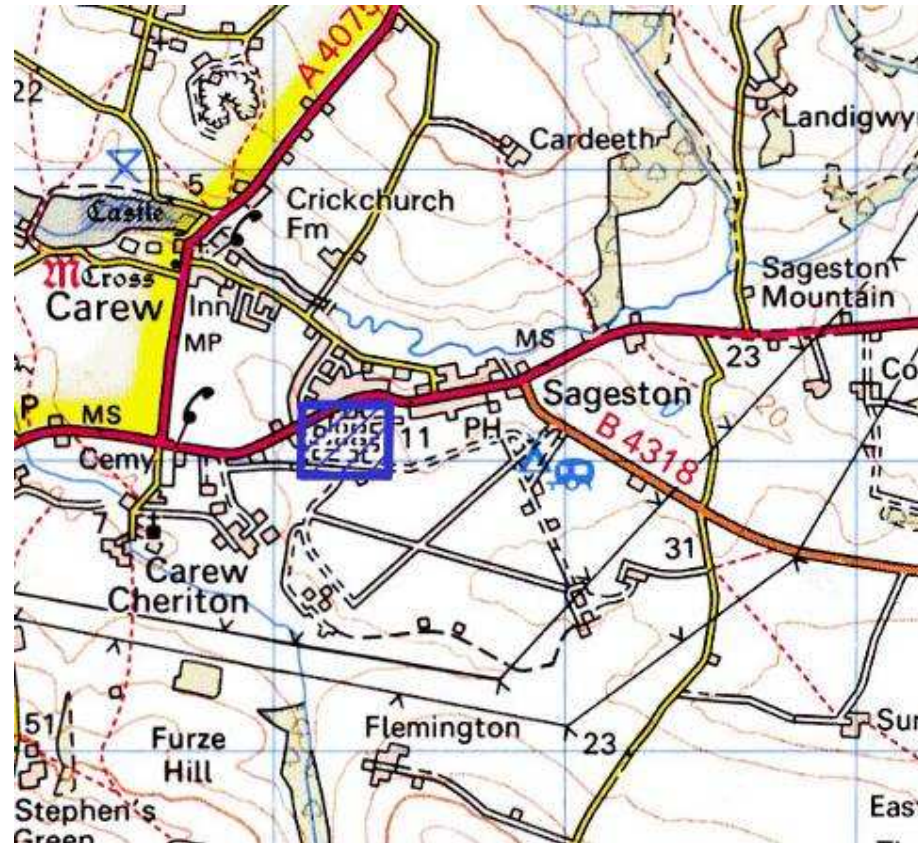


Figure 1: Location Map based on the Ordnance Survey, the proposed development is area marked within the blue shaded rectangle

Reproduced from the 1987 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
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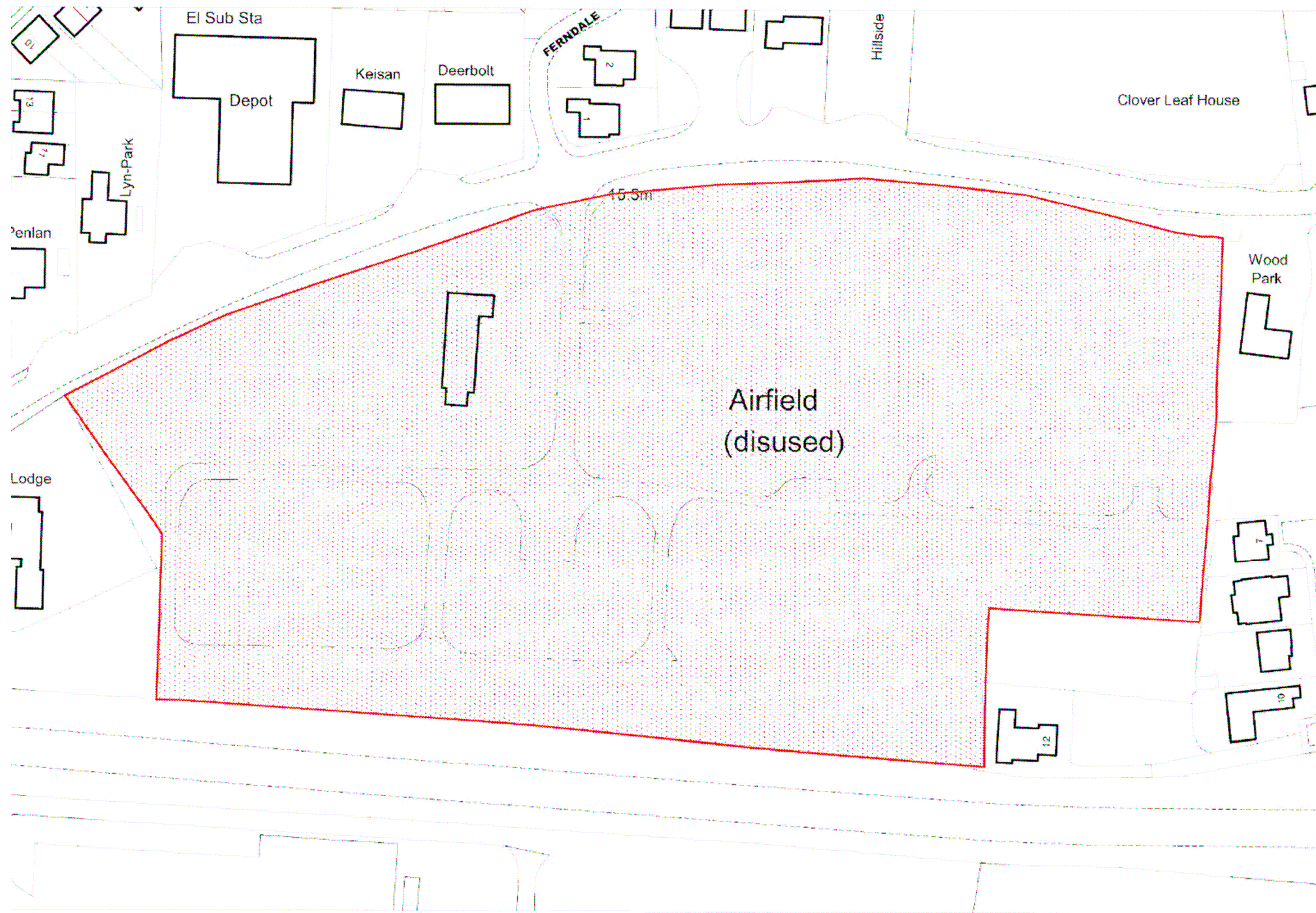


Figure 2: The proposed development site area, outlined in red, as supplied by PCNPA

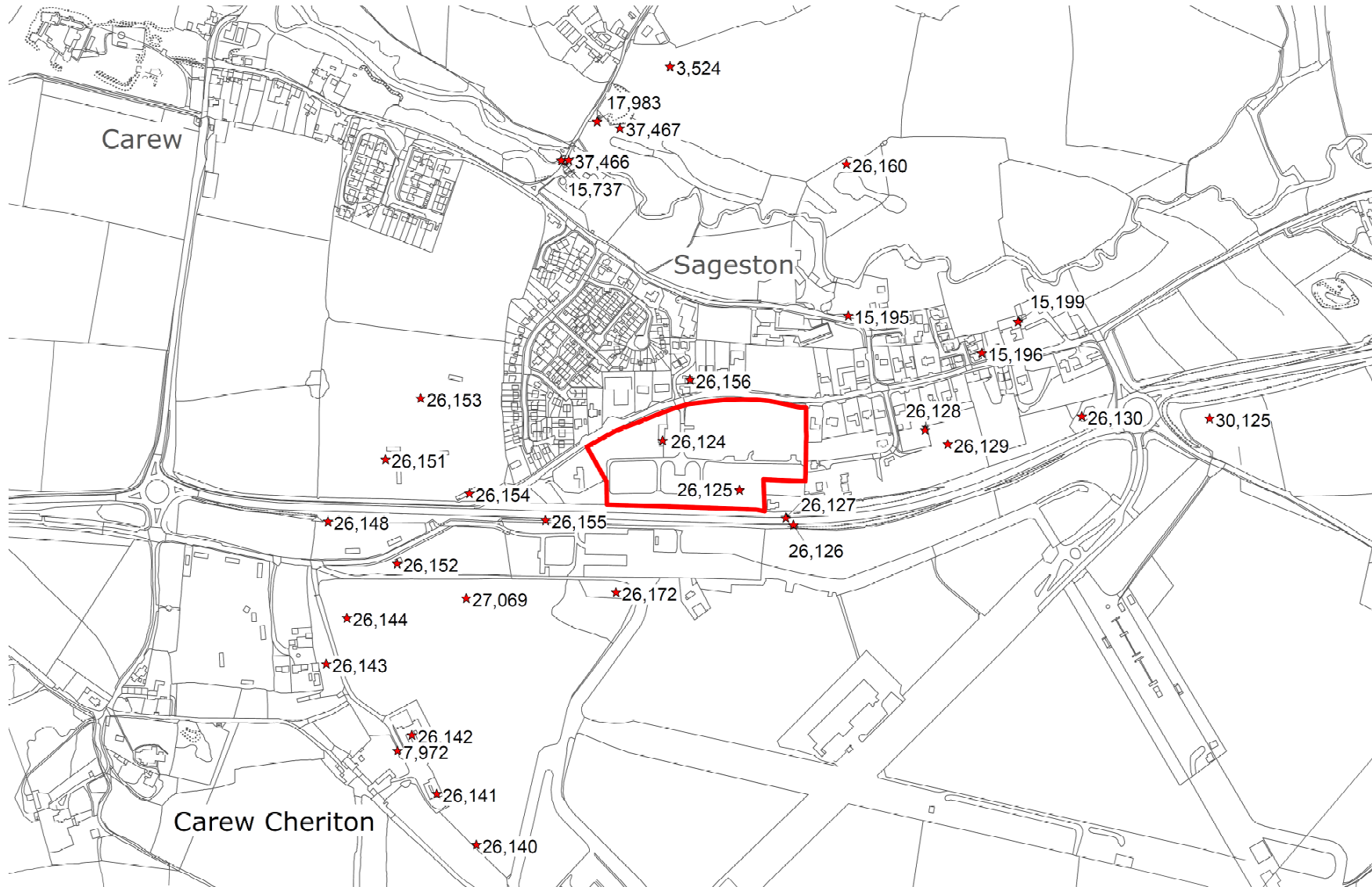


Figure 3: Plan showing Historic Environment Record data for an area of 500m centred on the site (PRN 26123, Carew Cheriton Airfield, covers the site area but is not labelled)



Figure 4: An extract from Saxton's Map of Pembrokeshire from 1587 showing Carew castle, the Carew river and Redberth (Redbart), but not Sageston



Figure 5: Extract from Emmanuel Bowen's Map of South Wales 1729. Sageston is marked as 'Satson' to the southeast of 'Castle Cary'.



Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors Drawings, surveyed 1810-12

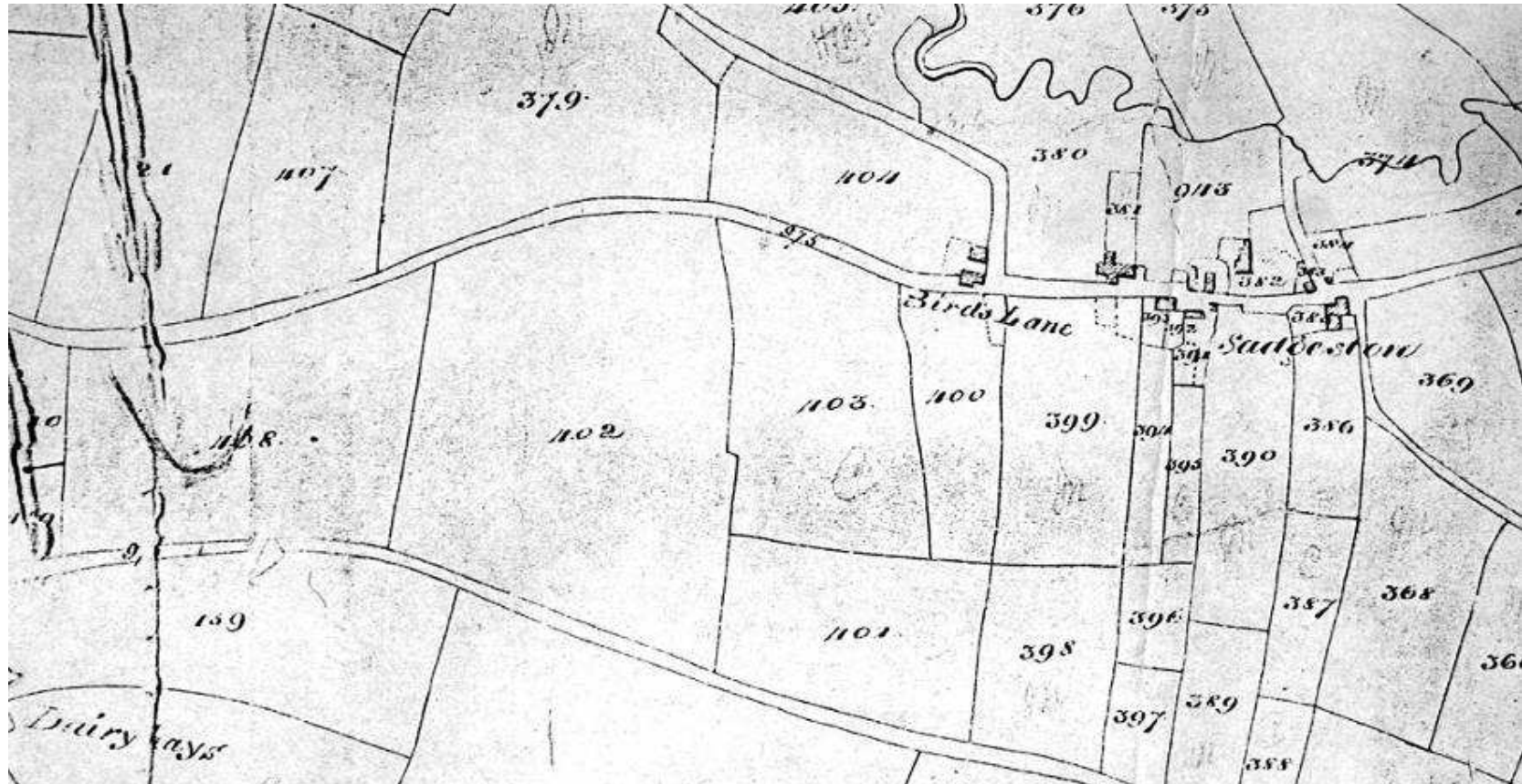


Figure 7: Extract from the 1838 Carew Parish Tithe Map; the proposed development area covers the northern halves of field Nos. 408, 402 and 403. The historic enclosed strip fields to the south of Sageston lie just outside the development area. North to top.



Figure 8: Extract from 1st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1891. Note the enclosed strip fields to the south of Sageston.

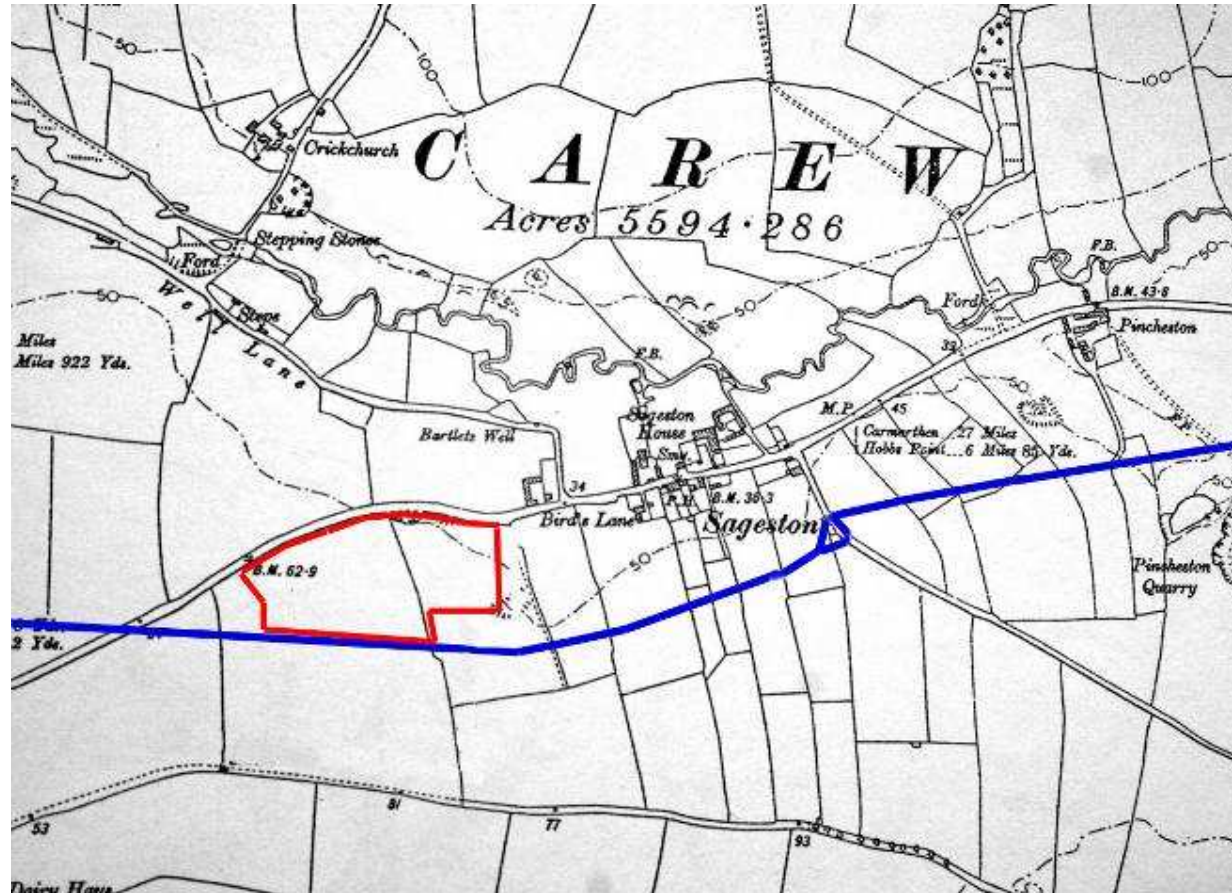


Figure 9: Extract from 1st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map 1908, showing development area outlined in red. The modern A 477(T) bypass route is marked in blue.



Figure 10: Detail from the 1932 Rees Map of South Wales and the Border in the 14th Century. Sageston is shown here as a mesne, or sub-lordship, of the Barony of Carew.

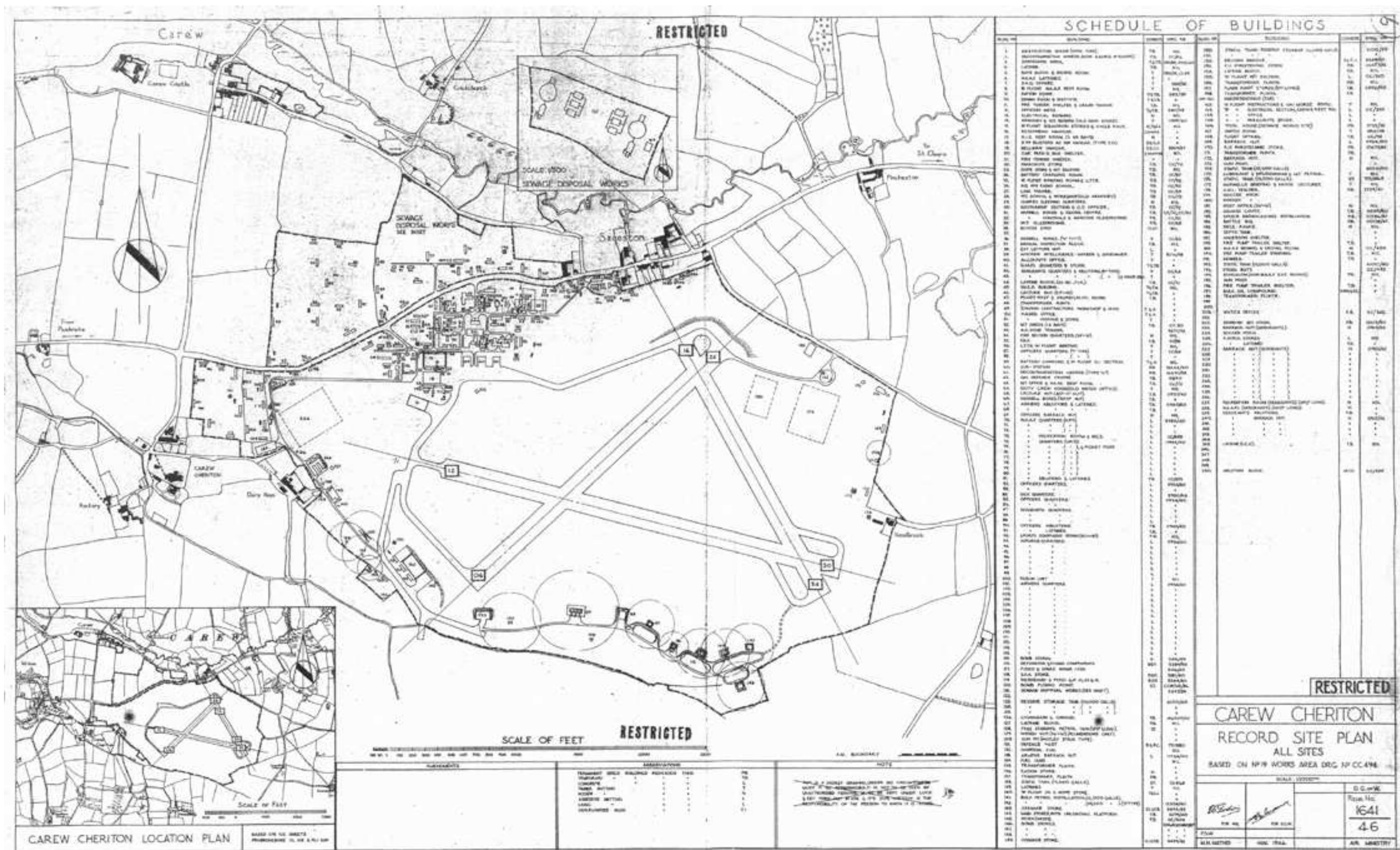


Figure 11: Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield from 1946 (RAF Museum Hendon)

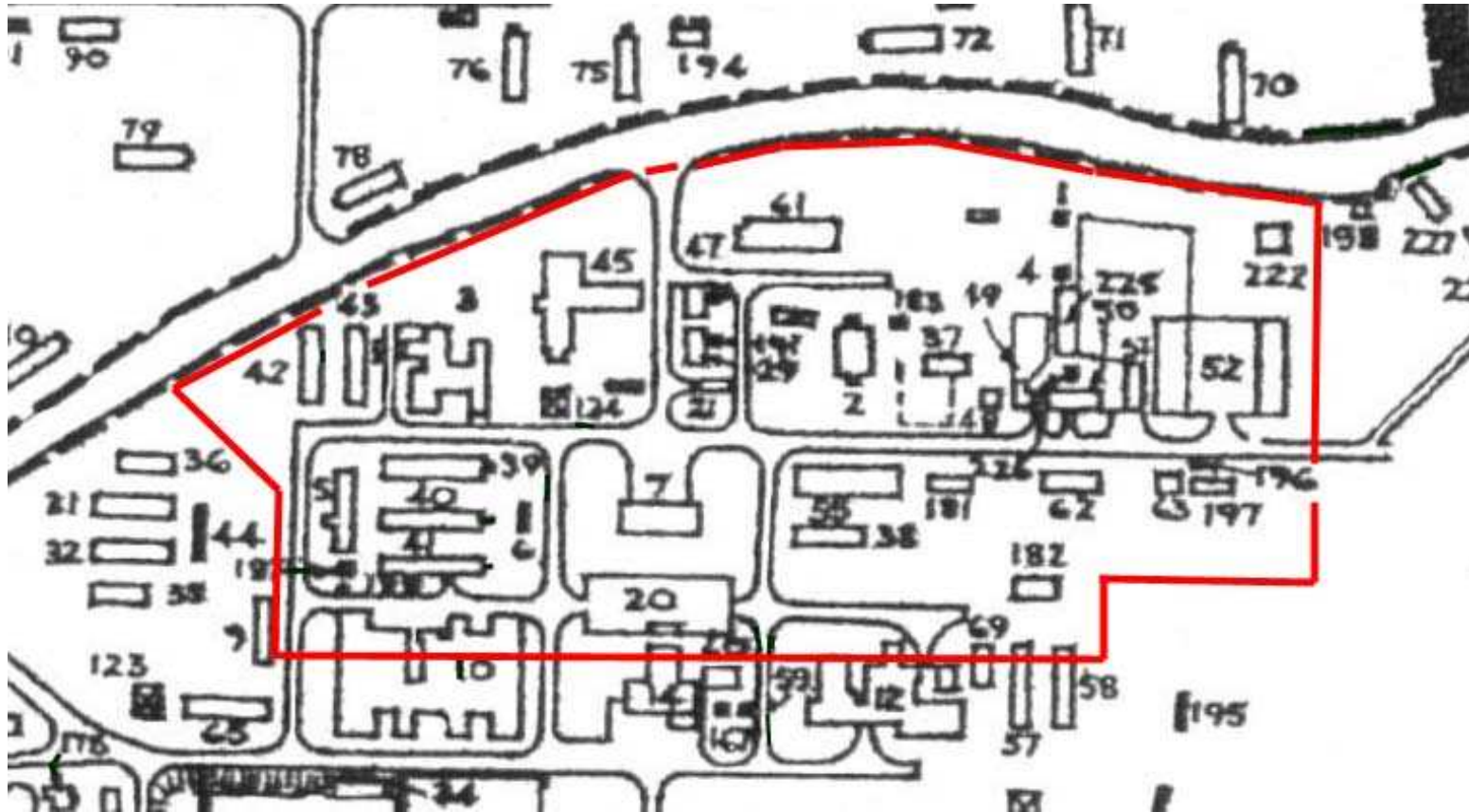


Figure 12: Detailed extract from Air Ministry Map of RAF Carew Cheriton Airfield 1946 showing the domestic and ancillary buildings within the development area (boundary marked in red)

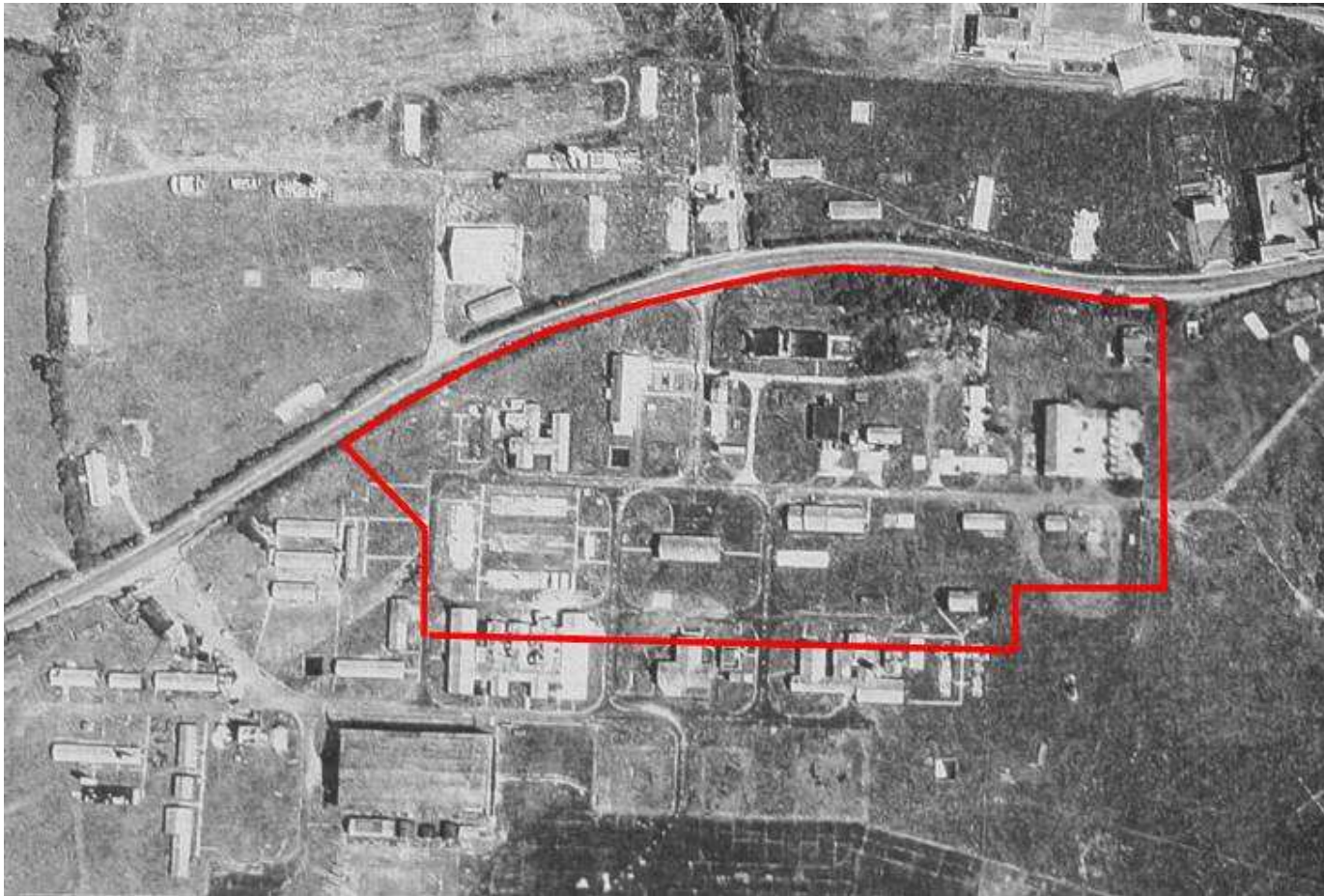


Figure 13: Detail from an 1955 aerial photograph (Meridian Airmaps) showing the domestic and ancillary buildings of RAF Carew Cheriton within the proposed development area (boundary marked in red).

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF SITES RECORDED IN THE DYFED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD
AND THE RCAHMW COFLEIN ON-LINE DATABASE.

Sites within the development area:

HER PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
26123	309962	RAF Carew Cheriton <u>Airfield</u>	During the First World War the airfield was an Airship Station, known as RNAS Pembroke, tasked with patrolling the coast in search of German U-Boats (see PRN 26172). Between 1938 and 45 it was a Coastal Command Station, present use agricultural/light industrial. Three asphalt surfaced concrete runways, aligned 06-24, 12-30 and 16-24. Main site and accommodation sites located to northwest, stores and workshops to the west and bomb stores to the south. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. In 1938, the former airship station at Carew Cheriton was acquired by the RAF. Huts were placed in the same area as during the First World War, and three canvas hangars were erected, later to be replaced by corrugated iron. Initially the three runways were grass but these were soon replaced by the runways described above. JH based on J. Evans, 1992. The construction of the Sageston and Redberth bypass (A477(T)) in the early 2000s destroyed some buildings and hardstanding areas and separated the main domestic building complex (the only part of the airfield that lies within the proposed development area) from the rest of the airfield. See Figures 9 & 10 for an Air Ministry Plan of the Airfield as it was in 1946; the plan contains a key to most of the RAF buildings within the proposed development area.	SN 055 027 (centred on)
26124		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Christian Association Hostel</u>	1938-45, YMCA Hostel, present use store. Single storey, rectangular plan, rendered 'temporary brick' construction, gabled corrugated asbestos roof. Scarring on east wall indicates the former position of a timber extension to the east from its northern end. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. This represents the only above ground standing building left, nearly intact, within the proposed development area.	SN 0527 0320
26125		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	Derelict Air Raid Shelter, 1938-45. Semi-sunken, parabolic, pre-cast concrete panels, earth covered, doorway in eastern wall protected by a brick blast wall adjacent to steps (R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.). Probably a Stanton type shelter...	SN 0537 0313

Sites outside the development area but located within a 0.5km radius:

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
	270795	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	Irregular, V-shaped, corrugated zinc revetted earth floor trench, with a secondary concrete structure enclosing it. Turf covered roof. Loopholes in the walls and a triangular projection facing the NE and centrally set. (R J C Thomas, Defence of Britain Project Rec. No. 12209).	SN 0509 0321
	270796	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	Irregular 'V' shaped, semi-sunken, earth covered, loop-holed concrete structure over a corrugated zinc revetted earth-floored trench. Large triangular projection with wide opening set centrally facing north-westwards. (R J C Thomas, Defence of Britain Project Rec. No. 12210)	SN 0519 0307
	270799	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u>	A semi-sunken pillbox, earth-covered, irregularly hexagonal in plan, brick-walled, with a concrete roof. Attached to the west wall is a low, square, brick-walled AALMG (anti-aircraft light machine gun) emplacement. There is a doorway in the west wall and the structure has two wide splayed embrasures equipped with Turnbull mountings. Recorded by the RCAHM(W) via 'The Defence of Britain Project'. Not recorded in the HER, although this may be a duplicated record for PRN 26160 (it has the same NPRN) with an incorrect NGR and thus mistakenly marked on MAPINFO record map in the HER.	SN 05566 03826
	305277	Plough Inn, Sageston; Public House	Recorded by the RCAHM(W) as a post-medieval commercial building, with no other descriptive detail. Not recorded in the HER.	SN 0570 0372
3524		Critchchurch/ Crickchurch; Settlement	Spurrell, 1921, described this as "the site of a hamlet chapelry which is spelt Christchurch in the church wardens' accounts for 1672....it possessed the right of burial, and human remains have been found in an adjacent quarry". Irregular earthworks have been noted from aerial photographs, suggesting the presence here of a possible deserted village. RSR April 1999	SN 053 037
7972	107876	Wall Park/Wall Field; Shrunken Village	On the tithe schedule this area is referred to as "Wall Park" and consists of various earthworks, a hollow way, and a large rectangular building platform; these features were noted during an aerial survey (James, T A in Arch. In Wales 1978). This evidence suggests a possible shrunken medieval, or post-medieval, part of Carew Cheriton. However, after a visit to the site in 1998 the RCAHM(W) reported that no earthworks were to be seen in the said vicinity and the farmer said that no unusual amount of stone was forthcoming from the field during ploughing.	SN 049 028 (centred on)
15195		Bartlett's Well	A Grade II Listed structure Ref. No. 18215. Listed as a good example of a post-mediaeval public well maintained in good order and used until the mid-C20 by the villages of Carew and Sageston. The well was formed at a natural spring and thought to be named after Thomas Bartlett who leased Bird's Lane in 1636 from Sir John Carew, though the name Bartlett can be traced back locally to the C14.	SN 05524 03357
15196		Blacksmith's Workshop	Marked on the 1906 edition 6" Ordnance Survey map, considered in the record to be post-medieval in date.	SN 057 033

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
15199		Sadgeston Hall; Sageston House; Mansion	A large, post-medieval, domestic house. Grade II Listed building Ref. No.18214, listed as a corn merchant's house retaining its vernacular character, together with an early/mid-C19 granary with additional drying or malting arrangements on an exceptionally large scale. (Probable duplication of HER record PRN 59541).	SN 0575 0334
15737		Stepping Stones	Stepping stones crossing the Carew river upstream from Carew village and forming a pedestrian route from Well Lane on the south side to Crickchurch settlement, PRN 3524, on the north side of the river and running alongside and to the west of the ford crossing, PRN 37466. A SPARC leaflet produced in 1999 refers to the "Steppes" as being mentioned in 1576. A footbridge was constructed sometime after the 2nd edition OS 6" map was published in 1908. RSR April 1999.	SN 0515 0358
17983		Lime Kiln	A disused lime kiln on the south side of Crickchurch settlement, PRN 3524, which probably processed limestone quarried from the adjacent quarry, PRN 37467. RSR April 1999	SN 0520 0363
26126		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, doorway in south wall, earth cover removed by cattle, entrance infilled with earth. Stanton type? (R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.). This site was destroyed with the construction of the A477(T) in 2001.	SN 05440 308
26127		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u>	1938-45, Gun Post/Defence Post, now derelict. Rectangular, reinforced concrete walled enclosure, sub-divided by cross wall into two chambers entered by separate doorways in the north and south angles of the west wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. This site was destroyed during the construction of the A477(T) bypass in 2001.	SN 0543 0309
26128		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u>	1938-45, Sergeants Ablutions, present use low grade agricultural. Single storey, bay, rendered 'temporary brick' construction with combined chimney and header water tank tower at eastern end. Steel truss, timber purlin, corrugated asbestos clad roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0562 0320
26129	270798	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	1938-45, Defence Post/Section Post, now derelict. Irregular 'U' shaped, semi-sunken, earth covered, loop-holed concrete structure over a corrugated zinc revetted earth floored trench. Large triangular projection with wide opening set centrally facing westwards. R J C Thomas, 11.03.93.	SN 0565 0318
26130	270519	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Defence Post;</u> <u>Infantry Post</u>	1938-45 Defence Post/Section Post, now derelict. Irregular 'V' shaped, semi-sunken, earth covered, loop holed concrete structure over a corrugated zinc revetted earth floored trench. Large triangular projection over wide opening set centrally facing eastwards. R J C Thomas, 24.02.93.	SN 0583 0321
26140		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Bomb Fusing Point</u>	1938-45, Bomb Fusing Building/Bomb Fusing Point, now derelict. Earth banked and covered, 'Nissen' hut, with large entrance doors in each gable wall reached by a sunken roadway. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0500 0267
26141		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Workshop</u>	1938-45, Workshop, now used as a builders store. Single storey, four ranges built around a courtyard, 'temporary brick' construction, cement rendered, steel truss, corrugated asbestos roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0495 0274

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
26142		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Store</u>	1938-45, Airfield, Main Stores, now used as a cement casting workshop/garage. Three parallel single storey ranges linked by a cross range. Rear portion of central range one and a half storeys in height. 'Temporary brick' construction, steel truss corrugated asbestos roof. Loading platform set centrally against north elevation. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0492 0282
26143		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pill Box</u>	1938-45, Pillbox/Defence Post, now derelict. Semi-sunken, brick built, flat concrete earth covered roof. Concrete wide splay embrasures and narrow external, wide internal splay rifle loops within brick structure. Attached 'D' shaped Light Anti Aircraft machine gun pit. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0481 0292
26144		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Military Structure</u>	1938-45, derelict, square plan, brick walled enclosure approx 3m square. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0484 0298
26148		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels earth covered. Entrance in south wall accessed by steps protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. Probably a Stanton type shelter.	SN 0482 0311
26151		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, earth covered, entrance accessed by steps protected by brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. Probably a Stanton type shelter.	SN 0491 0305
26152		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Link Trainer</u>	1938-45, Gunnery Trainer present use upholstery store. One and a half storey, three bay, 'temporary brick' construction, steel truss corrugated asbestos roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0491 0305
26153		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. Semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, earth covered, entrance accessed by steps protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. Probably a Stanton type shelter	NGR SN 0495 0327
26154		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Ablutions Block</u>	1938-45, Airman's Ablutions and Latrines, present use low grade agricultural. single storey, bay, 'temporary brick' construction, cement rendered, header water tank tower at western end of structure, steel truss timber purlin corrugated asbestos sheeting roof. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0501 0314
26155		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Harwell Box</u>	1938-45, Harwell Boxes, present use garage workshop. A single storey, seven bay, 'temporary brick' construction cement rendered, steel truss corrugated asbestos roof. Wireless operator simulator. Formerly subdivided into a number of booths similar to a language laboratory. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. This site was destroyed during the construction of the A477(T) bypass in 2001.	SN 0511 0310
26156		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Picket Post</u>	1938-45, WAAF,EVT Rooms, now derelict. A two bay, single storey bungalow. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. NB: An EVT room was a sort of guardroom or picket post where the WAAF's checked in when arriving at the airfield. JH Nov 1995 based on RT pers com.	SN 0531 0328
26160	270797	RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Pillbox</u>	1938-45, Pillbox/Defence Post, now derelict. Semi-sunken, irregular hexagonal plan, brick construction with earth covered flat concrete roof. Low brick walled square enclosure attached to western wall acted as a light anti-aircraft gun emplacement. Set into hedgeline. Two wide splay	SN 0553 0356

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
			embrasure equipped with 'Turnbull Mountings', two narrow rifle embrasures within brick walls. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	
26161		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Gunpost</u>	1938-45, Gun Post/Defence Post, now derelict. Semi-sunken, concrete revetted defence post with over-head protection, dug into side of sloping ground adjacent to site No. 001/037 (PRN 26160). Field of fire restricted by position, allowing fire only in a southerly direction. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0555 0356
26162		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Transformer Box</u>	1938-45, Transformer Plinth/Kiosk, now used as an incinerator. A square brick walled enclosure, doorway protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93.	SN 0495 0280
26163		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Watch Office/Control Tower</u>	1938-45, Watch Office/Control Tower, restored between 2000 and 2004 (ongoing). A single storey, square, brick built with flat concrete roof. Entrance in northeast wall, metal framed bay window in southeast wall. Small rectangular controller's post on roof. Stone and earth blast revetment against SW walls. A unique purpose built design. R J C Thomas, 11.01.93. (Updated R Ramsey Feb. 2011)	SN 0553 0299
26164		RAF Carew Cheriton; <u>Air Raid Shelter</u>	1938-45, Air Raid Shelter, now derelict. A semi-sunken, parabolic pre-cast concrete bolted panels, earth covered, entrance accessed by steps protected by a brick blast wall. R J C Thomas, 24.02.93. Stanton type?	SN 0578 0322
26172		Airship Station	1915-20, Royal Naval Airship Station/Balloon Base, now derelict. Consisting of a variety of timber framed corrugated zinc clad hutting, a gas plant and gasometer, a large 300 x 100 x 100 feet (91.50 x 30.50 x 30.50m) balloon shed flanked by windscreens and three canvas aircraft hangers. R J C Thomas, 06.03.94. World War I air station created in 1915, operated by the Royal Naval Air Service. Airship station until 1917 when aeroplanes were added. Personnel were initially accommodated in canvas bell tents, to be replaced later by wooden huts. The airships were put in two large corrugated iron sheds. The aeroplanes were in canvas hangars. The station finally closed in 1920. The land was sold in 1923 and the buildings in 1921. JH based on J Evans, 1992.	SN 0520 0300 (centred on)
27069		Sageston	Very brief descriptive historical and current overview of Sageston village settlement by J Kissock. Consult DAT HER online database for this record.	SN 05 03
30125		Sageston Strip Field System	Medieval and enclosed (post-med) strip fields from estate map and Ordnance Survey map sources. The most westerly of these were encroached onto by Carew Cheriton airfield, which effaced them. It is considered possible that some of these fields could have their origins in the Iron Age (Murphy 1993).	SN 060 032 (centred on)
37466		Ford	A ford, crossing the Carew river upstream from Carew village, linking Well Lane on the south side to Crickchurch settlement, PRN 3524, on the north side of the river. There are stepping stones, PRN 15737, running parallel to the west and a modern footbridge was constructed to the east	SN 0516 0358

PRN	RCAHMW NPRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	NGR
			some time after 1908. RSR April 1999.	
37467		Quarry	A disused limestone quarry presumably producing stone to be burnt for lime in the adjacent limekiln (PRN 17983). This is probably the quarry referred to by Spurrell (1921) as the one in which human remains were found and thought to be from the nearby cemetery at Crickchurch (See PRNs 3524 and 46799). RSR April 1999.	SN 0523 0362
46799		Critchchurch; Crickchurch	Site of chapel and cemetery, extant in late 17th century, gone by early 19th century. Probably late medieval. NDL 2003	SN 053 037

APPENDIX 2

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of 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 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.



Extent of the Historic Landscape Character Area of CAREW, MILTON and NASH
Reproduced from the 1887 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of
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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 (PRN 26123) 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.

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; St Mary's Pembroke Parish tithe map 1841; St Michael's Pembroke Parish tithe map 1841; Walker 1950; Willis-Bund 1902

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA of CAREW AIRFIELD

GRID REFERENCE: SN 054028

AREA IN HECTARES: 123

Historic Background

An inland character area south of the Carew River, an inlet of the upper reaches of the Eastern Cleddau. It lies entirely within the parish of Carew, which formed the core of the medieval Barony of Carew. The area, now lying beneath a disused airfield, was formerly divided between the demesne of the Manor of Carew to the west, and Sageston to the east. The latter, as the Manor of 'Sagiston and Williamston Harvill', was held directly by Sir John de Carew in 1362 when it comprised one knight's fee. Prior to the construction of the airfield this was an agricultural area, the former demesne being laid out in a system of large 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. In contrast, the area within Sageston manor, south of Sageston village, comprised enclosed strip fields that are shown on an estate map of 1762. This formed part of Sageston manor. It appears that their post-medieval enclosure was piecemeal and probably undertaken by individual tenants. The airfield at Carew Cheriton was originally established, as Royal Naval Air Station Pembroke, in 1915 as an aerodrome for airships. It was one of a number of similar bases around the coastline of Britain established to counter the growing threat from German U-Boats during World War 1. At the time the airfield consisted of a single large steel-framed airship shed, several temporary wooden buildings and some tented accommodation for the air and ground crews. Aeroplanes were stationed at the airfield from April 1917 onwards. Canvas hangars were erected in the southeast corner of the airfield, away from the airship shed and the main station complex, to service the aeroplanes which were engaged in coastal patrols. Aeroplanes had replaced the airships by 1919. The station was decommissioned and closed in 1920 and much of the land auctioned off in lots. None of the original airship station buildings survive; most were demolished after the closure of the station, but some remained for a while as agricultural buildings. The airfield was recommissioned and renamed Carew Cheriton (to distinguish it from Pembroke Dock) in 1938. Construction work began in 1938 and by the spring of 1939 the airfield was equipped with canvas hangars, temporary huts and grass runways. More permanent corrugated-iron hangars and brick buildings were constructed soon after, and the classic layout of three interlocking hard runways was also established during the early 1940s. By 1944 the airfield covered c.128ha. As in World War 1 the airfield was used as a base for maritime patrols and it played an important role in the Atlantic maritime theatre, until operational flying ceased in 1942. In 1942 the base became No.10 Radio School, a training base for aircrew wireless operators, a role it was to perform until the end of the war. The station closed in 1945.



Extent of the Historic Landscape Character Area of Carew Airfield

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Description and essential historic landscape components

This area consists of the World War 2 airfield. Most of the airfield buildings have been demolished and a bypass road constructed across the northern section of the site. Some buildings survive including the control tower, some ablution blocks and air raid shelters, as do the concrete runways and parts of the access roads. Some of the buildings now have an industrial use, and a Sunday market is held on the runways. Land between the runways is improved pasture.

Sources: Austin 1992; Austin 1993; Brock 1989; Carew Parish tithe map 1839; Ludlow and Murphy 1995; Murphy 1987; Owen 1897; PRO D/BUSH/6/27; PRO D/BUSH/6/26

CAREW CHERITON AIRFIELD, SAGESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2011/06
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Mawrth 2011
March 2011

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

RICHARD RAMSEY

Swydd / Position: ARCHAEOLOGIST

Llofnod / Signature Date

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

JAMES MEEK

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: HEAD OF FIELD SERVICES

Llofnod / Signature Date

*Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn*

***As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report***

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