

Land Opposite Bush Terrace, Jameston, Pembrokeshire Historic Environment Assessment



Report by: Trysor

For: Harry Thomas

July 2017



Land Opposite Bush Terrace, Jameston, Pembrokeshire Historic Environment Assessment

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Trysor Project No. 2017/556

For: Harry Thomas

July 2017

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Cover photograph: Looking northwest from the southern boundary of the development towards the core of Jameston village.

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2017/556

DYDDIAD 11^{eg} Gorffennaf 2017 DATE 11th July 2017

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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Contents

1. Summary	1
2. Copyright	2
3. Introduction	2
4. The Development	2
5. Methodology	4
6. The Development Site	5
7. Archaeological Overview	6
8. Historical Overview	9
9. Data Collation	11
10. Assessment of Significance	12
11. Assessment of Impact	15
12. Conclusion	26
13. Reporting	27
14. References	28
15. Reliability and limitations of sources	29
Appendix A: Specification for historic environment assessment	31
Appendix B: Gazetteer of historic assets within 1 kilometre	39
Appendix C: Flint Artefacts by I.P. Brooks	79
Appendix D: Pottery Report by Dee Williams	81
Appendix E: Photographs	86

1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a residential development on land opposite Bush Terrace, Jameston, Pembrokeshire.
- 1.2 A site visit was undertaken by Trysor to examine the location of the development. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.3 A field walking exercise produced 3 prehistoric flints, and late medieval to 19th/20th century pottery.
- 1.4 The assessment studied the direct and indirect impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 1 kilometre in radius, focused on SS0588698910, the centre of the development. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record and data from RCAHMW and Cadw was consulted. Historical mapping was also consulted as well as aerial photographs and LiDAR.
- 1.5 There are no Scheduled Monuments within a 1km radius of the development.
- 1.6 There are 5 Listed Buildings within a 1km radius of the development. There would be no impact on them from the development.
- 1.7 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the 1km radius of the development.
- 1.8 The development site lies within the Manorbier Registered Historic Landscape. An ASIDOHL assessment undertaken in 2009 found that the impact of a development would be Moderate and the land was included with the housing allocation in the Local Development Plan identified as HA730 (Schlee, D & Murphy, F, 2009). Suggested mitigation in 2009 was
“Landscaping and planting schemes could help mitigate the visual impacts of the development. In addition, the impact could be lessened by the use of sensitive architectural design in keeping with local and regional building styles, and a density and development pattern that reflects and respects existing buildings in the settlement, including the careful positioning of units, gardens and green spaces.”
- 1.9 The development would cause a High direct, physical impact on a single stone boundary wall (ID number 39) between two arable fields. The wall is of minor importance and the impact would not be considered significant.
- 1.10 There would be no significant, indirect, visual impacts arising from the proposed development. No nationally significant historic assets would be impacted upon by the development.
- 1.11 During fieldwalking across the development area prehistoric flints and late medieval or early post-medieval pottery sherds were found on the surface

of the ploughsoil. The significance of these finds is not known and their original contexts have not been established but no comparable finds have been recorded in such close proximity to Jameston.

- 1.12 Consideration may be given to the need for further archaeological mitigation in advance of development, such as geophysical survey or archaeological evaluation.

2. Copyright

- 2.1 Trysor holds the copyright of this report. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 include other copyrighted material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

- 3.1 Harry Thomas of Park Farm, Jameston, Pembrokeshire, SA70 8QH commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment and formal fieldwalking exercise for residential development on land east of Landway Farm, Jameston, Pembrokeshire, identified as HA730 "Opposite Bush Terrace" in the PCNPA LDP, see Figure 1.
- 3.2 A planning application has not been submitted yet but the area was identified as suitable for housing allocation in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan, (HA730 "Opposite Bush Terrace" on pages 76, 77, 123)
- 3.3 As part of informing the LDP, an ASIDOHL was undertaken in 2009 by Dyfed Archaeological Trust to assess the significance of the impact of potential development in this area on the Historic Landscape (Schlee, D & Murphy, F, 2009). This concluded that impacts on the Historic Landscape would be Moderate.

4. The development

- 4.1 It is proposed that a housing development be built within the identified development area, which lies on the south side of the A4139, opposite Bush Terrace in Jameston. This area has been identified

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Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

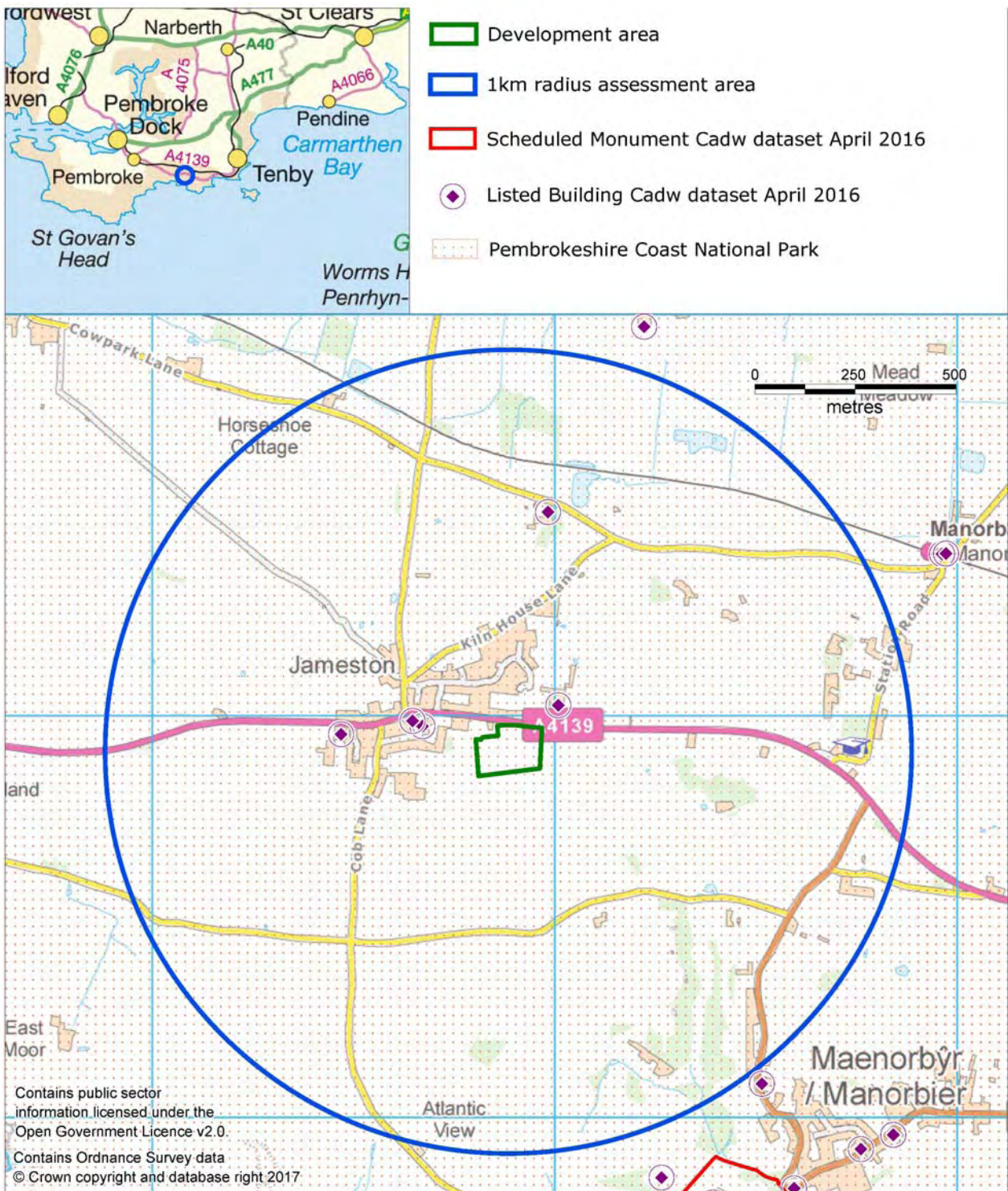


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development area, identified as HA730 in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park LDP, showing the 1km radius assessment area.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The desk-based assessment considered known historic assets within a 1 km radius circle centred on SS0588698910, the centre of the proposed development (see Figure 1). This has helped develop an understanding of the archaeology and landscape of the surrounding area as well as assess any direct or indirect impacts. Historic assets have been given an ID number for the purposes of this report, other reference numbers, such as HER PRNs, are cross referenced in Appendix B.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 1 kilometre assessment.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included the early 19th century Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, the parish tithe map as well as late 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping and the parish tithe map.
- 5.4 A site visit was made by Trysor to the development site, and the surrounding area, on April 4th, 2017. Visible archaeological features within the area that would be directly affected by the development were searched for and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The development area was also fieldwalked during the visit. The proposed grid pattern was abandoned as the grain crop in the field was approximately 0.1 to 0.2 metres high, and partially obscured the field surface. Instead areas of lower growth, where there was better visibility, were targeted although still walked in lines aligned north northwest to south southeast. More recent finds were collected in a general bag but the location of earlier material was recorded by hand held GPS, see section 11.11.1 and Appendices C and D.
- 5.6 Aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006 and 2009 were used to inform the assessment as well as aerial photographs from 1969 and 2013 available from the Welsh Government Aerial photographic unit online. LiDAR data, 2 metre resolution, was available for the assessment area.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.
- 5.9 The final dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of historic assets in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the historic assets within the study area.

- 5.10 Each of the records in the final assessment 1 kilometre dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value² and Setting. Once these had been considered the significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 4. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.
- 5.11 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed as to whether it was Positive, Negative or Neutral, and the level of impact within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact.

6. The Development Site

- 6.1 The proposed development site is situated on a gentle, south-facing slope, within the post-medieval field system of Landway Farm and at the southeastern edge of Jameston village, Manorbier, The site occupies two adjacent arable fields, which are separated by a drystone boundary wall. Pembrokeshire. Immediately to the north of the site is the A4139 Tenby-Pembroke road. The parish church of Manorbier is visible 1.4km to the south-southeast, but Manorbier village is hidden from view in the valley below.
- 6.2 The proposed development site is underlain by Carboniferous sedimentary rocks. The northern half of the site is underlain by rocks of the Bishopston Mudstone Formation, which were formed in an environment of estuarine swamps between 313 and 326 million years ago. The southern half of the site is underlain by rocks of the Pembroke Limestone Group, formed in a shallow sea environment between 326 and 359 million years ago.
- 6.3 There is no information on the superficial geology of the area, but the soil at the development site is a freely draining, slightly acid, base rich, fertile, loam.

¹ Period, Rarity, Documentation and Group Value are criteria defined in the Welsh Office Circular 60/96, 1996.

² Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value and Communal Value are criteria defined in Cadw's Conservation Principles publication, 2011.

7. Landway: Archaeological Overview

7.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (250,000BC – 4,000BC).

7.1.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with the Palaeolithic period or Mesolithic period recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed development site.

7.1.2 Mesolithic flintworking floors are known locally but none lie within the assessment area. The distribution of flintworking floors recorded in the regional HER shows that there is a concentration along the coast edge and in the sheltered valley at Park Farm, Manorbier, where most Mesolithic flints have been found. A number of flintworking sites are also recorded in the HER, at Hodgeston and Manorbier Newton (PRNs 3514-3518). During the Mesolithic period the human presence in the district is likely to have been confined to seasonal visits by hunting parties exploiting the natural resources of inland woodlands. During this period the coastline would have been significantly further south than its present position.

7.2 Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age (4,000BC – 1,500BC).

7.2.1 There is little evidence of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity within a 1km radius of the proposed development site. However, three pieces of worked flint (ID number 38) found at the proposed development site during fieldwalking in April 2017 by Trysor, are thought to be of likely early Neolithic date (see Section 11.11.1 and Appendix C for Flint Artefacts report). The Neolithic period saw the introduction of agriculture into the environment; it is therefore possible that a settled farming community would have been present in the wider area.

7.2.2 A broken standing stone recorded near Norton Farm (ID number 24) may be of Bronze Age origin, but is perhaps more likely to be a post-medieval rubbing stone for cattle. A Bronze Age farming community was certainly present in the wider district, as testified by the presence of a number of Bronze Age funerary cairns along The Ridgeway, just to the northeast of Jameston. It is not known where the Bronze Age people of the area made built settlements however.

7.3 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (1500 BC – AD43).

7.3.1 There is no evidence of Later Bronze Age and Iron Age activity within a 1km radius of the proposed development site. The late Bronze Age and Iron Age, saw the rise of a tribal society in which settlements and farmsteads of the period were often defended by earthworks topped with timber palisade fences, to protect their inhabitants from attack. It was also a period during which much of the landscape was farmed, expanding the agricultural traditions of previous periods.

7.4 Roman (AD43 – AD410)

7.4.1 There is presently no confirmed archaeological evidence of Roman activity within a 1km radius of the proposed development. A single

Roman copper alloy coin is recorded as from Jameston in the Portable Antiquities Scheme database. It is a Sestertius of Faustina II (Aurelius) (161-175) but locational detail is masked to logged-in members and is known only as from Jameston (Guest, P, 2010). The Roman presence in Pembrokeshire is a subject of continuing research and it is known that a Roman road runs towards Haverfordwest and that a small Roman fort existed at Wiston. Otherwise our understanding of the county during the centuries of Roman administration is limited.

7.5 Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1100).

7.5.1 There is also no evidence of the transition from Roman society to Early Medieval society in this district. No Early Medieval historic assets are recorded or finds of artefacts from this period. Christianity, perhaps the most enduring inheritance left by the Romans, would have reached this area by the start of the Early Medieval period as an organised religion.

7.6 Medieval (AD1100 – AD1539).

7.6.1 There is a belief that Jameston village has medieval origins. The form of the field system to the north and east of the modern village is thought by some to be the remains of a co-axial field system of medieval date. Such "strip fields" are of a type farmed in common by the inhabitants of medieval and early post-medieval villages and the existence of the field system is an indication that there was indeed a settlement here in medieval times.

7.6.2 Documentary sources relating to medieval Jameston are limited. An early reference to Jameston is found in an inventory of lands held by the Bishop of St. David's in 1293. This lists a grange at "Apud Sanctu Jacobu" (near St. James' place) where the Bishop held a grange. Wheat, barley, oats, beans and peas were produced on this grange. Court records of 1331 refer to Jameston as a township, which suggests that some form of settlement must have existed here by that time.

7.6.3 There is no documentary record of a medieval chapel-of-ease at Jameston during the medieval period (the township was in the parish of Manorbier by late medieval times). It is possible that a grange chapel was located here when the Bishop of St. David's held land in the area, but the first evidence that there was a chapel-of-ease to Manorbier is provided by Christopher Saxton's Map of Pembrokeshire, published in 1578. This map marks Jameston with a small chapel, indicating that there is likely to have been such a building in the village by that time. Within a few decades, the Elizabethan antiquarian George Owen of Henllys, recorded that an small fair dedicated to St. James was held annually at Jameston (Pritchard, 1906, folio 75).

7.6.4 This scant evidence means that the form and extent of the suspected medieval settlement at Jameston remain unproven.

7.6.5 During fieldwalking in June 2017 by Trysor as part of this assessment of the proposed development site, several sherds of late medieval or early post-medieval pottery (ID number 37) were picked up from the surface of the ploughsoil, see section 11.11.1 and Appendix D. These included sherds of probable Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware similar to that produced in the kilns of Newport, Pembrokeshire in the late medieval period. Sherds of North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware were also found, reminders of the historical coastal trade between Pembrokeshire and southwest England (see Appendix D for Pottery Report).

7.6.6 It is not known whether these sherds originate from a late medieval or early post-medieval settlement at the proposed development site, or if they were spread on the land along with dung during manuring of the fields. They do however provide indisputable evidence of settlement-related activity at Jameston during the late medieval to early post-medieval periods.

7.7 Post Medieval & Industrial (AD1539 – present day).

7.7.1 Most of the sites recorded within a 1km radius of the proposed development site date to the Post Medieval period. The majority are associated with the agricultural and settlement history of the area, including houses, cottages and farm buildings. Other historic assets which date to more recent times include a Baptist chapel (ID number 6), the Anglican mission church (ID number 8) and Manorbier Voluntary Christian School (ID number 7) all of which remain in use, as does the village pub, the Swanlake Inn (ID number 4). Local industries such as lime burning are also recorded in the HER, with several lime kilns surviving on local farms (e.g. ID numbers 32, 33 & 34). Lime produced by burning locally quarried limestone at these kilns was a valuable fertiliser spread on the fields of local farms.

8. Landway Farm Development Site: Historical overview

8.1 The proposed development site is located on land which forms part of Landway Farm. This is a relatively recent holding which appears to have its origins as a small farmstead in the first half of the 19th century, focused on Landway Cottage, which was close to, or at, the present farmhouse. The holding acquired more land and buildings during the 20th century and by the present day the building complex itself has undergone further modernisation and expansion.

8.2 The earliest map showing the property is the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings, Tenby sheet, surveyed in 1809, see Figure 2. The Original Surveyors Drawings represent the first detailed map series of the whole country. They do not generally map field boundaries in detail and the details of the field system which are shown on the map cannot be interpreted as accurate representations of the fieldscape at the time of the survey. It is notable that the western field at the proposed development site has been accurately planned on this map, however.



Figure 2; An excerpt from the Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings of 1809.

8.3 The parish tithe map of 1842 provides a detailed depiction of the layout of the field system. The development would take place within two field parcels shown on the tithe map, numbered 538 and 543. Both of these fields are recognisable within the modern field system and, in terms of the development area, have changed little since the tithe survey.

8.3.1 Field parcel 538 was a 7 acre field named as Broad Meadow on the tithe schedule, see Figure 3. It formed part of a small holding owned and farmed by one William Greenish of Jameston village

8.3.2 Field parcel 543 was a 15 acre field called Upper Bush Park, see Figure 3. Along with adjacent Lower Bush Park (field parcel 544) it was owned by (George) Lort Phillips Esq, later of Lawrenny Park, and rented to one John Gwyther. Gwyther farmed neighbouring Park farm to the south, a holding on the estate of Sir Richard Bulkeley Phillipps Phillipps of Picton Castle.

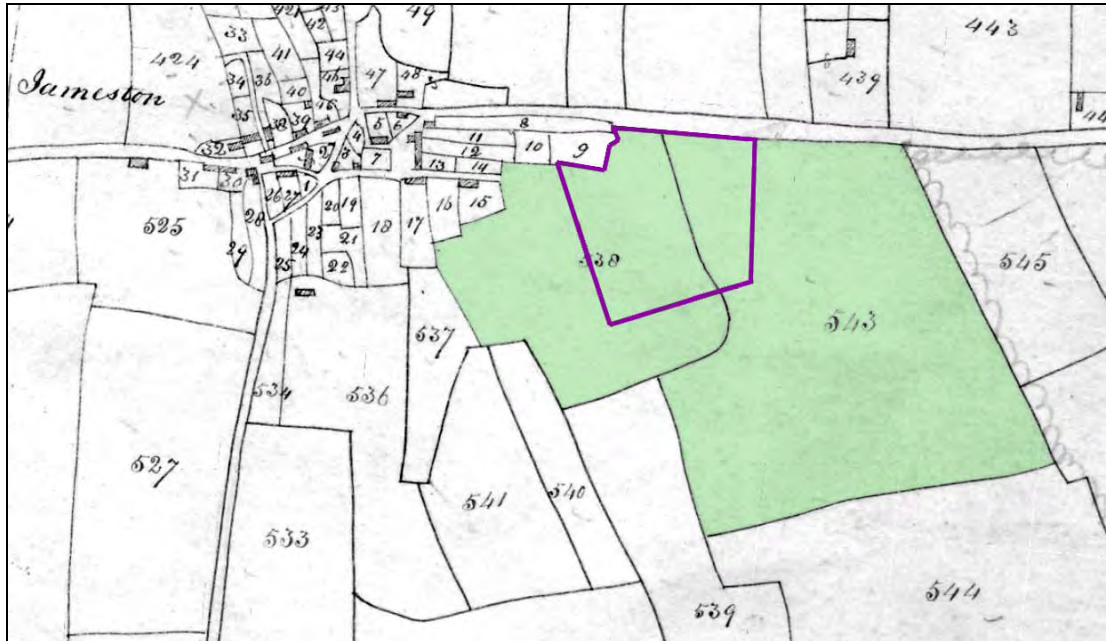


Figure 3; An excerpt from the Manorbier Parish Tithe Map of 1842. Field parcels 538 and 543 are shaded in green and the approximate boundary of the proposed development site is shown in purple.

8.4 The fieldscape within the development plot remains the same throughout the 20th century, as shown on Ordnance Survey maps.

9. Data Collation

9.1 The Dyfed HER enquiry for the 1km radius assessment area yielded 44 records for historic assets.

9.2 Three new records were created in the project database by Trysor for artefacts from fieldwalking (ID Numbers 37 and 38), and a field boundary wall (ID Number 39).

9.3 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 1km radius assessment area contained 39 records for historic assets.

9.3.1 Seven records would not be intervisible with the development and were removed from the project database.

9.3.2 One was a place-name record with no identifiable physical historic asset and was also removed from the project database.

9.3.3 Three additional records were created for artefacts collected by Trysor during fieldwalking and for a boundary wall within the proposed development area.

10. Assessment of Significance

10.1 The significance of each historic asset was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 4. Full details of the results of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

10.2 Within the 39 records there were no Scheduled Monuments and five Listed Buildings.

Table 1: Significance of assessed historic assets

ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Significance	Status of Historic Asset
1	GROVE THE; GROVE GREEN	Nationally Important	Listed Building
2	ROCK FARM	Nationally Important	Listed Building
3	TUDOR LODGE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
4	SWANLAKE INN	Nationally Important	Listed Building
35	WESLEY HOUSE	Nationally Important	Listed Building
8	JAMESTON CHURCH	Regionally Important	
9	JAMESTON MEETING HOUSE	Regionally Important	
6	PENUEL BAPTIST CHAPEL	Locally Important	
7	MANORBIER VOLUNTARY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	Locally Important	
10	JAMESTON	Locally Important	
11	NORTON FARM	Locally Important	
12	NORTON FARM	Locally Important	
13	NORTON FARM	Locally Important	
15	NORTON FARM	Locally Important	
16	NORTON FARM	Locally Important	
17	NORTON FARM	Locally Important	

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Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*

ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Significance	Status of Historic Asset
18	NORTON FARM	Locally Important	
19	NORTON FARM	Locally Important	
32	TYNEWYDD	Locally Important	
33	GREEN ACRES	Locally Important	
34	ROCK FARM	Locally Important	
20	NORTON FARM	Minor Importance	
21	NORTON FARM	Minor Importance	
22	NORTON FARM	Minor Importance	
23	NORTON FARM	Minor Importance	
25	NORTON FARM	Minor Importance	
26	NORTON FARM	Minor Importance	
27	NORTON FARM	Minor Importance	
28	NORTON FARM	Minor Importance	
29	NORTON FARM	Minor Importance	
30	NORTON FARM	Minor Importance	
31	NORTON FARM	Minor Importance	
36	NORTON FARM	Minor Importance	
39	LANDWAY FARM	Minor Importance	
5	JAMESTON CHURCH	Unknown	
14	NORTON FARM	Unknown	
24	NORTON FARM	Unknown	
37	LANDWAY FARM	Unknown	
38	LANDWAY FARM	Unknown	

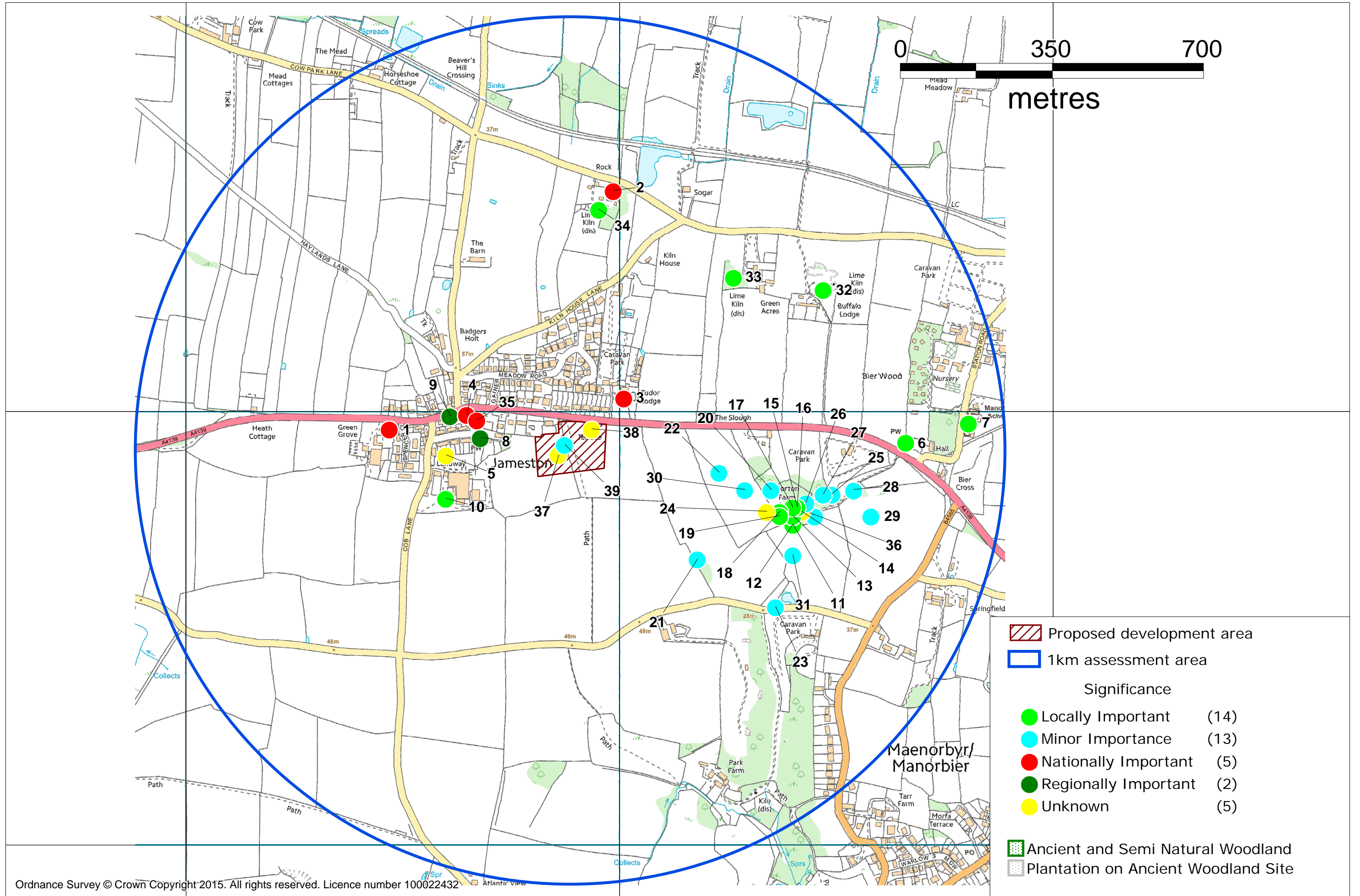


Figure 4: The 1km assessment area showing significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

11. Assessment of Impact

11.1 The Direct and Indirect impact on each historic asset was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts, and whether the impact was Positive, Negative or Neutral. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the historic asset and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 6.

Table 2: Impact on assessed historic assets within the 1km assessment area

ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
37	LANDWAY FARM	FINDSPOT	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
38	LANDWAY FARM	FINDSPOT	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
39	LANDWAY FARM	WALL	High	None	None
11	NORTON FARM	FARMSTEAD	None	Very Low	Very Low
12	NORTON FARM	FIELD SYSTEM	None	Very Low	Very Low
1	GROVE THE; GROVE GREEN	DWELLING	None	None	None
2	ROCK FARM	FARMHOUSE	None	None	None
3	TUDOR LODGE	DWELLING	None	None	None
4	SWANLAKE INN	DWELLING; PUBLIC HOUSE	None	None	None
5	JAMESTON CHURCH	CHAPEL; CHURCH	None	None	None
6	PENUEL BAPTIST CHAPEL	CHURCH	None	None	None
7	MANORBIER VOLUNTARY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	SCHOOL	None	None	None
8	JAMESTON CHURCH	CHURCH	None	None	None
9	JAMESTON MEETING HOUSE	QUAKER MEETING HOUSE	None	None	None
10	JAMESTON	MINING FEATURE	None	None	None

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Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*

ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
13	NORTON FARM	FARMHOUSE	None	None	None
14	NORTON FARM	FARM BUILDING	None	None	None
15	NORTON FARM	STABLE	None	None	None
16	NORTON FARM	CART SHED	None	None	None
17	NORTON FARM	FARM BUILDING	None	None	None
18	NORTON FARM	WALLED GARDEN	None	None	None
19	NORTON FARM	TOILET	None	None	None
20	NORTON FARM	PLANTATION	None	None	None
21	NORTON FARM	PLANTATION	None	None	None
22	NORTON FARM	WELL	None	None	None
23	NORTON FARM	POND	None	None	None
24	NORTON FARM	STANDING STONE?	None	None	None
25	NORTON FARM	QUARRY	None	None	None
26	NORTON FARM	QUARRY	None	None	None
27	NORTON FARM	TRACKWAY	None	None	None
28	NORTON FARM	TRACKWAY	None	None	None
29	NORTON FARM	TRACKWAY	None	None	None
30	NORTON FARM	FOOTPATH	None	None	None
31	NORTON FARM	TRACKWAY	None	None	None
32	TYNEWYDD	LIME KILN	None	None	None
33	GREEN ACRES	LIME KILN	None	None	None
34	ROCK FARM	LIME KILN	None	None	None
35	WESLEY HOUSE	HOUSE	None	None	None

ID Number	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
36	NORTON FARM	LIME KILN	None	None	None

11.2 Table 2 shows that most recorded historic assets within the 1km assessment area would not be exposed to any significant impact from the development. Full details of the assessment of direct and indirect impact for each of the historic assets in Table 2 can be found in Appendix B.

11.2.1 Thirty four historic assets would be unaffected by the development.

11.2.2 One historic asset, a boundary wall (ID number 39) would experience a High, direct, physical impact from the development.

11.2.3 The impact on two newly recorded historic assets, namely the finds of prehistoric flints and late medieval or early post-medieval pottery (ID number 37 & 38) is unknown as their significance has not been assessed as their original context has not been established.

11.2.4 There would be a Very Low indirect visual impact and Very Low impact on Setting on two historic assets Norton farmstead and field system (ID Numbers 11 and 12). These are both Locally Important and the impact on setting would not alter this significance.

11.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the development area.

11.4 There are 5 Listed Buildings within the 1km assessment area but there would be no impact on any of them, see Table 2, Appendix B and Figures 4 & 5.

11.5 There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 1km assessment area.

11.6 There are no World Heritage sites within the 1km assessment area.

11.7 The development site is within the Manorbier registered Historic Landscape of Special Interest. The summary description of the Historic Landscape is given as:

"The southern flanks of the long and narrow but prominent ridge dividing the South Pembrokeshire peninsula contain remarkable and still traceable, extensive, and in Wales quite rare, survivals of medieval open strip field systems, their original form and disposition in the landscape fossilized and consolidated by later hedged enclosures still in use today,

the whole interspersed with related medieval and later settlements. The area also includes: Mesolithic coastal sites; a Neolithic chambered tomb; a substantial section of The Ridgeway ancient routeway with its associated single, and groups of, Bronze Age ritual and sepulchral monuments; Iron Age promontory forts; important historic cultural associations"

11.7.1 Specifically the development area lies within the East Moor and West Moor Historic Landscape character area, as defined by Dyfed Archaeological Trust. This area extends over some 451.7 hectares, of which 1.678 hectares would be affected by the proposed development, representing 0.37% of the total character area.

11.7.2 An ASIDoHL assessment has been previously carried out for the development area by Dyfed Archaeological Trust as part of the process of including the area for housing allocation within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan (Schlee, D & Murphy, F, 2009). The ASIDoHL concluded This ASIDOHL concluded that any housing development on this site would have:

- *Moderate direct physical impact on the historic landscape*
- *Moderate indirect physical impacts on the historic landscape*
- *Moderate indirect (non-physical) visual impacts on the historic landscape*

The assessment also concluded that the relative importance of the Historic Landscape Character Areas is of Moderate to Very High value. Although the proposed allocation is relatively small, the high value of the historic landscape means that the overall impact of the development is rated as Moderate.

Landscaping and planting schemes could help mitigate the visual impacts of the development. In addition, the impact could be lessened by the use of sensitive architectural design in keeping with local and regional building styles, and a density and development pattern that reflects and respects existing buildings in the settlement, including the careful positioning of units, gardens and green spaces.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2009

11.8 The proposed development would stand in the East Moor and West Moor LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (PMBRKHL46076), see Figure 8, which is described as;

"Regular shaped, medium sized fields with distribution of farms and other dwellings... Most significant archaeological element(s): Limekilns, limestone quarries. A historic landscape character area generally between 30m and 50m lying on the south Pembrokeshire coastal plain immediately inland of high sea cliffs. Land-use is mostly improved pasture, with some arable and virtually no rough ground. It is open to southwesterly Atlantic winds, and therefore apart from trees planted for shelter close to houses woodland is not a characteristic of the

landscape. Indeed, hedges which are dense and well maintained in the northern part of this area fade first to straggling lines of bushes then to nothing close to the exposed coast. Boundaries are a mixture of stone-faced banks and mortared walls. Banks with hedges predominate in the northern section of this area while to the south walls are more common, now broken down and supplemented with wire fences. Fields are relatively large and square or rectangular in shape. The settlement pattern is one of dispersed farms. Older buildings are almost entirely 19th century in date, built of local limestone (cement rendered or bare, although with farm buildings are invariably bare stone), with slate roofs. Farmhouses vary in size and style, ranging from two-storey early 19th century Georgian houses, through to later 19th century two storey double-fronted vernacular houses. However, the large window openings and symmetry of the vernacular houses indicate a degree of polite Georgian style influence. Similarly farm buildings vary, with extensive ranges, sometimes arranged informally around a yard associated with the larger buildings, down to a single range attached to the end of a small house at the lower end of the scale. Farm buildings on some of the smaller farms have been converted to non-agricultural use, while larger farms often have modern steel, concrete and asbestos agricultural buildings. There are few modern dwellings in this area"

11.8.1 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Moderate and the justification is given as *"The moderate overall value assigned to this area chiefly reflects the limited scope of the archaeological record, although there is potential for further evidence of prehistoric activity to be identified in the vicinity of Park Farm and West Moor, while the ruined 17th century house at East Moor Farm merits a detailed programme of archaeological recording and conservation of the surviving fabric"*.

11.9 The development area, would stand in the St Bride's Bay to Caermarthen Bay LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Area (PMBRKCL003), see Figure 9, which is described as;

"The Aspect Area has had a profound influence on the cultural character of the Study Area. The designation is a reflection of the attitudes and perceptions of the landscape that have evolved over the past two hundred and fifty years. The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, designated as such in 1952, is unique of all the National Parks in Britain in as much it is not composed of a single land mass but is divided into four sectors."

11.9.1 This extensive aspect area covers over 17,350 hectares around the coastline of southern Pembrokeshire and is closely identified with Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

11.9.2 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is Outstanding and the justification is given as “The defining of the boundaries of the National Park has exercised a powerful influence on the landscape)”

11.10 There are no Conservation Areas within the 1km study area.

11.11 During the field visit, no visible, earthwork evidence was noted suggestive of significant buried archaeology on land which would be affected by the development, although the ground surface was largely obscured by a crop. There is also no documentary, cartographic or aerial photographic evidence of buried archaeology at this location.

11.11.1 However, prehistoric flints and late medieval to early post-medieval pottery (ID number 37 & 38) collected by Trysor from the ploughsoil during fieldwalking of the development area may be evidence of underlying archaeological features yet to be identified.

Table 3: List of artefacts collected during fieldwalking, more details in Appendices C and D

Identifier	NGR		Date
A	SS0585798941	1 sherd, DGT? <1g	04/04/2017
B	SS0582198896	1 sherd, DGT rim? 31g	04/04/2017
C	SS0593798958	1 sherd, creamy ware, decorative 6g	04/04/2017
D	SS0593498969	1 Stone, limestone fragment, possibly whetstone, 68g	04/04/2017
E	SS0585598899	1 sherd, DGT, 12g	04/04/2017
F	SS0584298930	1 sherd, DGT, 3g	04/04/2017
G	SS0582998939	1 sherd, green glazed one side, 6g	04/04/2017
H	General collection	18 sherds, mixed fabrics, 92g Glass (3) slate (2) Brick(1) 114g	04/04/2017
I	SS0585698861	Flint	04/04/2017
J	SS0593698960	Flint	04/04/2017
K	SS0585598866	Flint	04/04/2017

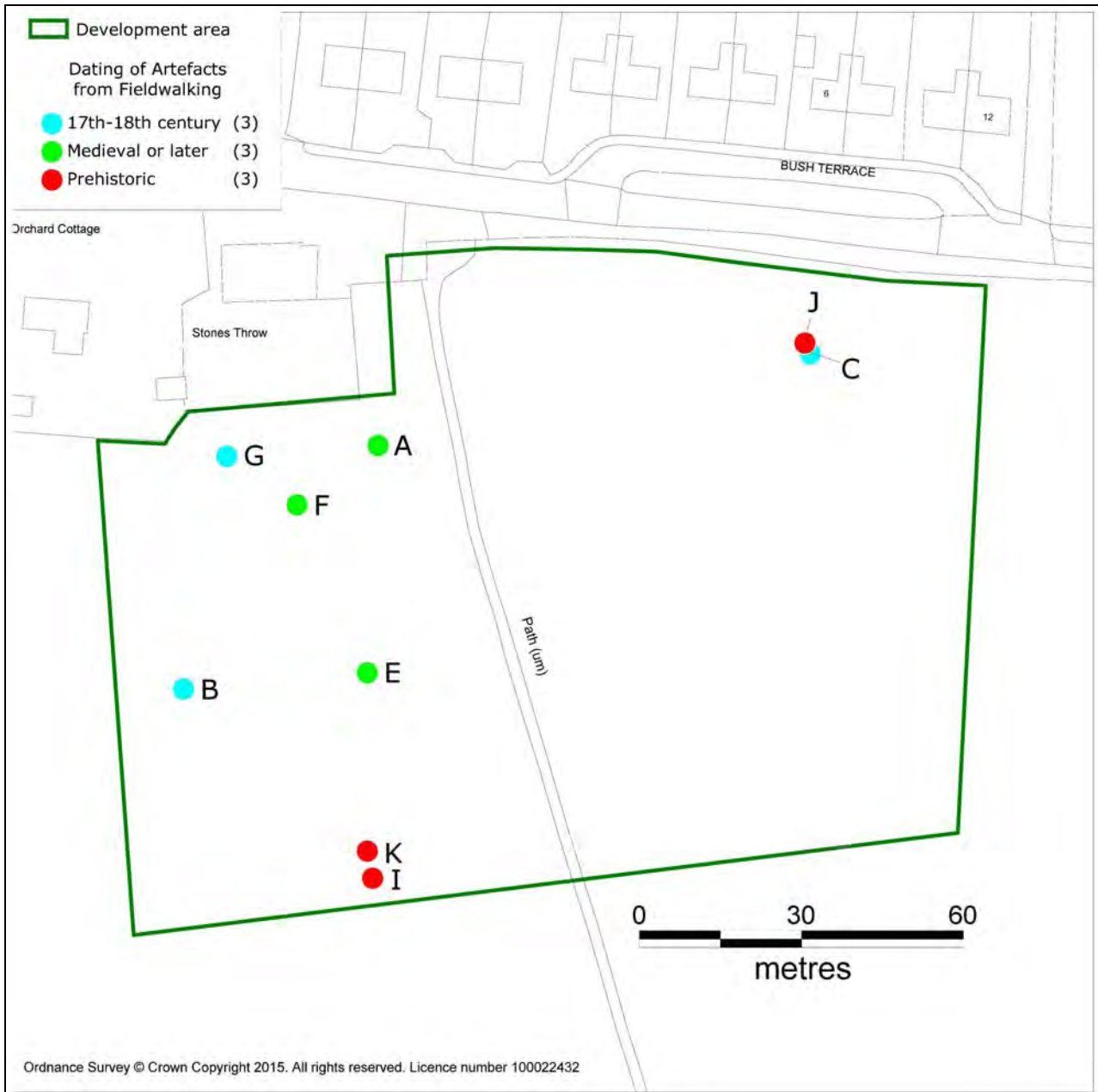


Figure 5: Location of artefacts recorded by GPS during fieldwalking exercise in April 2017

11.12 No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the proposed development site, which lies in a level arable field.

11.13 The boundary banks on the holding are post-medieval in date and include hedged and fenced boundaries on earthwork banks as well as drystone boundary walls.

11.14 There are no field names of archaeological significance at the development site. The proposed development would take place within two fields which were named Broad Meadow and Upper Bush Park by the mid-19th century parish tithe survey.

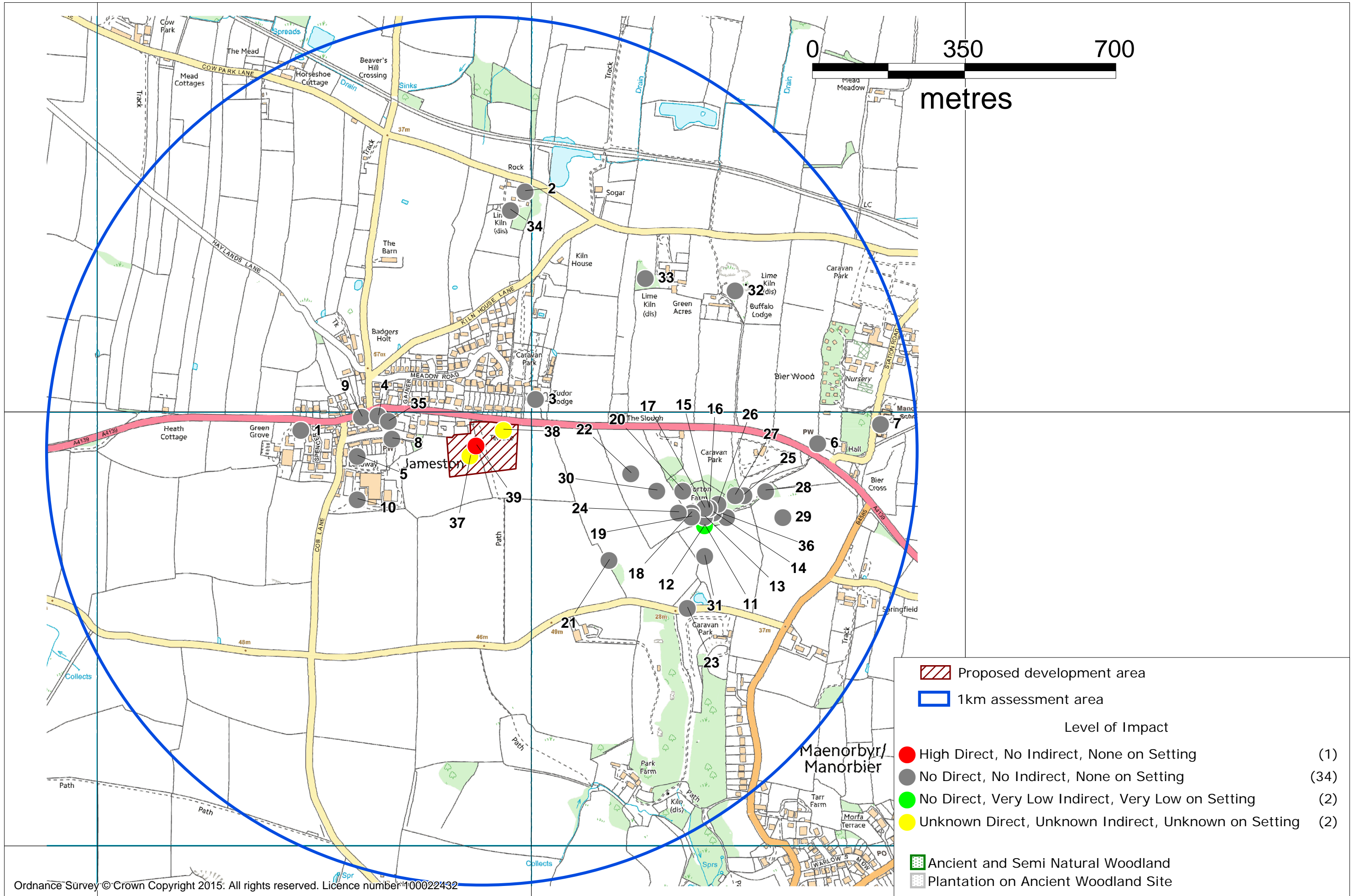


Figure 6: The 1km assessment area showing the level of impact on recorded historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

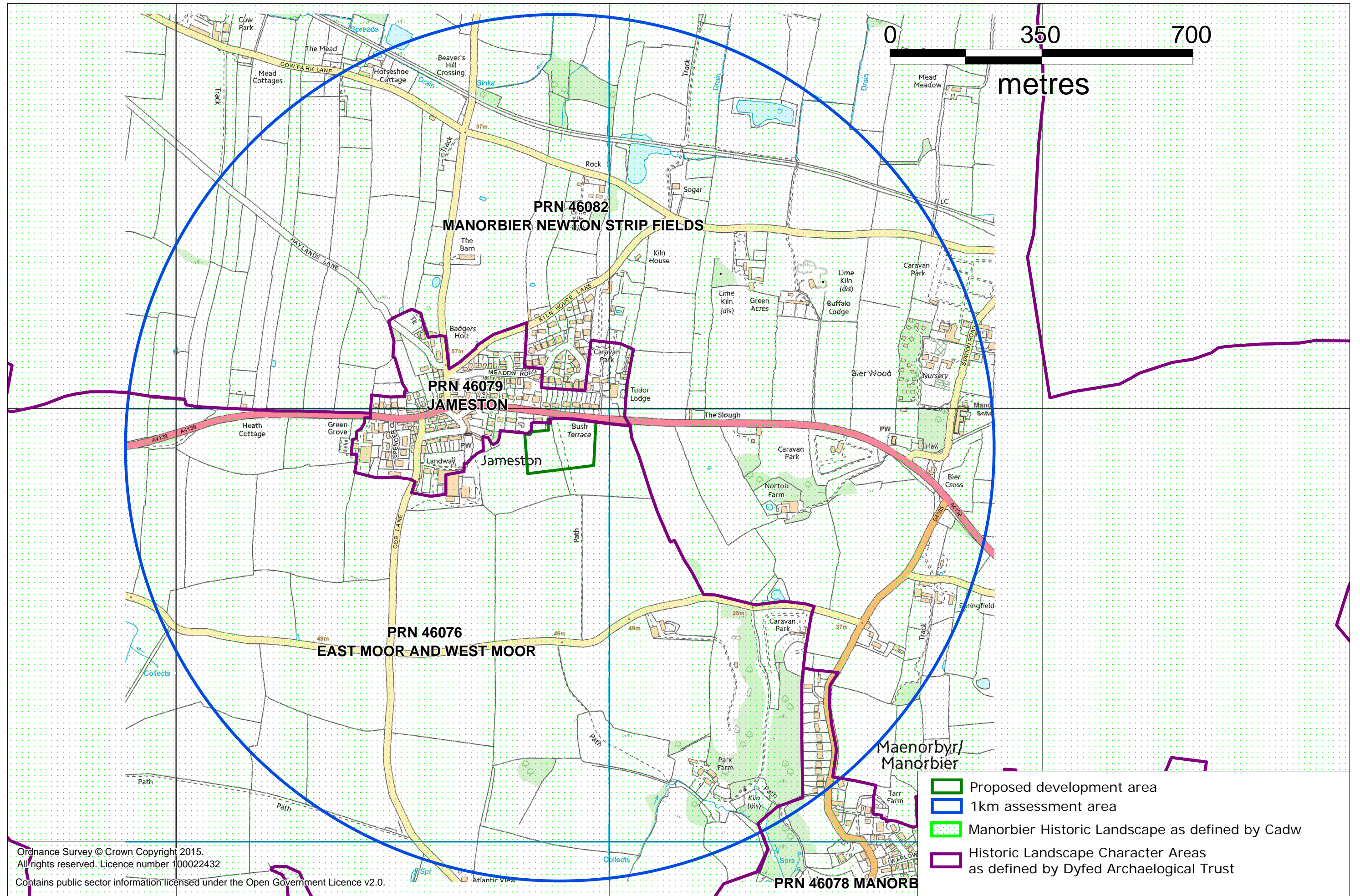


Figure 7: The 1km assessment area showing the Manorbier Historic Landscape, from Cadw, with the Character Areas defined by DAT, labelled with Character Area name

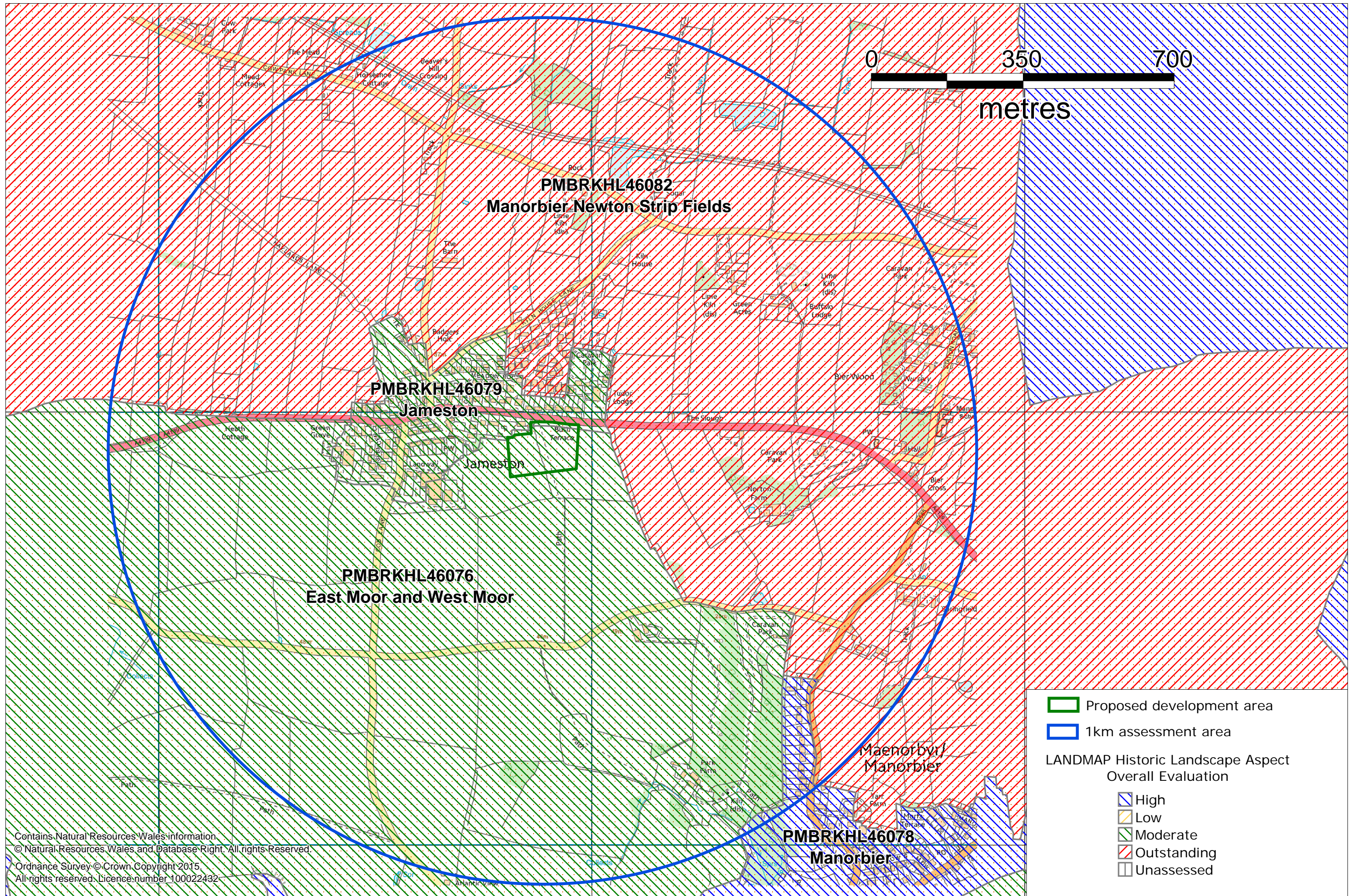


Figure 8: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number and Name

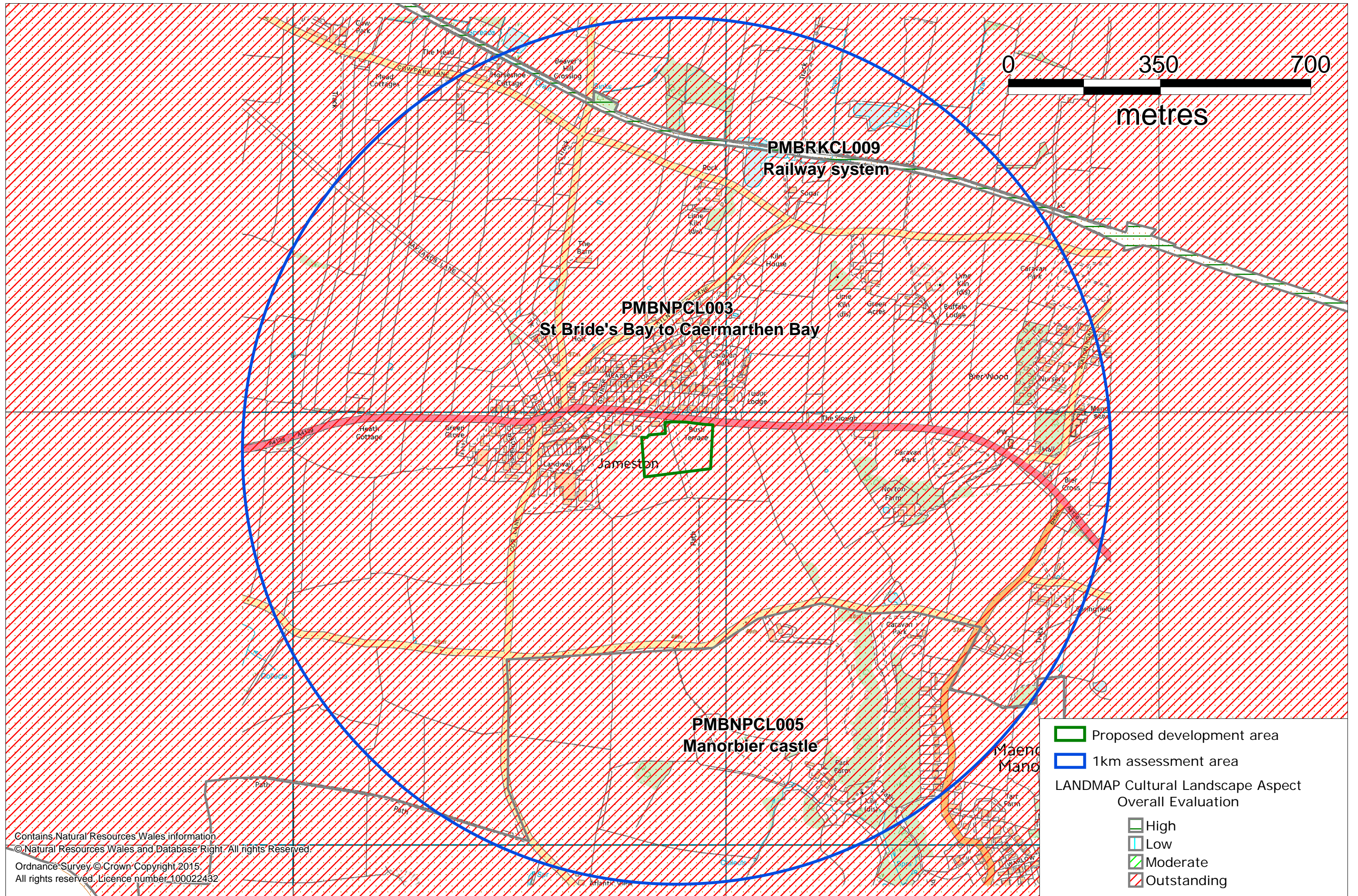


Figure 9: The 1km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Cultural Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number and Name

12. Conclusion

- 12.1 The development would cause a High direct, physical impact on a single stone boundary wall (ID number 39) between two arable fields. However, the wall is of minor importance and the impact is considered acceptable. A record has been made of the wall, including photographs.
- 12.2 There would be no significant, indirect, visual impacts arising from the proposed development. No nationally significant historic assets would be impacted upon by the development.
- 12.3 The proposed development would occur within the Manorbier Registered Historic Landscape. An ASIDOHL assessment has previously been undertaken and found that the impact would be Moderate. It was decided by the local planning authority that the level of impact could be mitigated against and that the land was suitable for development.
- 12.3.1 Suggested mitigation in 2009, was given as
"Landscaping and planting schemes could help mitigate the visual impacts of the development. In addition, the impact could be lessened by the use of sensitive architectural design in keeping with local and regional building styles, and a density and development pattern that reflects and respects existing buildings in the settlement, including the careful positioning of units, gardens and green spaces."
- 12.4 There is no documentary, cartographic, LiDAR or aerial photographic evidence to suggest the presence of buried archaeology at the proposed development site.
- 12.4.1 During fieldwalking across the development area, however, prehistoric flints (ID Number 38) and late medieval or early post-medieval pottery sherds (ID Number 37) were found on the surface of the ploughsoil. The significance of these finds is not known and their original contexts have not been established.
- 12.4.2 The artefacts recovered from the ploughsoil of the development area are considered to be significant as no comparable finds have been recorded in such close proximity to Jameston.
- 12.4.3 The flint artefacts, which are probably of Neolithic date, may signify the presence of a focus of activity and further artefacts or associated archaeological features may exist within the development area.
- 12.4.4 The late medieval or early post-medieval pottery sherds may also signify that the land within the development area was a focus of activity during these periods and that associated features are present here.

12.5 Consideration may be given to the need for further archaeological mitigation in advance of development, such as geophysical survey or archaeological evaluation.

13. Reporting

13.1 Copies of this report will be provided to the client, National Monument Record and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

14. References

14.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1809, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing Tenby Sheet

Manorbier Parish, Tithe Map, 1842

Manorbier Parish, Tithe Apportionment, 1840

14.2 Web-based materials

Cynefin, 2016, *Tithe Maps of Wales*

<http://cynefin.archiveswales.org.uk/en/tithe-maps/>

British Museum, 2016, *Online Gallery: Ordnance Survey Drawings*

<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/index.html>

Guest, P (2010) "IARCW-63DAF1F29: A ROMAN COIN" Web page available

at: <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/364949> [Accessed: Jul 12, 2017 7:42:06 AM]

14.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*

Cadw, 2017, *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*

Pritchard, E., ed., 1906, *The Taylor's Cussion by George Owen*.

14.4 Grey Literature Sources

Schlee, D & Murphy, F, 2009, *An ASIDOHL for Proposed Housing Allocation at Jameston, Pembrokeshire*, Dyfed Archaeological Trust report number 2009/01, Project Record 94541

14.5 Data Sources

Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data requested 31/03/2017, data received 11/04/2017, data enquiry number 912

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, supplied by Cadw March 2017

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, supplied by Cadw August 2015

Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, supplied by Cadw March 2016

Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied by Cadw June 2014

15. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

- 15.1 In line with the requirements of the ClfA Standards & Guidance notes for Desk-based Assessments (Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.
- 15.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19th and 20th centuries, all of which provided sufficiently clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area.
- 15.2.1 The earliest map source was the 189 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which clear digital copies are available through the British Museum website.
- 15.2.2 The parish tithe map and apportionment of 1840-1842 are available for inspection at the National Library of Wales and on the Cynefin website "The Tithe Maps of Wales". The tithe map and apportionment are both clear and informative sources.
- 15.3 The main source of data for the assessment was the Dyfed Archaeological Trust HER. The HER data supplied by the Dyfed HER was in most respects accurate, although a couple of the grid references could be improved and one description did not seem to match historic mapping, see Table 4 below.
- 15.4 Portable Antiquities Scheme data was not very useful as the one relevant record had a masked NGR, which was not revealed when logged in, and was linked to the wrong HER PRN
- 15.5 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 2006 and 2009 and provide reasonable coverage for the whole assessment area.
- 15.6 2m resolution LiDAR imagery available from Natural Resources Wales through the Lle portal was of reasonable quality for this area.

Table 4: Comments on HER records provided

HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
4218	MANORBIER BOUNDARY WALL; DEER PARK WALL	Park Wall	No record created	Not Intervisible no impact
7278	GROVE THE; GROVE GREEN	Dwelling	Record created	
7280	ROCK FARM	Farmhouse	Record created	
7281	TUDOR LODGE	Dwelling	Record created	
7285	SWANLAKE INN	Dwelling; Public House	Record created	
7751	PARK FARM	Findspot	No record created	Not Intervisible no impact
10010	PARK FARM	Flint Scatter	No record created	Not Intervisible no impact

*Land Opposite Bush Terrace, Jameston, Pembrokeshire
Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*

HER PRN	Historic Asset Name	Historic Asset Type	Record created?	Trysor comments
11452	JAMESTON CHURCH	Chapel; Church	Record created	
15932		Lime Kiln	No record created	Not Intervisible no impact
16506	PARK FARM	Lime Kiln	No record created	Not Intervisible no impact
17340	KILN PARKS	Lime Kiln	No record created	Place name
20825		Church	Record created	
20826		School	Record created	Better NGR is SN0680598974
20993	JAMESTON CHURCH	Church	Record created	
24297	JAMESTON MEETING HOUSE	Meeting House	Record created	
25492	JAMESTON	Mining Feature	Record created	
33718	PARC FARM	Deer Park	No record created	Not Intervisible no impact
42857	NORTON FARM	Farmstead	Record created	
42858	NORTON FARM	Field System	Record created	
42859	NORTON FARM	Farmhouse	Record created	
42860	NORTON FARM	Farm Building	Record created	HER description doesn't seem to match OS historic map data
42861	NORTON FARM	Stable	Record created	
42862	NORTON FARM	Cart Shed	Record created	
42863	NORTON FARM	Farm Building	Record created	
42864	NORTON FARM	Walled Garden	Record created	
42865	NORTON FARM	Ty Bach	Record created	
42866	NORTON FARM	Plantation	Record created	
42867	NORTON FARM	Plantation	Record created	Minor
42868	NORTON FARM	Well	Record created	
42869	NORTON FARM	Pond	Record created	
42870	NORTON FARM	Standing Stone?	Record created	
42871	NORTON FARM	Quarry	Record created	Minor
42872	NORTON FARM	Quarry	Record created	Minor
42873	NORTON FARM	Trackway	Record created	Minor
42874	NORTON FARM	Trackway	Record created	Minor
42875	NORTON FARM	Trackway	Record created	Minor
42876	NORTON FARM	Trackway	Record created	
42877	NORTON FARM	Trackway	Record created	Minor
43274	TYNEWYDD	Lime Kiln	Record created	Better NGR might be SN0647099282
43275	GREEN ACRES	Lime Kiln	Record created	
43277	ROCK FARM	Lime Kiln	Record created	
45109		Findspot	No record created	Not Intervisible no impact
59521	WESLEY HOUSE	House	Record created	
103355		Limekiln	Record created	Minor

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
July, 2017

Appendix A: Specification

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, INCLUDING FIELDWALKING,
FOR PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ON
HA730, OPPOSITE BUSH TERRACE
JAMESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE**

1. Introduction

1.1 Harry Thomas of Park Farm, Jameston, Pembrokeshire, SA70 8QH has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants on behalf of their client to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment and formal fieldwalking exercise for residential development on land east of Landway Farm, Jameston, Pembrokeshire, identified as HA730 “Opposite Bush Terrace” in the PCNPA LDP.

1.2 A planning application has not been submitted yet.

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed that a housing development be built within the identified development area.

2.2 Further details of the development will be sought during the desk based assessment.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application has not been submitted yet but the area was identified as suitable for housing allocation in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Local Development Plan, (HA730 “Opposite Bush Terrace” on pages 76, 77, 123)

3.2 As part of informing the LDP, an ASIDOHL was undertaken in 2009 by Dyfed Archaeological Trust to assess the significance of the impact of potential development in this area on the Historic Landscape (Schlee, D & Murphy, F, 2009)

4. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

4.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a desk-based assessment in order to identify and assess impact, both direct and indirect on the historic environment and historic assets, from the proposed development.

4.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (CIfA, 2014a) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation.

5. Nature of the Archaeological Resource.

5.1 The development site lies approximately 200 metres to the east of the centre of Jameston, Pembrokeshire. The village is believed to have a medieval origin and the form of the fields to the north of the village, in particular the northwest, are evidence of a former open field system.

5.2 The desk based assessment will evaluate previous recorded archaeology and assess the potential for buried features in the development area, as well as the impact on the setting of historic assets.

Land Opposite Bush Terrace, Jameston, Pembrokeshire
 Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

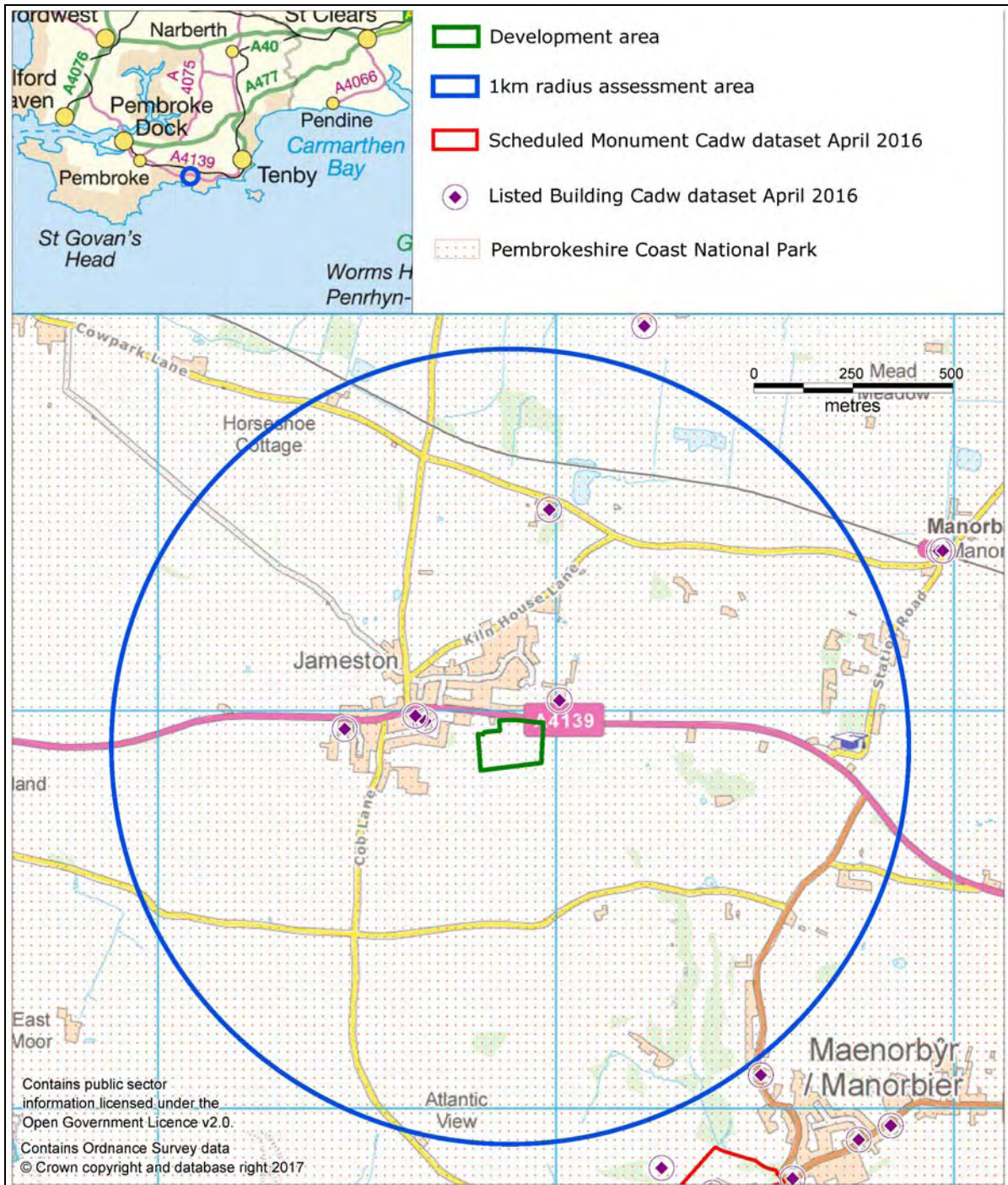


Figure 1: The approximate location of the development area and the proposed 1km assessment area.

6. Scope of Work

6.1 The assessment will consider known historic assets within a 1km radius circle centred on SS0588698910 (see Figure 1). This study area may be revised once the importance, proximity and intervisibility of the sites have been established.

6.2 The development area will be formally fieldwalked using a grid pattern to enable recovery and recording of any artefacts.

7. Methodology

7.1 The following components of the historic environment will be considered, where relevant;

- a. Scheduled Monuments and their settings.
- b. Listed buildings and their settings.
- c. Registered Parks and Gardens and their essential settings.
- d. World Heritage Sites
- e. Conservation Areas
- f. Previously recorded non-designated historic assets and their settings,
- g. Buildings identified as of Local Importance where such buildings have been identified
- h. Newly identified historic assets, and their settings
- i. Historic Landscapes, and their characterisation
- j. Hedgerows and field patterns
- k. Ancient woodland
- l. Place-name evidence
- m. Cumulative impacts
- n. Any agri-environmental interests or requirements, e.g. Environmental Stewardship or Countryside Stewardship scheme
- o. Potential for buried archaeological
- p. Potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence

7.2 The following data sources will be consulted:

- Pembrokeshire Historic Environment Record
- Cadw
- RCAHMW
- Historic Ordnance Survey maps
- Other historic maps including parish tithe map
- Aerial photographs
- Documentary sources
- Published journals

7.3 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 1014a). The site visit will be record any unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination and record will be made of the nature of adjacent field boundaries. A rapid record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets. The setting of historic assets will be assessed and photographs taken where appropriate.

7.4 The development area is an arable field currently sown with a young winter wheat crop. The area will be fieldwalked using 10 metres wide transects, each transect running north to south across the development area i.e. 30 metres. All artefacts will be collected, and then recorded.

7.5 Colour digital photographs will be taken, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

7.6 Once the dataset of existing and new data has been created, the significance of all identified historic assets will be assessed considering their evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values (Cadw, 2010).

7.7 An assessment will be made of the development's potential impact on all historic assets, looking at direct physical, and indirect physical, and visual impacts. This will include impact on the setting of the historic assets.

7.8 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit and aerial photos, will be used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting. ZTV and photomontages from the client will be used if available. If a ZTV is not available Trysor will create one.

8. Reporting

8.1 A written report will be submitted to the client to inform the current planning application. The report will include;

- a. contents list
- b. a non-technical summary
- c. an introduction
- d. aims and objectives of the assessment
- e. methodology
- f. a site location plan
- g. a bibliography
- h. a gazetteer of all historic assets included in the assessment giving significance and impact, with descriptions.
- i. report on fieldwalking element
- j. an assessment of the value and significance of each historic asset
- k. an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the historic assets of the study area – impacts will be assessed whether negative or positive, direct or indirect.
- l. statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified as have being impacted on by the development.
- m. statement on reliability of resources used during assessment.
- n. potential for buried archaeological features within the development plot

8.2 The report will be guided by the requirements of Annexe 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2017). Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Regional Historic Environment Record.

9. Health & Safety

9.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in advance of any field visit in accordance with their health and safety policy.

10. Dissemination

10.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, if appropriate. A pdf copy of the report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), as well as with the archive to the National Monuments Record (NMR).

11. Archive

11.1 The paper archive will be deposited with National Monuments Record. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow RCAHMW guidelines, (RCAHMW 2015).

12. Resources to be used

12.1 Jenny Hall, BSC, MCIfA and Paul Sambrook, BA, PGCE, MCIfA of Trysor will undertake the desk-based assessment and field walking. During the field visit and field walking they will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kit. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

13. Qualification of personnel

13.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

13.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland field survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well heritage interpretation and community-based projects.

13.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland field survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well as community-based, non-intrusive projects and community heritage interpretation.

13.4 Dee Williams (BA Archaeology and Classical Studies) graduated from the University of Wales, Lampeter. After University she pursued a career in field archaeology. Her first supervisory post was with Wessex Archaeology (Manpower Service Commission 1984-5) as the Finds Officer on a large multi-period urban excavation in Dorchester. From 1986 to 1994 she was employed as the Finds Officer with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. From 1994 to the present she has worked as an administrator in the Department of Archaeology at Lampeter but continues her research interests in finds with specialisms in ceramics and glass.

13.5 Martin Locock (BA, MCIfA) – Martin has undertaken many bone reports for Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust and others. He has also undertaken studies of bricks and mortar.

13.6 Dr Ian Brooks (PhD, BA, MCifA, FSA) - Flint assemblages of any size from a single artefact to many thousands of artefacts can be analysed. Recent projects have varied from a few artefacts recovered during the excavation of a late medieval house in North Wales to over 16,000 Mesolithic artefacts from Bath. In addition to standard typological studies Ian Brooks has developed specialist techniques to investigate the original source of the flint and the deliberate heat treatment of flint by the use of micropalaeontology.

14. Insurance & Professional indemnity

14.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

15. Project identification

15.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2017/556

15. Sources

Cadw, 2010, Conservation Principles

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), updated January 2017, *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, adopted 2010, *Local Development Plan (end date 2021)*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives*

Schlee, D & Murphy, F, 2009, *An ASIDOHL for Proposed Housing Allocation at Jameston, Pembrokeshire*, Dyfed Archaeological Trust report number 2009/01, Project Record 94541

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor, March 2017

**Appendix B:
Gazetteer of historic assets
within 1 kilometre**

ID number: 1 GROVE THE; GROVE GREEN
DWELLING

HER PRN: 7278 **NMR NPRN:** 22016
NGR: SS0546898961 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Restored
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 5974 **grade:** II
Trysor
Description:

There is little known about the origins of the house at Green Grove. It has been described as being of 17th century origin by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, but Cadw's Listed Building description suggests that it is an 18th century house, possibly incorporating earlier elements, which had been altered during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The property was owned by the Hamilton family from the late 18th century until the late 1870s and it is likely that they invested in the building during that period, potentially enlarging and modernising an earlier building. The earliest feature is thought to be the large, off-centre fireplace in the reception room in the northeastern corner of the building. Features such as the stucco panelling and porch on the front elevation are likely to date to the early years of the 20th century. The cast-iron pillars supporting the porch roof and the fine cast-iron railings may reflect the fact that the owner of the property in the early 20th century was Owen Thomas Jenkins, who was an industrialist with an association with the Dowlais Ironworks, Merthyr Tydfil.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 345 metres to the west

Group Value: The dwelling in a farmstead group

Evidential Value: Standing building, in use

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed for its architectural value

Communal Value: None

Setting: This 18th or 19th century dwelling stands to the south of the A4139 road at the western edge of Jameston village. The house faces north, to its south are a range of historic farm outbuildings, many of which are now used as holiday cottages.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Other buildings within Jameston village would block views of the proposed development.

ID number: 2 **ROCK FARM**
FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 7280 **NMR NPRN:** 30156

NGR: SS0598699510 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 5983 **grade:** II
Trysor
Description: A late 18th or early 19th century farmhouse. It is north-facing and has a rear, southern wing, which includes an intact corn-dryer and hearth. The building still occupied and is listed as a small, late-Georgian style farmhouse.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 540 metres to the north

Group Value: Part of historic settlement pattern

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: Listed as a small, late-Georgian style farmhouse.

Communal Value: None

Setting: This house is situated within the fossilised medieval strip-field system to the north of Jameston village. The house faces north, towards the slopes of The Ridgeway. Behind it, to the south, is a small wooded parcel which blocks views in that direction, back to Jameston.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not be intervisible with this house.

ID number: 3 TUDOR LODGE
DWELLING

HER PRN: 7281 **NMR NPRN:** 30341
NGR: SS0601099032 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact
Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 5982 **grade:** II
Trysor Description: This former dwelling is of mid- to late-18th century origin and takes its name from its previous occupants. It was originally known as Tudors Cottage, and was named as such on the parish tithe survey of the 1840s, when it was owned by John Tudor Esq. By the late 19th century it was known as Walkers Cottage but the original name was restored during the 20th century. The rounded chimney stacks are thought to be 18th or 19th century features intended to give the house an "antique feel". In modern times the building has been used as an hotel and is now a restaurant and public house.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 60 metres to the northeast

Group Value: Part of historic settlement pattern

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Originally this building was a cottage set in a garden and attached to a small farm holding, outside Jameston village. During the 20th it has been enlarged and refurbished to give an appearance of some grandeur as a country inn. The growth of Jameston has meant that development has spread to the west and north of the building.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees to the south of the house would effectively block views towards the proposed development site.

ID number: 4 SWANLAKE INN
DWELLING; PUBLIC HOUSE

HER PRN: 7285 **NMR NPRN:** 30278

NGR: SS0564898993 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic

Form: Building **Condition:** Restored

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number: **LB number:** 5973 **grade:** II
Trysor Description: An inn at the heart of Jameston village, which has been present since the 19th century. It was originally a cottage, and is shown as such on the 1840 parish tithe map. It later became an inn and has been extended several times.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 170 metres to the east-northeast

Group Value: Part of historic village

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Public house

Setting: An inn at the heart of Jameston village, which has been present since the 19th century. It was originally a cottage, and is shown as such on the 1840 parish tithe map. It later became an inn and has been extended several times.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Other buildings within Jameston village would block views of the proposed development.

ID number: 5 JAMESTON CHURCH
CHAPEL;CHURCH

HER PRN: 11452 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SS056989 Not accurate

Period: Medieval; Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	Saxton's map of Pembrokeshire, of 1578, seems to show that there was a church or chapel of ease at Jameston at that time. No information about such a building, including its location, exists.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Early mapping only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: Nothing is known about this church, which does not survive and its location is not documented.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Nothing is known about this church, which does not survive and its location is not documented.

ID number: 6 PENUEL BAPTIST CHAPEL
CHURCH

HER PRN: 20825

NMR NPRN: 11116

NGR: SS06669893 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	Penuel Baptist Chapel was built in 1850 and renovated in 1883. It remains open in 2017. It is simple gable-entry rural chapel.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 685 metres to the east

Group Value: Part of historic settlement

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Not known

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: Place of Worship

Setting: This chapel stands alongside the A4139, 600 metres to the east of Jameston village. It stands within a small burial ground to the northern side of the road.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Mature trees to the west of the chapel and an intervening caravan park would block views of the proposed development from this location.

ID number: 7 MANORBIER VOLUNTARY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL
SCHOOL

HER PRN: 20826 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SS0680598974 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Education
Form: Building **Condition:** Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Manorbier VC School was founded as a National School, said to have been erected in 1870 to cater for 120 children. The original school building stands today and remains in use, but the school has been expanded by the addition of several modern buildings.		
Rarity:	Common		
Distance from development:	841 metres to the east		
Group Value:	Part of historic settlement		
Evidential Value:	Standing building		
Historical Value:	Not known		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	Village school		
Setting:	Manorbier school stands alongside a minor rural road approximately a kilometre north of Manorbier and 750 metres east of Jameston. It is largely sheltered from the main roads by mature trees to the west and south.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	Mature trees to the west of the school would block any view towards the proposed development.		

ID number: 8 JAMESTON CHURCH
CHURCH

HER PRN: 20993

NMR NPRN: 11732

NGR: SS05689894 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	This Anglican mission church was built in 1880 at the southeastern edge of Jameston village. It remains in use today.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 130 metres to the west

Group Value: Part of historic village

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Not known

Aesthetic Value: Not known

Communal Value: Place of worship

Setting: This church was built in 1880 at the southeastern edge of Jameston village. It remains in use today.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Buildings and mature hedgerows to the east of the church would block views towards the proposed development.

ID number: 9 JAMESTON MEETING HOUSE
QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

HER PRN: 24297

NMR NPRN: 11117

NGR: SS05619899 Not accurate

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	A Friends Meeting House was founded in Jameston in 1698 but it closed in 1801 and the building had been lost by 1830, according to the RCAHMW.		

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: Unknown

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: Mentioned in histories of Pembrokeshire Quakerism

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This meeting house does not survive and its location is not documented.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This meeting house does not survive and its location is not documented.

ID number: 10 JAMESTON
MINING FEATURE

HER PRN: 25492

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS056988 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Trial mining, searching for iron ore, began in the area in 1864 and a small mine was worked in 1908-1909 at Landway Farm. The workings of the short-lived operation were infilled in the 20th century and are no longer visible.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 200 metres to the southwest.

Group Value: One in a series of workings known as the Manorbier Iron Mine worked in the 1860s

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A small mine working was worked here in 1908-1909 but was infilled and ploughed over in the 20th century. The site is in an arable field on Landway Farm.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: No trace of this mine working survives.

ID number: 11 NORTON FARM
FARMSTEAD

HER PRN: 42857 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SS06409874 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	This post-medieval farmstead occupies a gentle, south-facing slope which lies above a minor wooded valley that runs south down to the coast at Manorbier.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 450 metres to the east-southeast

Group Value: Part of historic landscape and settlement pattern

Evidential Value: Standing buildings and field system in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This farmstead occupies a gentle, south-facing slope which lies above a minor wooded valley that runs south down to the coast at Manorbier. The fields have historically been a part of Norton Farm.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would be visible from this field system and in relatively close proximity, but would have no direct impact upon it.

ID number: 12 NORTON FARM
FIELD SYSTEM

HER PRN: 42858

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06409874 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Topography

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This post-medieval field system occupies a gentle, south-facing slope which lies above a minor wooded valley that runs south down to the coast at Manorbier. The fields have historically been a part of Norton Farm.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 450 metres to the east-southeast

Group Value: Part of farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Field parcels still in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This field system occupies a gentle, south-facing slope which lies above a minor wooded valley that runs south down to the coast at Manorbier. The fields have historically been a part of Norton Farm.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: Very Low

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would be visible from this field system and in relatively close proximity, but would have no direct impact upon it.

ID number: 13 NORTON FARM
FARMHOUSE

HER PRN: 42859

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06409876 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: The farmhouse on Norton Farm. It appears on the 1809 OS Ordnance
Surveyors Drawings but was extended southwards in the late 19th
century. It is still in use.

Rarity: Common

Distance from 445 metres to the east-southeast
development:

Group Value: Part of farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The farmhouse of Norton Farm, with stands at the southern side of the
farmyard.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No
Impact?: None

Any Indirect No
Impact?: None

Level of Impact None
on Setting:

Comment on The proposed development would not be intervisible with this kiln.
Impact:

ID number: 14 NORTON FARM
FARM BUILDING

HER PRN: 42860 **NMR NPRN:**

NGR: SS06429877 Unknown

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building **Condition:** Not Known

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
There is no building shown at this location until the 1968 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, which contradicts the site description. The record appears to be inaccurate.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 470 metres to the east-southeast

Group Value: Part of farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: There is no building shown at this location until the 1968 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, which contradicts the site description. The record appears to be inaccurate.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: There is no building shown at this location until the 1968 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, which contradicts the site description. The record appears to be inaccurate. The location would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

ID number: 15 NORTON FARM
 STABLE

HER PRN: 42861

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06419878 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

Trysor
Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A stable and hayloft at the northeastern corner of the farmyard on Norton Farm, terraced into a slope. It is built of dressed stone, with lime mortar and whitewashed walls. The building remains intact.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 455 metres to the east-southeast

Group Value: Part of farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A building on the northeastern side of the farmyard at Norton Farm. Mature trees stand immediately to its northern side.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not be intervisible with this kiln.

ID number: 17 NORTON FARM
FARM BUILDING

HER PRN: 42863

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06409878 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A two storey farm building on the western side of the farmyard at Norton Farm.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development: 440 metres to the east-southeast

Group Value: Part of farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A building on the western side of the farmyard at Norton Farm. Mature trees stand immediately to its western and northern side.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not be intervisible with this kiln.

ID number: 19 NORTON FARM
TOILET

HER PRN: 42865 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SS06379876 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Building **Condition:** Damaged
Site Status:

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: A small, square, stone-built privy at Norton Farm, which was in use by
the late 19th century. When recorded in 2001 it was disused and
roofless.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from 430 metres to the east-southeast
development:

Group Value: Part of farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Still standing but roofless in 2001

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A small building to the western side of the farmyard at Norton Farm.
Mature trees stand immediately to its western and southern sides.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct No
Impact?: None

Any Indirect No
Impact?: None

Level of Impact None
on Setting:

Comment on The proposed development would not be intervisible with this structure
Impact: as mature trees near the privy and intervening hedgerows further up
the slope would screen the view.

ID number: 20 NORTON FARM
 PLANTATION

HER PRN: 42866 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SS06359882 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Domestic
Form: Topography **Condition:** Intact
Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A plantation or orchard was shown here on the 1866 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, just to the northwest of Norton farmhouse. Since the mid-20th century the area has been a combination of garden and grass.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: 385 metres to the east-southeast

Group Value: Part of farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Trees no longer survive, just the parcel boundaries

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A minor feature which no longer exists.

ID number: 21 NORTON FARM
PLANTATION

HER PRN: 42867

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06189866 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Topography

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
development:**

Group Value: Part of farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Standing trees

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** A minor feature, not assessed.

ID number: 22 NORTON FARM
WELL

HER PRN: 42868

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06239886 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Structure

Condition: Not Known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Not common

**Distance from
development:**

Group Value: Part of farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Standing structure

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** A minor feature, not assessed.

ID number: 23 NORTON FARM
POND

HER PRN: 42869

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06369855 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Water Supply and Drainage

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
development:**

Group Value: Part of farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Pond still holds water

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** A minor feature, not assessed.

ID number: 24 NORTON FARM
STANDING STONE?

HER PRN: 42870

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06349877 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric; Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Religious Ritual and Funerary

Form: Structure **Condition:** Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A monolith which stands in the field to the west of Norton farmhouse, alongside the footpath to Slough Farm. The top of the stone has been broken off. It is not known if it is a recent cattle rubbing stone or a prehistoric monument.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 385 metres to the east-southeast

Group Value: Part of farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Still standing in 2001

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This stone now stands within a pasture field. Its date and function, and hence its original setting, are not known.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not be intervisible with this stone as intervening hedgerows further up the slope would screen the view.

ID number: 25 NORTON FARM
 QUARRY

HER PRN: 42871

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06499881 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A minor quarry		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development:

Group Value: Associated with at least one limekiln

Evidential Value: Quarry disused and overgrown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
 None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
 None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A minor quarry

ID number: 26 NORTON FARM
 QUARRY

HER PRN: 42872

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06439879 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A minor quarry		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development:

Group Value: Associated with at least one limekiln

Evidential Value: Quarry disused and overgrown

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
 None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
 None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A minor quarry

ID number: 27 NORTON FARM
TRACKWAY

HER PRN: 42873

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06479881 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Topography

Condition: Near Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A minor trackway		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development:

Group Value: Possibly associated with limestone quarry PRN42871

Evidential Value: Remains in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A minor trackway

ID number: 28 NORTON FARM
TRACKWAY

HER PRN: 42874

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06549882 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Topography

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A minor trackway		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Remains in use

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A minor trackway

ID number: 29 NORTON FARM
TRACKWAY

HER PRN: 42875

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06589876 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Topography

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
A minor trackway once crossed this field.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Documents only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A minor trackway once crossed this field.

ID number: 30 NORTON FARM
FOOTPATH

HER PRN: 42876

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06299882 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Topography

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor

Description:

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
development:**

Group Value: Part of farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Faint traces visible on the ground
Historical Val

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No
None

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No
None

**Level of Impact
on Setting:** None

**Comment on
Impact:** A minor pathway

ID number: 31 NORTON FARM
TRACKWAY

HER PRN: 42877

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06409867 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Topography

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A minor pathway		

Rarity: Common

Distance from development:

Group Value: Part of farmstead complex

Evidential Value: Faint traces visible on the ground

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: A minor pathway

ID number: 32 TYNEWYDD
LIME KILN

HER PRN: 43274

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS0647099282 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Structure

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This stone-built limekiln was shown as a working kiln on the 1866 and 1907 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey maps. It fell out of use during the 20th century and is shown as being disused on the 1968 edition of the map. It is situated at the southern edge of a small limestone quarry just to the northeast of Buffalo Lodge. In 1997 it was recorded that 50% of the kiln had been lost. The site is now hidden by a corrugated steel shed.

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 600 metres to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Partly surviving only by 1997

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This lime kiln is situated at the southern edge of a small limestone quarry just to the northeast of Buffalo Lodge. It is now hidden by a corrugated steel shed.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not be intervisible with this kiln.

ID number: 33 GREEN ACRES
LIME KILN

HER PRN: 43275

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS0626399311 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Structure

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			
	This stone-built limekiln was shown as a working kiln on the 1866 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, but to be disused on the 1907 edition of the map. It is situated alongside a small limestone quarry immediately to the south of Green Acres house, and is now hidden within a wooded parcel.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 445 metres to the northeast

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: In poor condition by 1997

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This lime kiln is situated alongside a small limestone quarry immediately to the south of Green Acres house, and is now hidden within a wooded parcel.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 34 ROCK FARM
LIME KILN

HER PRN: 43277

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS0595299467 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Structure

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This stone-built limekiln was shown as a working kiln on the 1866 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map, but to be disused on the 1907 edition of the map. It is situated alongside a small, wooded limestone outcrop immediately to the south of Rock Farm house and outbuildings.		

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: 490 metres to the north

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing structure in 1997

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This lime kiln is situated alongside a small, wooded limestone outcrop immediately to the south of Rock Farm house and outbuildings.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed development would not be intervisible with this kiln.

ID number: 35 WESLEY HOUSE
HOUSE

HER PRN: 59521

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS0567298980 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Domestic

Form: Building

Condition: Intact

Site Status: Listed Building

SAM number:

LB number: 18018

grade: II

Trysor Description: An early 19th century house associated with Jameston Wesleyan Methodist church, which stood nearby. The building is in use as a house.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: 145 metres to the west-northwest

Group Value: Part of historic village

Evidential Value: Standing building

Historical Value: Described by Cadw for listing purposes

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A cottage at the heart of Jameston village, which was built in the 19th century and stood alongside the Wesleyan chapel. The chapel has been long closed and is now a dwelling.

Significance: Nationally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Other buildings within Jameston village would block views of the proposed development.

ID number: 36 NORTON FARM
LIME KILN

HER PRN: 103355

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS06459876 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Former site of a limekiln, which had been removed by 1907. A minor feature.

Rarity: Common

Distance from development:

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: Former site of a limekiln, which had been removed by 1907. A minor feature.

ID number: 37 LANDWAY FARM
FINDSPOT

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS0586098900 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval; Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Object

Form: Finds **Condition:** Moved

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
During fieldwalking by Trysor in May 2017 the proposed development site in 2017, several sherds of pottery were found. These included a number of 19th and 20th century ceramic sherds. There were also several sherds which appeared to be Dyfed or Devon Gravel Tempered Ware. These were examined by Dee Williams and were thought to be late medieval or early post-medieval of a type similar to Dyfed Gravel Tempered Ware

Rarity: Not rare

Distance from development: Within

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Artefacts found during fieldwalking

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Examples of medieval or later pottery and ceramics

Communal Value: None

Setting: Several sherds of late medieval or early post-medieval pottery were found during fieldwalking in the ploughsoil in an arable field to the east of Jameston Village. Their original context is not understood. Also found were a number of sherds of later ceramics of 17th to 18th and 19th and 20th century date which probably brought to the field in dung from the farmyard.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
Unknown

Any Indirect Impact?: No
Unknown

Level of Impact on Setting: Unknown

Comment on Impact: These artefacts were found out of context within a ploughsoil and have been removed from the site. Their original setting and context are not understood.

ID number: 38 LANDWAY FARM
FINDSPOT

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SS0593698960 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Prehistoric

Broadclass: Object

Form: Finds

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
During fieldwalking by Trysor in May 2017 on the proposed development site in 2017, 3 flints were found. The flints were examined by Ian Brooks and were thought to be either early Mesolithic or more probably early Neolithic, based on the use of long flakes with relatively broad blade sections.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from development: Within

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Artefacts found during fieldwalking

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: Worked early prehistoric flints

Communal Value: None

Setting: Three pieces of early prehistoric, worked flint found during fieldwalking in the ploughsoil in an arable field to the east of Jameston Village. Their original context is not understood.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
Unknown

Any Indirect Impact?: No
Unknown

Level of Impact on Setting: Unknown

Comment on Impact: These artefacts were found out of context within a ploughsoil and have been removed from the site. Their original setting and context are not understood.

ID number: 39 LANDWAY FARM, WALL
WALL

HER PRN:

NMR NPRN: 0

NGR: SS0587498924 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Monument <By Form>

Form: Other Structure

Condition: Intact

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number: 0 **grade:**

Trysor

Description:

A field boundary wall dividing two arable fields on Landway Farm, within an area proposed for development in 2017. The wall is about 1 metre high and up to 60cm thick. It appears to be of drystone construction but has cement along its top and modern concrete posts have been set at intervals into the top of the wall also. It is not clear if the wall has been built around the posts or if the posts have been set into the wall.

Rarity:

Common

Distance from development:

Within

Group Value:

Part of the modern field system of the farm

Evidential Value:

Standing wall in 2017

Historical Value:

None

Aesthetic Value:

None

Communal Value:

None

Setting:

A field boundary wall of post-medieval or modern date which divides two arable fields on Landway Farm, Jameston.

Significance:

Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?:

No
High

Any Indirect Impact?:

No
None

Level of Impact on Setting:

None

Comment on Impact:

A large section of this wall is likely to be removed if the development goes ahead. It is not of archaeological or historic significance however and the loss of the feature would not be considered to be significant.

See Plates 1 and 2 in Appendix E

Appendix C: Photographs

Flint Artefacts from Landway Farm, Jameston I.P. Brooks

Three flint artefacts were recovered during fieldwalking from the plot opposite Bush Terrace, Landway Farm, Jameston, Pembrokeshire, by Tysor. Two of these artefacts were found within 5 m of each other, whilst the third was within 125 m. Given the low numbers the artefacts will be described individually below:

SS 05856 98861. The distal end of secondary blade on a dark yellowish orange (10 YR 6/6, Goddard *et al* 1948) semi translucent flint. The cortex on the dorsal surface is pitted and worn suggested a secondary, raw material, source was being exploited. (31.2 x 15.4 x 6.0 mm)

SS 05936 98960. A tertiary flake on an opaque light brown (5YR 5/6) flint partly stained to a very pale orange (10 YR 8/2) colour over most of the surface. The platform is flat and there are a series of stepped removals on the dorsal surface. Although the distal end is broken there are a few, short, abrupt removals in the left-hand corner. The right-hand side also has some edge damage suggestive of use. (26.4 x 16.8 x 7.0 mm)

SS 05855 98866. A long, secondary flake on an opaque, pale yellowish brown (10 YR6/2) flint with a highly-worn patch of cortex on the dorsal surface. This suggests a secondary source was being exploited. The flake has a flat platform and a series of direct, stepped, low angled removals along the left-hand side. There are also two invasive removals on the ventral surface which served to straighten the flake. The distal left section of the flake also has a series of scalar, low angled removals which extend around the distal end of the blank. Given this amount of modification it is possible that this artefact was used as a knife. (38.0 x 18.5 x 7.0 mm)

None of the artefacts are typologically distinctive, however, the use of long flakes and relatively broad blade sections may suggest either an Early Mesolithic or Early Neolithic association for these artefacts. Given the style of knapping used for the artefact from SS 05855 98866 an Early Neolithic is possibly more likely. It is noticeable that the two artefacts most closely associated (from SS 05856 98861 and SS 05936 98960) are on similar flint types and have similar styles of knapping suggesting they may be part of a single assemblage.

All of the artefacts are made on flint type which have been collected from derived raw material sources such as till deposits or derived gravels and are therefore likely that relatively local resources were being exploited.

References

Goddard, E.N., Trask, P.D., De Ford, R.K., Rove, O.N., Singewald, J.T. And Overbeck, R.M. (1948) *Rock-color Chart*. Geological Society of America, Boulder, Colorado, USA.

Appendix D: Pottery Report

**LANDWAY FARM 2017 (Opposite Bush Terrace)
Pottery recovered from fieldwalking 04/04/2017
Dee Williams**

DET 05857 98941

(A) One small body sherd (1g).

Form: Indeterminate, wheel-thrown.

Fabric & surface treatment: Buff-red exterior with grey core, the interior surface is missing. Contains frequent small angular quartz grits and sparse red gravel inclusions. Unglazed exterior, interior missing.

Source: West Wales, Newport?

Date: Late medieval/transitional.

SS 05821 98896

(B) One rim sherd (31g).

Form: Bowl/basin, wheel-thrown. The projecting rim with rolled edge is comparable to North Devon gravel-tempered ware bowls (cf. Grant 1983, type 3c) It is a common rim profile that is found on bowls and basins in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Fabric & surface treatment: Fully oxidised red fabric containing frequent small white and colourless quartz grits, small black inclusions and sparse red gravels. Whilst none of the wall survives, traces of an internal brown glaze are visible immediately below the rim.

Source: Possibly Newport.

Date: Post-medieval, 17th-18th century. Bowls/basins/pancheons form the largest proportion of identifiable forms in 18th century North Devon GTW assemblages.

SS 05937 98958

(C) One rim sherd (5g).

Form: Press-moulded dish with pie-crust rim.

Fabric & surface treatment: Pale buff throughout, containing moderate quantities of small sands and small red grog(?) inclusions. The interior surface is yellow glazed with brown slip-trailed and combed decoration, the exterior is unglazed.

Source: Bristol or Staffordshire are two possible sources, but note that many of the country potteries were producing similar vessels using similar clays.

Date: Post-medieval, late 17th – mid 18th century.

SS 05855 98899

(E) One sherd from floor of base (13g).

Form: Indeterminate, possibly a jar/cooking pot or jug.

Fabric & surface treatment: A gravel-tempered fabric, a red exterior and grey core. Contains frequent quartz grits and fewer red gravel inclusions.

Source: West Wales, Newport?

Date: Late medieval?

SS 05842 98930

(F) One body sherd (3g).

Form: Indeterminate, possibly a jar/cooking pot.

Fabric & surface treatment: Oxidised buff-red, contains frequent angular quartz grits and sparse small reddish-brown gravel inclusions.

Source: West Wales (Newport) or North Devon?

Date: Medieval or later.

05829 98939

(G) One body sherd (10g).

Form: Indeterminate, wheel-thrown.

Fabric & surface treatment: North Devon gravel-tempered ware containing quartz inclusions and only sparse grey gravels. Good cover of olive green glaze on interior surface, exterior is unglazed.

Source: North Devon.

Date: Post-medieval. Main period of importation is 17th/18th century.

General collection from both fields

(H) Several sherds recovered:

Five small body sherds (11g).

Form: Indeterminate, too small, and lacking diagnostic features.

Fabric & surface treatment: Buff-red fabrics, two sherds have a grey core. All contain quartz with fewer gravel inclusions. Unglazed/none surviving.

Source: West Wales, Newport?

Date: Medieval or later.

Two small body sherds (4g).

Form: Indeterminate.

Fabric & surface treatment: As above but finer, with fewer inclusions. One has an internal light brown glaze, the other is unglazed/none surviving.

Source: West Wales.

Date: Late medieval?

One small body sherd (1g).

Form: Indeterminate, too small to determine.

Fabric & surface treatment: Black-glazed red earthenware.

Source: Unknown, many of the small potteries were producing black-glazed wares throughout the post-medieval period.

Date: Post-medieval.

One body sherd and one amorphous (8g).

Form: Indeterminate.

Fabric: Both are fully oxidised with abraded worn surfaces.

Source: Unknown, possibly West Wales.

Date: A post-medieval date is likely.

One body sherd (9g).

Form: Preserve jar with vertical flutes.

Fabric & surface treatment: Grey stoneware with self-coloured glazed surfaces.

Source: Not determined – A very common type that many of the potteries were manufacturing.

Date: Modern, 19th-early 20th century.

Seven sherds (54g).

Forms: Table and utility wares, industrially produced.

Fabric & surface treatment: Six of the sherds are developed whiteware with transfer-printed, moulded (china), and plain (possibly undecorated areas) sherds represented. The one featureless blue sherd is stoneware.

Source: The Staffordshire potteries are the most likely place of manufacture.

Date: Modern, 19th century to present.

Summary:

A small sample of pottery sherds was recovered from fieldwalking in April 2017.

The earliest pottery comprises body sherds that are featureless and abraded, making it difficult to date and source them precisely. A late medieval or transitional date seems likely. None of these sherds are typical of Dyfed gravel-tempered ware (see: O'Mahoney, 1985a), they are lacking the predominance of platy red or grey gravels which distinguish the ware. Instead, they appear to contain more quartz. One possible and likely source is Newport, Pembrokeshire. Products from the Newport kiln are post-medieval in date (Talbot, 1968) but recent investigations (as part of a conservation programme), have revealed a second, and possibly earlier kiln. It is hoped that any future work at Newport will further our understanding of this important West Wales pottery tradition and that ceramics from the kiln might help to establish a date of origin. One other possible source for these few sherds is the North Devon potteries; it has long been recognised that medieval and later potters from West Wales and North Devon worked with very similar clays.

There was also found a rim sherd from a large internally glazed bowl of seventeenth to eighteenth century form. This has a profile very similar to North Devon gravel-tempered ware type C bowls (for type series see: Grant, 1983, Allan 1984, Allan, Horner & Langman, 2005). The bowl is either a local (Newport?) copy or an imported vessel from North Devon. A body sherd retrieved from 05829 98939, (G), has a good cover of olive green glaze on the interior surface, and is certainly a seventeenth-eighteenth century product from one of the North Devon potteries.

A single sherd from a press-moulded dish has a pie-crust rim, and bears slip-trailed and combed decoration on its interior surface. Two possible sources for this eighteenth century dish are Bristol and Staffordshire; however, centres elsewhere were manufacturing slip-decorated wares using very similar clays.

All remaining sherds are nineteenth-twentieth century in date and represent a limited range of industrially produced wares.

References

Allan, J.P., 1984 'Medieval and Post-medieval Finds from Exeter 1971-1980'. *Exeter Archaeol Rep. 3*. Exeter.

Allan, J. Horner, B. and Langman, G. 2005 'Seventeenth-and eighteenth-century pottery. Waste from the Stella Maris convent school site, Bideford'. *Proc.Devon Archaeol. Soc.* 63, 167-203.

Grant, A. 1983 *North Devon Pottery: The Seventeenth Century*. Exeter

O'Mahoney, C., 1985a 'West Wales Fabrics: an interim note', *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 8, 20-24.

Talbot, E. J., 1968 'Welsh Ceramics: a documentary and archaeological survey', *Post-Med. Arch.* 2, 119-39.

Appendix E: Photographs



Figure 10: Location and direction of photographs



Plate 1: A view across the development site, looking northeast with the boundary wall ID number 39



Plate 2: A view looking north at the gap in boundary wall ID Number 39, with concrete posts set within it.



Plate 3: A view across the development site, looking northwest towards Jameston.



Plate 4: A view looking south across southern part of the development site.



Plate 5: One metre range rod showing density of crop in the areas which could be fieldwalked. In other areas the crop was denser.



Plate 6: Fieldwalking, looking north.