

# **LAND ADJACENT TO LANDWAY FARM, JAMESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

JULY 2008



Prepared  
by  
Dyfed Archaeological Trust  
for  
Mrs S Thomas



ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol  
**DYFED**  
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# **DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

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**August 2008**

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By

R Ramsey

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## **LAND ADJACENT TO LANDWAY FARM, JAMESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

### **SUMMARY**

*Planning applications (Nos. NP/07/402 and NP/07/403) were submitted by Mrs S Thomas proposing a new building development on a plot of land adjacent to the north side of Landway Farm, Jameston, Pembrokeshire at NGR SS 0557298883.*

*The site lies within the medieval settlement of Jameston. The potential for the preservation of significant archaeological features and deposits in the area is high.*

*In order to protect the potential archaeological interests Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management, as advisors to the Planning Department of Pembrokeshire County Council, recommended that an archaeological evaluation of the site be undertaken as a Grampian condition attached to the planning application.*

*Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services were commissioned to carry out the archaeological evaluation, and a 62.8m long trial trench was excavated to assess the character and extent of significant archaeological features and deposits on the site.*

*The results of the evaluation revealed several linear features running from north to south across the site that were interpreted as representing ditches of former field or plot boundaries. No dating evidence was retrieved during the evaluation to indicate that the boundaries were those of medieval burgage plots but map evidence indicates their previous existence and location prior to the construction of the Council houses to the north of the development area.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project background**

Two planning applications (Nos. NP/07/402 and NP/07/403) were submitted by Mrs Sally Thomas to build seven dwellings on a plot of land adjacent to the north side of Landway Farm, Jameston, Pembrokeshire at NGR SS 0557298883.

The proposed building plot lies within the medieval settlement of Jameston, an area with potential for the survival of important archaeological features or deposits.

Given the archaeological potential of the site, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management, as advisors to the Planning Department of Pembrokeshire County Council, recommended that a Grampian condition should be attached to the planning application after consent. The Grampian condition required that an archaeological evaluation excavation be undertaken prior to development in order to establish the extent and quality of the archaeological resource on the site.

To comply with the condition Mrs Thomas commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services to carry out the archaeological evaluation excavation in July 2008.

### **1.2 The evaluation methodology, and scope of the report**

The primary objective of the evaluation was to assess the character and extent of surviving deposits through archaeological trial trenching in order to ascertain the condition, distribution, extent and significance of any archaeological features within the proposed development area.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of one 62.8m long trial trench. The trench was opened up and stripped of topsoil by a JCB mechanical excavator, using a toothless bucket, under the guidance of an archaeologist. Once identifiable archaeological deposits or features were revealed they were cleaned by hand and a representative sample of them test excavated by hand.

During the evaluation all archaeologically significant features and deposits were recorded and photographed, and, where relevant, measured plans were drawn. All finds discovered during the excavations were retained for analysis.

This report summarises the historical background to the site and discusses the results of the excavation.

Any archaeological sites mentioned in the text that are recorded in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) will be identified, for reference and location, by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and National Grid Reference (NGR). The HER is housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust at its offices in Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale and are illustrative only.

## **2. SITE LOCATION AND BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Location**

The small village of Jameston lies on the A4139 trunk road approximately mid-way between Tenby and Pembroke in south Pembrokeshire, Wales, centred on NGR SS05619900 (Fig. 1). The proposed development area (Fig. 2) fronts onto Cob Lane, the road south down to Manorbier from the centre of the village, on its west side and is bounded to the north by council house gardens, to the east by a field and to the south by Landway farm. The development area (centred on NGR SS05629885) at the time of the evaluation was overgrown pastureland.

Topographically the site lies on a gentle south-facing hillslope and is substantially higher than Cob Lane, which may be a fairly ancient hollow way representing the main communication route between the medieval settlements of Jameston and Manorbier.



Figure 1: Location map, based on Ordnance Survey

Reproduced from the 1995 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd., The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No AL51842A

The solid geology of the area is represented by Carboniferous Limestone and Millstone Grit (British Geological Survey). To the north and south of the village there are facies of Devonian Old Red Sandstone, the more northerly of these forming the 'Ridgeway'. Little or nothing of the glacial drift deposits now remain in the locale but boulder clay deposits have been recorded on the coast. The soils in the area are described by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) as typical brown earths of the East Keswick 3 association.



## 2.2 Historical background

The history of Jameston is well outlined in the Manorbier parish section of a Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Landscape Characterisation report for Cadw (Murphy and Ludlow 2003), which is reprinted below with PRN numbers added for further reference:

*During the medieval period, Jameston (PRN 28039) lay within the Anglo-Norman manor of Manorbier (and Penally) which was a mesne lordship or honorial barony held, by the service of 5 knights, of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, re-organised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The barony had been held, since the very early 12th century, by the de Barris and, on their extinction in 1392, was sold to the Dukes of Exeter before reverting to the crown in 1461. From that point onwards it was leased to a succession of individuals before being settled on the Philippses of Picton Castle, with whom it remained until the 20th century. A number of authors have attempted to define and to date Jameston's topography. Roberts suggested that it was a pre-Norman settlement within a later, Anglo-Norman field system. However, as noted by other authors, the surrounding field system (PRN 6298) is likely to have prehistoric origins (probably bronze age), based on the prehistoric 'ridgeway' and the village appears to overlie this field system. Kissock has argued that the village has a radial plan, suggesting pre-Norman origins. However, his 'radial' plan-elements do not convince; moreover, Kissock himself acknowledged that the settlement formerly lay around a formal, rectangular village green (now infilled). An Anglo-Norman foundation is more probable. Jameston has little recorded medieval history. A chapel is marked in the village on Saxton's map of 1578, presumably a chapel-of-ease of Manorbier parish, but its date is unknown. It may have been a late foundation. The place-name, recorded as 'apud Sanctu Jacob' in 1295, and again as 'Saint Jameston' in 1331, may be derived from a fair rather than from the chapel - the late 16th century source George Owen recorded that an annual fair dedicated to St James was held in the village. Jameston then appears to have been established as a manorial vill, exploiting the good-quality arable land of the locality. It was recorded in some detail in three later surveys of the Manor of Manorbier, in 1601, 1609 and 1618. It represented one of the three divisions of the manor, with a reeve responsible for rent-collection, and from the late 17th century was the scene of the manorial courts. It was the second largest vill in the manor, and had seven substantial farms, ten houses and one cottage. Corn-production in the village hinterland is confirmed by the surveys, but the loss of 22 acres of arable is recorded between 1609 and 1618. It is clear from the mention of 'four closes' in the surveys that the process of enclosure of the surrounding field strips had already begun by the early 17th century. Tenants held land by freehold, and by two forms of copyhold called 'husbandry hold' and 'censory hold', which appear to be relics of an earlier, feudal tenure. At Jameston, 5 freehold tenants rendered either cash or customary red roses. Over the three surveys, 22 husbandry tenants are recorded possessing substantial farmsteads - a total of 8 barns, 10 haggards (corn hay barns) and 7 cowhouses is recorded. The seven censory holdings seem to have had the poorest land and only one barn, and 2 cowhouses are recorded. It would appear therefore that Jameston village is little larger now than it was in the 17th century. Indeed, it may have contracted; there is no field evidence for this, but the tithe map of c. 1840 shows a nucleated settlement rather smaller than at present. By 1840 the village green had been already infilled. Most of the present village buildings are of 18th- and 19th-century date, and include the church, which was not established until the 19th century. A nonconformist chapel was built in 1820 while, during the 18th century, a Quaker Meeting house (PRN 24297, location unknown) and burial*

*ground were established. Jameston still has one working farm, and a public house, but is now overwhelmingly residential in character, with two rows of 20th century housing. The annual fair has been revived.*

*Jameston is a small historic landscape character area comprising a village situated on level ground at about 60m above sea level, and lying at the junction of the east – west A4139 road and several minor roads. It consists of a small nucleation of 18th and 19th century buildings and modern dwellings. It was an agricultural village, but now there is only one substantial working farm, with large ranges of modern agricultural buildings, located on the southern fringe of the village. High stonewalls surrounding the two-storey 19th century Swan Lake Inn (PRN 7285) constrict the main road in the centre of the village. Here there is a cluster of local limestone-built, slate roofed mainly mid-to-late 19th century dwellings. There are one- and two –storey examples, with most in the vernacular tradition, although window size and symmetry indicate leanings towards the polite 'Georgian' tradition. Small ranges of stone-built agricultural buildings of an old farm in the centre of the village have been partly converted to non-agricultural use. The Mission Hall, a small church in debased gothic style is also situated in the village core. Two substantial old farms of considerable architectural sophistication lie on the village fringe. The substantial stone-built ranges of outbuildings set informally around the courtyard of both farms have been converted to residential use. The houses are both originally 18th century. One is three storeys, firmly in the Georgian tradition with a stucco front elevation, and the other is a much altered late 18th century neo-gothic house. Modern houses, in small estates and individual dwellings, in a variety of styles and materials are interspersed with the older buildings, and maintain the tight nucleation of the village. A small caravan park is located at the east end of the village (Murphy and Ludlow 2003).*

Map evidence and aerial photographs show the development area as much changed in the 1960s. Prior to the construction of the council houses to the north, the proposed development area was divided up by several boundaries aligned north to south forming four small fields. The northern half of these fields became the Council house estate and it appears that the boundaries were then removed from the development area at this time to form a single field. Although there is no direct evidence, it is possible that the original division of the land was derived from burgage plot arrangements established during the medieval settlement of Jameston and that evidence of this might survive below ground. Typically, however, most archaeological evidence survives best at the street frontage of burgage plots, where the buildings would have been, and if indeed there was any evidence of buildings on the street frontage it would probably have been destroyed during the Council house development. There is no record in the regional HER indicating that any archaeological investigation was undertaken during the building of the Council houses.

Although overgrown at the time of the evaluation the site was until very recently used as a pasture field.



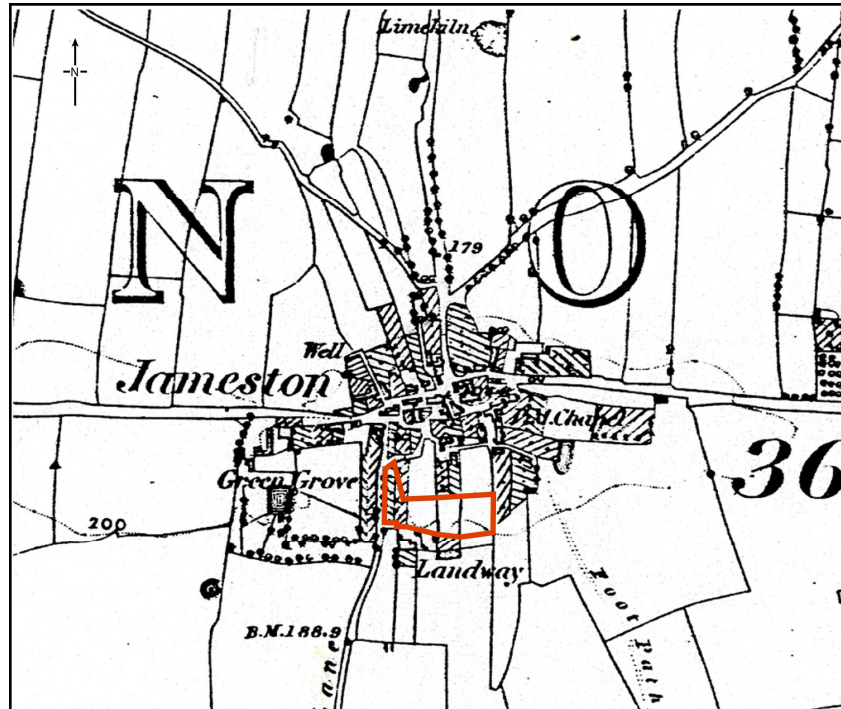


Figure 2: Site shown on 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map extract, 1881

### **3. EVALUATION RESULTS**

#### **3.1 The Evaluation Trench**

Initially a 50m long by 1.6m wide trench aligned east to west, and positioned across the middle of the site, was machine dug by a JCB excavator using a toothless grading bucket. The location of the trench was decided and agreed during the specification stage of this project after consultation with Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management.

Following a monitoring visit during the evaluation by Mr. Charles Hill of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management, it was agreed to extend the trench further west in order to test for archaeological features or deposits within, or as close as possible to, the footprint of the most westerly of the proposed new buildings. The presence of services and a lofty rubbish dump prevented excavation directly on the footprint of the proposed building so it was decided to extend the existing trench as far as possible to the west. An additional 12.8m was excavated at the west end of the trench increasing the total excavation to 62.8m in length.

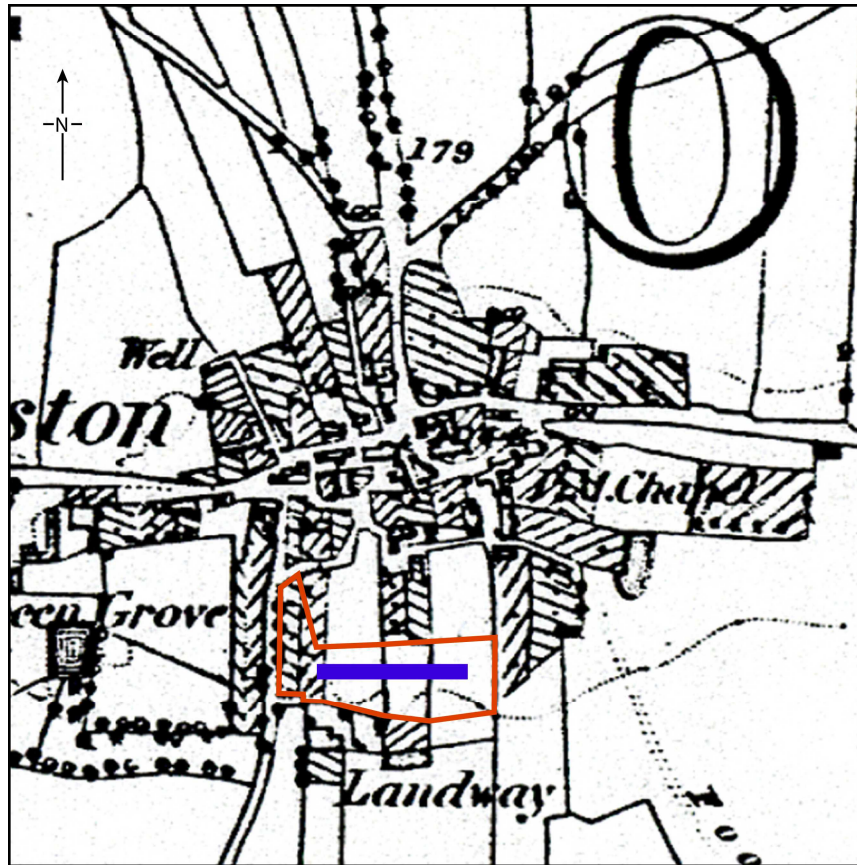


Figure 3: Map showing location of evaluation trench (in blue)

### 3.2 Descriptions of revealed deposits and features

A dark brown silty clay topsoil (context 101) to an average depth of 0.3m was removed by machine from across the length of the trench. The soil was loose and friable and contained 10% small angular stone fragments with a frequent presence of organic root material throughout. The topsoil overlay a friable mid brown silty clay ploughsoil deposit (context 102) that contained 15% small angular stone fragments and a frequent presence of organic root material. The ploughsoil varied in depth along the length of the trench from 0.5m deep at the east to virtually nothing around the middle of the trench, increasing to 0.5m again at the west end. The ploughsoil was seen to overlie natural subsoil (context 103) throughout the length of the trench.

Underlying the topsoil and ploughsoil 1m from the eastern end of the trench a 1.2m wide linear feature (context 113) aligned north-south was revealed cut into the natural subsoil to a maximum depth of 0.23m (see Fig.4 and Section D on Fig. 5). The soil fill (context 112) of 113 was a firm yet friable mid brown clay silt containing 10% small angular stone fragments. The feature continued beyond the north and south edges of the evaluation trench. Some 1.4m to the west of 113 a 0.65m wide linear feature (context 111), aligned north-south, was seen to cut into the natural subsoil to a maximum depth, again, of 0.23m (Fig.5 Section D). The soil fill (context 110) of this feature was a friable dark brown clay silt containing less than 5% small angular stone fragments. This feature also continued beyond both sides of the evaluation trench. The relative positions of both 111 and 113 (Plate IMG 5137) and their structure are consistent with them being interpreted as remnant ditches associated with a former plot or field boundary. None of the map evidence, as far back and including the Tithe map of

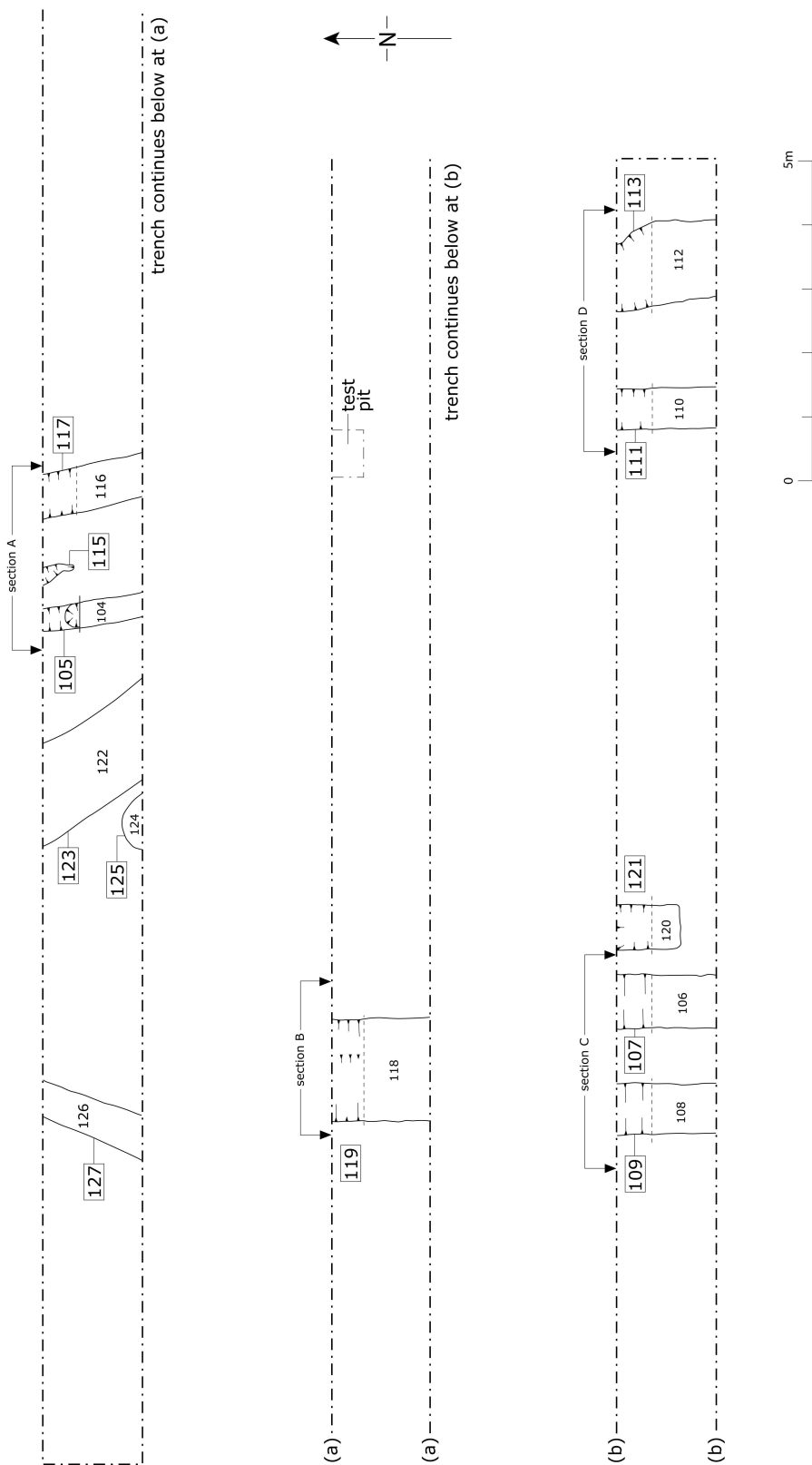


Figure 4: Evaluation trench with revealed features and deposits by context

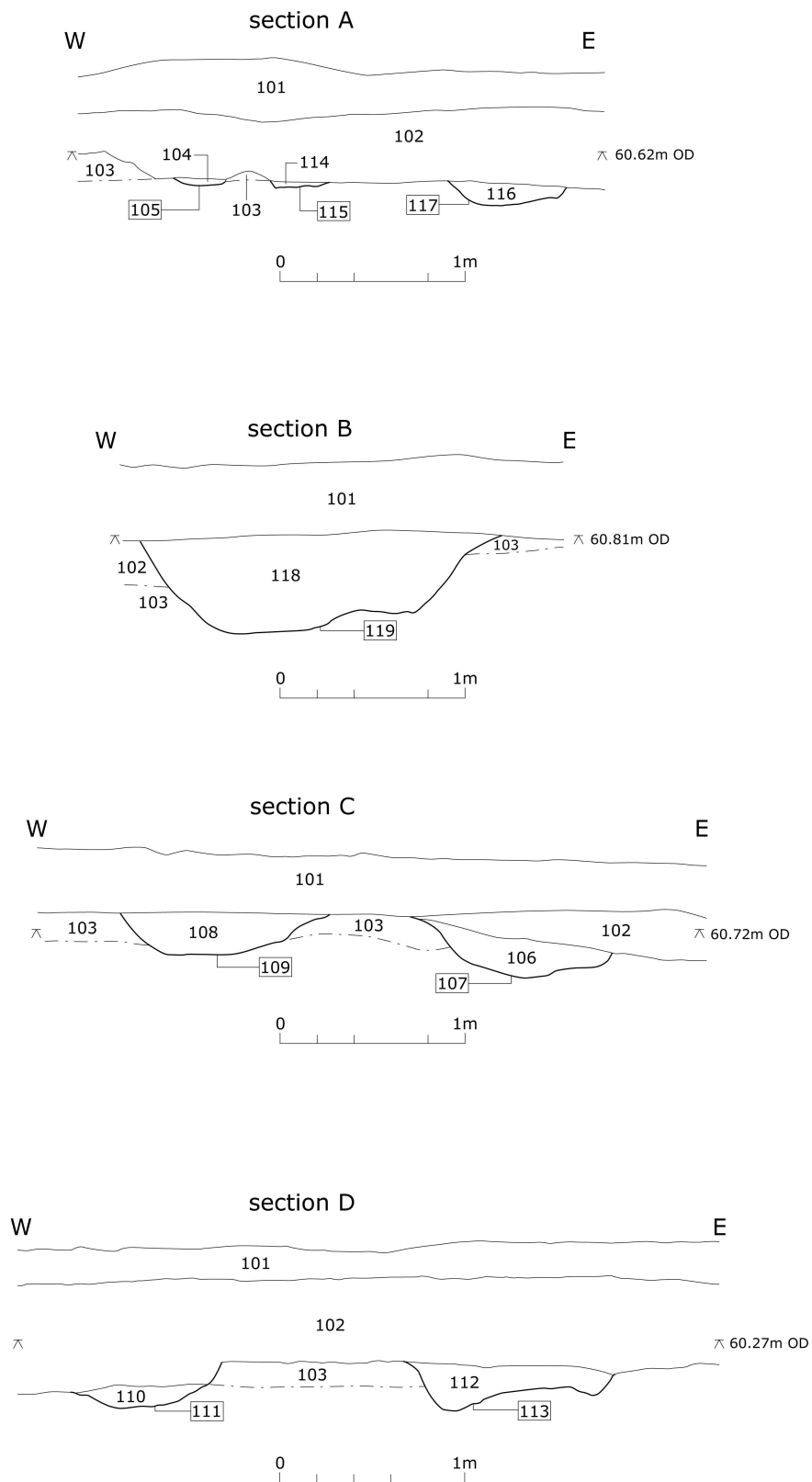


Figure 5: Sections across boundary ditches

1840, shows a boundary in this location, although an aerial photograph from 1955 (Fig.6) shows a linear cropmark in the same location as ditches 111 and 113. From this evidence it can be deduced that the revealed linear features are representative of the cropmark boundary observable on the aerial photograph.

Some 8.5m west of 111 along the evaluation trench, removal of the ploughsoil revealed a 0.98m wide linear feature (context 107) cut into the natural subsoil to a maximum depth of 0.3m. The soil fill of 107 was a dark brown clay silt (context 106) containing 10% small angular stone fragments. This feature continued beyond both sides of the evaluation trench. Parallel with 107, 0.9m to the west, was another linear feature (context 109) cut into the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.22m (Fig.5 Section C & Plate **IMG5145**). The soil fill of this feature was a dark brown clay silt (context 108) containing 5% small angular stone fragments, and again the feature continued beyond both sides of the evaluation trench. Both features, 107 and 109, were interpreted as representing ditches associated with a former boundary shown on early Ordnance Survey maps published prior to the Council house development to the north of the evaluation area.



Figure 6: Aerial photograph from 1955 (Meridian Airmap), red arrow points to cropmark boundary

A sub-rectangular pit (context 121) measuring 1m by 0.9m was revealed cut into the subsoil some 0.4m to the east of ditch 107 (Fig.4 & Plate **IMG5146**). After partial excavation it was seen to contain a degrading lamb skeleton amongst its dark brown clay silt fill (context 121). Along with the animal burial, several sherds of 18<sup>th</sup> century north Devon gravel tempered ware pottery and one patterned sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> century glazed pottery were recovered from the fill of the pit. It seems likely that the animal was buried close to the then existing boundary which we can be reasonably certain from the map evidence was not in place in 1840 when the tithe map was published.



A test excavation of a potential archaeological feature was carried out at the 25m mark from the east end of the evaluation trench which turned out to be a natural geological deposit of either an iron stone (haematite) or limonite present in the natural clay subsoil. Interestingly, there are records (Claughton 1990) of an iron mineshaft and open-pit workings (PRN 25492) in Jameston during 1908 and 1909 situated close by to the east, beyond the evaluation area at NGR SS056988. The test excavation showed that the deposit within the evaluation trench was not extensive (Plate [IMG5126](#)).

Some 8.5m or so west of the test pit excavation along the evaluation trench a 2m wide by 0.56m deep (maximum) linear ditch (context 119) was revealed cut into the subsoil and continuing beyond both sides of the evaluation trench aligned due north and south (Fig.4 & Plate [IMG5136](#)). This feature contained a single fill (context 118) of mid brown friable silty clay soil containing 5% medium and small sub-angular limestone fragments and occasional small coal fragments. Again, this feature was seen to conform to the line of a field boundary marked on early Ordnance Survey map editions. The excavated profile of the ditch (Fig.5 Section B), which shows that it was shallower on its eastern side, suggests that the feature represents a ditch that followed the former boundary on its western side.

At about 12m to the west of ditch 119 a 0.64m wide by 0.12m deep linear feature (context 117), aligned NNW to SSE, was revealed cut into the natural subsoil (Plate [IMG5134](#), Fig.4 and Fig.5 Section A). The fill of this feature (context 116) comprised a single dark brown friable silty clay soil containing 10% small sub-angular stone fragments. The feature continued beyond both sides of the evaluation trench. Aligned parallel to 117, some 1.4m to the west, a 0.27m wide by 0.04m deep linear feature (context 105) was revealed cut into the natural subsoil. This feature had been heavily truncated from above, perhaps by ploughing, and contained a mid brown friable silty clay soil deposit (context 104) with a presence of less than 5% small sub-angular stone fragments. Like 117, this feature also continued beyond both sides of the evaluation trench repeating the typical configuration of ditches accompanying former boundaries recorded elsewhere during the evaluation. A feature located between ditches 117 and 105 (contexts 114 and 115), when excavated, appeared to be the result of natural root disturbance. No boundary is recorded on early Ordnance Survey maps in the location of ditches 117 and 105 although a light linear mark on the previously referenced aerial photograph may be representative of a former boundary (Fig.6).

During the removal of the topsoil and ploughsoil for the extension to the evaluation trench, a 1.25m wide northwest-southeast aligned linear feature (context 123) was revealed cut into the natural subsoil some 1.2m to the west of ditch 105 (Fig.4 and Plate [IMG5147](#)), and continuing beyond both sides of the trench. This feature was not test excavated but hand cleaning revealed its fill to be a mid brown friable silty clay (context 122) containing 10% medium and small sub-angular stone fragments. A basal sherd of a north Devon gravel-tempered ware pottery vessel was found in the upper fill of the feature. A tentative interpretation is that it represents a former boundary ditch, but the revealed sections in the evaluation trench, map evidence, and aerial photographs do not shed any light on this hypothesis; its alignment differs from the previously described boundaries, but ditches 105 and 117 did exhibit a similar alignment.

Some 0.2m to the west of 'ditch' 123 part of a sub-circular (presumably) feature (context 125) was revealed (Fig.4 and Plate [IMG5148](#)) cut into the subsoil and continuing beyond the southern edge of the evaluation trench. Unfortunately not enough of this 'pit-like' feature was exposed to enable a meaningful characterisation, so no interpretation is offered here.



Close to the western end of the evaluation trench a 0.62m wide linear feature (Fig. 4) was shown cutting the natural subsoil (context 127). The landowner, Mrs. Thomas, informed us that it was a live water pipe trench.

No other archaeological features or deposits were revealed during the evaluation. None of the features other than the animal burial (fill 120) and the fill of ditch 123 contained any dating evidence, although a few fragments of clay tobacco pipe and late 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery were found in the topsoil and ploughsoil. No medieval artefacts were found during the evaluation.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

The evaluation excavations showed that archaeological features do survive on the site.

All of the archaeological features and deposits encountered extended beyond the limits of the evaluation trench and are therefore vulnerable to development. However, no evidence was forthcoming during the evaluation to indicate that the revealed boundaries originated from the medieval period so it would seem that the development appears to offer no threat to the archaeological resource of medieval Jameston at least.

## **PHOTOGRAPHS**

Plate 1:

Plate 2:

Plate 3:

Plate 4:

Plate 5:

Plate 6:

## SOURCES

### Databases

The Regional Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in Llandeilo

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## **Cartographic**

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Ordnance Survey, 1:10560 Quarter Sheet SS09NE 1971

Ordnance Survey, 1:10560 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Pembrokeshire Sheet XL SE 1881

Ordnance Survey, 1:10560 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Pembrokeshire Sheet XL SE 1908

Ordnance Survey, Old Series 1 inch to 1 Mile Sheet 40 1819

Soil Survey of England & Wales, 1:250000 Soils of England & Wales Sheet 2 Wales 1983

Tithe Map & Apportionment for the Parish of Manorbier 1840

## **Aerial Photographs**

Meridian Airmaps SS09NW 200/190 Frame Nos. 24598 and 24599 published 1955

DAT Oblique SS0599 AP 985056- 12 22/12/98 Strip fields north of Jameston

# **LAND ADJACENT TO LANDWAY FARM, JAMESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**REPORT NUMBER 2008/73**

**August 2008**

This report has been prepared by Richard Ramsey

Position: Project Manager

Signature ..... Date

This report has been checked and approved by Ken Murphy  
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position: Director

Signature ..... Date

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