

**LAND TO THE WEST OF
GREEN GROVE, JAMESTON,
PEMBROKESHIRE
WATCHING BRIEF
Planning applications –
NP/15/0287/OUT (PCNPA) &
NP/16/0546/RES (PCNPA)**



Report by: Trysor

For: ateb

May 2019



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GREEN GROVE, JAMESTON,
PEMBROKESHIRE
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Planning applications – NP/15/0287/OUT
(PCNPA) & NP/16/0546/RES (PCNPA)**

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2019/536
Event Record HER PRN: DAT 114812

For: ateb

May 2019

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Cover photograph: The area to be developed as the site is set up, looking southwest.

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JAMESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE
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**Planning applications – NP/15/0287/OUT (PCNPA) &
NP/16/0546/RES (PCNPA)**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2019/646
EVENT RECORD HER PRN: DAT 114812

DYDDIAD: 24^{ain} Mis Mai 2019

DATE: 24th May 2019

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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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 .

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Event Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	114812
Name	Land to the West of Green Grove, Jameston, Pembrokeshire Watching Brief Planning applications – NP/15/0287/OUT (PCNPA) & NP/16/0546/RES (PCNPA)
Type	WATCHING BRIEF
NGR	SS0541598950
Easting	205415
Northing	198950
Summary (English)	In February and March 2019, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for three dwellings, and associated infrastructure, on land to the west of Green Grove, Jameston, Pembrokeshire, at SS0541598950, associated with planning applications NP/15/0287/OUT (PCNPA) & NP/16/0546/RES (PCNPA). No archaeological features were observed, and no artefacts predating 19 th century retrieved © Trysor 2019
Summary (Cymraeg)	Ym Mis Chwefror a Mis Mawrth, 2019 fe gwblhawyd Trysor brîff gwyllo mewn cysylltiad â datblygiad o dri thŷ annedd a gwasanaethau cyflenwi cysylltiedig ar dir i'r gorllewin o Green Grove. Jameston, Sir Benfro (cyfeirnod grid SS0541598950). Gwnaed hyn mewn cysylltiad â cheisiadau cynllunio NP/15/0287/OUT (PCNPA) a NP/16/0546/RES (PCNPA). Ni ddaethpwyd ar draws unrhyw olion archaeolegol a ni chanfuwyd unrhyw arteffactau sy'n dyddio i gyfnodau yn gynharach na'r 19eg ganrif. © Trysor 2019
Description	In February and March 2019, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for three dwellings, and associated infrastructure, on land to the west of Green Grove, Jameston, Pembrokeshire, at SS0541598950, associated with planning applications NP/15/0287/OUT (PCNPA) & NP/16/0546/RES (PCNPA). No archaeological features were observed, and no artefacts predating 19 th century retrieved. © Trysor 2019
Sources	Trysor, 2019, Land to the West of Green Grove, Jameston, Pembrokeshire Watching Brief Planning applications – NP/15/0287/OUT (PCNPA) & NP/16/0546/RES (PCNPA)
Copyright	@Trysor 2019

Project boundary – limits of groundworks at SS0541598950, see Figure 6

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1. Summary

1.1 In February and March 2019, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for three dwellings and associated infrastructure on land to the west of Green Grove, Jameston, Pembrokeshire at SS0541598950, planning applications NP/15/0287/OUT (PCNPA) & NP/16/0546/RES (PCNPA).

1.2 No archaeologically significant contexts were recorded and no artefacts predating the 19th century were retrieved.

2. Copyright

2.1 Trysor hold the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive. Further paper copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 7 and 8 include other copyright material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 1 Peter Owen of ateb, Meyler House, St. Thomas Green, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, SA61 1QP commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a Written Scheme of Investigation for land to the west of Green Grove, Jameston, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, SA70 8QJ, relating to planning application numbers: NP/15/0287/OUT (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park) and NP/16/0546/RES.

3.2 Trysor prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation, in line with the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists of which was approved by the local authority, see Appendix 2.

4. The development

4.1 The development is on land to the west of Green Grove house in Jameston, Pembrokeshire at SS0541598950.

4.2 The original planning application was for outline planning permission for six detached dwelling plots & a site for affordable housing, NP/15/0287/OUT (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park).

4.3 The six detached dwellings and a new access road were consented under a separate planning application, and Trysor undertook a watching brief and evaluation in 2017 (Trysor, 2018)

4.4 The site for affordable housing lay to the west of the current house on a grassed area and is the subject of this report, planning application NP/16/0546/RES (PCNPA).

5. Conditions on the consent

5.1 In granting approval for the outline application, NP/15/0287/OUT (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park), the Local Planning Authority imposed a condition on the consent; the condition specifies the actions necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority

Reason

To assess the archaeological value of the site. Policy – Local Development Plan Policy 8 (Special Qualities) and Planning Policy Wales Edition 7 – Chapter 6 (Conserving the Historic Environment).



Figure 1: Location of the development

6. Historical and Archaeological Overview

6.1 The origins the medieval settlement at Jameston has been discussed by several authors in the past. To the north and east of the modern village the existing field system is thought by some to be the remains of a co-axial field system. It is believed that this co-axial field system developed at right angles to the Ridgeway to the north. Later the field system appears to have been adapted to be used as strip fields. Strip fields were 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. Prof. David Austin (1988) has argued that the co-axial field system is of Bronze Age date and the village was a Norman plantation onto the earlier landscape. Roberts (1987) argued that the settlement was of pre-Norman origin, surrounded by a later, Anglo-Norman, field system. Kissock (1997) concluded that the origins of the village of Jameston are later than the co-axial field system, but that the village itself was not necessarily of Norman foundation. Kissock does not state whether he thought the village was pre-Norman or post-Norman however. This divergence of opinion, and the lack of any archaeological or documentary evidence, means that there is therefore still no clear understanding of the origins of the village.

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.

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).

6.4 This scant evidence means that the form and extent of the early settlement at Jameston have never been proven. The most enduring medieval elements in the local landscape are the remains of the co-axial field system, if it is indeed accepted that they are of medieval date.

6.5 There is little known about the origins of the house at Green Grove (GGJ2019_001 – see Appendix 2). 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 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.

6.6 Green Grove is mentioned in Land Tax returns of the 1790s and was the property of a wealthy inhabitant of Tenby, William Hamilton. Of Scottish birth, he was a high-ranking official in the Civil Service of the Honourable East India Company. It is not clear when he purchased Green Grove, or from whom. His death, aged 77, was reported in the Gentleman's Magazine & Historical Chronicle of December, 1819. His tomb is found in the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby and bears the inscription;

In memory of William Hamilton, Esquire, eldest son of the late Dr. Robert Hamilton, Doctor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh. He passed the active period of life on the coast of Coromandel, in the Civil Service of the Honourable the East India Company, to the great satisfaction and with the approbation of his conscience. On his return to Britain he resided some years at Hastings, Sussex, and retired finally to Tenby, South Wales, where he lived and here he died on the third of December, 1819, in the seventy-third year of his age, regretted by all who knew him. This memorial erected by his remaining brother, James Hamilton, Physician, Edinburgh.

A nearby tomb commemorates his son Robert Hamilton and his wife Anne;

Sacred to the beloved memory of Captain Robert Hamilton, R.N., 1 eldest son of William Hamilton, Esqr. He departed this life July 6th, 1837. He truly was the best of men. A good Christian, a most affectionate husband, a brave officer, a kind landlord, and was proverbially just in all his actions. He is gone to reap the reward of his well spent life after a severe and painful illness of more than five

months, during which time his only thought was of mercy and pardon from his Redeemer. Sacred also to the memory of Anne Eliza, widow of the above Captain Robert Hamilton. She died very suddenly July 24th, 1848. Beloved and respected whilst alive, her loss will be universally felt and deplored by everyone who knew her. She was a kind friend to the poor and all whose necessities were made known to her. Those who had the privilege of her more intimate friendship have every reason deeply to mourn their sudden and melancholy bereavement. May her soul rest in peace.

6.7 Anne Hamilton is recorded as the owner of Green Grove on the 1842 Manorbier Parish tithe map. Unfortunately, this map does not provide a detailed plan of the house and outbuildings at Green Grove, but it does show that the house and gardens (marked as parcel 525) occupied the same area as the present house and outbuildings. It appears likely that the main historic buildings and the walled garden which characterised Green Grove were already in place by the 1840s. It seems likely that it was the Hamilton family, either in the time of William Hamilton or his son and daughter-in-law, had invested in the property, modernised the house and expanded the outbuilding range, including the addition of the large walled garden.

6.8 The Hamiltons do not appear to have resided at Green Grove. A deed held in the National Archives, dating to 1809, records that William Hamilton leased Green Grove to one Thomas Stephens for a period of "three lives" (National Library of Wales, Williams & Williams, Solicitors, File 7685). Census returns of the period 1841 to 1871 show that the holding was being leased to the Skyrme family. John Skyrme, aged 64, was Anne Hamilton's tenant in at the time of the 1840 parish tithe survey. In 1851, Skyrme was recorded in the census return as farming 87 acres at Green Grove. He was followed by his son Joseph Skyrme, who was farming 97 acres here in 1871.

6.9 In 1871, Green Grove was put up for sale following the death of Miss Wilhelmina Hamilton, the daughter of Robert and Anne Hamilton, who had inherited the property upon the death of her mother in 1848. The sale advertisement in the Western Mail of August 11th, 1871 notes that Joseph Skyrme was a yearly tenant at that time. The advert describes the property as including "*a farmhouse and agricultural buildings, large orchard and garden, three cottages and gardens and about 64a. 1r. 34p. of productive arable, meadow and pasture land...*". This description matches the layout of the farmstead as shown on the First Edition of the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1865. Most of the historic farm buildings still standing at Green Grove are identifiable on this map,

suggesting that the holding was indeed well-developed by the mid-1800s.

6.10 By 1881 Green Grove had been purchased by Owen Thomas Jenkins. He had been born in 1841, the son of Rees Jenkins, farmer, of Blaencorrwg, Glyncorrwg in the Afan Valley, Glamorganshire. Blaencorrwg sat on top of profitable coal veins, which made Rees Jenkins a wealthy man. He had industrial interests by the 1850s and was a Director of the South Wales Mineral Railway. His son Owen followed his father's industrial and agricultural interests and was described as a "Gentlemen Farmer" in the 1881 Manorbier parish census. He apparently had interests in the iron industry as well as in railways. Owen Jenkins served as a JP in Jameston. He married his wife Gwenllian in Glyncorrwg in 1893, when he was 53. They had an adopted daughter, Martha, who was born at Narberth in 1896. She is recorded by the 1891 census as a 5 year old "Visitor" at Green Grove, named as Martha J. Smith. Owen Jenkins died in 1928 at Glyncorrwg. The heraldic shield, which is still to be seen on the water tank (GGJ2019_002) in the front garden of Green Grove, bears his intertwined initials OTJ. This water tank, along with the fine stuccoed front elevation of the house, its iron railings and porch, supported by cast-iron posts, all date to the period when Owen Jenkins resided here.

6.11 During the 20th century, Green Grove continued to be managed as a farmstead. By the 1970s the owners had branched into tourism and a holiday village (GGJ2019_017) based in a series of wooden holiday chalets, had been erected within the large walled garden (GGJ2019_013) to the southeast of the house. The wooden office building of the holiday village still stands today (GGJ2019_017). The property is said to have been the site of the first rotary milking parlour established in Wales. Even though the milking parlour was later removed, the building still stands today (GGJ2019_008). The farmstead was dominated by a large steel-framed shed (GGJ2-16_009) to the south of the historic core of the farmstead. This shed has been pulled down since 2014.

6.12 In 2017, Trysor undertook a watching brief on a new road access directly east of the current development and evaluation of the area to the southeast where outline planning permission had been granted relating to planning application numbers: NP/15/0287/OUT (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park) and NP/16/0319/RES 1. No archaeologically significant contexts predating the 19th century were recorded (Trysor, 2018).

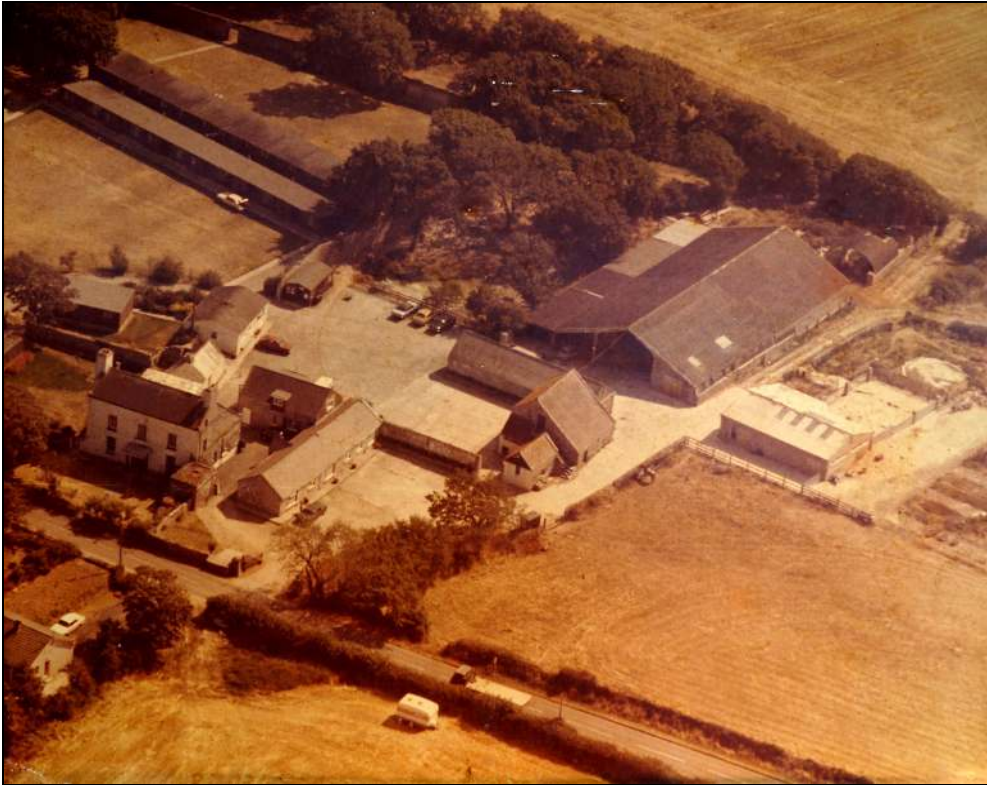


Figure 2; An aerial photograph of Green Grove in the possession of the present owner. This shows the farmstead as it appeared during the 1970s. The wooden chalets of the holiday village (GGJ2019_017) can be seen within the walled garden (GGJ2019_013), top left corner. The milking parlour (GGJ2019_008) is the building furthest to the right. The large agricultural shed (GGJ2019_009) upper centre right was demolished in recent times. The house and historic outbuildings are seen to the centre and left of centre. The stables (GGJ2019_003), to the right of the house (GGJ2019_001), had already been converted into holiday cottages by this time.



Figure 3; The earliest map showing the position of Green Grove is the 1809 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings. This appears to show that the area presently occupied by Green Grove house and its outbuildings was developed by 1809, which is coincidentally the same year as William Hamilton leased the property to Thomas Stephens. There is little detail on this map, but it does not seem to show that the large walled garden to the southeast of the house had been created by 1809.



Figure 4; The 1858 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series Ordnance Survey map is based on the 1809 Original Surveyors Drawings. The accuracy of the detail is questionable, but this map appears to show the house at Green Grove without the large range of outbuildings and walled garden to the south and southeast of the dwelling which appear on the 1:2500 scale First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865. This may confirm that the outbuildings and garden were added post-1809.



Figure 5; The extent of Green Grove as shown on the 1842 Manorbier Tithe Map. The house and gardens were located in parcel 525 but are not shown in detail. It is thought unlikely that the single building shown at the roadside represents the actual position of the house at that time, as the 1809 Ordnance Survey map seems to show the house in its present position. The field names are provided by the 1840 Tithe Apportionment and are;

- 395 Corner Park
- 513 West Croft
- 514 Black Park
- 515 Middle Croft
- 516 West Meadow
- 524 Green
- 525 House & Garden etc
- 526 New Park
- 527 Swines Park
- 528 East Meadow

7. Methodology

7.1 In February and March 2019, a watching brief was carried out by Trydor on the stripping of the area of the development, including an area west of the proposed houses where a soakway would be located.

7.2 The site code used was GGJ2019. The following number sequences were used to record contexts and photographs, see Table 1.

Number Sequence	Used For	Numbers Used
001 - 100	Context numbers	001 to 003
101 to 200	Photograph numbers	101 to 126

Table 1: Number sequences used



Figure 6: The location of the development area and the area stripped of topsoil to the west for the soakaways.

8. Site Stratigraphy

8.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

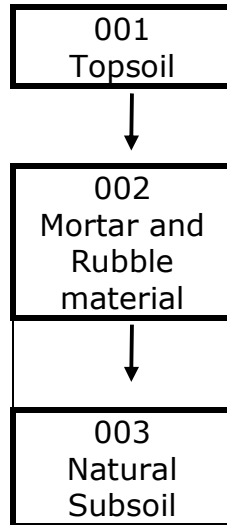
8.2 Context Catalogue

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	0.15 to 0.30 metres	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown loam with very few coarse fragments	Topsoil
002		10YR 4/2 clay loam with 30% angular limestone, 0.10 metres to 0.2 metres in length, also lime fragments and some gravel (5 to 10 %)	Mortar and stone used to level parts of the southeastern and central areas of the site before the present topsoil was put down.
003	-	Mixed clay and gravels. Colour varies on colour from 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown to Gley1 3/N very dark grey	Natural Subsoil

8.3 The topsoil (001) was removed in spits across the development area. Below this in the southeastern and central areas were shallow spreads of mortar and stone (002) and this overlay the natural subsoil.

8.3.1 Two field drains were noted (See plates 12, 13, 15 and 16). Their relationship with (002) was not clear but the one drain (plates 12 and 13) in southeastern part of the area was not seen until (002) was removed.

8.3.1 Context (002) has been interpreted as levelling of the surface of the subsoil (003). This would imply that subsoil in the southern area had been previously exposed, possibly during a period of building when the mortar and stone were surplus to requirements.



9. Photographs

9.1 Colour digital photographs were taken of topsoil stripping and excavation of trenches using a 16M pixel camera. The following table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive and their locations are provided in the following map, see Figure 7. The photographs are included in Appendix 1 at the end of the report.

Photo Number	Description	Date Taken	Direction
GGJ2019_101	General view of the area to be stripped for the development	25/02/2019	Looking south-southwest.
GGJ2019_102	General view of the area to be stripped for the development	25/02/2019	Looking north-northwest.
GGJ2019_103	Starting to strip the northern part of the development	25/02/2019	Looking north-northeast
GGJ2019_104	The northern part of the development stripped ready for hardcore for the site cabin. Natural subsoil (003) was seen over parts of the area.	25/02/2019	Looking west
GGJ2019_105	The northern part of the development stripped ready for hardcore for the site cabin	25/02/2019	Looking east
GGJ2019_106	Stripping of the central area. A patch of (002) stone and mortar ground make-up is visible below ranging rod.	25/02/2019	Looking southwest
GGJ2019_107	Stripping (001) from the central area with patches of (002) visible	25/02/2019	Looking west
GGJ2019_108	Stripping (001) from the central area with patches of (002) visible	25/02/2019	Looking northwest
GGJ2019_109	(001) stripped from the southeastern corner.	25/02/2019	Looking east-northeast
GGJ2019_110	(001) stripped from the southwestern corner with a deeper strip to test natural.	25/02/2019	Looking north
GGJ2019_111	(001) stripped from southern area with patches of (002) visible	26/02/2019	Looking north-northeast
GGJ2019_112	A field drain running northeast to southwest through the southeastern part of the area	26/02/2019	Looking southwest
GGJ2019_113	A field drain running northeast to southwest through the southeastern part of the area	26/02/2019	Looking north-northeast

*Land to the West of Green Grove,
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GGJ2019_114	Stripping (001) from the central area	26/02/2019	Looking north
GGJ2019_115	(003) exposed in the western side of the area with as field drain running c. north to south on the eastern (right hand) side of the strip	26/02/2019	Looking northeast
GGJ2019_116	(003) exposed in the western side of the area with a field drain running c. north to south on the eastern (right hand) side of the strip	26/02/2019	Looking north-northeast
GGJ2019_117	Wall on western side of area before stripping commenced	25/02/2019	Looking west
GGJ2019_118	Wall partially demolished to allow access to drainage area	26/02/2019	Looking east
GGJ2019_119	Wall partially demolished to allow access to drainage area	26/02/2019	Looking southeast
GGJ2019_120	Cross section of wall, showing concrete bond.	26/02/2019	Looking north-northeast
GGJ2019_121	The drainage area stripped of (001) and with wall completely removed.	11/03/2019	Looking northeast
GGJ2019_122	The drainage area stripped of (001) and with wall completely removed.	11/03/2019	Looking northeast
GGJ2019_123	The drainage area stripped of (001) and with wall completely removed.	11/03/2019	Looking east
GGJ2019_124	The drainage area stripped of (001) and with wall completely removed.	11/03/2019	Looking southeast
GGJ2019_125	A section through the natural subsoil (003) looking northwest from the area stripped for the development to the area to the west stripped of topsoil for the soakways.	11/03/2019	Looking northwest
GGJ2019_126	General view of the development area	11/03/2019	Looking north



Figure 7: Location of photographs

10. Conclusion

10.1 No archaeological contexts or artefacts were observed during the stripping for the development or the soakway area.

11 Archive

11.1 The archive and a copy of the report and photographs will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. Photographs are in TIFF format, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

11.2 A further copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Llandeilo.

12. Sources

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 , *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, available online from the IfA website, www.archaeologists.net

Trysor, 2018, *Green Grove Jameston, Pembrokeshire Watching Brief & Evaluation*

APPENDIX 1: Photographs



Plate 1: GGJ2019_101, General view of the area to be stripped for the development, looking south-southwest.



Plate 2: GGJ2019_102, General view of the area to be stripped for the development, looking north-northwest.



Plate 3: GGJ2019_103, Starting to strip the northern part of the development area, looking north-northeast.



Plate 4: GGJ2019_104, the northern part of the development stripped ready for hardcore for the site cabin, looking west. Natural subsoil (003) was seen over parts of the area.



Plate 5: GGJ2019_105, the northern part of the development stripped ready for hardcore for the site cabin, looking east



Plate 6: GGJ2019_106, Stripping (001) from the central area, looking west. A patch of (002) stone and mortar ground make-up is visible below ranging rod.



Plate 7: GGJ2019_107, stripping (001) from the central area with patches of (002) visible, looking west.



Plate 8: GGJ2019_108, stripping (001) from the central area with patches of (002) visible, looking northwest.



Plate 9: GGJ2019_109, (001) stripped from the southeastern corner, looking east northeast.



Plate 10: GGJ2019_110, (001) stripped from the southwestern corner with a deeper strip to test natural, looking north.



Plate 11: GGJ2019_111, (001) stripped from southern area with patches of (002) visible, looking north-northeast.



Plate 12: GGJ2019_112, A field drain, not recorded, running northeast to southwest though the southeastern part of the area, looking southwest.



Plate 13: GGJ2019_113, A field drain, not recorded, running northeast to southwest through the southeastern part of the area, looking north-northeast.



Plate 14: GGJ2019_114, Stripping (001) from the central area, looking north.



Plate 15: GGJ2019_115, (003) exposed in the western side of the area with a field drain running c. north to south on the eastern (right hand) side of the strip, looking northeast.



Plate 16: GGJ2019_116, (003) exposed in the western side of the area with a field drain running c. north to south on the eastern (right hand) side of the strip, looking northeast.



Plate 17: GGJ2019_117, Wall on western side of area, looking west, before stripping commenced



Plate 18: GGJ2019_118, Wall partially demolished to allow access to drainage area, looking east.



Plate 19: GGJ2019_119, Wall partially demolished to allow access to drainage area, looking southeast.



Plate 20: GGJ2019_120, Cross section of wall showing concrete bond, looking north-northeast.



Plate 21: GGJ2019_121, The drainage area stripped of (001) and with wall completely removed, looking northeast.



Plate 22: GGJ2019_122, The drainage area stripped of (001) and with wall completely removed, looking northeast.



Plate 23: GGJ2019_123, The drainage area stripped of (001) and with wall completely removed, looking east.



Plate 24: The drainage area stripped of (001) and with wall completely removed, looking southeast.



Plate 25: GGJ2019_125, A section through the natural subsoil (003) looking northwest from the area stripped for the development to the area to the west stripped of topsoil for the soakways.



Plate 26: GGJ2019_126, General view of the development area, looking north.

APPENDIX 2 – Watching Brief Specification

LAND TO THE WEST OF GREEN GROVE, JAMESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION SS0541598950

**Planning application – NP/15/0287/OUT (PCNPA)
NP/16/0546/RES (PCNPA)
HER EVENT RECORD: 114812**

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**LAND TO THE WEST OF GREEN GROVE, JAMESTON, PEMBROKESHIRE
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

SS0541598950

Planning application – NP/15/0287/OUT (PCNPA)

NP/16/0546/RES (PCNPA)

HER EVENT RECORD: 114811

1. Introduction

1.1 Peter Owen of ateb, Meyler House, St. Thomas Green, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, SA61 1QP has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write a Written Scheme of Investigation for land to the west of Green Grove, Jameston, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, SA70 8QJ, relating to planning application numbers: NP/15/0287/OUT (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park) and NP/16/0546/RES.

1.2 The development is on land to the west of Green Grove house in Jameston, Pembrokeshire at SS0541598950, see Figure 1.



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Figure 1: Location of the development area to the west of Green Grove, Jameston.

2. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

2.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a programme of archaeological work prior to or during construction of buildings and associated infrastructure on land west of Green Grove, Jameston, Pembrokeshire related to planning application; NP/16/0546/RES (PCNPA).

3. The development

3.1 The planning application is for full planning permission for one detached and two semi-detached dwellings and associated infrastructure, NP/16/0546/RES (PCNPA).

3.2 Outline planning permission was sought and approved for this plot, the new accessway to the east and a larger plot to the south of Green Grove, under planning application NP/15/0287/OUT (PCNPA).

3.3 Trydor provided a written scheme of investigation for the new accessway and large plot under planning application NP/16/0319/RES (PCNPA) (Trydor, 2016). This included a rapid assessment of the archaeological/historic features in the area within the plots, and in the surrounding landscape. A watching brief on the stripping for the new accessway was carried out as well as three evaluation trenches (Trydor, 2018). No archaeologically significant contexts predating the 19th century were recorded.

4. Conditions on the planning consent

4.1 In granting approval for the outline application, the Local Planning Authority imposed a condition on the consent; the condition specifies the actions necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Thereafter, the programme of work will be fully carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards of the written scheme.

Reason

To assess the archaeological value of the site. Policy – Local Development Plan Policy 8 (Special Qualities) and Planning Policy Wales (Edition 7, July 2014) – Chapter 6 (Conserving the Historic Environment).

5. Nature of the archaeological resource

5.1 In a letter dated 17th June 2015, the Heritage Management Planning Archaeologist at Dyfed Archaeological Trust, archaeological advisors to the Local Authority, stated that

“...the proposed development lies within the Registered Historic Landscape of Manorbier HLW D (13), as contained within the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales. It also lies within the periphery of the medieval settlement of Jameston. Consequently there is a strong possibility that archaeological material, may extend into the application area and that any remains surviving as buried archaeological features will be clearly adversely affected by the proposed development...”

6. Historical Overview:

6.1 The origins the medieval settlement at Jameston has been discussed by several authors in the past. To the north and east of the modern village the existing field system is thought by some to be the remains of a co-axial field system. It is believed that this co-axial field system developed at right angles to the Ridgeway to the north. Later the field system appears to have been adapted to be used as strip fields. Strip fields were 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. Prof. David Austin (1988) has argued that the co-axial field system is of Bronze Age date and the village was a Norman plantation onto the earlier landscape. Roberts (1987) argued that the settlement was of pre-Norman origin, surrounded by a later, Anglo-Norman, field system. Kisson (1997) concluded that the origins of the village of Jameston are later than the co-axial field system, but that the village itself was not necessarily of Norman foundation. Kisson does not state whether he thought the village was pre-Norman or post-Norman however. This divergence of opinion, and the lack of any archaeological or documentary evidence, means that there is therefore still no clear understanding of the origins of the village.

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.

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 a small fair dedicated to St. James was held annually at Jameston (Pritchard, 1906, folio 75).

6.4 This scant evidence means that the form and extent of the early settlement at Jameston have never been proven. The most enduring medieval elements in the local landscape are the remains of the co-axial field system, if it is indeed accepted that they are of medieval date.

6.5 There is little known about the origins of the house at Green Grove (GGJ2016_001). 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 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

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century was Owen Thomas Jenkins, who was an industrialist with an association with the Dowlais Ironworks, Merthyr Tydfil.

6.6 Green Grove is mentioned in Land Tax returns of the 1790s and was the property of a wealthy inhabitant of Tenby, William Hamilton. Of Scottish birth, he was a high-ranking official in the Civil Service of the Honourable East India Company. It is not clear when he purchased Green Grove, or from whom. His death, aged 77, was reported in the Gentleman's Magazine & Historical Chronicle of December, 1819. His tomb is found in the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby and bears the inscription;

In memory of William Hamilton, Esquire, eldest son of the late Dr. Robert Hamilton, Doctor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh. He passed the active period of life on the coast of Coromandel, in the Civil Service of the Honourable the East India Company, to the great satisfaction and with the approbation of his conscience. On his return to Britain he resided some years at Hastings, Sussex, and retired finally to Tenby, South Wales, where he lived and here he died on the third of December, 1819, in the seventy-third year of his age, regretted by all who knew him. This memorial erected by his remaining brother, James Hamilton, Physician, Edinburgh.

A nearby tomb commemorates his son Robert Hamilton and his wife Anne;

Sacred to the beloved memory of Captain Robert Hamilton, R.N., 1 eldest son of William Hamilton, Esqr. He departed this life July 6th, 1837. He truly was the best of men. A good Christian, a most affectionate husband, a brave officer, a kind landlord, and was proverbially just in all his actions. He is gone to reap the reward of his well spent life after a severe and painful illness of more than five months, during which time his only thought was of mercy and pardon from his Redeemer. Sacred also to the memory of Anne Eliza, widow of the above Captain Robert Hamilton. She died very suddenly July 24th, 1848. Beloved and respected whilst alive, her loss will be universally felt and deplored by everyone who knew her. She was a kind friend to the poor and all whose necessities were made known to her. Those who had the privilege of her more intimate friendship have every reason deeply to mourn their sudden and melancholy bereavement. May her soul rest in peace.

6.7 Anne Hamilton is recorded as the owner of Green Grove on the 1842 Manorbier Parish tithe map. Unfortunately, this map does not provide a detailed plan of the house and outbuildings at Green Grove, but it does show that the house and gardens (marked as parcel 525) occupied the same area as the present house and outbuildings. It appears likely that the main historic buildings and the walled garden which characterised Green Grove were already in place by the 1840s. It seems likely that it was the Hamilton family, either in the time of William Hamilton or his son and daughter-in-law, had invested in the property, modernised the house and expanded the outbuilding range, including the addition of the large walled garden.

6.8 The Hamiltons do not appear to have resided at Green Grove. A deed held in the National Archives, dating to 1809, records that William Hamilton leased Green Grove to

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one Thomas Stephens for a period of “three lives” (National Library of Wales, Williams & Williams, Solicitors, File 7685). Census returns of the period 1841 to 1871 show that the holding was being leased to the Skyrme family. John Skyrme, aged 64, was Anne Hamilton’s tenant in at the time of the 1840 parish tithe survey. In 1851, Skyrme was recorded in the census return as farming 87 acres at Green Grove. He was followed by his son Joseph Skyrme, who was farming 97 acres here in 1871.

6.9 In 1871, Green Grove was put up for sale following the death of Miss Wilhelmina Hamilton, the daughter of Robert and Anne Hamilton, who had inherited the property upon the death of her mother in 1848. The sale advertisement in the Western Mail of August 11th, 1871 notes that Joseph Skyrme was a yearly tenant at that time. The advert describes the property as including “*a farmhouse and agricultural buildings, large orchard and garden, three cottages and gardens and about 64a. 1r. 34p. of productive arable, meadow and pasture land...*”. This description matches the layout of the farmstead as shown on the First Edition of the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1865. Most of the historic farm buildings still standing at Green Grove are identifiable on this map, suggesting that the holding was indeed well-developed by the mid-1800s.

6.10 By 1881 Green Grove had been purchased by Owen Thomas Jenkins. He had been born in 1841, the son of Rees Jenkins, farmer, of Blaencorrwg, Glynccorrwg in the Afan Valley, Glamorganshire. Blaencorrwg sat on top of profitable coal veins, which made Rees Jenkins a wealthy man. He had industrial interests by the 1850s and was a Director of the South Wales Mineral Railway. His son Owen followed his father’s industrial and agricultural interests and was described as a “Gentlemen Farmer” in the 1881 Manorbier parish census. He apparently had interests in the iron industry as well as in railways. Owen Jenkins served as a JP in Jameston. He married his wife Gwenllian in Glynccorrwg in 1893, when he was 53. They had an adopted daughter, Martha, who was born at Narberth in 1896. She is recorded by the 1891 census as a 5 year old “Visitor” at Green Grove, named as Martha J. Smith. Owen Jenkins died in 1928 at Glynccorrwg. The heraldic shield, which is still to be seen on the water tank (GGJ2016_002) in the front garden of Green Grove, bears his intertwined initials OTJ. This water tank, along with the fine stuccoed front elevation of the house, its iron railings and porch, supported by cast-iron posts, all date to the period when Owen Jenkins resided here.



Plate 1; An aerial photograph of Green Grove in the possession of the present owner. This shows the farmstead as it appeared during the 1970s. The wooden chalets of the holiday village (GGJ2016_017) can be seen within the walled garden (GGJ2016_013), top left corner. The milking parlour (GGJ2016_008) is the building furthest to the right. The large agricultural shed (GGJ2016_009) upper centre right was demolished in recent times. The house and historic outbuildings are seen to the centre and left of centre. The stables (GGJ2016_003), to the right of the house (GGJ2016_001), had already been converted into holiday cottages by this time.

6.11 During the 20th century, Green Grove continued to be managed as a farmstead. By the 1970s the owners had branched into tourism and a holiday village (GGJ2016_017) based in a series of wooden holiday chalets, had been erected within the large walled garden (GGJ2016_013) to the southeast of the house. The wooden office building of the holiday village still stands today (GGJ2016_017). The property is said to have been the site of the first rotary milking parlour established in Wales. Even though the milking parlour was later removed, the building still stands today (GGJ2016_008). The farmstead was dominated by a large steel-framed shed (GGJ2-16_009) to the south of the historic core of the farmstead. This shed has been pulled down since 2014.



Figure 2; The earliest map showing the position of Green Grove is the 1809 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings. This appears to show that the area presently occupied by Green Grove house and its outbuildings was developed by 1809, which is coincidentally the same year as William Hamilton leased the property to Thomas Stephens. There is little detail on this map, but it does not seem to show that the large walled garden to the southeast of the house had been created by 1809.



Figure 3; The 1858 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series Ordnance Survey map is based on the 1809 Original Surveyors Drawings. The accuracy of the detail is questionable, but this map appears to show the house at Green Grove without the large range of outbuildings and walled garden to the south and southeast of the dwelling which appear on the 1:2500 scale First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865. This may confirm that the outbuildings and garden were added post-1809.

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Figure 4; The extent of Green Grove as shown on the 1842 Manorbier Tithe Map. The house and gardens were located in parcel 525 but are not shown in detail. It is thought unlikely that the single building shown at the roadside represents the actual position of the house at that time, as the 1809 Ordnance Survey map seems to show the house in its present position. The field names are provided by the 1840 Tithe Apportionment and are;

- 395 Corner Park
- 513 West Croft
- 514 Black Park
- 515 Middle Croft
- 516 West Meadow
- 524 Green
- 525 House & Garden etc
- 526 New Park
- 527 Swines Park
- 528 East Meadow

7. Scope of Mitigation

7.1 It is proposed that the groundworks for the new development be watched as part of a supervised archaeological watching brief.

7.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA, 014b) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation. They define a watching brief as:

“.....a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.”

7.3 The purpose of a watching brief is described as:

“a. to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works

b. to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard

A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

7.4 This watching brief should establish whether any features can be identified as of possible archaeological significance.

7.5 If archaeological features are encountered further mitigation may be required.

8. Methodology

8.1 The groundworks will be watched under archaeological supervision.

8.2 The watching brief will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2014a)

8.3 A two-person team will watch the excavation of groundworks associated with development and features of archaeological interest recorded. Excavation of any features will be limited to that necessary to establish their extent and character, unless their excavation is required to allow the development to proceed.

9. Recording

9.1 A plan of the groundworks, and representative sections if appropriate, will be drawn, at an appropriate scale, recording all features of archaeological interest. The plan will be based on the applicants' survey drawings of the development area. If archaeological features of contexts are encountered, plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate.

9.2 A written record of all activity will be kept in a project specific notebook. If archaeological contexts are encountered they will be recorded following the *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986, using a consecutive numbering system.

9.3 Any artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the guidance provided in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA, 2014b). Any artefacts will be retained, cleaned and stored.

9.4 In the event of human burials being discovered the Ministry of Justice will be informed. The remains will initially be left *in situ*, and if removal is required, a Ministry of Justice license will be applied for under the Burial Act 1857.

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

10. Contingency arrangements if archaeological features are discovered

10.1 In the event that archaeological remains are encountered, where appropriate investigation falls outside the scope of this specification, a meeting between Trysor, the applicant, Pembrokeshire Coast National Archaeology or their representative, and the Local Planning Authority case officer will be convened in order to agree a course of action. The applicant will be responsible for paying for any further work necessary such as curatorial monitoring, finds conservation, finds specialist, radio-carbon dating etc.

11. Health & Safety

11.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy.

12. Reporting

12.1 A report on the watching brief will be prepared according to the requirements of section 3.8 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2014a, p.14) following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record. This WSI will be included as Appendix A of the report.

13. Public Benefit and Outreach

13.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales). If appropriate, a full report on findings will be

submitted for publication with an appropriate regional or national archaeological journal within one year of the completion of the fieldwork element of the project.

13.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR and regional HER making it publicly accessible to all, in line with current guidance, (NPAAW, 2017, RCAHMW, 2015 and WAT, 2018).

13.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client and others on site, in order to widen understanding of why the work is important and broaden appreciation for the historic environment.

14. Archive

14.1 The archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (IfA, 2013c). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015).

14.2 The significance of any artefacts retrieved will be assessed and this will determine where may be an appropriate place for deposition, subject to agreement by the legal owner, the landowner. Tenby Museum is not given in the table showing collecting areas of individual museums in Wales in Scolton Manor Museum does not cover the National Park area. (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2008). The National Monuments Record again has limited scope for storing artefacts but they are well equipped for storing paper and digital records.

14.3 If the artefacts are deposited separately to the rest of an archive, a copy of the report and archive will be deposited with the artefacts.

15. Resources to be used

15.1 Two members of staff will undertake the watching brief. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

16. Qualification of personnel

16.1 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

16.2 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. Since 2004 she has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

16.3 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. Since 2004 he has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

16.4 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.

16.5 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.

16.6 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.

16.7 Wendy Carruthers (BSc, MSc) has worked as a freelance archaeobotanist for over 30 years, mainly analysing plant macrofossils from sites in southern and central England and Wales. After graduating in Manchester she worked as a field botanist for a year, followed by a couple of years on archaeological excavations as a digger and planner. I then took the Masters course in Plant Taxonomy at Reading, and started working as a freelance archaeobotanist after I graduated. In the early 1990s she was the English Heritage Archaeobotanist at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory for four years. Over the years she has analysed charred, waterlogged, mineralised, silicified and desiccated plant remains. She is particularly interested in preservation by mineralisation.

17. Insurance & Professional indemnity

17.1 Trydor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

18. Project identification

18.1 The project has been designated Trydor Project No. 2019/646. Site code is GGJ2019. The DAT HER PRN Event Record will be 114812.

19. Monitoring

19.1 Staff from Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and the planning archaeologists at Dyfed Archaeological Trust will be welcome to visit the site and monitor the work. They will be informed as to when work will start on site and contact details given, although the

watching brief is may be spread over parts of several days following the progress of the development.

20. Sources

20.1 Historic Maps

Ordnance Survey, 1809 Original Surveyors Drawing
Ordnance Survey, 1858, 1" to 1 mile
Ordnance Survey, 1865, 1:2500
Ordnance Survey, 1907, 1:2500
Manorbier parish tithe map, 1842 and apportionment dated to 1840

20.2 Non-published

Cadw, 1996, Listed Building description
Central Excavation Unit, 1986, *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986
Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2015, *Re:NP/0287/OUT Green Grove, Jameston, Tenby, Residential Development SN0541/9895*, Letter dated 17th June 2015
National Library of Wales, Williams & Williams, Solicitors File 7685
RCAHMMW, 2015, *RCAHMMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1
Trysor. 2016, *Green Grove, Jameston, Pembrokeshire, Written Scheme of Investigation*
Trysor, 2018, *Green Grove Jameston, Pembrokeshire Watching Brief & Evaluation*

20.3 Published

CIfA, 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*
CIfA, 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.
CIfA, 2014c, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

20.4 Web based materials

Historic Landscape Characterisation,
http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/main/english/historical.htm, accessed July 2016
Historic Wales, <http://historicwales.gov.uk/>, accessed July 2016
Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales
<http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/index.html> accessed July 2016

20.5 Data Sources

Cadw, Historic Landscape all-Wales dataset, supplied 31/07/2014
Cadw, Historic Landscape Character Areas, supplied 08/08/2014
Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, supplied April 2016
Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, supplied August 2015
Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, supplied April 2016

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor, December 2018