

39 GOAT STREET, ST DAVID'S, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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**39 GOAT STREET, ST DAVID'S:
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2013**

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39 GOAT STREET, ST DAVID'S, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on a plot of land on Goat Street, St David's (centred on NGR SM 7511 2527) prior to planning permission being sought for a proposed development.

The plot lies close to the centre of the historic city of St David's, Pembrokeshire. Settlement and activity in the local vicinity can probably be traced back to the early medieval period. Goat Street itself, formerly known as Ship Street, is likely to have medieval origins, and although the intensity of development along the street is unclear for that period, by the 18th and 19th centuries the street frontage appears well developed. Map sources from the 19th and early 20th century show two adjoining dwellings with attached outbuildings occupying the area encompassed by the planned footprint of the proposed dwelling. In light of the archaeological potential for this area an archaeological evaluation was commissioned in order to assess the character, extent, date, state of preservation and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits in advance of a decision being made on planning permission. Acanthus Holden, on behalf of their clients, Steve and Susan Lynas, commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services to undertake the evaluation in May 2013.

A single trench was excavated, 15m long, 1.8m wide, across the footprint of the proposed dwelling and targeting the buildings shown on historic mapping. Under a relatively thin covering of topsoil (between 0.12m to 0.3m) heavily truncated remains of 19th and early 20th century building deposits were recorded, lying directly on top of natural fragmented bedrock deposits. These remains consisted of floor layers from two adjoining internal rooms, traces of two possible wall lines, a spread of mortar and a posthole. Other features recorded within the trench appear to relate to relatively modern tree or shrub disturbance. No remains of any earlier (i.e. pre late post-medieval) archaeological features or deposits were recorded within the confines of the trench. The recorded 19th and 20th century remains suggest the former buildings that once occupied the site were demolished and cleared to near foundation levels.

It is recommended that an archaeological watching brief on future ground-works on the site should be sufficient to record any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 This report has been prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services in response to a request from Acanthus Holden on behalf of their clients, Steve and Susan Lynas, to provide an archaeological evaluation of the potential impacts of a proposed development on land adjacent to 39 Goat Street, St David's, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 7511 2527; Figures 1 & 2). The information will be used to support a future planning application for the development of a single detached dwelling on the site.
- 1.1.2 The site lies close to the centre of the historic city of St David's, which has a rich and varied archaeological heritage, reflected in the numerous archaeological sites recorded in this area. Within a radius of just 100m of the site there are 28 recorded sites on the regional Historic Environment Record¹ (within 500m of the site there are 246 recorded sites). Many of these sites relate to buildings along Goat Street itself, of which twelve are Grade II Listed. These buildings are largely mid-18th to late-19th century houses, but also included two former warehouses. It is clear from 19th century mapping (Figures 3 & 4) that a number of buildings once occupied the street frontage within the proposed development site. The site also lies close to St David's Cathedral, a very important religious site established by St David in the 6th century AD. Settlement would have grown up around the cathedral during the early-medieval and medieval periods, and it is likely this settlement was partially spread around the area of Goat Street and encompassed the proposed development area. An archaeological evaluation was therefore considered an effective way of identifying the archaeological potential of the site of the proposed development in advance of a decision being made on planning permission.
- 1.1.3 Acanthus Holden commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services to undertake the archaeological evaluation in May 2013 on behalf of their clients.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 The evaluation has been designed to provide information on the character, extent, date, state of preservation and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the site area, in order that an assessment of the impact from the development proposals on any remains can be determined.

1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the site along with its archaeological background, summarises the potential impacts of the proposed development before providing a summary and discussion of the archaeological evaluation and its results.

1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR).

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

1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Photographic images are to be found throughout the report. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

1.6 Timeline

- 1.6.1 The following table illustrates the approximate dates for the archaeological periods discussed in this report:

PERIOD	APPROXIMATE DATE
PALAEOLITHIC	c.120,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	c.10,000 BC – c.4400 BC
NEOLITHIC	c.4400 BC – c.2300 BC
BRONZE AGE	c.2300 BC – c.700 BC
IRON AGE	c.700 BC – c.43 AD
ROMAN	c.43 AD – c.410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	c.410 AD - c.1086
MEDIEVAL	c.1086 - c.1536
POST MEDIEVAL	c.1536 – c.1750
MODERN	c.1900 onwards

Table 1: Archaeological and historical timeline

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The proposed development site is located at NGR SM 7511 2527 within the city of St David's in Pembrokeshire. The site comprises an open corner plot of land fronting Goat Street with a raised enclosed garden area to the rear.
- 2.1.2 The proposed dwelling is to be sited on the lower ground of the property that fronts Goat Street. This area is currently open, partly grassed and partly in use as parking for the adjacent property. Goat Street itself runs around the northern and western sides, at a level c.1m lower than the proposed building plot. To the east lies the existing property of No. 39 Goat Street. To the southwest a thick mortared stone wall forms the boundary to No.47 Goat Street. A further mortared stone wall forms a boundary to a raised garden area to the south, accessed via stone steps.
- 2.1.3 Underlying geology comprises tuff of the Caerbwdy group, which was found to be heavily fragmented at the surface. A ridge of intrusive igneous rock also lies nearby.



Photo 1: General shot looking east at the proposed development site with 39 Goat St to the rear, showing the height difference to the surrounding road.



Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey.

Reproduced from the 1987 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, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No AL51842A

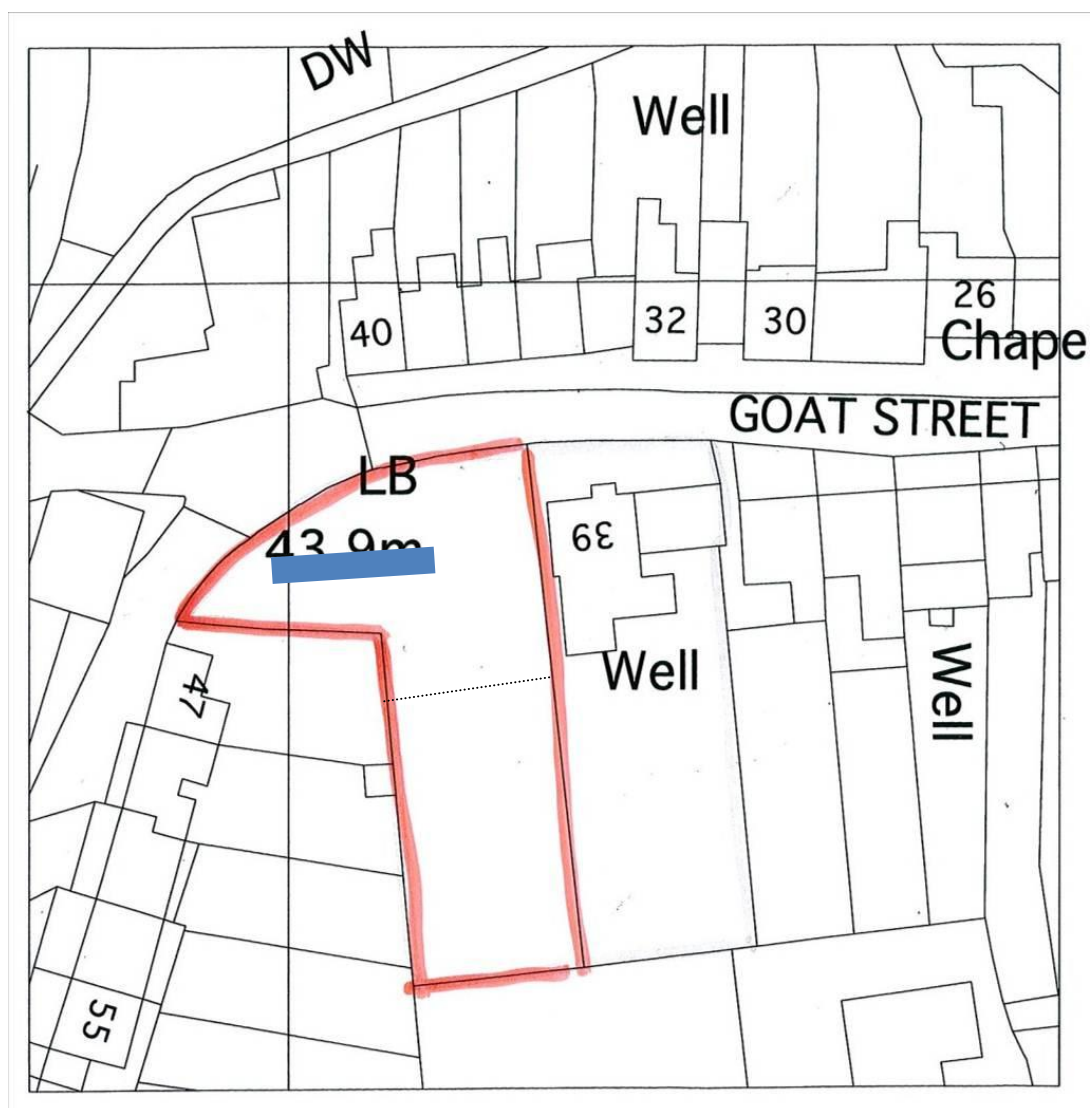


Figure 2: Plan of the area of proposed development, highlighted in red. The location of the evaluation trench is shown in blue.
Plan provided by Acanthus Holden.

2.2 Archaeological Background.

- 2.2.1 Although there is little or no recorded Prehistoric archaeology within St David's itself, around 1.5km to the west lies Clegyr Boia, the site of a Neolithic settlement (PRN 2656). Further afield are the remains of two possible Neolithic chambered tombs (PRNs 2629 & 2647), used to house the dead, whilst some upright stones around St Non's well to the south may be part of a Neolithic ritual site (PRN 2730).
- 2.2.2 During the Bronze Age there are several recorded sites of burial mounds (PRNs 2686, 4357 & 4373) around St David's that may point to activity and settlement in the general area. Similarly there are several possible standing stones (PRNs 2681, 4363, 4367 & 12035) that may be ritual features of the Bronze Age, although the veracity of many of these Bronze Age sites has yet to be proven.
- 2.2.3 Clegyr Boia, as well as being the site of a Neolithic settlement, also appears to have been the site of an Iron Age defended enclosure. The other nearest recorded site from the Iron Age is Caerfai camp, a promontory fort on the coast c.1.6km to the southeast.
- 2.2.4 The large promontory on which St David's sits, jutting out into St George's Channel, appears to have been known to the Romans as Octapitarum. However, other than sporadic metal-detector finds and a suggested fort over 2km to the east there has been no recorded Roman archaeology within the city of St David's itself.
- 2.2.5 The history of settlement at St David's begins in the 6th century AD with its namesake and founder, St David. He was reputedly born around 500 AD, the son of St Non, and went on to found a strict monastic order and establish a monastery in the area, possibly somewhere to the west of the current city. The religious community soon appears to have moved inland to the current site of St David's. This soon became a very important religious site, by the 9th century it had become a cult centre for followers of St David's and was attracting pilgrims and probably settlers to the area around the monastery. The current Cathedral building largely dates to the late 12th and early 13th century but stands on the site of earlier cathedrals. It would have been surrounded by a complex of early medieval and medieval buildings, enclosed within the walled Cathedral Close. Additional secular settlement would have developed outside these walls. John Speed's map of the early 17th century shows sporadic settlement along Goat Street (although at this time it was known as Ship Street), High Street, Nun Street and possibly New Street as well, with presumably a market area around Cross Square.
- 2.2.6 The intensity of settlement along Goat Street during the medieval period is unknown. Speed's map suggests the streets were not overcrowded with buildings, and all the houses along the street frontages appear to have been backed by fields. By the 18th century there is likely to have been continuous development along Goat Street (still known as Ship Street until the mid-19th century), indeed several of the buildings that still stand on the street appear to have been built in the mid-18th century, although may have replaced or added to earlier buildings. Many of the remaining buildings along the street were added, or rebuilt, during the 19th century. The historic importance of these buildings is recognised in the fact that twelve of these buildings on Goat Street alone are Grade II listed. These buildings are largely domestic dwellings, but include two former warehouses and a public house.

- 2.2.7 The first relatively accurate mapping evidence for activity in the proposed building plot itself comes from the parish tithe map of 1840-1 (Figure 3). This shows the plot was divided into two, with two adjoining properties on the street frontage. The western property also has an attached outbuilding on its western side. Neither the map nor the associated apportionments give clear information on the use or status of these buildings but they have been described locally as cottages, suggesting relatively low-status dwellings, and of a size typical to many of the dwellings that can still be seen along the south side of Goat Street. Subsequent detailed Ordnance Survey maps from 1889 (Figure 4) and 1908 show very little change in the development of the plots. It is not clear when the buildings were abandoned, there is some suggestion that they still exist on Ordnance Survey maps from the 1960s although given the scale of these maps it is difficult to be certain. The buildings had been cleared, and the two plots amalgamated by the 1970s.
- 2.2.8 Information received from the site owner, Susan Lynas, and the Menevia News (Randall 2009) suggests that the stonework originating from the Priory of Whitwell and its chapel had been used in the construction of these buildings on the development site. They were apparently derelict in the early 20th century and the buildings were demolished and cleared around 1934. Due to its associated with the priory and chapel the stonework was taken and used in the construction of St Non's chapel to the south of St David's built in 1934 by Cecil Hubert Morgan Griffiths.
- 2.2.8 The records within the HER show that there has been only limited archaeological work in the vicinity of the proposed development, and no archaeological investigation within the bounds of the proposed development plot itself. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during water main renewal works further down Goat Street, outside St Nons Hotel, but only disturbed ground was recorded (Crane 1999). The remaining archaeological investigations were all carried out within the Cathedral Close to the north.

PRN	Site Name	Description	Status	Grid Reference
2659	Cathedral Close of St David's	The medieval Cathedral Close, the area around the Cathedral.	SAM (PE018), LB 2	SM751253
6380	No.37 Goat Street	Mid-18 th century stone built house.	LB 2	SM75112527
6383	The Deanery	Ecclesiastical property in St David's, of medieval origin but possibly entirely rebuilt in the 19 th century.	LB 2	SM7505525311
10011	Brecon House	House built in 1820-21 by William Owen of Haverfordwest for the Archdeacon of Brecon	LB 2	SM75102535
10621	Manor of the City; Suburbs of St David's	The medieval manor of St David's		SM7525
14670	The Cathedral Close	Cathedral churchyard and burial ground for the parish of St David's until the late-19 th century. Numerous memorials exist, mostly headstones.	Boundary wall LB 2	SM75152536
14672	The Cathedral Close	Rubble-stone wall between the roadway and the Cathedral graveyard, of uncertain date.	LB 2	SM75112533
14673	The Cathedral Close	Rubble-stone retaining wall between the roadway and the grassy bank below the Close wall. Uncertain date.	LB 2	SM75162534
20353	Bethel	Chapel (Wesleyan Methodist), built in 1813, rebuilt in 1837 and re-fronted in 1900.	LB 2	SM75152529
20760	Nos.13, 15 & 17 Goat	Later-19 th century two-storey terrace houses.	LB 2 (Nos. 15)	SM75202527

	Street		& 17)	
20761	No.27 Goat Street	Early- to mid-19 th century two-storey house.	LB 2	SM75172527
20762	Nos.33 & 35 Goat Street	Adjoining mid-19 th century (possibly earlier) two-storey stone-built houses.	LB 2	SM75152527
20763	No.51 Goat Street	Late-18 th to mid-19 th century two-storey cottage.	LB 2	SM7508425246
20764	Nos.63 & 65 Goat Street	Part of a former two-storey cottage row. Later-18 th century to mid-19 th century in date.	LB 2	SM75072519
20768	No.26 Goat Street	Late-18 th to mid-19 th two-storey house.	LB 2	SM75162529
20800	Goat Street	18 th to earlier-19 th century three-storey warehouse.	LB 2	SM75072526
20808	Bwythyn-y-twr	Early 19 th century house with a later 20 th century wing added.	LB 2	SM75182534
25793	The Deanery	Mid-19 th century coach-house and stable in rubble stone with unpainted modern cement renders to front and low pitted slate roof.	LB 2	SM75092532
58784	The Close Wall	Grade II* listed medieval wall	LB2*	SM7510625315
58785	Churchyard Boundary Wall	Grade II listed churchyard wall on the north side of the Pebbles, The Cathedral Close.	LB2	SM7513125341
58786	Wall	Grade II listed wall along the south side of The Pebbles, The Cathedral Close.	LB2	SM7514125338
58787	Coach House to the Deanery	Grade II listed coach house, duplication of PRN 25793	LB2	SM7508825330
58815	Warehouse on Goat Street	Grade II listed warehouse, occupied by St David's Assemblies.	LB2	SM7509425295
58816	Warehouse between Merrivale and No.2 Catherine St.	Grade II listed warehouse, duplication of PRN 20800	LB2	SM7507225264
58821	No.15 Goat Street	Grade II listed house, partly a duplication of PRN 20760	LB2	SM7520825281
58822	No.17 Goat Street	Grade II listed house, partly a duplication of PRN 20760	LB2	SM7520225280
58823	No.27 Goat Street	Grade II listed house, duplication of PRN 20761	LB2	SM7517125278
58824	No.33 Goat Street	Grade II listed house, partly a duplication of PRN 20762	LB2	SM7515125277
58825	No.35 Goat Street	Grade II listed house, partly a duplication of PRN 20762	LB2	SM7514325276
58826	No.37 Goat Street	Grade II listed house, duplication of PRN 6380	LB2	SM7513425278

Table 2: Sites recorded on the Historic Environment Record within the vicinity of the site or of particular reference to the site

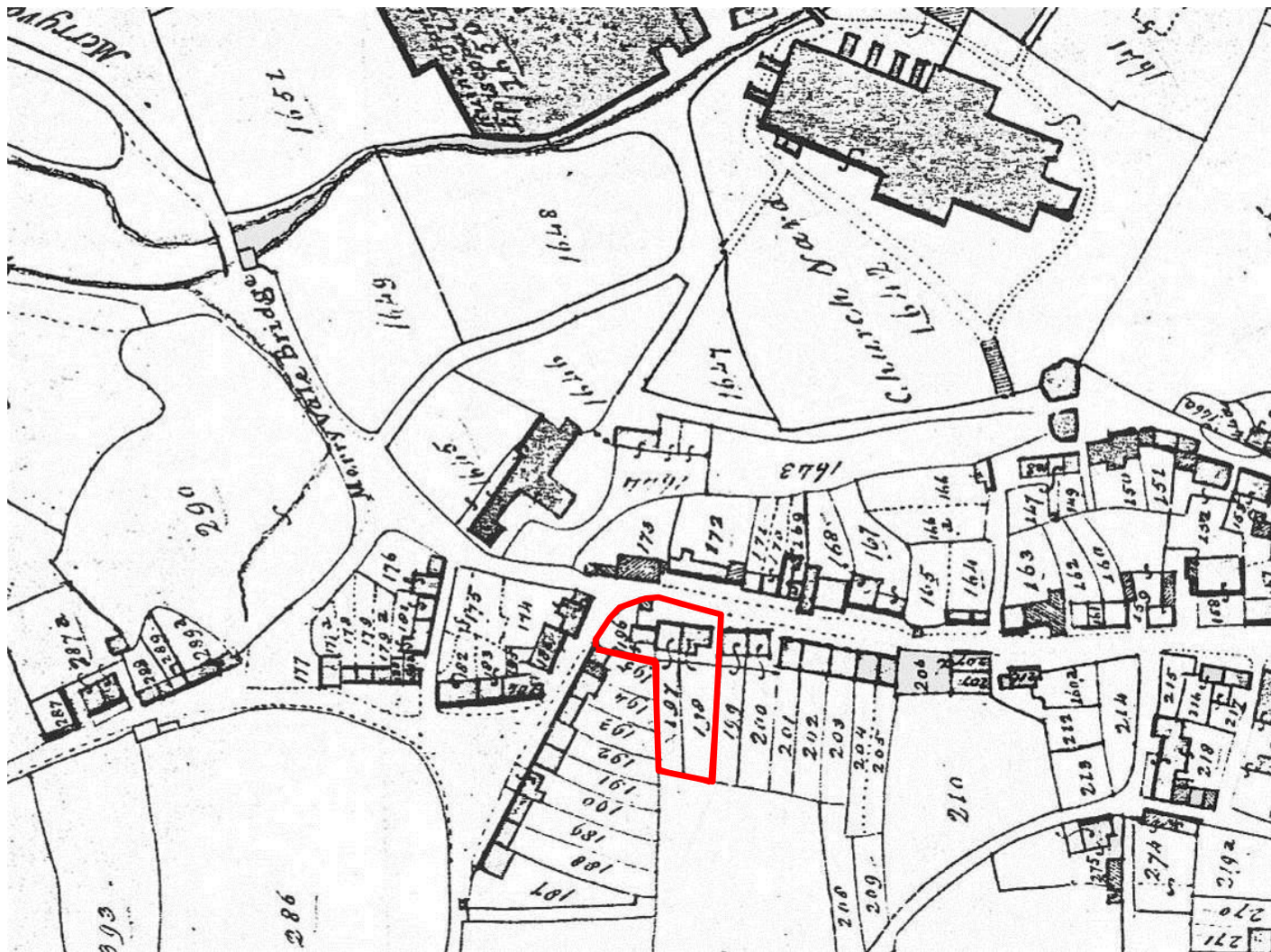


Figure 3: Extract from the parish tithe map of 1840-1. The proposed development plot is outlined in red.

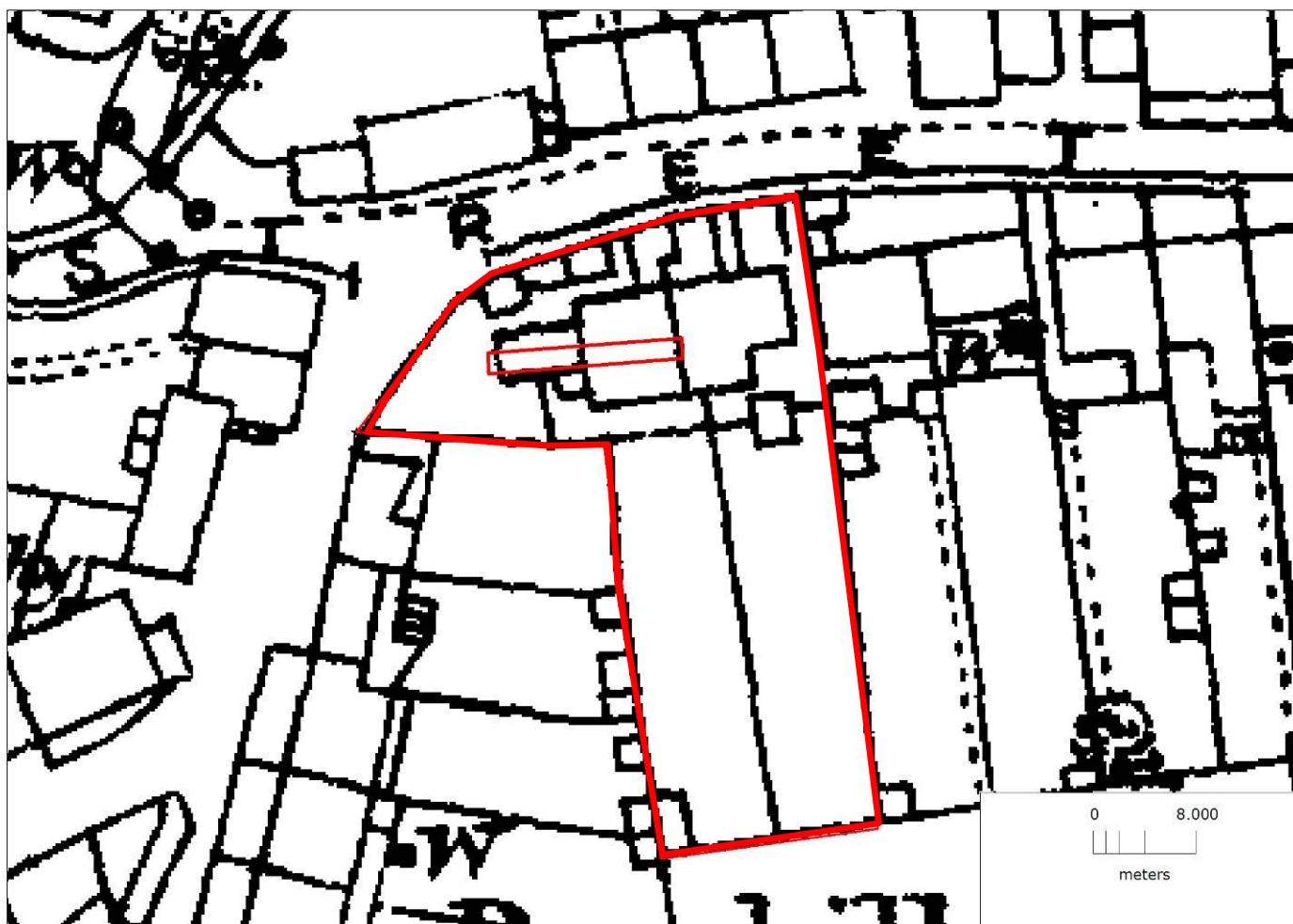


Figure 4: An extract from the Ordnance Survey 1;2500 map of Pembrokeshire in 1889. The location of the proposed development plot and the archaeological evaluation trench are shown in red.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The proposed scheme of evaluation included the preparation of a written scheme of investigation (Poucher 2013).
- 3.1.2 A single trench was excavated, measuring 15m long by 1.8m wide, within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling on the street frontage adjacent to 39 Goat Street, in order to adequately ascertain the depth at which *in-situ* archaeological deposits occur along the length of the plot.
- 3.1.3 The trench was excavated using a mini-digger fitted with a flat bladed bucket.
- 3.1.4 All non-archaeologically significant overburden was removed, and the trenches were excavated down onto archaeological levels of significance.
- 3.1.5 Following machine excavation, the trenches were hand cleaned to an appropriate standard to elucidate the character, distribution and extent of the archaeological remains.
- 3.1.6 All deposits were recorded by archaeological context record sheet, scale drawing, photography and site notebooks. All individual deposits were numbered using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services' Recording Manual². The trench plan was recorded by means of measured scale drawing, tied in to existing boundaries. A photographic record was maintained using digital cameras.
- 3.1.7 Archaeological layers were, in the main, left undisturbed once identified but the majority of the cut features were sample excavated and sondages were excavated through some archaeological layers to test underlying stratigraphy. A collection of late post-medieval and modern pottery, glass, metalwork and ceramic building materials were recovered. These finds will be temporarily stored by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services in stable conditions.

3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 3.2.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the specifications in Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2007), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.2.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a brief desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.
- 3.2.3 A report fully representative of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.

3.3 Timetabling of Fieldwork

- 3.3.1 The archaeological evaluation methodology involved on-site works between 22nd to 24th May 2013.

² Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services use the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available for inspection if required.

4 RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION (Figure 5)

4.1 The excavated trench measured 15m long, by 1.8m wide. It was aligned roughly east – west, positioned to run across the footprint of the proposed dwelling. The location was also chosen to target buildings visible on the parish tithe map of 1840-1 (Figure 3) and the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (Figure 4). It was located roughly 7.5m from the street frontage, and 10.5m from the adjacent property (39 Goat Street), its position constrained only by an area of hard-standing used for parking to the east and underground electrical services to the south.

4.2 Topsoil

4.2.1 The topsoil (layer 100) across this area was remarkably thin in places. At the western end of the trench it was 0.1m thick (photo 2), directly overlying natural fragmented bedrock, increasing gradually to 0.3m thick at the eastern end of the trench (photo 3) where it overlay archaeological layers.



Photo 2: West facing shot of the western end of the trench, showing the shallow depth. The deposit visible below the topsoil and turf is the naturally occurring fragmented bedrock.



Photo 3: East facing shot of the section at the eastern end of the trench, showing the maximum depth of topsoil. The scale is resting on the fragmented bedrock, over which lies flooring layer 101, not particularly visible in this photo. Scale in 0.5m segments.

4.3 Building Remains

- 4.3.1 Fragmentary traces of building remains were revealed throughout the trench, at depths below current ground level of between 0.12m at the western end to 0.3m at the eastern end. These remains consisted of flooring deposits and possible walls.
- 4.3.2 At the eastern end of the trench was a deposit of very stony light-grey clayey-silt (layer 101; Photo 4). This extended for 3.28m from the eastern end of the trench, and across the full width of the trench. When sample excavated it was shown to be 0.12m thick, directly overlying the fragmented natural bedrock. This deposit also included fragments of slate, charcoal, coal and brick, suggesting a late post-medieval (probable 19th century) date. This layer has been interpreted as a foundation or levelling deposit for a floor surface, of which nothing now remains.



Photo 4: Looking east at the eastern end of the trench, showing floor layer 101, the edge represented by the more visible stones along the bottom of the photo. 1m scales.

- 4.3.3 Layer 101 butted up against a more readily recognisable floor surface (layer 102; Photos 5-7), which consisted of a flat, compacted silty-sandy mortar. This extended for 2.7m east – west (and the full width of the trench), although the western edge appears to have been truncated. Where excavated it was shown to be 0.05m thick, lying on top of a rough levelling deposit that appears to have largely been used to infill undulations in the underlying fragmented natural bedrock. Fragmented areas of broken shale (deposit 104) appear to have been incorporated into the surface of the mortar floor, although it is unclear if this represents remains of an overlying slate flooring or is just part of the general make-up of the mortar floor.
- 4.3.4 The straight butt-joint between layers 101 and 102 suggest a room division at this point, although no wall remains were visible. This suggests a possible timber partition.



Photo 5: Looking west at floor layer 102 underlying the scales. 1m scales.



Photo 6: Floor layer 102, looking north. The join with floor layer 101 is visible on the right, and the darker fill of pit 106 is visible at the top right. 1m scales.



Photo 7: Sondage cut through floor deposit 102, showing rough make-up layer overlying natural fragmented bedrock.

- 4.3.5 A further 1.5m to the west of the truncated edge of the mortar floor (layer 102) were the fragmentary traces of a possible floor surface or wall (Photo 8). This consisted of two layers. The base layer (layer 127) comprised a compacted deposit of crushed coal 0.04m thick, including large fragments of lime mortar, sitting directly on top of the fragmented natural bedrock. The upper surface of this deposit was flattened, on which lay traces of a compacted light brown sandy silt (layer 126), which included flecks of lime mortar in its make-up. Both deposits had been heavily truncated but appeared to extend in a roughly linear band north – south across the trench, no more than 0.7m wide.



Photo 8: North facing shot of possible floor or wall deposits 126 and 127. Excavated pit 112 is just about visible at the top, and half-sectioned posthole 110 is visible to the top right. 1m scale.

- 4.3.6 A further 2.5m to the west lay further remains of a possible wall or floor surface. Against the southern edge of the trench was a band of sandy lime-mortar (deposit 118; Photos 9-10), aligned roughly east – west, which extended for 2.6m and at least 0.5m wide. Incorporated into the mortar were occasional large un-worked rubble-stones and some crushed brick fragments, again suggesting a later post-medieval date. This deposit was 0.08m thick and appeared to have been put directly overlying the fragmented natural bedrock. The linear alignment of this deposit would suggest it represented the fragmentary remains of a wall-line, although no construction cuts were discernible.
- 4.3.7 Spreading out from the northern edge of this possible wall was a 0.05m thick deposit of light yellow sandy lime-mortar (layer 117; Photo 9). It was indistinguishable from deposit 118, other than being generally thinner and lacking the large stone inclusions. It appeared truncated on all sides but at most measured 2m wide and extended the width of the trench from possible wall 118. This may be a general demolition deposit although it could equally represent the truncated remains of another floor level.



Photo 9: East facing shot of possible wall remnants 118 along the right side of the trench, mortar spread 117 across the middle, and later pit 116 to the left. 1m scales.



Photo 10: South facing shot of possible wall remnant 118 above the scale, and mortar spread 117 below the scale. 1m scale.

4.4 Remaining archaeological features

- 4.4.1 There were a further three features or deposits that may have been contemporary with the above building remains. There was no evidence within the trench of any deposits or features predating the building remains.
- 4.4.2 Located roughly midway along the trench, and in between floor deposit 102 and possible floor or wall deposits 126 and 127, was a sub-oval posthole (110; Photos 11-13), measuring 0.62m long, 0.53m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained five fills. A lower fill of general silting (fill 128), 0.02m thick, was overlaid by a flat horizontal stone post-pad, measuring 0.3m by 0.3m. Surrounding this was a deposit of heat-reddened clayey-material (fill 109), 0.05m thick, that may suggest the post was burnt *in-situ*. This in turn was overlain by a charcoal rich fill (fill 125), 0.06m thick that also included fragments of burnt bone. The upper fill was a mid grey-brown clayey-silt (fill 108) that included some early to mid-20th century glass fragments and late 19th to early 20th century clay pipe stems. A further fill (fill 107) consisted of two large stones that appear to have been used as post-packing (supporting the post in place). These stones were dislodged from their original locations during the initial machining of the trench, therefore their true position in the sequence of the infilling deposits could not be ascertained.



Photo 11: North facing shot of pit 106 (on the right) and posthole 110 (on the left) pre-excavation. 1m scale.



Photo 12: Half-excavated posthole 110 during excavation, showing post-pad within the hole, and dislodged packing stones on the right. 0.3m scale.



Photo 13: North facing shot of the section through posthole 110. 0.3m scale.

- 4.4.3 At the western end of the trench was a small circular posthole (posthole 123) 0.14m in diameter and 0.05m, containing a single silty fill (fill 122). No finds or other identifying material was recovered from the fill and the feature was too small and isolated to be ascribed a positive function.
- 4.4.4 To the north of posthole 123, in the southwest corner of the trench, was a layer of grey-brown clayey-silt (layer 121), 1m long, 0.46m wide and 0.08m thick. It overlay the fragmented natural bedrock and contained some small fragments of coal and lime mortar, butting against possible wall deposit 118. This may represent a buried soil (possibly garden) layer, albeit later post-medieval in date.

4.5 Later features

- 4.5.1 Several features were identified cutting into the later post-medieval floor and possible wall deposits, suggesting they occurred after the abandonment of the buildings and were therefore likely to have relatively modern origins.
- 4.5.2 Three irregular pits were partially revealed along the northern side of the trench, all three were excavated. To the east, pit 106 (Photo 11) cut through the probable floor layer 102. This pit was 0.9m wide, 0.06m deep with irregular sides and base. It contained a single fill (fill 105) from which 20th century pottery, glass and brick fragments were recovered. Further west pit 112 (Photo 14) cut through possible wall or floor deposits 126 and 127. This pit was 0.88m wide, 0.09m deep, again with irregular sides and base. It contained a single fill (fill 111), no finds were recovered although flecks of lime mortar were noted. Towards the western end of the trench, pit 116 cut through mortar spread 117. This pit was 1.5m wide, 0.14m deep, containing a single fill (fill 115) from which fragments of late 19th and early 20th century pottery were recovered. The irregular

and shallow nature of all three pits, along with the stratigraphic relationships and relatively late finds suggests these are tree or shrub root bowls and date to a later 20th century period after the abandonment of the buildings that formerly occupied this area.



Photo 14: North facing shot of excavated pit 112. 1m scale.

- 4.5.3 The final feature identified was a small sub-oval pit or posthole (120) 0.22m by 0.15m, cutting into possible wall deposit 118. This feature was not excavated.



Photo 15: General east facing shot of the Trench after excavation.

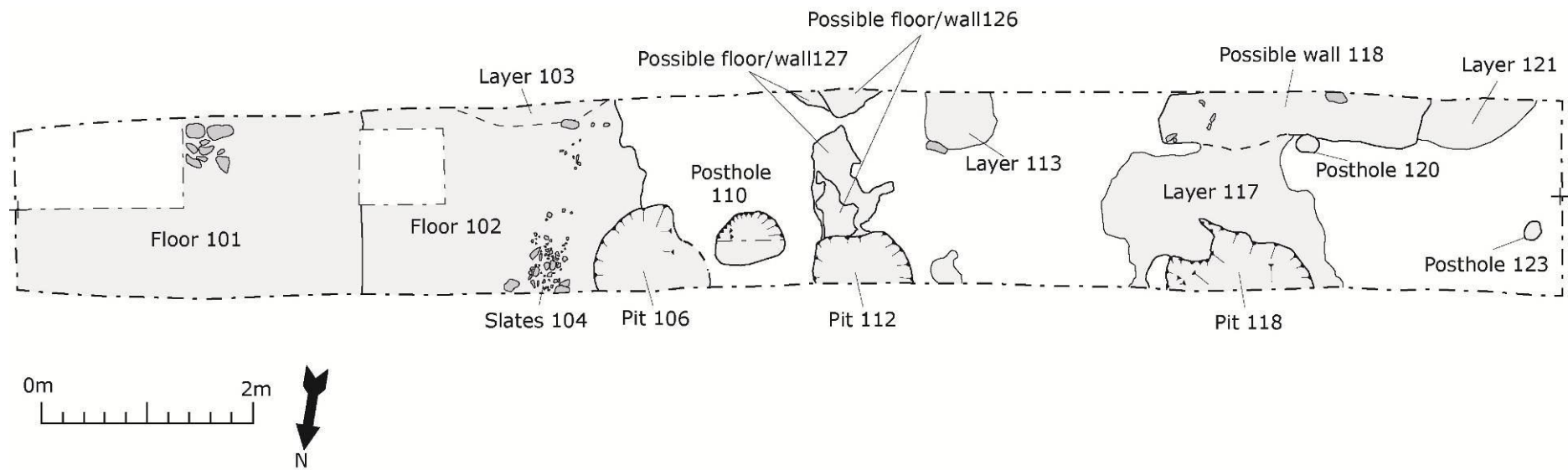


Figure 5: Plan of Trench. The white areas represent areas where the fragmented natural bedrock was exposed.

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The excavation revealed evidence of flooring and possible wall deposits, which the inclusions and finds suggest date to the late post-medieval period, more specifically the 19th century. No evidence of any earlier archaeological remains or deposits were revealed within the evaluation trench.
- 5.2 These floor and possible wall deposits would appear to relate to the structures that are visible on the 19th and early 20th century map sources. When the plan of the excavated remains is overlaid on the 1st (1889) and 2nd (1908) edition Ordnance Survey maps the two flooring deposits (layers 101 and 102) lay within the westernmost of the two buildings that are shown to exist within the proposed development plot. The two different deposits suggest at least two separate ground floor rooms with a possible timber partition. Deposits 126 and 127 lie in close proximity to the gable wall between the main building and attached outbuildings, and may therefore represent traces of a wall rather than a floor deposit. Similarly possible wall 118 lies in close proximity to the rear wall of these attached outbuildings and may therefore represent remains of this rear wall. Posthole 110 presumably relates to an internal feature within the building close to the western gable wall. No evidence of the dividing wall between the two dwellings was revealed within the trench.
- 5.3 The excavated evidence revealed that after their abandonment these post-medieval buildings appear to have been relatively comprehensively removed. Wall and floor remains were fragmentary and where they did survive, they were relatively thin deposits, indicating the buildings had been demolished and cleared to near-foundation levels. It also suggests that the walls of the building were constructed with relatively shallow foundations.
- 5.4 It appears unlikely therefore that any significant archaeological remains will survive within the proposed building plot. However, archaeological evaluations by their nature do not comprehensively examine the whole area being developed, so the potential for unrecorded archaeological remains still exist within this area. The potential to expose, damage or destroy unrecorded archaeological remains through development of the site could be mitigated by an archaeological watching brief undertaken during groundworks associated with the proposed development.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Context Number	Description	Measurements
100	Topsoil Friable, mid grey-brown, sandy-silt Moderate, small-medium, sub-angular stone 19 th /20 th century pot sherds, glassware, brick, metalwork	0.1m to 0.3m thick, trench wide
101	Floor layer Compact, light grey, clayey-silt. Abundant medium-large sub-angular stone Occasional, small, charcoal/coal fragment 19 th century brick fragments	0.12m thick, at least 3.3m long and 1.8m wide
102	Floor layer Hard, light brown-grey, sandy lime mortar	0.05m thick, 2.7m long, at least 1.8m wide
103	Layer Friable, mid-brown, silty-clay Moderate, small-medium sub-angular stone	1.38m long, at least 0.2m wide
104	Layer Medium-large broken slate	
105	Fill of 106 Friable, mid-brown, clayey-silt Moderate, small-medium sub-angular stone. Occasional mortar flecks. Occasional 19 th /20 th century brick fragments, pot sherds, bottle & window glass and small iron objects	0.06m thick, at least 0.72m long, 0.78m wide
106	Pit/Tree throw Sub-oval, shallow irregular sides, gentle break of slope at base, irregular base. Filled by 106	0.06m deep, at least 0.72m long, 0.78m wide
107	Fill of 110 Two large sub-angular stones, former post-packing, probably part of fill 109/125 but dislodged during machining	
108	Fill of 110 Friable, mid grey-brown, clayey-silt Moderate, small-medium sub-angular stone. Occasional, small-medium slate fragments.	0.08m thick, 0.45m long, 0.4m wide

	Occasional, small, mortar fragments Occasional 19 th /20th century window glass fragments, clay-pipe stem	
109	Fill of 110 Loose, light orange-red, clay (heat-reddened) One large flat horizontal stone – post pad	0.05m thick, 0.62m long, 0.53m wide
110	Posthole Oval, steep straight sides, moderate break of slope at base, concave base. Filled by 128, 109, 125, 108 & 107	0.18m deep, 0.62m long, 0.53m wide
111	Fill of 112 Friable, mid grey-brown, clayey-silt Occasional, medium-large sub-angular stone. Moderate, small-medium mortar fragments	0.09m thick, 0.88m long, at least 0.46m wide
112	Pit/Tree throw Sub-oval, moderate to gentle irregular sides, gentle break of slope at base, irregular base. Filled by 111	0.09m deep, 0.88m long, at least 0.46m wide
113	Layer Friable, mid grey, sandy-silt Abundant, small-medium coal fragments	0.03m thick, 0.6m long, at least 0.55m wide
114	Same as 124	
115	Fill of 116 Friable, mid grey-brown, clayey-silt Occasional, medium-large sub-angular stone. Occasional late 19 th /early 20 th century pot sherds and single fragment of bottle glass	0.19m thick, 1.5m long, at least 0.48m wide
116	Pit/Tree throw Irregular outline, shallow irregular sides, gentle break of slope at base, irregular base. Filled by 115	0.19m deep, 1.5m long, at least 0.48m wide
117	Layer Compact, light yellow, sandy lime mortar Occasional, small – medium, sub-angular stone	0.05m thick, 2m long, 1.3m wide
118	Possible wall Linear with uncertain edges. Sandy lime mortar with occasional medium-large sub-angular rubble stone, unworked.	0.5m wide, 2.57m long, 0.08m high
119	Fill of 120 Compact, mid grey, clayey-silt	0.22m long, 0.15m wide

	Occasional, small-medium, angular stone	
120	Pit/Posthole Oval, unexcavated Filled by 119	0.22m long, 0.15m wide
121	Layer Compact, light grey-brown, clayey-silt Occasional, small, sub-angular stone. Occasional small coal fragment	0.08m thick, at least 1m long, at least 0.46m wide
122	Fill of 123 Friable, mid grey-brown, clayey-silt Occasional, small-medium angular stone	0.05m thick, 0.14m long, 0.14m wide
123	Possible posthole Sub-circular, moderate concave sides, gentle break of slope at base, concave base. Filled by 122	0.05m deep, 0.14m long, 0.14m wide
124	Layer – Natural Fragmented rab bedrock, loose within a light orange-brown clayey-sand matrix	
125	Fill of 110 Loose, dark grey, coal and charcoal fragments Occasional, small-medium, burnt bone	0.06m thick, 0.43m long, 0.45m wide
126	Layer – possible floor/wall deposit Compact, light brown, sandy-silt Moderate, small-medium charcoal flecks	0.03m thick, 1.3m long, 0.3m wide
127	Layer – possible floor/wall deposit Compact, dark grey-black, crushed coal fragments Occasional, large, lime-mortar fragments	0.04m thick, 1.3m long, 0.78m wide
128	Fill of 110 Friable, mid brown, clayey-silt Occasional, small-medium, sub-angular stone	0.02m thick

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2013/45
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Mehefin 2013
June 2013

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan /
This report has been prepared by: **Philip Poucher**

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Dyddiad / Date 10/06/2013

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

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

Swydd / Position: **Head of Field Services**

Llofnod / Signature



Dyddiad / Date 10/06/2013

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

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comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report*

