

# **GLASFRYN ROAD, ST DAVID'S, PEMBROKESHIRE:**

## **HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust  
For: Gareth Davies





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## **GLASFRYN ROAD, ST DAVID'S, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

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**GLASFRYN ROAD, ST DAVID'S, PEMBROKESHIRE:  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**SUMMARY**

*DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Gareth Davies to prepare a Historic Environment (Archaeological) Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed residential development in agricultural fields on either side of Glasfryn Road, St David's, Pembrokeshire (SM 75790 25360) north of the junction with the A487. The current plans are for approximately sixty new two-storey houses, plus access roads and other associated infrastructure.*

*A 1km radius search area from the development area boundary was used to evaluate impacts on Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade I and Grade II\* Listed Buildings. It was found that there would be no impact on the setting of any of these designated monuments by the proposed development. The site lies within the Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest of St Davids and Ramsey Island, and specifically within the historic landscape character area of Warpool. The development will negatively impact upon the setting of this designated area, although the overall affect is considered low. Furthermore, the development area lies just beyond the eastern boundary of the St Davids Conservation Area, and the impact upon the setting of this special area is also considered to be low.*

*A 500m radius search area from the development area boundary was used to evaluate impacts on Grade II Listed Buildings and undesignated recorded historic assets. Three Grade II Listed Buildings would have their setting affected by the planned development. The first two are the Grove Hotel (LB No.12611) and its walled garden (LB No. 12612). These lie immediately adjacent to development area and would see a significant change to their setting. The other Grade II Listed Building is Twr-y-Felin (LB No. 12584), which is visible to the south from the whole site. Most of Twr-y-Felin's views in the direction of the proposed site are already of urban buildings, so the impact on its setting is considered to be low. The setting of one undesignated historic asset, Oriel y Parc, could be negatively impacted upon by the proposed development. Careful design and screening through planting could be used to mitigate any negative impacts on surrounding historic assets, the historic landscape and the St Davids Conservation Area.*

*Historic map analysis indicates a former standing stone stood in the western area, which could potentially be of Bronze Age date, as shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map. The same map also shows several other former standing stones in surrounding fields. Although no known Roman remains are recorded within the search areas around the site boundary, it is considered likely that a Roman presence was located in the area. This is suggested by antiquarian accounts in the wider area and by Roman coins reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme within 4km of the proposed development boundary, including a hoard of 112 coins. Other significant finds reported to the PAS from the vicinity include Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tools.*

*The potential for Palaeolithic period archaeological remains to be present within the development area is negligible. For Mesolithic, Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman date it is considered to be low. The potential for Bronze Age remains is moderate based on the former standing stones recorded in and around the development area. If any such sites were to be found within the development area they would be of high importance.*

*The chance of finding remains from the Early Medieval to Post-Medieval eras is thought to be low as the area was used as agricultural land. The fields of the*

*development area are likely to have originated in the medieval period and remains of medieval strip farming may be visible on LiDAR data.*

*Overall the historic environment desk-based assessment has identified no constraints that would preclude development of the site in terms of the historic environment. Further stages of archaeological works and setting mitigation measures can be implemented to lessen any negative impacts identified.*

*The requirement for any further archaeological works in advance of or during development would need to be discussed and confirmed with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management section, who are the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. It is recommended that the areas are subject to an initial geophysical survey in the first instance to better determine the archaeological potential of the development area.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Proposals and Commission**

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Gareth Davies to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (or Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment) for a proposed residential development site to east and west of Glasfryn Road, St David's, Pembrokeshire (roughly centred on SM 75790 25360; Figures 1 and 2). The proposed development area comprises two agricultural fields that cover a total of c.2.8ha of ground. The two areas lies directly northeast and northwest of the junction between Glasfryn Road and the A487.
- 1.1.2 The current plans for the residential development (Figure 3) include approximately sixty new two-storey houses, plus access roads and other associated infrastructure. There would also be two open grassy spaces.
- 1.1.3 This desk-based assessment provides an indication of the archaeological potential of the development area and highlights possible issues in relation to the impact of the development on the historic environment.

### **1.2 Scope of the Project and Methodology**

- 1.2.1 The scope of the assessment follows the Standard And Guidance For Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The standard is stated as:

*Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.*

- 1.2.2 A desk-based assessment is defined by CIfA as:

*.....a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely historic assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of historic assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*

- 1.2.3 This desk-based assessment is presented as the fulfilment of a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix I) approved by the archaeological advisors to the planning authority (Development Management – Dyfed Archaeological Trust).
- 1.2.4 The desk-based study of the area identifies known archaeological sites within the site and its environs, and assesses the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present within the proposed development area.

An indication is also given of what further archaeological works might be required in advance of or during the proposed school development.

- 1.2.5 The scope of the report also includes an assessment of the impact on the settings of surrounding designated historic assets, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic landscape character areas and undesignated archaeological sites.
- 1.2.6 The report presents relevant information from a number of sources including:
- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data;
  - On-line National Monuments Record of Wales data held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth (Coflein);
  - Aerial photographic search, National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth;
  - National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth;
  - Map regression exercise using earlier cartographic sources;
  - Identification of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes, Historic Landscape Character Areas or Conservation Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area (Cadw, DAT, NRW);
  - Site visit and walkover survey;
  - Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area;
  - Assessment of the likely impact upon the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment; and
  - Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains within the development site (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.
- 1.2.7 In accordance with the WSI, a 1km search area around the development area boundary was considered sufficient with which to evaluate impacts on the major designated archaeological sites and elements of the historic environment (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade I and Grade II\* Listed Buildings). A 500m search area was used to find Grade II Listed Buildings and undesignated recorded archaeological sites in order to provide sufficient overview of the nature of the areas heritage and ascertain archaeological potential of the site area. These search areas were agreed with the Development Management section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust.
- 1.2.8 For the purposes of planning policy in Wales, the historic environment is defined as:

*All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed (Welsh Government 2017).*

A historic asset is:

*An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated (ibid).*

- 1.2.9 This report contains information about the historic environment and historic assets in the vicinity of the proposed development site, which will assist the archaeological advisors to the planning authority in their decision about what, if any, archaeological mitigation will be required. Further guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment and historic assets during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications can be found in *Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (Welsh Government 2017; available online).

### 1.3 Abbreviations

- 1.3.1 All 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). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Monument (SM). Altitude is expressed to a height above Ordnance Datum (aOD). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

### 1.4 Illustrations

- 1.4.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale. North is towards the top of the page unless otherwise indicated.

### 1.5 Timeline

- 1.5.1 The following timeline gives date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within this report.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period <sup>1</sup> –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

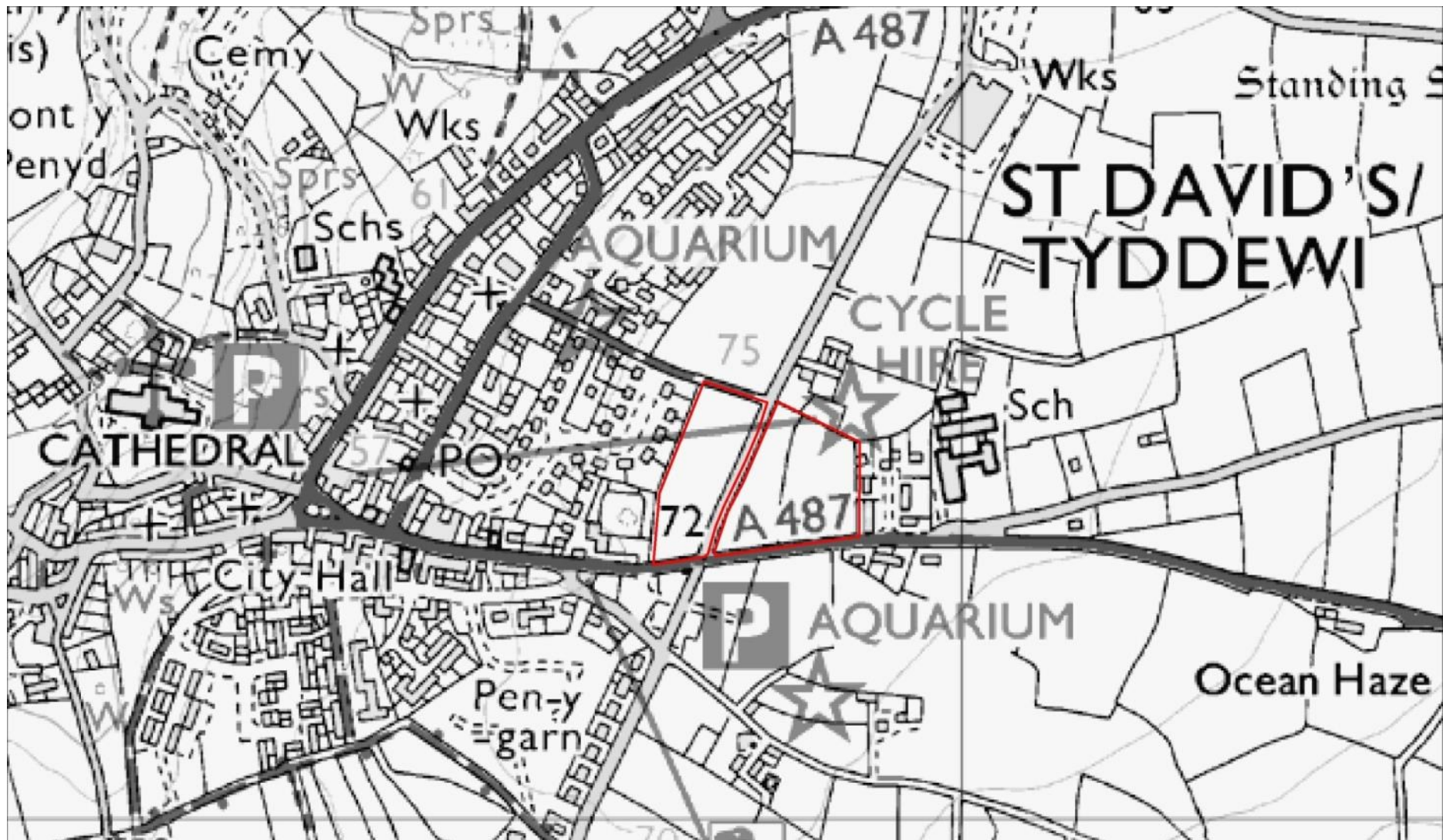
**Table 1:** Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

<sup>1</sup> The post-medieval and Industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust



**Figure 1:** Location Map for St David's, Pembrokeshire, with the site of the proposed development shown in red

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**Figure 2:** Location Map for the proposed development at Glasfryn Road, St David's, Pembrokeshire (outlined in red)

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**Figure 3:** Current layout plans for the residential development on either side of Glasfryn Road, St David's (supplied by the client)

## **2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY**

- 2.1 The proposed residential development site is located on two agricultural fields either side of Glasfryn Road, St David's, (roughly centred on SM 75790 25360; Figures 1, 2 & 3).
- 2.2 The field to the east of Glasfryn Road has an area of c.1.2ha and the field to the west an area of c.1.6ha. Both are currently under an arable agricultural regime.
- 2.3 The A487 road runs along the southern boundaries of both fields, and on the far side of the road lies the Oriel y Parc centre and car park, and a few houses. Housing developments are situated to the east and west of the proposed development site. To the north of the western plot is another arable field, whilst to the north of the eastern plot lies a reservoir and Glasfryn Farm buildings and some of its fields. This whole area is at the eastern extremity of the built-up centre of the city of St Davids.
- 2.4 The whole site is almost flat at approximately 72m aOD, with a slight descent of the terrain towards the south.
- 2.5 The bedrock in this area is igneous tuff of the Caerbwdy Group, formed approximately 541 to 635 million years ago in the Ediacaran Period. No superficial deposits are known to cover the bedrock at this site.

### **3 HISTORICAL, LANDSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 General Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1.1 Palaeolithic archaeology is not found in situ in this part of Pembrokeshire because the last ice-sheets eroded away all man-made remains in their path. In contrast, there is a relatively high quantity of evidence for human habitation during the Mesolithic era in the vicinity of St Davids, compared to the rest of the county. The evidence consists almost solely of flint tools, usually in quantities of less than ten per findspot, but at one site (Penpant Farm, 3km east of St Davids) more than twenty thousand lithic artefacts were discovered. These Mesolithic sites have thus far mainly been found near to the coast, but more inland sites are starting to be discovered (such as at Llangwm in south Pembrokeshire).
- 3.1.2 There are many known Neolithic sites in this part of Pembrokeshire, again in relatively high abundance. The main site-types recorded are Chambered Tombs and stone axe findspots, but there is also a stone circle, an enclosure and a settlement near to St David's. Evidence for Bronze Age activity is more than twice as prolific, mainly in the form of funerary mounds and standing stones. Remains of Iron Age date are less frequent, as is the case for much of Wales, and consist largely of defended enclosures or promontory forts, such as that at St Davids Head to the west. Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age sites on the St Davids peninsula have a quite evenly scattered distribution.
- 3.1.3 Although there are about twenty recorded Roman sites on the St Davids peninsula, the majority of them were discovered many years ago and have uncertain provenance, position and/or date. It has yet to be shown that Roman occupation extended this far westwards, though it is considered very likely that it did.
- 3.1.4 St Davids was established at least as early as the sixth century AD and from then until now there is record of probable continuous settlement. It is said that two pilgrimages to St Davids were held in the medieval period to equal one to Rome, and the holy place and its environs are likely to have been very busy. There is a higher concentration of known Early medieval sites here than in other parts of the county and of Wales as a whole. It is believed that the area around St Davids was important for busy maritime connections with Ireland, and there were also links with the Anglo-Saxon and Viking cultures. Viking influence is thought to have been mostly in the form of coastal raids, but there are a high number of Scandinavian place-name elements suggesting possible settled occupation. There is a strong cluster of names around St Davids Head (James 2016).
- 3.1.5 The medieval and later development of the city is described in further sections of this report.

#### **3.2 Previous Archaeological Work**

- 3.2.1 No archaeological work is known to have taken place within the proposed development site or in its immediate vicinity. There have been a number of archaeological excavations and studies within the main part of St David's, in and around the Cathedral.

### **3.3 Historic Landscape Areas**

#### ***Registered Historic Landscapes***

- 3.3.1 The proposed development site lies within the boundaries of the St David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw 1998). This is formed of a number of smaller Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCA). The development site lies within Warpool HCLA (No.295). It also borders another HLCA immediately to its south, which is Tyddewi HCLA (No. 294). Full descriptions of these two HCLAs can be found in Appendices II and III, and shorter summaries are included here.
- 3.3.2 The Warpool HCLA is a broad band of land lying to the south, east and north of Tyddewi (St Davids City). The land here is gently undulating, lying between approximately 35m and 75m. Though this area mainly consists of an enclosed strip field system - the old open fields attached to St Davids - 19th and 20th century development and the amalgamation of some strips into rectangular fields has both contracted the extent of this area from what was quite a wide band of land, and affected its character. The proposed residential development will further denude this HLCA element of the wider registered historic landscape. This would be seen as a negative impact on this element of the HLCA, although the impact would only affect a small part of it already lying on the edge of existing settlement areas to the west.
- 3.3.3 Warpool HCLA lies within St Davids parish, in the medieval Cantref Pebidiog or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St Davids. Pebidiog was renowned for its fertile arable land, and according to a census, it was one of the most densely populated regions of Pembrokeshire in the 16th century, with the most plough teams, and particularly productive of barley.
- 3.3.4 The Tyddewi HCLA comprises St Davids City, which is essentially an urban HCLA. Historically the focus of the city is the cathedral close, which lies on the valley floor and lower valley sides of the Afon Alun, with a secondary, secular centre focused on Cross Square on higher ground to the east. The medieval walls of the Cathedral Close, including Porth y Twr gatehouse, enclose St Davids Cathedral, the ruined medieval Bishop's Palace and several dwellings associated with the cathedral. The latter are mostly of 18th and 19th century date, stone built and in the polite Georgian tradition. They, together with the medieval buildings, provide architectural coherence to this part of the city.
- 3.3.5 The form of the monastic settlement of Tyddewi before the 13th century is unknown, although it has been suggested that the present quadrangular close, which dates from the 13th and 14th century, may preserve an early boundary. A map of 1720 shows the close at the height of its development, with fishponds, fields and orchards occupying part of its interior. Nothing is known of any civilian settlement prior to 1115 when St Davids was established as a borough, receiving its first charter from King Henry I. Tenants occupied formal burgage tenements. Two annual fairs and a twice-weekly market were granted in 1281. In 1326, the population of c.1000 occupied 130 burgages, but there is little evidence of formal planning. The arrangement of burgage plots has survived relatively intact. The Speed map shows that the town was in decline by the 16th century, and Camden, writing in the 1680s, described it as 'a very small poore Citie and hath nothing at all to make shew of.' Later, the city did expand beyond its medieval confines, and an early 19th-century estate map shows

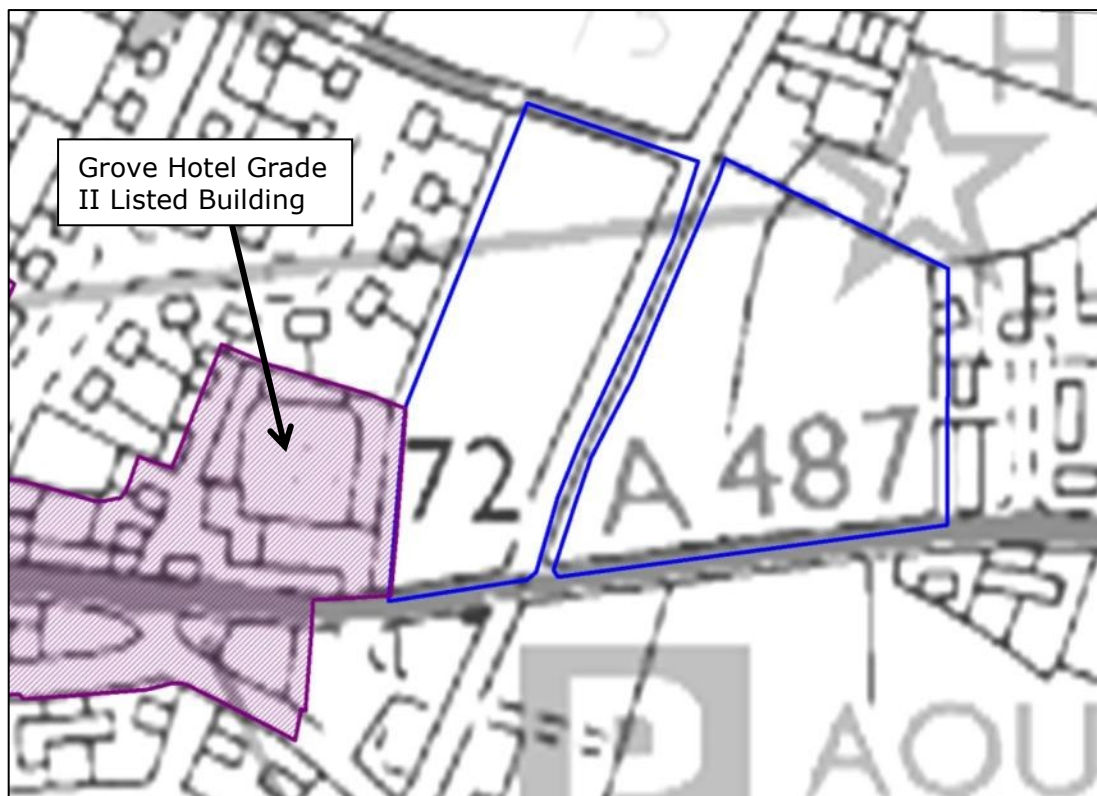
the then newly created New Road, but it was still little more than a large village.

- 3.3.6 The proposed development lies just beyond the eastern border of the St Davids Conservation Area (Figure 4), which is an area "of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance" (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority 2011). The proposed development would be out of character with the conservation area and would negatively affect its setting, although it is possible that this impact could be minimised through careful design. Archaeological importance for this area is summarised as follows:

***Ecclesiastical Heritage:*** Important in international terms (historic pilgrimage centre), medieval Cathedral and Close Cathedral (local, provincial, diocesan, national and international role). Other religious and spiritual need catered for

***Archaeological & Historic significance:*** 115 Listed Buildings and 11 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within Conservation Area 210 Listed Buildings and 29 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within City Council Area Numerous prehistoric monuments and medieval sites in surrounding area Surrounding area rich in commercial, industrial, agricultural and maritime heritage Undesignated archaeological / historical sites and features

***Archaeological significance:*** Strong palette of materials and forms, well preserved unique vernacular city scope "Icon" buildings of outstanding significance



**Figure 4:** Map showing the spatial relationship of the proposed development area (blue) to the St David's Conservation Area (purple)

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## **LANDMAP**

- 3.3.7 The proposed development lies within landscape areas recorded on the National Resources Wales (NRW) LANDMAP database. LANDMAP is a GIS (Geographical Information System) based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated in a nationally consistent data set.
- 3.3.8 The plot lies within the historic landscape known as 'Warpool' (Ref: PMBRKHL42276), an area of former medieval or early Post-Medieval strip fields surrounding the urban area of St David's. This area has been evaluated as having moderate value because of the combination of the following reasons:
- *The dominant landscape pattern in this area, characterised by a regular fieldscape of enclosed strip fields, representing the enclosure of the former open field system surrounding St David's, remains reasonably well defined, although the amalgamation of smaller fields into larger units and increasing, piecemeal 20th century suburban development have detracted slightly from the coherence of this landscape.*
  - *The rarity value of the area is enhanced by the survival of Grade II listed landscape gardens at Warpool Court designed in a distinctive Italianate style in the late 19th-early 20th century.*
  - *Comparison with the OS 1st edition map shows that the regular fieldscape in this area has survived relatively intact although the increasingly degraded condition of the field boundaries in this area, piecemeal amalgamation of smaller fields into larger units and limited 20th century suburban expansion have detracted somewhat from its overall coherence. The archaeological record for this area is relatively modest in scope; evidence of prehistoric ritual/funerary activity is represented by a place name evidence for a possible Bronze Age round barrow site at Warpool Court (formerly known as Pen-y-garn) while medieval occupation is represented by the remnants of the open field system and a long established routeway known as the 'Meidr-y-saint' or 'Saint's Way'. Other recorded archaeology is limited to an early 19th century mill at Felin-Wynt, which replaced an earlier mill first documented in 1509, an early 19th century farmhouse at 'Y Fagwr' and Warpool Court.*
- 3.3.9 The proposed development fields within the St Davids visual and sensory aspect area (Ref: PMBRKVS033), which is considered to be of high value and summarised as:

*The attractive village sized "city" of St. David's with its traditional buildings which forms an important central point within the surrounding agricultural and coastal landscape of neighbouring Aspect Areas. It has a small scale yet "touristy" feel with tourism dominating the style of retail and catering outlets in the village. Large volumes of tourist visitors can have a negative impact on the visual and sensory aspects of the village although these tend to be in keeping with the character of the village. The Cathedral and its associated walled areas and buildings act as a strong focal point which adds to the character and sense of place.*

## **3.4 Historic Parks and Gardens**

- 3.4.1 There is one Registered Historic Park and/or Garden within 1km of the boundary of the proposed site. This is at the Warpool Court Hotel (Ref.

PGW (Dy) 68(PEM)), situated 0.635km west-southwest of the southwest corner of the potential development. Reason for its designation: An unusual, even eccentric, garden of the beginning of the twentieth century in a fine position overlooking the sea. Loosely Italianate, the garden is characterised by red & black brickwork decoration.

- 3.4.2 There are no Registered Historic Parks and/or Gardens further afield whose setting would be affected by the development.

### **3.5 Scheduled Monuments** (Table 2; Figure 5)

- 3.5.1 There are eleven Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the proposed development site. All but one of these are medieval in date, and are situated roughly 350m - 700m to the west, forming part of the St David's cathedral complex. There is limited intervisibility, if any, with the potential new development due to the built up urban area that lies in between.
- 3.5.2 The remaining Scheduled Monument within 1km of the development boundary, and possibly within sight of it, is the 'Standing Stone NW of Trecenny Farm' (SM No. PE414). This is recorded as being of prehistoric date, but it is known that single standing stones such as this were most common in the Bronze Age (and the HER records it as Bronze Age).
- 3.5.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments further afield whose setting would be impacted upon by the development.

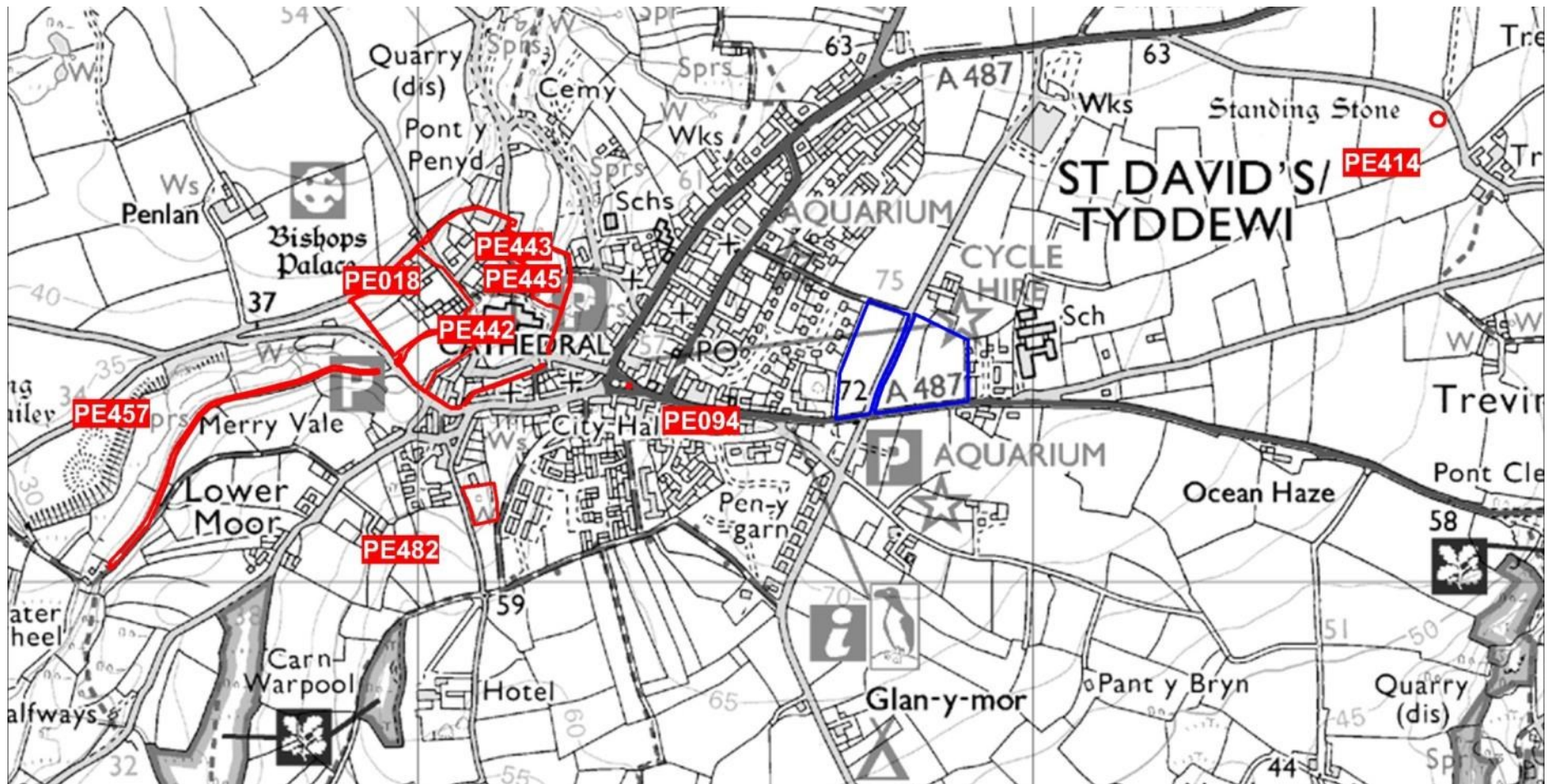
### **3.6 Grade I and Grade II\* Listed Buildings** (Table 3; Figure 6)

- 3.6.1 There are eight Grade I Listed Buildings within 1km of the proposed development. Five of these are aforementioned Scheduled Monuments (Nos. 12541; 12555; 12556; 12558; 12575).
- 3.6.2 All of the Grade I Listed Buildings are medieval in date, are situated roughly 350m - 700m to the west, and are part of the St David's cathedral complex. There is limited intervisibility, if any, with the potential new development due to the built up urban area in between and the natural topography.
- 3.6.3 The Grade II\* Listed Building is the City Cross in the Centre of St David's, which is Early-Medieval and medieval in date. There is no intervisibility with the proposed development due to the built up urban area that lies between them.
- 3.6.4 There are no Grade I or Grade II\* Listed Buildings further afield whose setting would be impacted upon by the development.

<b>SAM No.</b>	<b>PRN</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>NGR</b>
PE006	2659; 2705; 4348; 58796	St David's Cathedral Close: The Bishops Palace and Garden	The remains of a palace and gardens, a residence of the Bishop's of St David's during the medieval period. It comprises a series of buildings which owe most of their current form to the work of Bishop Henry de Gower (1328-47). They are ranged around three sides of a courtyard, enclosed on its fourth side by a restored stone wall with the extensive remains of terraced gardens to north and west.	SM7499125455
PE018	2659; 8888 (Porth – y-Twr); 4348; 14672-3; 58784	St Davids Cathedral Close: Close Wall and Sites of Former Gateways	The remains of a wall and sites of former gateways dating to the medieval period that bounded the cathedral close of St Davids in which the cathedral, all its offices, houses of the members of the chapter and their gardens lay. It served to divide the cathedral close from the town of St Davids, controlled the movement of traffic and people between the two and provided some security for the wealth that lay within. Comprising a stone battlemented wall of c 1,100m length, there were four entrance gates: Porth y Tŵr (Tower Gate) on the east, Porth Padrig (Patrick's Gate) on the south, Porth Gwyn (White Gate) on the northwest and Porth Boning (Boning's Gate) on the north.	SM7508025464
PE094	2674	The City Cross	A free standing cross probably dating to the early medieval or medieval period which stands on six purple sandstone steps at one side of the park roundabout at Cross Square. The fine socket has worn decoration on the corners. The cross itself has a wheel-head and tapering octagonal shaft. It was heavily restored in the 19th century and there is an inscription on the steps commemorating this repair work. It is probably in its original position.	SM7534325320
PE414	2689	Standing Stone NW of Trecenny Farm	A fine large standing stone, 2.2m high x 1.1m x 0.7m, and diamond-shaped in plan. Prehistoric.	SM7666525759
PE440	2651; 2659; 4348	St Davids Cathedral Close: Chanter's Orchard	The remains of a medieval house. The paddock known as the Chanter's Orchard lies in the south west of the Close and formerly contained two houses of the members of the chapter. These were the Archdeacon of Carmarthen's House in the eastern half and 'Guidon's Place' in the western half. The paddock shows evidence for building platforms and land divisions. This paddock must retain the largely undisturbed archaeological remains of two of the houses of chapter members.	SM7502825371
PE441	2659; 2661; 4348	St Davids Cathedral Close: Vicar's College	A monastic house of unknown status, dating to the medieval period, which stood in a paddock in the north-east corner of the Cathedral Close. Perhaps founded in 1287 by Bishop Bek and was reorganised by Bishop Houghtin in 1379.	SM7521425500
PE442	2659; 4348	St Davids Cathedral Close: The Free School	The remains of the Free School are incorporated into the churchyard wall on its west side. They consist of a vaulted undercroft extending 22m by 6½m within the churchyard where the rectangular footings of the upper storey can be seen. The Free School is first mentioned as a room built over the cathedral workshop in 1565.	SM7509425411
PE443	2659; 4348	St Davids Cathedral Close: Archdeacon of Cardigans Ground	The remains of a house: The Archdeacon of Cardigan's ground is a paddock on the north side of the close alongside the lane to Porth Boning and the Close Wall. The paddock has a raised platform at its western end and a portion of one of the buildings forms part of one of the boundary walls.	SM7515625548

PE445	2659; 4348; 14415; 14676	St Davids Cathedral Close: Cloister Hall (Undercroft only)	An undercroft, a vault or crypt under a church or chapel, dating to the medieval period. The five surviving undercrofts of the Cloister Hall are rubble vaulted and underlie the U-shaped range of domestic quarters of St Mary's College founded in 1377. Several original openings survive.	SM7516925494
PE457	108886	St Davids Cathedral Mill Leat	The monument consists of a leat, an artificial water channel usually leading to a mill, probably dating to 18th or 19th century. the St Davids Cathedral mill leat begins within the Cathedral Close where it runs off the River Alun and under a vaulted square tower attached to the Close Wall showing that its origins are late 13th century or earlier.	SM7466825220
PE482	2672; 2657; 2673	Whitewell	A medieval well and associated hospital. The hospital was founded around the 'Whytwell' by Bishop Bec (1280-1293) to care for sick clergy and endowed with property valued in 1326 at £5. Traces of a building with fine masonry were noted in the early nineteenth century at which time the well retained an arched covering. Ground survey has revealed that terraces and building platforms surround a natural spring rising a few metres behind the well's location.	SM7510425129

**Table 2:** Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the boundary of the proposed development site (Figure 5)



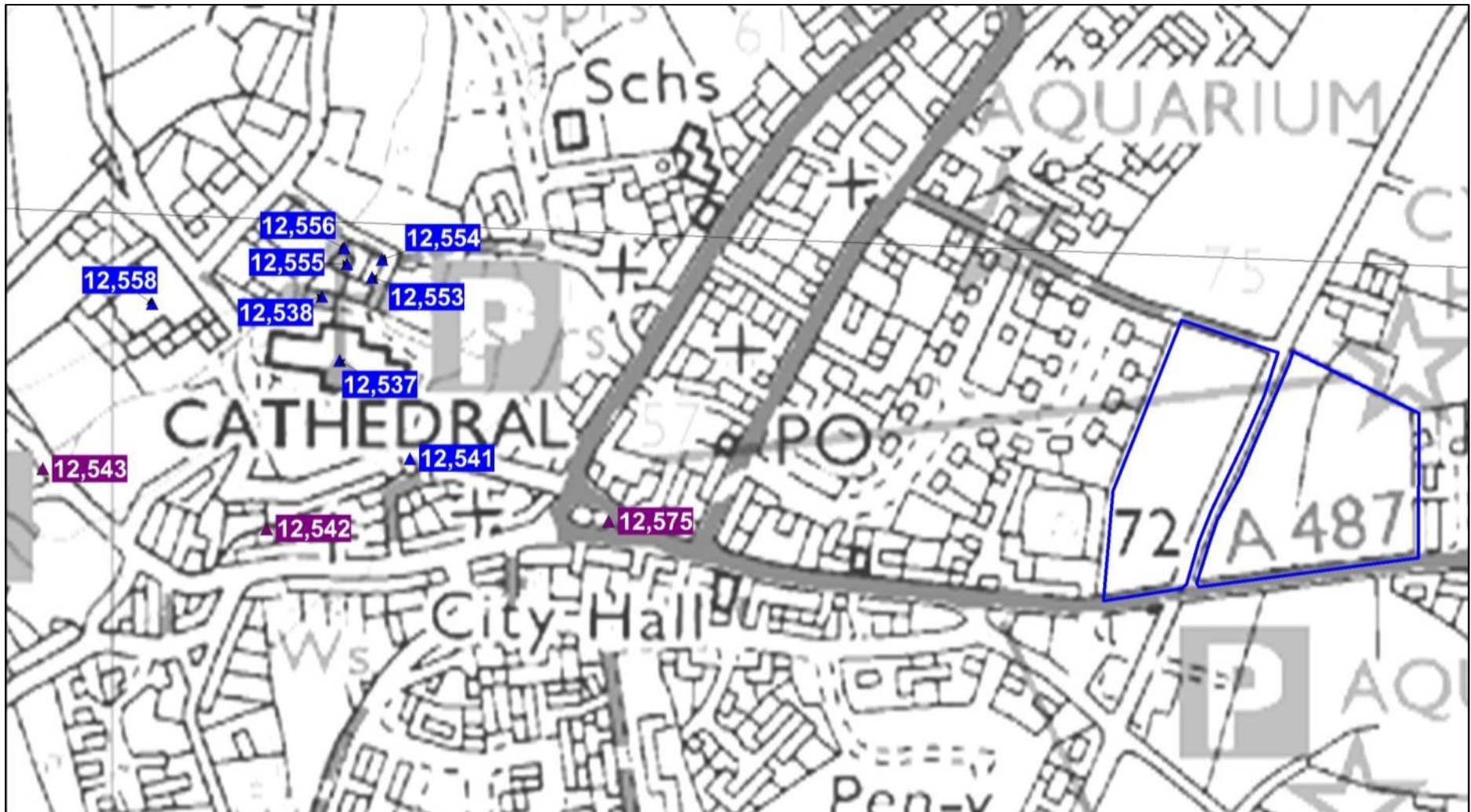
**Figure 5:** Map of the Scheduled Monuments (red) within 1km of the boundary of the proposed development site (outlined in blue)

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LB No.	PRNs	Grade	Name	Summary	NGR
12537	2659; 2706	I	St. David's Cathedral, The Cathedral Close	Twelfth century cathedral on the site of the sixth century monastery established by David. Construction of the present cathedral began in 1182 under Bishop Peter de Leia. This consisted of an aisled nave of six bays with a choir of four bays, a central tower and transepts. Later chapels significantly extended the original building.	SM7515625430
12538	2659; 58781	I	St. David's Cathedral Hall (formerly Chapel of St.Mary's College) & Attached Cloister Ruins, The Cathedral Close	Former chapel of College of Saint Mary founded 1365 by John of Gaunt and Bishop Adam Houghton for one master and seven priests to ensure properly trained clerics for the conduct of cathedral services. The cloisters were built shortly after the chapel. The College survived until 1549 but was ruinous by early C19, the ashlar tracery having been robbed for building works, notably for John Nash's W front of 1793. In 1966 restored as Cathedral hall by Alban Caroe.	SM7514425474
12541	2659; 8888	I	Porth-y-Twr, including Gateway & South Tower, The Cathedral Close	Large C14 bell tower with attached, possibly C15, fortified gate. Rubble stone part ruinous, the bell-tower substantially restored 1929 by W D Caroe.	SM752254
12542	58784	II*	The Close Wall (Formerly Listed With Porth Y Twr) The Cathedral Close	Medieval surrounding wall to The Cathedral Close, referred to as ruinous and in need of repair 1379, and running for some 1000m around the Close. Only a small portion remains to full height, of which the most impressive is the stretch running down from the lane W of the Deanery to Pont Cerwen Dewi; also substantial is the section running N from Porth y Twr. On the N side the wall crosses the river Alun over a rough segmental masonry arch. There were four gates into The Close, of which Porth y Twr is the only survivor; the site of Porth Padrig being by the lane W of the Deanery, Porth Gwyn being NW of The Archdeaconry and Porth Boning adjoining The Canonry. A wall around the cathedral enclosures is thought to have existed in 1172.	SM7510625315
12543	2652	II*	Pont Cerwyn Dewi/Merryvale Bridge & Attached Tower, The Cathedral Close	Medieval and ca1835; double road bridge over River Alun and leat to Felin Isaf. The older bridge, to S, is that over mill-leat with rough stone arch and medieval stone tower; part of the Close Wall, also built over leat, adjoins. Tower is of rubble stone, apparently a sluice gate, square with vent loop in each side and rough stone barrel vault within. River bridge to N has cut-stone single arch and rubble ramped parapet and was probably rebuilt in 1834 or 1835 after floods had destroyed its predecessor.	SM7495325356

12553	2659; 4348; 14415; 14676	I	Cloister Hall, The Cathedral Close	Early C19th house and outbuilding + uncertain date built over the vaulted undercroft of E wing of C14th St. Mary's college, with undercrofts of cross wing behind house, and further W, of the W. wing and a smaller W range extending out to river.	SM75162549
12554	2659; 58792	I	Outbuilding to N. of the Cloister Hall, The Cathedral Close	Early C19 house and outbuilding of uncertain date built over the vaulted undercroft of E wing of C14 St Mary's College, with undercrofts behind house, and further W, of the W wing and a smaller W range extending out to river.	SM7518525499
12555	2659; 4348; 14415; 14676; 58781	I	Undercrofts of former St. Mary's College, beneath & to the rear of the Cloister Hall, The Cathedral Close	Early C19 house and outbuilding of uncertain date built over the vaulted undercroft of E wing of C14 St Mary's College, with undercrofts of crosswing behind house, and further W, of the W wing and a smaller W range extending out to river. The undercrofts are of rough barrel vault construction, probably three vaults in line beneath house and outbuilding.	SM7516125496
12556	2659; 58784	I	Enclosing Wall & Gateway on N. side of Rear Yard of Cloister Hall, The Cathedral Close	The site of St Patrick's Gate – Porth Padrig.	SM7510625315
12558	2659; 2705	I	The Bishop's Palace, The Cathedral Close	C12 to C16 bishop's palace, outstanding among the episcopal palaces of Britain, started about 1200 and substantially built under Bishop Bek (1280-96) and Bishop Gower (1328-47). Ruination of the palace began with the stripping of lead from the Great Hall under Bishop Barlow (1536-48); the whole is now roofless.	SM75032547
12575	2674	II*	The City Cross, Cross Square (in centre)	A free standing cross probably dating to the early medieval or medieval period which stands on six purple sandstone steps at one side of the park roundabout at Cross Square. The fine socket has worn decoration on the corners. The cross itself has a wheel-head and tapering octagonal shaft. It was heavily restored in the 19th century and there is an inscription on the steps commemorating this repair work. It is probably in its original position.	SM7534325320

**Table 3:** Grade I and Grade II\* Listed Buildings within 1km of the boundary of the proposed development site (Figure 6)



**Figure 6:** Map of the Grade I (blue) and Grade II\* (purple) Listed Buildings within 1km of the boundary of the proposed development site (outlined in blue)

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### **3.7 Grade II Listed Buildings** (Table 4; Figure 7)

- 3.7.1 There are sixty eight Grade II Listed Buildings within 500m of the proposed development. All lie to the west and are part of the centre of St David's. The majority lie between 300m and 500m away but there are a few that lie closer and two that border the Glasfryn Road site.
- 3.7.2 All of these designated historic assets are Post-Medieval in date.
- 3.7.3 The two Grade II Listed Buildings that lie adjacent to the potential development, at the south end of its western edge, are the Grove Hotel (LB No.12611) and its walled garden (LB No. 12612). The Hotel originated as a house, said to have been built for a churchwarden and magistrate using stone robbed from St Mary's College. There is a date stone of 1816 on the walled garden. The walled garden is listed because of its group value when combined with the Grove Hotel.
- 3.7.4 One further Grade II Listed Building might have its setting affected by the proposed development: Twr-y-Felin (LB No.12584). This is the tower of former windmill of 1806. It was substantially heightened and altered in 1907 as part of an Edwardian hotel and is still used a hotel today.

### **3.8 Non-designated Archaeological Sites** (Table 5; Figure 8)

- 3.8.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) records twenty four undesignated historic assets within 500m of the site boundary, ten of which are also recorded on the National Monuments Record (NMR). A further twenty six undesignated sites are recorded only in the NMR.
- 3.8.2 None of the historic assets lie within the proposed development boundary. In terms of archaeological period, 1 site is Bronze Age, 9 are Early Medieval, 4 are medieval, 30 are Post-Medieval and 4 are modern. In addition, the record for the whole city of St David's gives its period as 'general,' and there is one site of unknown date.
- 3.8.3 The Bronze Age record (PRN 2681) is for a "Maen Llwyd" place-name shown on the parish tithe map, which may denote the site of a standing stone. Its position is 350m north of the proposed development.
- 3.8.4 The 9 sites of Early Medieval date are all 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century inscribed stones; early Christian monuments. All are roughly 450m west of the proposed development, within the St David's Cathedral complex.
- 3.8.5 One of the medieval sites is also within the cathedral complex. Another is a findspot for sherds of medieval pottery only 190m west of the proposed development (PRN 7469). Medieval common land (PRN 13830) is known to have existed c.300m north of the site boundary. The remaining site is a destroyed village known only from documentary sources (Trefinert; PRN 12886). It is most likely that this village lay to the north and east of the given grid reference, at least 200m east of the proposed residential site.
- 3.8.6 All of the records for Post-Medieval undesignated archaeology are related to 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century town life and the vast majority are dwellings.
- 3.8.7 The only two sites that have views to the potential residences are both modern in date. They are Oriel y Parc visitor centre (NPRN 403985), just to the south, and St Davids County School (NPRN 32111) 80m to the east beyond a housing estate.

LB No.	PRN	Name	Summary	Period	NGR
12536	20750	Mount Pleasant	Earlier C19 detached house in rubble stone with slate roof and stone end stacks, one rendered.	Post-Medieval	SM7524025242
12576	26602	Roach Fountain	1912 ornamental drinking fountain made from silver granite.	Post-Medieval	SM7532325325
12577	20816	Menai; Cross Square Street	Mid C19 substantial detached house in rusticated, unpainted stucco over rubble stone roof of small green slates with modern dormer and large stone end stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7533825349
12578	20755	Lloyd's Bank	Mid to late C19 pair of houses converted to single banking premises ca1920.	Post-Medieval	SM7535625295
12579	58805	Court House	Early C19 houses joined in L-plan enclosing 2-sides of NW front garden.	Post-Medieval	SM7529925298
12580	58806	Court House	Early C19 houses joined in L-plan enclosing 2-sides of NW front garden.	Post-Medieval	SM7529225293
12581	26603	Barometer Case against front wall of No. 19 Cross Square	Fine C19 Gothic barometer case in painted stone; square in plan, about 2m high.	Post-Medieval	SM7530025303
12582	58807	Nos.22 and 23 Cross Square (Cartref Restaurant)	C18 and later C19, two houses now one restaurant premises.	Post-Medieval	SM7529325325
12583	58808	No.24 Cross Square	1900 shop and house in rubble stone with imitation slate roof and red brick end stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7530325336
12584	4344; 58809	Twr Y Felin (former Windmill Tower only)	Tower of former windmill of 1806, substantially heightened and altered in 1907 for H Evans as part of an Edwardian hotel.	Post-Medieval	SM7578725077
12593	58813	No.2 Goat Street	Late C19 semi-detached pair of houses in rubble stone with slate roofs (No 2 had grouted roof 1981) and 3 stone stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7528125318
12594	58814	No.4 Goat Street	Late C19 semi-detached pair of houses in rubble stone with slate roofs (No 2 had grouted roof 1981) and 3 stone stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7527425316
12595	20354	Y Tabernacl/ Tabernacle Chapel	1874-7 by Richard Owen of Liverpool. Calvinistic Methodist Chapel.	Post-Medieval	SM7525625317
12598	58817	No.1 Goat Street	Later C19 terrace row of four houses in rubble stone with slate roofs and four roughcast stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7527025298
12599	58818	No.3 Goat Street	Later C19 terrace row of four houses in rubble stone with slate roofs and four roughcast stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7526325296
12600	58819	No.5 Goat Street	Later C19 terrace row of four houses in rubble stone with slate roofs and four roughcast stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7525725294
12601	58820	No.7 Goat Street	Later C19 terrace row of four houses in rubble stone with slate roofs and four roughcast stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7525025293
12602	58821	No.15 Goat Street	Mid C19 symmetrical pair of houses faced in squared purple Caerbwly stone with slate roof and brick and stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7520825281
12603	58822	No.17 Goat Street	Mid C19 symmetrical pair of houses faced in squared purple Caerbwly stone with slate roof and brick and stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7520225280
12609	20801	High Street No.1	This house was latterly the Beehive Cafe and before that the Post Office, the premises of Barclays Bank	Post-Medieval	SM7538925315

12610	20770	High Street No.19	Early to mid C19 house in painted roughcast with raised cement dressings and slate valley roof with close-spaced timber eaves brackets and carved bargeboards to W end paired gables.	Post-Medieval	SM7545625304
12611	20772	The Grove Hotel	House was probably built ca 1816 (date on walled garden) and is said to have been built for a churchwarden and magistrate named Probert, using stone robbed from St Mary's College.	Post-Medieval	SM7562525283
12612	26608	Walls of Walled Garden at The Grove Hotel	Dated 1816. Large walled garden.	Post-Medieval	SM7565025295
12613	588272 0774	No.6 High Street	Later C19 pair of large terraced houses in rubble stone with slate roof to No 6, grouted slate to No 8 and rendered large stacks to end walls and centre.	Post-Medieval	SM7537825291
12614	588282 0774	No.8 High Street	Later C19 pair of large terraced houses in rubble stone with slate roof to No 6, grouted slate to No 8 and rendered large stacks to end walls and centre.	Post-Medieval	SM7538825289
12615	588292 8805	No.18 High Street	Early C19 pair of small 2-storey houses, now shop; whitewashed rubble stone with grouted slate roof and end stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7543425274
12616	588302 8805	No.20 High Street	Early C19 pair of small 2-storey houses, now shop; whitewashed rubble stone with grouted slate roof.	Post-Medieval	SM7544925273
12617	588312 0777	No.44 High Street	Mid to later C19 pair of semi-detached houses in coursed purple rubble stone with paired gabled front elevation.	Post-Medieval	SM7554025261
12618	588322 0777	No.46 High Street	Mid to later C19 pair of semi-detached houses in coursed purple rubble stone with paired gabled front elevation, slate valley roof and side stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7554625261
12619	588332 0806	Cocyn Round	Grassy circular mound enclosed by (probably) C19 stone rubble retaining wall, whitewashed with inset GVIR letter box on N side. Thought to have been a roundabout for vehicles entering the Grove House yard.	Post-Medieval	SM7559325258
12620	58834	Seion Capel y Bedyddwyr/Seion Baptist Chapel New Street	Dated 1843 and 1897. Alterations to the chapel are recorded also in 1873, T Evans of Solva, builder.	Post-Medieval	SM7543725433
12621	58835	Detached School Room From Seion Capel y Bedyddwyr/Seion Baptist Chapel, New Street	Dated 1843 and 1897. Alterations to the chapel are recorded also in 1873, T Evans of Solva, builder.	Post-Medieval	SM7544925411
12622	58836	Forecourt Walls and Railings to Seion Capel y Bedyddwyr/Seion Baptist Chapel, New Street	Dated 1843 and 1897. Alterations to the chapel are recorded also in 1873, T Evans of Solva, builder.	Post-Medieval	SM7545825418
12623	58837	No.6 Nun Street	Later C19 row of four houses in rubble stone, formerly with grouted slate roofs replaced in imitation slate on all but No 12 since 1981, and three stone stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7533325364

12624	58838	No.8 Nun Street	Later C19 row of four houses in rubble stone, formerly with grouted slate roofs replaced in imitation slate on all but No 12 since 1981, and three stone stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7533525369
12625	58839	No.10 Nun Street	Later C19 row of four houses in rubble stone, formerly with grouted slate roofs replaced in imitation slate on all but No 12 since 1981, and three stone stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7533725374
12626	58840	No.12 Nun Street	Later C19 row of four houses in rubble stone, formerly with grouted slate roofs replaced in imitation slate on all but No 12 since 1981, and three stone stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7534025379
12627	58841	No.14 Nun Street (Hendy Gwyn)	Later C19 row of four houses in rubble stone, formerly with grouted slate roofs replaced in imitation slate on all but No 12 since 1981, and three stone stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7535125383
12628	58842	No.18 Nun Street (Milton Hall) including Boundary Walls and Railings	Mid to later C19 house built partly on site of a vaulted undercroft said to have been at corner of Gospel Lane and described in 1840 Tithe as 'part of Nunnery'.	Post-Medieval	SM7536225409
12629	58843	No.32 Nun Street (Pen Y Daith)	Dated 1788, but substantially rebuilt since. House was formerly called Journey's End.	Post-Medieval	SM7539025451
12630	58844	No.34 Nun Street	Mid to later C19 pair of houses similar to Nos 6-12 Nun Street but larger	Post-Medieval	SM7539325458
12631	58845	No.36 Nun Street	Mid to later C19 pair of houses similar to Nos 6-12 Nun Street but larger	Post-Medieval	SM7539625463
12632	58846	No.1 Nun Street	Gwalia was probably built before 1857 when it was leased to W Williams.	Post-Medieval	SM7531025352
12633	58847	No.3 Nun Street	Gwalia was probably built before 1857 when it was leased to W Williams.	Post-Medieval	SM7531225356
12634	58848	No.5 Nun Street	Gwalia was probably built before 1857 when it was leased to W Williams.	Post-Medieval	SM7531425361
12635	20786	Nun Street No.7	Circa 1877 house with painted stuccoed front over rubble stone, raised cement dressings, imitation slate gabled roof and S end brick stack.	Post-Medieval	SM7532025369
12636	58849	No.9 Nun Street (No.1 Cathedral Villas)	Mid to later C19 row of three large villas formerly all stuccoed and painted, but stone now exposed on No 9. Gable fronts, slate roofs and four Caerbwdy stone stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7532225383
12637	58850	No.11 Nun Street (No.2 Cathedral Villas)	Mid to later C19 row of three large villas formerly all stuccoed and painted, but stone now exposed on No 9. Gable fronts, slate roofs and four Caerbwdy stone stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7532625389
12638	58851	No.13 Nun Street (No.3 Cathedral Villas)	Mid to later C19 row of three large villas formerly all stuccoed and painted, but stone now exposed on No 9. Gable fronts, slate roofs and four Caerbwdy stone stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7533025394
12639	58852; 20355	Ebenezer Congregational Chapel, Nun Street	1871 Congregational Chapel in unpainted scribed render with low pitched slate roof.	Post-Medieval	SM7535625482

12640	58853	Nos.33 and 39 Nun Street (Fossil House) (Previously Listed as No.39)	Mid to later C19 house with rear wing (No 33) in rubble stone imitation slates to roof of No 39 and grouted slates to No 33.	Post-Medieval	SM7538325478
12641	58854	No.43 Royal Terrace, Nun Street	1882 terrace of five houses, built for coastguard officers with office at No 51.	Post-Medieval	SM7539525493
12642	58855	No.45 Royal Terrace, Nun Street	1882 terrace of five houses, built for coastguard officers with office at No 51.	Post-Medieval	SM7539725497
12643	58856	No.47 Royal Terrace, Nun Street	1882 terrace of five houses, built for coastguard officers with office at No 51.	Post-Medieval	SM7540025502
12644	58857	No.49 Royal Terrace, Nun Street	1882 terrace of five houses, built for coastguard officers with office at No 51.	Post-Medieval	SM7540225507
12645	58858	No.51 Royal Terrace, Nun Street	1882 terrace of five houses, built for coastguard officers with office at No 51.	Post-Medieval	SM7540525514
12646	58859	No.75 Nun Street	Early to mid C19 house in rubble stone with slate or asbestos slate roofs.	Post-Medieval	SM7545925598
12647	20820	Pebbles The; Tower Fashions	Rubble stone with grouted slate roof and no stack. One storey and loft, the NE angle attached to No 1 Nun Street.	Post-Medieval	SM7530225353
12648	20823	Ivy House	Early C19 house in rubble stone with slate roof and rendered end stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7524825346
12649	20822	No.5a The Pebbles	Early C19 narrow two-storey house now shop, with rubble stone front and asbestos slate roof.	Post-Medieval	SM7523125352
12650	20821	No.9 The Pebbles	Early to mid C19 house in rubble stone with slate roof and C20 west end stone stack.	Post-Medieval	SM7521825349
12651	20819	Ffynnon y Cycwll, Quickwell Hill	A well with rubble stone beehive shape with roof probably of corbelled construction.	Post-Medieval	SM7533725498
12652	58860; 20807	No.4 Quickwell Hill	Mid C19 house in colourwashed rubble stone with slate hipped roof (grouted slate 1981) and stone west end stack.	Post-Medieval	SM7532925506
12653	58861; 20807	No.6 Quickwell Hill	Early to mid C19 colourwashed rubble stone with grouted slate roof and stone end stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7531925510
12654	58862; 20807	No.8 Quickwell Hill	Early to mid C19 colourwashed rubble stone with grouted slate roof and stone end stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7530725513
12655	20817	Quickwell Hill Nos.10 12	Early C19 pair of cottages, now one house, rubble stone with grouted slate roofs to front and three stone stacks.	Post-Medieval	SM7532625546
12656	26609	Round House	C.1965 by J.Gowan: 1 of very few frankly modern houses in West Wales.	Post-Medieval	SM7538025562
12657	58863	Former Church School, Quickwell Hill	1873 former National or Church School, now school canteen. Gothic style.	Post-Medieval	SM75302554

**Table 4:** Grade II Listed Buildings within 500m of the boundary of the proposed development site (Figure 7)

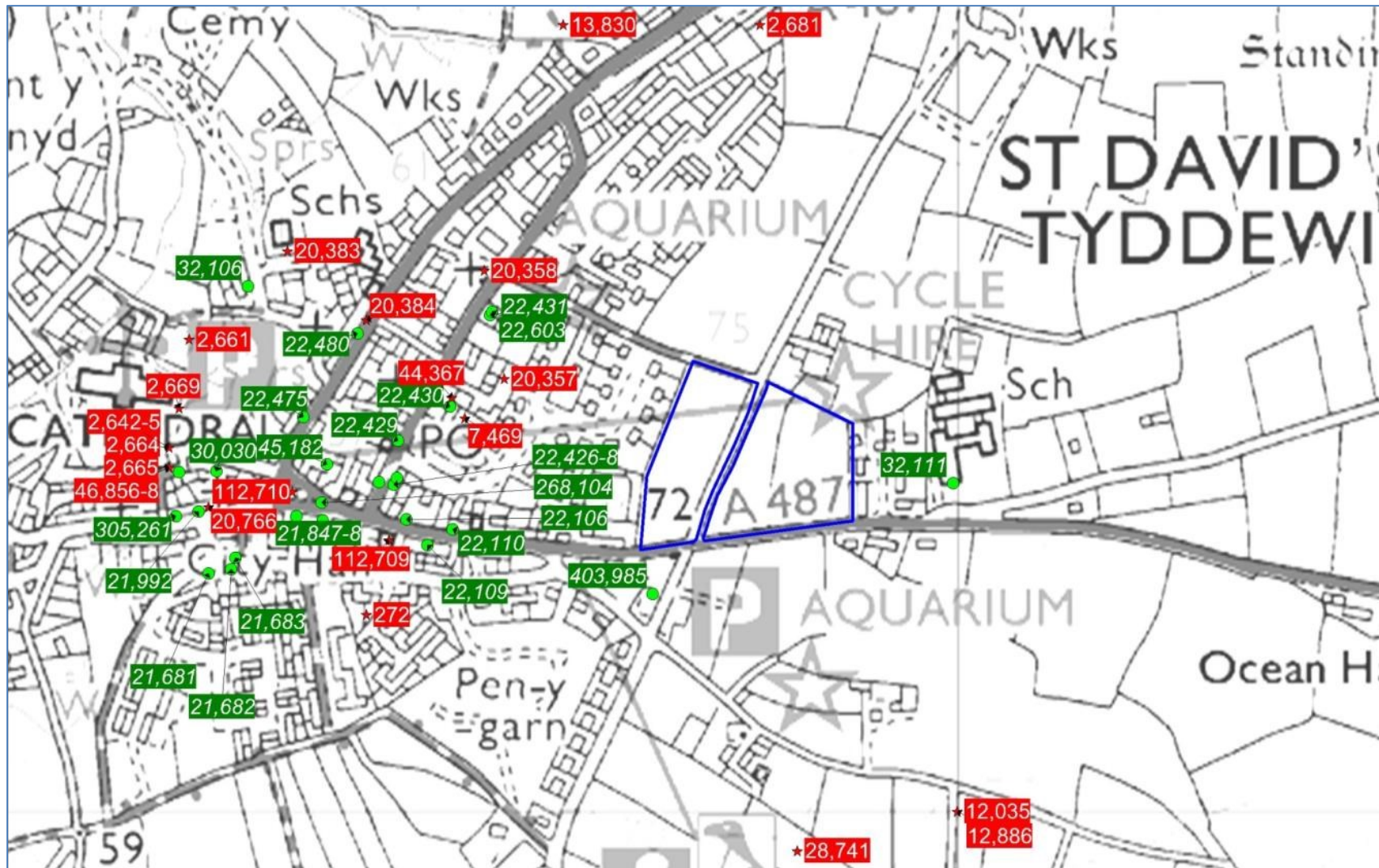
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PRN / NPRN	Name	Summary	Period	NGR
2681	Erw Maen Llwyd	A "Maen Llwyd" place-name shown on the parish tithe map, which may denote the site of a standing stone.	Bronze Age	SM758258
2642/ 401305	Penarthur Farm	Group II/III ECM (cross-carved stone), of 9th - 11th century date, now in the new lapidarium in St Davids Cathedral Close gatehouse.	Early Medieval	SM75202537
2643/ 401305	Penarthur Farm	Group III ECM (carved stone), of probable 10th - 11th century date, now in the new lapidarium in St Davids Cathedral Close gatehouse.	Early Medieval	SM75202537
2644/ 401305	Penarthur Farm	Group III ECM (carved stone), of probable 10th - early 11th century date, now in the new lapidarium in St Davids Cathedral Close gatehouse.	Early Medieval	SM75202537
2645/ 401305	Penarthur Farm	Group III ECM (cross-carved stone with inscriptions), of probable 10th - 11th century date, now in the new lapidarium in St Davids Cathedral Close gatehouse.	Early Medieval	SM75202537
46856/ 401305	St David's	Group II-III ECM (cross-carved stone), of possible 9th century date, in the new lapidarium in the Cathedral Close gatehouse.	Early Medieval	SM75202535
46857/ 401305	St David's	Group III ECM (incomplete cross-carved grave marker with inscriptions), of late 11th - early 12th century date, in the new lapidarium in the Cathedral Close.	Early Medieval	SM75202535
46858/ 401305	St David's	Group III ECM (cross-carved stone with inscriptions), of late 11th - early 12th century date, in the new lapidarium in the Cathedral Close gatehouse.	Early Medieval	SM75202535
2664/ 401305	St David's	Fragmentary Group III ECM (cross-shaft), of possible 9th-10th century date, now in the lapidarium in St Mary's Hall, St Davids Cathedral Close.	Early Medieval	SM75202537
2665/ 401305	St David's	Group III ECM (cross-carved stone with inscriptions), of probable late 9th-11th century date, now in the new lapidarium in the Cathedral Close gatehouse.	Early Medieval	SM75202535
2669	St Mary's Well; Pistyll Dewi	A well located within the churchyard of St. David's Cathedral, traditionally assigned to Saint David who prayed to God for a new well during a drought - at times it ran with wine and milk. It was identified with St. Mary's Well.	Medieval	SM75212541
7469	Maesdyfed	Findspot for Sherds of Gravel Tempered Ware found in St David's	Medieval	SM755254
12886	Trefinert; Trevincerd	Destroyed village known only from documentary sources	Medieval	SM7625
13830	Waun Gwla	Common land	Post-medieval, Medieval	SM756258
272	Dyfed Café	Findspot of a slate gravestone inscribed ...BERT WHITE/....GED 20/ July y 1st/1722. Found within the foundations of an internal wall of the Dyfed Cafe.	Post-medieval	SM754252
20357	-	Blacksmith's workshop	Post-medieval	SM75542544

20358/ 421514	St.Michael's R.C.	Church	Post-medieval	SM75522555
20383/ 411126	County Primary	A school is shown at this location on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map and the First (1891) and Second (1908) Edition Ordnance Survey maps.	Post-medieval	SM75322557
20384	-	School shown on the 1st and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey map.	Post-medieval	SM754255
20766	Goat Street No.8	Dwelling in St Davids.	Post-medieval	SM75242531
28741	RAF St Davids	Octagonal brick built structure 2.36m high, 5.5m across, entrance with blast wall in the north side. Built during the Second World War.	Modern	SM7583824960
112709	City Hall	St Davids City Hall and Memorial Hall built in the 1920s.	MODERN	SM7542325276
112710	-	Memorial garden in the centre of St Davids to those who fell in the two World Wars and to those who lost their lives serving on the lifeboat.	MODERN	SM7532525325
44367	26 New Street	Buried under-ground structure exposed through building activity. The shaft vertical is constructed with coursed uneven stone rubble c 0.75m square. It appears to have passageways running off centre.	Unknown	SM7548725421
21681	Bryn Road, 2	Early to mid-19th century dwelling	Post Medieval	SM7524025242
21682	Bryn Road, 4 & 6	Early to mid-19th century dwelling	Post Medieval	SM7526325246
21683	Bryn Road, 7	Shell of old cottage	Post Medieval	SM7526725258
21847	Cross Square, 11	Circa mid-19th century dwelling	Post Medieval	SM7535625296
21848	Cross Square, 13 & 14	Later 19th century dwelling	Post Medieval	SM7532925300
21992	Goat Street, 10	Late 18th - mid 19th century 2-storey cottage	Post Medieval	SM7523025305
22106	High Street, 15; Commercial Inn	Late 18th to mid-19th century public house	Post Medieval	SM7544125297
22109	High Street, 22; Trevithan House	Circa mid-19th century dwelling	Post Medieval	SM7546225271
22110	High Street, 29; Spring Gardens	Circa mid-19th century dwelling	Post Medieval	SM7548825287
22426	New Street, 6	Late 18th - mid 19th century 2-storey cottage	Post Medieval	SM7542825332
22427	New Street, 8	Late 18th to mid-19th century. Former croglloft cottage.	Post Medieval	SM7543125339
22430	New Street, 28	Circa mid-19th century dwelling	Post Medieval	SM7548525412
22475	Nun Street, 15	Late 18th - mid 19th century cottage	Post Medieval	SM7533625401
22480	Nun Street, 41; Albion House	Later 19th century dwelling	Post Medieval	SM7539125486
22431	New Street, 42 & 44	No. 42 probably 18th century dwelling on earlier site. No. 44 is an adjoining service cottage.	Post Medieval	SM7552625505
22429	New Street, 15	Early to mid-19th century dwelling	Post Medieval	SM7543225377
22428	New Street, 9	Late 18th - mid 19th century cottage	Post Medieval	SM7541325335

22603	New Street, 44, Stable And Coach House	Early to mid-19th century dwelling	Post Medieval	SM7552825508
30030	Pebbles 3	Early to mid-19th century dwelling	Post Medieval	SM7524825346
30312	Tower Hill 11	Shell of 18th century-mid 19th century cottage	Post Medieval	SM7521025345
32106	Church School; National School, Quickwell Hill, St Davids	Former National or Church School, built in 1873 in Gothic style	Post Medieval	SM7528025534
32111	St Davids County School	Built in 1902. Still in use and has been much extended.	Post Medieval	SM7599625334
45182	Old Cross Hotel, St Davids	Shell of C18th 2-storey house	Post Medieval	SM7536025353
268104	St Davids	Close (Nprn402321) & borough associated with & resting under the aegis of St David's Cathedral (Nprn306)	General	SM7535525314
305261	Farmer's Arms, St David's	Public house	Post Medieval	SM7520725300
403985	Oriel Y Parc; St David's Visitor Centre	A visitor and education centre as well as a museum and gallery. It has been described as one of the most eco-friendly buildings in Wales.	Modern	SM7569125221

**Table 5:** Known undesignated sites recorded in the HER and NMR databases (excluding SMs and LBs, shown in Tables 2-4) within 500m of the proposed development site (Figure 8)



**Figure 8:** Map showing historic assets recorded in the HER (red) and NMR only (green) within 500m of the proposed development site (blue). SMs and LBs are not included.

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### **3.9 Other Archaeological Finds**

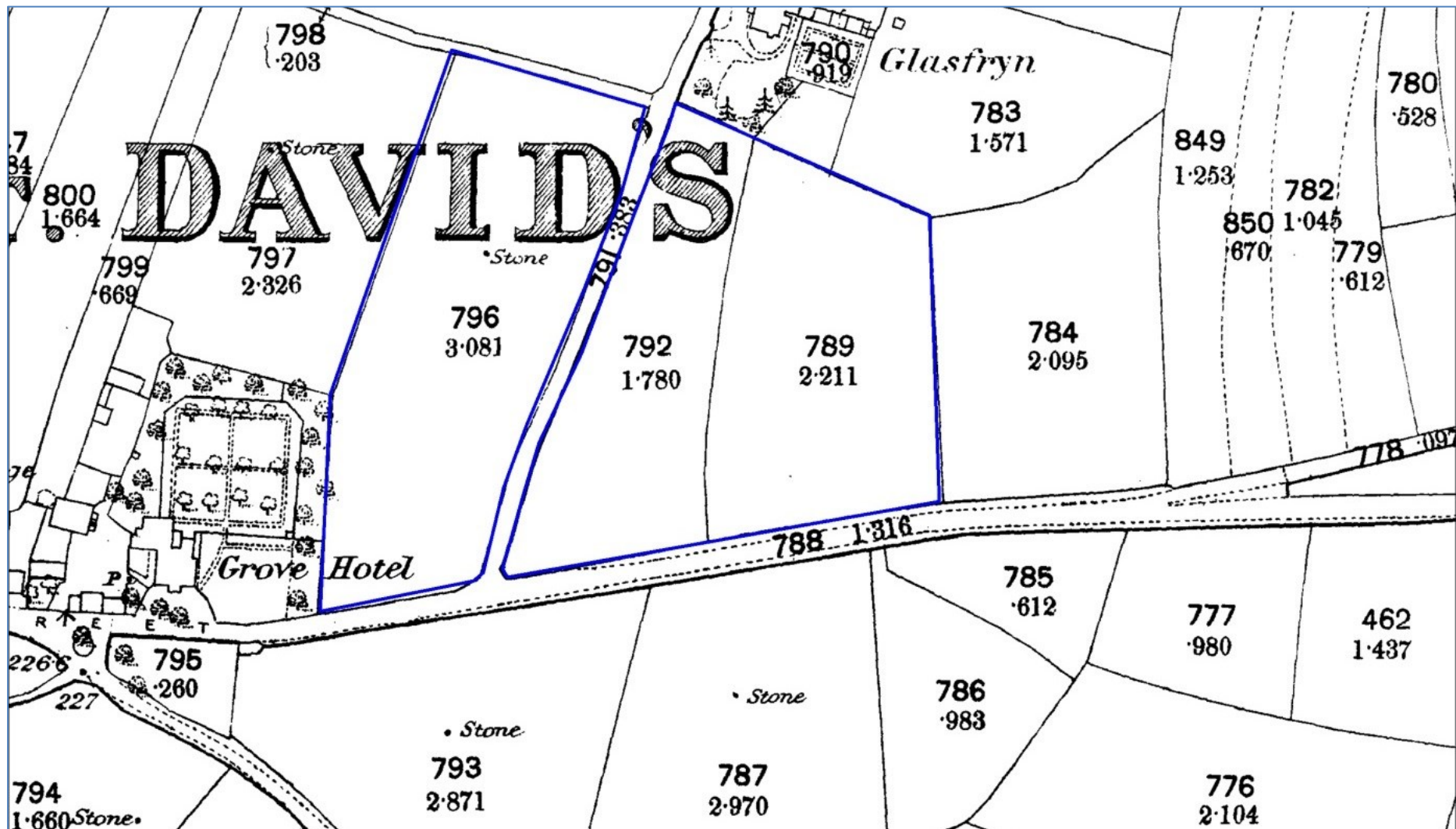
- 3.9.1 Roman coin finds at five separate locations have been reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme, within 4km of the proposed development boundary. One of these was a hoard of 112 coins. Other finds reported include Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tools, medieval pottery and a spindle whorl, and Post-Medieval artefacts.

### **3.10 Aerial Photography and LiDAR**

- 3.10.1 No 1940s RAF aerial photographs of the site could be found. Meridian Airmap aerial photographs of the 1950s were interrogated; the northern half of the site was shown but no features of archaeological interest were observed.
- 3.10.2 Modern satellite imagery does not show anything of archaeological interest in the fields of the proposed development, although does show the road widening of Glasfryn Road which was undertaken around 2016.
- 3.10.3 LiDAR information was viewed via the Lle website. The whole of the western development area is covered by LiDAR and appears to show remnants of north-northeast – south-southwest aligned slangs associated with medieval strip field farming. Only the western half of the eastern development area is covered by LiDAR, which does not show anything clearly of interest, although a possible slang or former field boundary may be visible aligned as those to the east.

### **3.11 Historic Mapping**

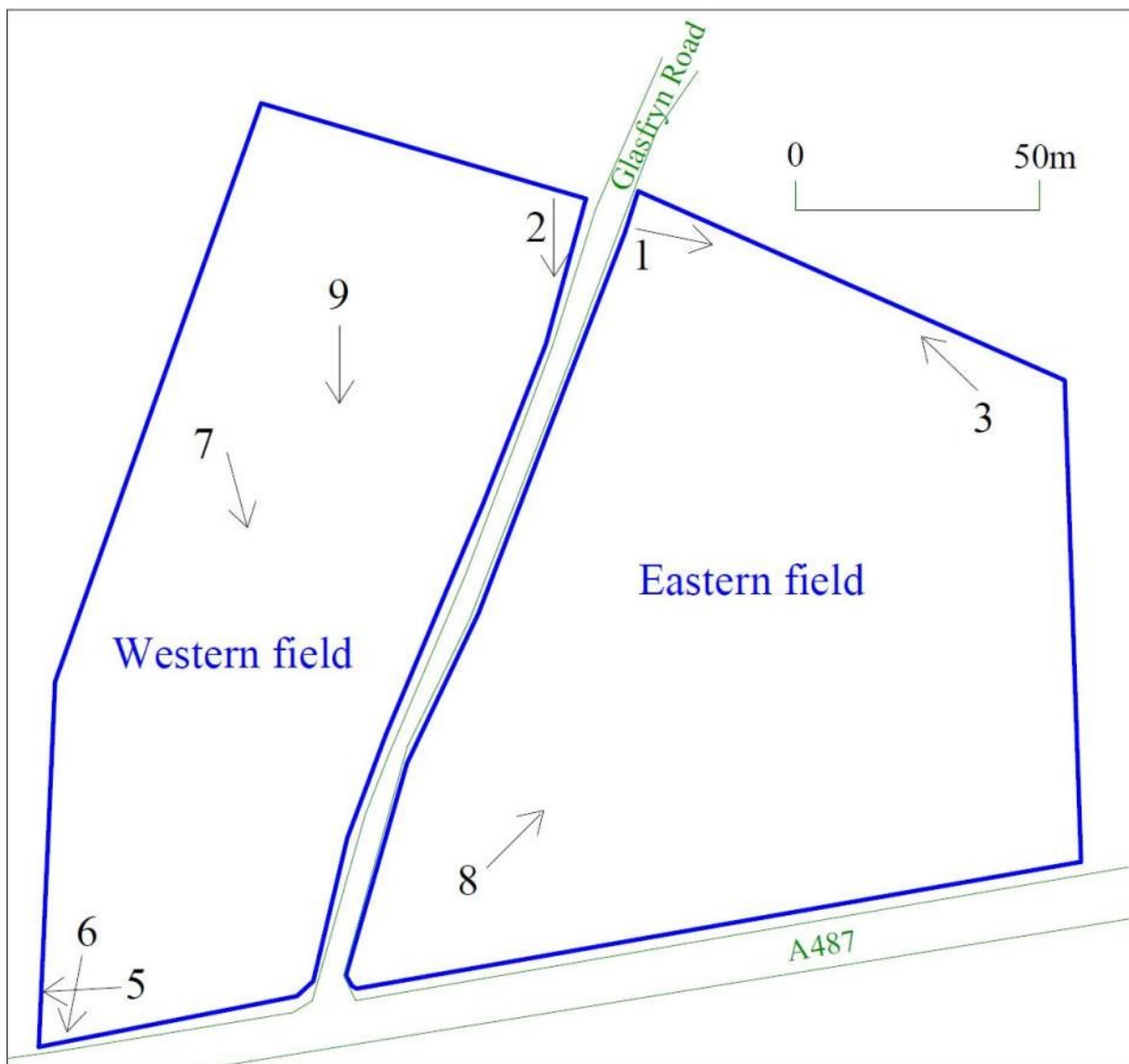
- 3.11.1 The St David's Parish tithe map of 1842 (not reproduced here) is the earliest available map for the area to show any great detail of the town and its surroundings. The proposed development site is shown simply as open farmland in much the same configuration as it stands today. The eastern development area is shown as being divided into two fields and may thus be the origin of the possible boundary shown on LiDAR data. The apportionment to the tithe map gives little further clues to the fields' history.
- 3.11.2 The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (Figure 9) shows exactly the same western field layout as survives today. The eastern field is divided by the same central boundary as shown on the earlier Tithe map. A standing stone is shown in the centre of the western field, and there are also three others in fields to the south that do not appear on any other maps or in heritage databases. These could be Bronze Age in date, although their central positions within fields could be indicative of later erected cattle scratching posts.
- 3.11.3 Most of the fields in this locality to the north of the road, including the fields of the proposed development, have a shape typical of remnant medieval strip-fields, as can be seen in Figure 9.
- 3.11.4 All subsequent Ordnance Survey maps show the same continuity of field layout between 1889 until 1980. Therefore, the field boundary dividing the eastern field must have been removed after 1980.



**Figure 9:** Extract of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, with the proposed development outlined in blue

### 3.12 Site Walkover Survey

- 3.12.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 7th of September 2018. The visit comprised a walkover of the proposed development site and the surrounding area and also incorporated looking at the wider area for views looking back to the proposed development location from designated and other sites. Photographs were taken and field observations recorded in note form. Figure 10 shows the locations and directions of the photos taken.
- 3.12.2 The two fields within the proposed development were under pasture. The only features of archaeological interest observed within them were the stone built boundary banks. These bounded both fields on all sides and in many places were overgrown with vegetation. In places the stonework showed well (e.g. Photos 1-3), and in one spot extremely large stones made up the bank (Photo 3). The stone boundaries along Glasfryn Road are likely to have rebuilt in the last few years after road widening in around 2016.



**Figure 10:** The locations and directions of photos taken for this report, with the proposed site boundary outlined in blue



**Photo 1:** Looking east-southeast at stone built boundary bank  
on the northern edge of eastern field



**Photo 2:** Looking south at large stones in north end of field boundary bank  
along east edge of western field



**Photo 3:** Looking northwest at very large stones in field boundary bank on northern edge of eastern field

- 3.12.3 It was apparent that the proposed residential development would have no impact on any Scheduled Monuments. There is no intervisibility between the site and the scheduled monuments in the city due to the topography and the urban area. The effect of the development on their setting is thus considered to be negligible. The same is true of the development on the setting of the Trecenny Stone (SM No. PE414). A visit was made to the Trecenny Stone and the view looking back towards the development site is shown in Photo 4. The skyline in the distance is already dominated by buildings.
- 3.12.4 Three Grade II Listed Buildings would have their setting affected by the proposed development. The first two are the Grove Hotel (LB No.12611) and its walled garden (LB No. 12612). These lie adjacent to the southwest corner of the western field of the development area, as shown in Photo 5. The other Grade II Listed Building is Twr-y-Felin (LB No. 12584), which is visible to the south from the whole site (as seen, for example, in Photo 6). Twr-y-Felin has a full 360 degree view of its surroundings as it is the tallest building in its locality. Most of its views in the direction of St Davids and the site of the proposed new residential development are dominated by existing urban buildings.
- 3.12.5 Photo 7 shows the view from the site's south west corner across the road towards Oriel y Parc (NPRN 403985), which is the only other historic, though undesignated, asset that would have its setting negatively impacted upon by the proposed development.
- 3.12.6 Photos 8 and 9 show panoramic views across the fields of the proposed development area.



**Photo 4:** Looking west-southwest at the Trecenny Stone (SM No. PE414) and the view towards Glasfryn Road, which is obscured by buildings



**Photo 5:** Looking west at view of Grove Hotel (LB No.12611) and part of its garden wall (LB No. 12612) from southwest corner of western field



**Photo 6:** Looking south-southeast at the view from the western field from its centre towards Twr-y-Felin (LB No. 12584)



**Photo 7:** Looking south-southwest towards Oriel y Parc from the southwestern corner of the western field



**Photo 8:** Looking northeast across the east field of the proposed development area from its southwest corner, in a ninety degree panoramic view



**Photo 9:** Looking south across the west field of the proposed development area from its north end, in a ninety degree panoramic view

## **4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

### **4.1 Previous Impacts to Development Area**

- 4.1.1 The only previous impact known to have occurred in the fields of the proposed site that may have disturbed below-ground archaeological remains is ploughing. This is likely to have been carried out in these fields since at least the medieval period as indicated by the possible remnants of slangs (strip-fields) noted on LiDAR data in the western development and from field boundaries shown on the 1889 OS map to the east.
- 4.1.2 Although outside of the actual development area boundaries, the widening of Glasfryn Road in 2016 could have had some detrimental impact on the adjacent field edges. This may have occurred through construction and the rebuilding of hedge banks or installation of associated services and drainage.

### **4.2 Potential Impacts from the Proposed Development**

- 4.2.1 Full details of the construction design for the development have not been produced as yet. The following construction activities are all likely to be undertaken to some extent at the development site, all of which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains if present at the site. These activities include:
- Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits or retention ponds if required;
  - Topsoil stripping;
  - Landscaping and terracing works;
  - Foundation excavation;
  - Construction of roads, parking areas and infrastructure; and
  - Service installation.

### **4.3 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Features**

- 4.3.1 The definition of setting, how it contributes to the significance of a historic asset, and why it is important are outlined in *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Welsh Government 2017a; available online) as follows:

*The setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset.*

- 4.3.2 The proposed development would have a negligible impact on the setting of any Scheduled Monuments as noted above. Views to and from all of the monuments in the vicinity would be impossible due to the topography and the location of existing buildings.
- 4.3.3 Three Grade II Listed Buildings would have their setting affected by the proposed development. The first two are the Grove Hotel (LB No.12611) and its walled garden (LB No. 12612). These lie adjacent to the southwest corner of the western field of the development area and thus would see a

significant change to their setting and being as the hotel and gardens were built with open farm land to the east, it would be considered a moderate negative impact.

- 4.3.4 The other Grade II Listed Building is Twr-y-Felin (LB No. 12584), which is visible to the south from the whole site. Twr-y-Felin has a full 360 degree view of its surroundings as it is the tallest building in its locality. Most of its views in the direction of St Davids and the site of the proposed new residences are already dominated by urban buildings. It is considered that the development will have a minor negative impact on its setting.
- 4.3.5 The only other historic asset that would have its setting affected by the proposed residential development is Oriel y Parc, which is adjacent to the southwest corner of the western field of the development area. Although a relatively new building, it was constructed with open farm land to the north, and so the development will cause at least a moderate negative impact to its setting. The fact that the building is not designated in any way means that this impact is unlikely to be a constraint to the development proposals.

## 5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

- 5.1 The historic environment desk-based assessment has shown that the proposed development lies within an area of archaeological and historical significance and potential, with known evidence of human activity dating back to the Mesolithic period.
- 5.2 Neither the desk-based assessment or the site walkover survey identified any recorded or unrecorded upstanding archaeological remains within the boundary of the proposed development, excluding the single standing stone shown on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping in the western area and the remains of medieval strip farming.
- 5.3 An assessment of the potential for buried archaeology within the site as a whole is discussed below in order of archaeological period. The scale of potential is defined in Table 6. It should be noted that this only provides an indication of potential and does not entirely preclude the presence of significant archaeological remains of any period within the site area. Archaeological and historical importance is ascribed to the sites according to the criteria in Table 7.

Archaeological Potential	Definition
<b>High</b>	Known archaeological remains of the period within the site area, or an abundance of remains of the period within the near vicinity
<b>Medium</b>	A number of archaeological remains of the period are present in the vicinity or wider area, and/or the topography or location of the site would be typical for remains of that period
<b>Low</b>	Few sites of a specific period are known in the wider area, or where the topography of the site is unlikely to contain remains of that period. Or where no archaeological records of a certain period are present, but the location of the site is one that would be considered suitable or typical for remains of that period to exist
<b>Negligible</b>	Where there is no evidence for archaeological remains of a certain period to be present and the location/topography is most unlikely to contain remains of that period, or where a site area has already been totally disturbed

**Table 6:** Site potential definitions

Site Importance (SI)	Definition of Site Category
<b>High</b>	Features of national importance - Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed buildings Grade I and II*, well preserved historic landscapes, registered parks and gardens and historic battlefields
<b>Medium</b>	Non-scheduled sites of regional or county importance. Listed Buildings Grade II, reasonably preserved historic landscapes
<b>Medium / Low</b>	Features of district or local importance but generally common features at a national or regional level
<b>Low</b>	Minor sites or sites so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade
<b>Uncertain</b>	Features about which insufficient is known to attribute them to a higher rank, or which cannot be sufficiently accurately located to justify their consideration
<b>Negligible</b>	Where a site area has already been totally disturbed by previous development or natural processes

**Table 7:** Site importance definitions

- 5.4 The potential for remains of Palaeolithic date is negligible because other than very rare stray finds there would be no chance of recovering stratified remains in this area from this period.
- 5.5 The potential for remains of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman date is considered to be low, based on the fact that there are no known sites within the search area (except findspots reported to the PAS), but that numerous sites are known in the wider area. If any such sites were to be found within the proposed residential development area they would be of high importance.
- 5.6 The potential for Bronze Age remains is moderate because the 1888 OS map shows a standing stone at the centre of the western field. The stone is no longer there, but such stones that have undergone excavation have sometimes been found to have associated buried remains such as the stone hole in which it was placed, pottery, a cairn, and (very occasionally) human remains. If any such remains were to be found during development they would be of high importance.
- 5.7 The chance of finding remains from the Early Medieval and medieval eras is thought to be low due to the fact that the focus of activity at this was probably to the west around the religious centre in St David's. The fields of the development have the typical shape of remnant medieval strip-field systems so it is highly likely that they have been farmed for at least a thousand years. If any buried archaeology of these times was to be found it would be of low to medium importance depending upon the rarity of the site-type.
- 5.8 The potential for remains from the Post-Medieval and modern periods is also thought to be low for the same reasons as given for Early Medieval and medieval remains above, the land being used for agricultural purposes. The importance of any such finds would be of low importance.

## **6 DISCUSSION**

### **6.1 General Conclusions**

- 6.1.1 A residential development is proposed on the site of two fields on either side of Glasfryn Road, St David's. It is highly likely that these fields have been farmed continuously since the medieval period, with remains of possible slangs (strip-fields) being visible on LiDAR data, a period of around a thousand years. The proposed residential area will have a negative impact upon the setting of the St Davids and Ramsey Island Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Character, and specifically the Warpool HLCA within it. It will also have a negative impact upon the setting of the St Davids Conservation Area. Overall the development will impact a small part of an area already adjacent to the expanding city of St Davids and the impact is considered low.
- 6.1.2 The only other known archaeology within the proposed development area is a former standing stone, potentially of Bronze Age date, that was shown in the western field on the 1888 OS map. The stone has been removed and its whereabouts are unknown. Potentially it may have been moved into one of the surrounding field boundaries, such as one of the large stones noted in the northern edge of eastern field (Photo 3).
- 6.1.3 There are eleven Scheduled Monuments, eight Grade I Listed Buildings, and there is one Grade II\* Listed Building within 1km of the site boundary. There are sixty eight Grade II Listed Buildings within 500m of the proposed development. All of these sites have ages ranging from the Bronze Age to the Post-Medieval, and the vast majority of them are Post-Medieval and are situated some distance away from the site.
- 6.1.4 Three of the Post-Medieval Grade II Listed buildings are the only designated assets that would have their setting affected by the proposals. These include the Grove Hotel (LB No.12611) and its walled garden (LB No. 12612). These lie adjacent to the southwest corner of the western field of the development area and thus would see a significant change to their setting. The other Grade II Listed Building is Twr-y-Felin (LB No. 12584), which is visible to the south from the whole site. Twr-y-Felin has a full 360 degree view of its surroundings as it is the tallest building in its locality, but the impact from the proposed development is significantly reduced as views in the direction of the site are already dominated by buildings within St David's.
- 6.1.5 The only other historic asset that would have its setting negatively impacted upon by the proposed development is Oriel y Parc, an undesignated site that lies adjacent to the southwest corner of the western field.
- 6.1.6 No upstanding archaeological remains were observed within the two fields of the proposed new residential area, but the fields are bounded on all sides by tall Pembrokeshire field banks of stone and earth that are potentially hundreds of years old, excluding the newly replaced ones along the sides of the widened Glasfryn Road.
- 6.1.7 As noted in the last section, the potential for Palaeolithic period archaeological remains is considered negligible. For the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman periods it is considered to be low, but if such remains were to be found their importance would be high.
- 6.1.8 The potential for Bronze Age remains is moderate. Even though the standing stone in the western field has been removed, associated buried remains may be present. Historic map analysis indicated further

(unrecorded) standing stones, potentially Bronze Age in date, were present in surrounding fields. If any such sites were to be found within the development area they would be of high importance.

- 6.1.9 The chance of finding significant (and non-agricultural) remains from the Early Medieval to Post-Medieval / Modern eras is thought to be low. The fields of the development area are likely to have originated from strip fields laid out and worked in the medieval period and may have been farmed before that too. If any Early Medieval or medieval buried archaeology was found it would be of low to medium importance depending upon the rarity of the site-type. The importance of Post-Medieval / modern finds would be of low importance.

## **6.2 Archaeological Mitigation**

- 6.2.1 Based on the findings of the assessment it is suggested that a geophysical survey of the two fields would be an appropriate method to evaluate the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The geophysical survey should determine the presence and possible extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site area. This could include remains of the former standing stone and any associated activity.
- 6.2.2 In the event that geophysical survey reveals little potential for buried archaeology within the area, then it is possible that no further archaeological mitigation may be required.
- 6.2.3 In the event that potential archaeological remains are indicated then further stages of archaeological mitigation may be required prior to development commencing. These could range from a second stage of evaluation through trial trenching, full excavation of significant deposits or redesign of the proposals to avoid archaeology. If few remains were indicated then a watching brief during construction works might be appropriate.
- 6.2.4 The scope of any future archaeological works required at the site would need to be discussed and confirmed with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management section, who are the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. This desk-based assessment should be able to provide them with the information they would require to make these decisions.
- 6.2.5 Mitigation for the impacts on the grade II listed buildings to the southwest of the development area could be achieved through planting schemes (as appears to be indicated on initial plans) or location of green spaces adjacent to historic assets. Sensitive design, material and colour choices for the new development could all be used to minimise its impact on the character of the wider registered historic landscape and the adjacent conservation area.
- 6.2.6 Overall the desk-based assessment has not identified any constraints that would preclude this development in terms of its impact on the Historic Environment.

## 7 SOURCES

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**Cartographic**

St David's Parish Tithe Map	1842
Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500	1889

## **APPENDIX I: (Text only):**

### **GLASFRYN ROAD, ST DAVID'S, PEMBROKESHIRE: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services on behalf of Gareth Davies to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a historic environment desk-based assessment for a proposed residential development on either side of Glasfryn Road in St David's, Pembrokeshire (roughly centred on SM 75790 25360; Figure 1). The proposed development area comprises two agricultural fields that cover a total of c.2.8ha of ground. The current plans for the residential development (Figure 2) include approximately sixty new two-storey houses, plus access roads and other associated infrastructure. There would also be two open grassy spaces.
- 1.2 Although there are no known sites within the boundary of the development area itself, the development does lie within the periphery of the important medieval ecclesiastical centre of St. Davids and a short distance away from the Cathedral and Bishops Palace. The site also lies within the registered historic landscape of St. Davids Peninsula and Ramsey Island and specifically within the HLC area of Warpool. This area is specifically characterised by open field systems.
- 1.3 This document outlines the proposed methodology that DAT Archaeological Services will use to undertake this updated desk-based assessment.
- 1.4 The desk-based assessment will identify any known archaeological or historical sites within the development area and its environs, identify potential setting impacts on scheduled monuments or listed buildings in the vicinity, identify any historic landscape areas that may be affected by the proposals and assess the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development area. An indication of what further archaeological works might be required in advance of or during the proposed development, if any, would also be prepared.
- 1.5 The scope of this assessment follows the *Standard And Guidance For Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The standard states that:

*A desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.*
- 1.6 A desk-based assessment is defined by CIfA as:

*A desk-based assessment is a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets....*

- 1.7 The Trust always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services is the contractual arm of Dyfed Archaeological Trust that has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.
- 1.8 Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation.
- 1.9 All permanent staff members of DAT Archaeological Services are CSCS<sup>2</sup> registered.

## **2. AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT**

- 2.1 This document provides a scheme of works for:

***The preparation of a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed residential development on either side of Glasfryn Road in St David's, Pembrokeshire. This report will assess the potential impact that the development might have on any archaeological remains, if present, within the area, and an assessment of the wider impact of the development on the historic environment.***

- 2.2 Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake desk-based assessment.
- 2.3 To identify any known historic environment features within the wider area that could be affected indirectly by the proposed works, including visual impact.

## **3. METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The archaeological survey will involve the preparation of a stand-alone report. The report will be prepared using relevant information from a number of sources, and will comprise a number of elements, including:
  - Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) data and other relevant information;
  - National Monuments Record of Wales information as held by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth (RCAHMW offices in Aberystwyth);
  - Bibliographic, cartographic and photographic information held at the National Library of Wales and potentially information held at the Local Studies Library. Cartographic information will be very important to get an understanding of the development of this area;

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<sup>2</sup> Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

- Identification of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens, Historic Landscape Character Areas, or Conservation Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area;
  - Search of the RCAHMS and Welsh Government aerial photographic collections to identify the presence of anti-invasion defences across the area which were visible prior to the sea buckthorn becoming so dense;
  - Relevant web-based information;
  - Site visit and walkover survey;
  - Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area; and
  - Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.
- 3.2 A search radius of 500m around the development area will be used to identify the presence of Grade II\* Listed Buildings, Grade II Listed Buildings and non-designated archaeological sites recorded on the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT) Historic Environment Record (HER). A search radius of 1km will be used to identify Scheduled Monuments, Historic Landscape Character Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade I Listed Buildings. These search areas have been agreed with the Development Management section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust, (the archaeological advisors to the planning authority).
- 3.3 The proposed site visit would provide an assessment of the presence of any visible archaeological remains/surviving industrial remains and the extent of redevelopment within the area.
- 3.4 Maps, photographic evidence, service information and any available geotechnical information will be used to determine the extent of previous disturbance within the development area and the nature of its redevelopment. This will be essential information to determine if intrusive evaluation will be required.
- 3.5 The report will be fully representative of the information gained from the above methodology. The report will include the following:
- a) A concise non-technical summary of the appraisal results;
  - b) The report will contain plans showing the development area in respect to the local topography and surrounding archaeological sites;
  - c) The report will list all the sources consulted;
  - d) Where necessary, the report will also contain suitably selected plans and maps (including historic maps for map regression) of significant archaeological features;
  - e) Short written descriptions of all archaeological features observed during the site visit;
  - f) Statement of the local and regional context of the historic assets identified. Consideration, where appropriate, of the National Archaeological Research Agenda;
  - g) An assessment of the relative value or significance of each recognised historic asset;
  - h) An impact assessment of the proposed development on the known and potential archaeological resource.

- 3.6 Once completed, a draft copy of the report will be submitted to AECOM for comment. Once the comments of this draft have been addressed, a final version of the report will be prepared and submitted. A further copy of the report will be provided to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust for deposition within the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER). A hard copy will also be supplied to the NMR. Digital copies will be supplied to all parties on suitable media.
- 3.7 Where appropriate, a summary report on any new significant archaeological discoveries will be submitted for publication to a national journal (e.g. Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.
- 3.8 Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality should be maintained, the report and the archive should normally be deposited in the appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

#### **4. QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- 4.1 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of undertaking historic environment desk-based assessments and always operates to best professional practice; adhering to CIfA guidelines where appropriate. The Trust is a Registered Organisation with CIfA and all staff abide by their code of conduct and adhere to their relevant standards and guidance.
- 4.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

#### **5. STAFF**

- 5.1 The project will be managed by J Meek, DAT Archaeological Services.
- 5.2 The report will be prepared by experienced members of staff from DAT Archaeological Services.

#### **6. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 6.1 All permanent members of DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS<sup>3</sup> registered.
- 6.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment prior to the site walkover survey to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 6.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.

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<sup>3</sup> Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

## **APPENDIX II:**

### **ST DAVIDS PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND**

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:

#### **295 WARPOOL**

**GRID REFERENCE: SM758254**

**AREA IN HECTARES: 151.5**

#### **Historic Background**

An area of modern Pembrokeshire within St Davids Peninsula, around the borough (later a city) of St Davids. It lies within St Davids parish, in the medieval Cantref Pebidiog or 'Dewisland', which was held directly by the Bishops of St Davids, having represented the core of the bishopric from 1082 when it was granted (or confirmed) by Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of pre-Conquest Dyfed, to Bishop Sulien. From 1115, when Bernard was appointed Bishop of St Davids, Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration were introduced into Pebidiog, which was coterminous with the later Hundred of Dewisland created in 1536. Pebidiog was renowned for its fertile arable land, and according to the census in George Owen's Taylor's Cussion, it was one of the most densely populated regions of Pembrokeshire in the 16th century, with the most plough teams, and particularly productive of barley. The Warpool character area comprises the town fields of St Davids. These arable open field-strips were farmed by the burgesses of the city and - unlike most of the field systems within St Davids parish - were held under Anglo-Norman tenure. They are, accordingly, the long atrally-curving type associated with 'typical' medieval open-field systems, rather than the shorter lleinaw (or shares) seen elsewhere on the peninsula. A corn windmill, first referred to in 1509, is an indication of the arable regime. This was situated in the west of the area near the Porthclais road and was demolished in 1809 when it was replaced by the present structure southeast of the town. The character area also includes four small areas of common land associated with the borough. The arable open-field strips are shown on late 18th-century estate maps, running down to the coast to the south of the city and continuing to the east and west. It is not clear from the estate maps whether the strips had been enclosed or not. By the tithe survey the strips were clearly enclosed, and close to the coast they had been converted to rectangular fields. The former name of a track Meidr-y-saint, or 'Saints' Lane' for a deep hollow-way leading north out of the city, descending to the River Alun which it crosses on an ancient bridge known as Pont-y-penyd ('Bridge of Penitence'), is representative of the ecclesiastical topography of the area. Warpool Court in the south of the area was built new by a clergyman in c.1865. A world war two machine gun-post, now derelict, lies close by.

#### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

Warpool historic landscape character area comprises a broad band of land lying to the south, east and north of Tyddewi (St Davids City) historic landscape area. The land here is gently undulating, lying between approximately 35m and 75m. Though this area mainly consists of an enclosed strip field system - the old open fields attached to St Davids - 19th- and 20th-century development and the amalgamation of some strips into rectangular fields has both contracted the extent of this area from what was quite a wide band of land, and affected its character. Housing estates, piecemeal housing development, schools and a cemetery on the fringes of the city now occupy parts of this former area (these have been incorporated into Tyddewi historic landscape character area). Nevertheless, enclosed strip fields characterise this area. These are defined by earth or earth and stone banks topped with hedges. Hedges are low and windswept, and many are neglected and supplemented with wire, but they do

form a distinctive component of the landscape. A few dry-stone wall field boundaries are also present. Agricultural land-use is mostly improved pasture, with a little arable land. Two large buildings, both now hotels - Warpool Court Hotel and Twr-y-Felin - were established on the former enclosed fields in the 19th century. Warpool Court is Grade II listed, and is from substantial house built new in c.1865 but radically remodelled in the 20th century. Its garden terrace, hemicycle, and archway, all from c.1870, are also Grade II listed. The windmill from 1809 at Twr-y-Felin, was converted into a dwelling, now a hotel, and is Grade II listed. Apart from the trees close to both the hotels, this is a treeless landscape. There are few other settlements, but of note is a stone-built 19th century 'villa' in polite Georgian tradition. There is also a hexagonal, brick, AA machine gun-post from world war two, now derelict, in the area. Recent development includes a 1990s industrial estate.

Recorded archaeology is restricted to a standing stone and possible round barrow from the bronze age, and a Post-Medieval quarry.

This once extensive area of enclosed strip fields is now much contracted but retains its character. It is clearly distinguished from Tyddewi historic landscape character area, which is essentially urban and which it partially encloses. However, there is no hard-edged boundary, but rather a zone of change, between this area and the character areas to the north, east, south and west.

### **Conservation priorities**

This area is under stress from new development on the fringes of St Davids City. The problem will have to be addressed if this area is to retain its historic character. In addition, hedgerows across much of the area are a particular problem; they will continue to decay and erode the historic character of the area if left unmanaged.

## **APPENDIX III:**

### **ST DAVIDS PENINSULA AND RAMSEY ISLAND**

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:

**294 TYDDEWI**

**GRID REFERENCE: SM 754254**

**AREA IN HECTARES: 66**

#### **Historic Background**

An area of modern Pembrokeshire corresponding to the built up area of the City of St Davids. The origins of St Davids lie in an ecclesiastical settlement of the 6th century. The cult of Dewi, and the associated tradition of pilgrimage, appear to have early origins, and were, by the 9th century, firmly associated with St Davids. The association received impetus from the recognition of the episcopate by the Norman King William I who visited the site in 1081, and from the indulgence of Popo Calixtus, of 1123, that two journeys to St Davids were equal to one journey to Rome. The entire Cantref of Pebidiog appears to have become an episcopal possession by c.1100, largely through the gift (or confirmation) of the King of Dyfed Rhys ap Tewdwr in 1082. The form of the monastic settlement in this period is unknown, although it has been suggested that the present quadrangular close, which dates from the 13th- and 14th-century, may preserve an early boundary. The appointment of a Norman bishop, Bernard, introduced Anglo-Norman systems of feudal government and ecclesiastical administration, although some earlier intervention and control is indicated by the construction of an earthwork castle in Dyffryn Alun, some distance west of the cathedral and later town, presumably contemporary with, and containing the royal mint established during William II's reign. The high medieval cathedral features some of the best ecclesiastical architecture in Wales, matched by the secular grandeur of the Bishop's Palace. An entirely new cathedral, consecrated in 1131, was constructed by Bihsop Bernard replacing any pre-existing structure(s), and was itself replaced by the present building between 1176 and 1197. St Mary's College, which with its cloister lies on the north side of the church, was established in 1377. Construction of the neighbouring Bishop's Palace probably commenced during the 12th century, having accommodated King Henry II and his retinue in 1171-2, but received its present form during the late 13th- and 14th-century. A map of 1720 shows the close at the height of its development, with fishponds, fields and orchards occupying part of its interior. At least one other post Anglo-Norman Conquest religious house existed within the city, namely Whitewell, which was established as a hospice in 1287 but was annexed to St Mary's College in 1377. Nothing is known of any civilian settlement prior to 1115 when St Davids was established as a borough, receiving its first charter from King Henry I. Borough administration was on Anglo-Norman lines; the tenants occupying formal burgage tenements, one of which was, in 1326, held by co-owners in a solitary relic of Welsh tenure. Two annual fairs and a twice-weekly market were granted in 1281. In 1326, the population of c.1000 occupied 130 burgages, but there is little evidence of formal planning. Essentially the borough comprised a triangular market-place outside the main, east gate of the cathedral close, from which led four linear streets and an informal arrangement of smaller lanes. The arrangement of burgage plots has survived relatively intact. The Speed map shows that the town was in decline by the 16th century, with a mere 51 houses, widely spaced, and Camden, writing in the 1680s, described it as 'a very small poore Citie and hath nothing at all to make shew of.' The city did expand beyond its medieval confines, and an early 19th-century estate map shows the then newly created New Road, but it was still little more than a large village.

### **Description and essential historic landscape components**

Tyddewi – St Davids City – is essentially an urban historic landscape character area. Historically the focus of the city is the cathedral close, which lies on the valley floor and lower valley sided of the Afon Alun, with a secondary, secular centre focused on Cross Square on higher ground to the east. The medieval walls of the cathedral close, including Porth y Twr gatehouse, enclose St Davids Cathedral, the ruined medieval Bishop's Palace and several dwellings associated with the cathedral. The latter are mostly of 18th- and 19th-century date, stone built and in the polite Georgian tradition. They, together with the medieval buildings, provide architectural coherence to this part of the city. The secular city is not planned, and consists of several streets, Nun Street, High Street, and Goat Street, which converge into Cross Square. It is along these streets that medieval burgage plots were laid out, and it is along these streets that the oldest buildings are to be found. The oldest surviving buildings are of 18th- and 19th-century date, and are in a variety of styles and materials, ranging from dwellings in the Georgian style built of coursed stone, through to vernacular cottages of colour-washed stone with cement-skimmed slate roofs. Interspersed with these older buildings are later 19th-century stone-built terrace houses, 19th century chapels, 20th century houses, and 20th century shops, banks and halls. At the junction of Goat Street, Pit Street and Catherine Street is a distinctive grouping of 19th century stone-built warehouses. Overall, the relatively narrow streets, the use of local stone and slate roofs lends a coherence to the historic core of Tyddewi despite the architectural diversity of the buildings. Prior to the 20th century, post medieval development outside the historic core was not extensive and is mainly limited to the creation of New Street in the late 18th century, and the establishment of settlements on the former open fields beyond the city's boundaries. The second half of the 20th century has witnessed the creation of housing estates, small scale housing development, schools, garages, hotels, sports facilities and a cemetery on the fringes of the historic core.

There are 119 listed buildings in St Davids. Within the close are the cathedral church, St Mary's College and Cloister, the Bishop's Palace and the houses of the various archdeacons, canons and prebendaries, which are mainly Grade I, II\* and II listed, while the close walls, Porth y Twr, steps and bridges are similarly listed. The 82 listed buildings within the town are mainly Grade II, late 18th- and early 19th-century town houses, although the old market cross, a number of non-conformist chapels and a warehouse are also included on the list.

Recorded archaeology is mainly associated with the medieval cathedral close, which along with Porth y Twr, St Mary's College, a fishpond and the 'chanters' orchard' in the close, are scheduled and have recently been subject to a large-scale archaeological survey, but there is a possible bronze age standing stone on the eastern edge of the area, while early medieval finds have been recorded within the close. Whitewell Chapel and Well are both scheduled, and a mill site has been recorded.

Although this is a well-defined, urban historic landscape character area, its boundaries over the past half a century have expanded considerably, and it now encompasses what were former open fields. It is likely that its boundaries will encroach further upon neighbouring areas over the forthcoming decades.

### **Conservation Priorities**

Maintenance of the settlement morphology and of individual buildings is essential for the continuance of this distinctive historic landscape area. Conservation should be given to design, materials and location before new development is permitted. Development should be consistent with St Davids Conservation Area Status.

## **GLASFRYN ROAD, ST DAVID'S, PEMBROKESHIRE:**

### **HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2018/47  
RHIF Y DIGWYDDIAD / EVENT NO. 113520

Hydref 2018  
October 2018

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

**Alice Day**

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**


Llofnod / Signature .....  Dyddiad / Date 22//09/2018

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 DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature ...  Dyddiad / Date 26/10/2018

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

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

