

FOLEY HOUSE CAR PARK, HAVERFORDWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF and BUILDING RECORDING

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CONTENTS	PAGE
SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	2
Project Background	2
Building Recording and Watching Brief Methodology and Scope of the Report	2
SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	3
BUILDING RECORDING RESULTS	6
WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	10
CONCLUSION	20
SOURCES CONSULTED	34

Figures

Figure 1: Location Map, based on Ordnance Survey.	5
Figure 2: Map extract from 1 st edition 6" Ordnance Survey 1891.	7
Figure 3: Plan of the site immediately prior to car park development.	8
Figure 4: Walls affected by the development.	9
Figure 5: Extract of Ordnance Survey 1 st edition 1:500 map 1891.	10
Figure 6: Map showing location of designated working areas.	13
Figure 7: Location plan of basement and cobbles in Area G.	14
Figure 8: Archaeological features revealed in work Area F.	17
Figure 9: Overall final site plan, after Atkins Ltd. original drawings.	24

Photographs

Photo A: Area of pitched cobbling near Goat Street.	25
Photo B: Revealed basement structure 306.	25
Photo C: Made ground deposits making up Foley house terrace .	26
Photo D: Robbed out wall footing (308).	26
Photo E: View, looking north, of pit 302.	27
Photo F: Blocked access steps down to No. 29 High Street.	27
Photo G: Wall footing (310) of the former garden boundary in Area F.	28
Photo H: View of rectangular pit 304 looking north.	29
Photo I: During demolition of the greenhouse buildings in Area E.	30
Photo J: Soil removal from the southeast corner of Area E.	30

Photo K: Demolition of the structure at the south end of Area D.	31
Photo L: During demolition and repair of wall 108 in Area D.	31
Photo M: Revealed face of wall 105 at the south end of Area C.	32
Photo N: Test pit excavation in Area B.	32
Photo O: Revealed section of wall 106 abutting wall 108 in Area B.	33
Photo P: View looking southwest in Area A.	33
Photo Q: Construction trench for northern boundary wall in Area A.	34
Photo R: Western boundary wall to the rear of No.18 Market Street.	34
Photo S: View of the building in the southwest corner of Area A.	35
Photo T: View east of the building in Area A.	35
Photo U: View south showing finished new access road.	36
Photo V: View across new car parking bays rear of High Street.	36
APPENDIX OF BUILDING RECORDING PHOTOGRAPHS	37

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SUMMARY

A planning application (08/0351/LB) was submitted by Pembrokeshire County Council to construct new car parking facilities on garden plots situated between the rear of Foley House and several properties on High Street, Haverfordwest (centred on NGR SM 9533 1552). The site lies within the core of the archaeologically and historically significant medieval borough of Haverfordwest in an area where the existing masonry garden walls are thought to respect the alignment of medieval and early post-medieval property boundaries. High Street had been developed into burgage plots by the 13th century, with Goat Street being developed slightly later during the 13th and 14th centuries. Foley House was built by the architect John Nash in the late 18th century and is a Grade II listed building.*

Given the potential for the presence on the site of archaeological features or deposits of possible medieval date, and architectural details associated with both Foley House and the garden boundaries, planning permission was granted with a condition that building recording and an archaeological watching brief be undertaken ahead of and during the groundworks for the development. The aim of the watching brief was to identify and record any architectural features or archaeological deposits that were encountered.

In order to comply with the planning condition Pembrokeshire County Council commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services to carry out the building recording and watching brief between April and May 2009.

A full digital photographic record of all walls affected by the scheme was undertaken ahead of the groundworks, and notes were made describing the structure and fabric of each wall.

During the watching brief, part of the basement or cellar of a possible medieval building was revealed fronting onto Goat Street. Elsewhere on the site a possible medieval wall footing, in the form of a stone-filled robber trench, two rectangular Victorian rubbish pits and a linear rubble-filled feature, interpreted as the line of a former garden plot boundary, were revealed. Partial demolition of the garden boundary walls revealed no evidence for the original medieval burgage boundaries; it appeared that all trace of these had been destroyed by later, post-medieval, development.

Apart from the inevitable damage done to the boundary walls during the project, where they were breached to provide vehicle access and the negative effects of tree removal, all the archaeological features encountered were preserved in situ beneath the development.

INTRODUCTION

Project Background

A planning application (08/0351/LB) was submitted by Pembrokeshire County Council seeking to gain permission to create new car parking facilities on garden plots situated between the rear of Foley House (PRN 6501) on Goat Street and several properties on High Street, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire centred on NGR SM 9533 1552 (Figure 1). The project is supported by the Haverfordwest Townscape Heritage Initiative scheme, which aims to regenerate the centre of the town. By creating car parking space for the High Street properties the County Council are hoping to enable sustainable economic use of the buildings through improved vehicular access for residents.

The site lies within the core of the archaeologically and historically significant medieval borough of Haverfordwest in an area where masonry garden walls are thought to respect the alignment of medieval burgrave plot boundaries and early post-medieval property boundaries. The access road to the new car park development cuts through the former garden of Foley House from Goat Street, raising the possibility that any surviving medieval deposits or features associated with buildings that fronted onto the street could be disturbed.

It was also considered that groundworks within the former Foley House garden could also expose or remove any surviving original garden features laid out to compliment the house designed and built by John Nash, the renowned architect of the Regency period, in the late eighteenth century.

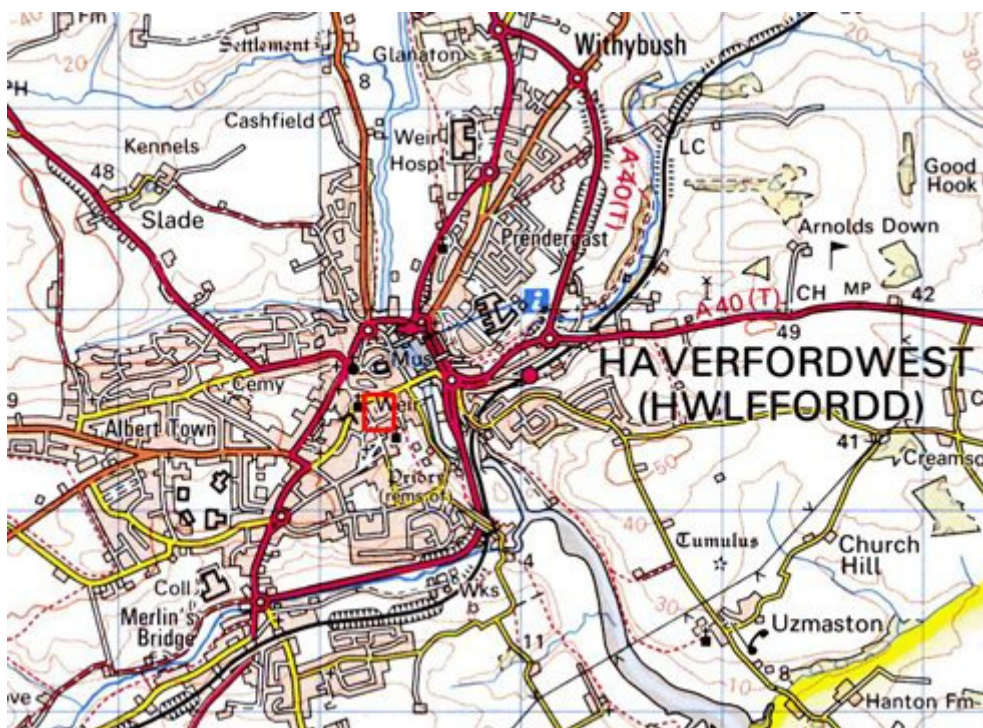


Figure 1: Location map of site in Haverfordwest, based on Ordnance Survey. The site is centred within the red rectangle.

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The historical and archaeological importance of the site has been recognised throughout the planning and pre-planning stages of the car park development: results from previous archaeological desk-based assessment (Page 2004a), geotechnical test pitting (Page 2004b) and archaeological evaluation (Page 2005) had all highlighted the potential and actual presence of important archaeological features and deposits on the site.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management (DAT-HM), as advisors to the Planning Department of Pembrokeshire County Council, recommended that a building recording and watching brief 'Grampian' condition should be attached to the planning application in order to protect potential archaeological interests.

Through discussion with DAT-HM it was agreed that the archaeological planning condition could be fulfilled through a scheme of building recording and an archaeological watching brief, to be undertaken ahead of and during the groundworks for the development. The aim of the archaeological works was to provide a record of the existing exposed fabric of the garden walls and the recording, to an appropriate level, of any archaeological features revealed during the groundworks.

In order to comply with the planning condition, Atkins commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation detailing the proposed archaeological works, which was approved by DAT-HM, and to carry out the building recording and watching brief.

The building recording and watching brief took place over several days during April and May 2009.

Building Recording and Watching Brief Methodology, and Scope of this Report

The building recording consisted of brief written descriptions of eight boundary walls, each given its own unique context number, accompanied by scaled digital photographs of exposed elevations as they stood immediately prior to the commencement of development. The written descriptions are contained within the body of the report with annotated photographs included as Appendix 1.

The watching brief comprised the attendance of an archaeologist on the site during episodes of significant earth moving that had the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Notes were made of any revealed archaeological features or deposits, accompanied where appropriate by measured drawings and scaled digital photographs.

This report summarises and discusses the results of both the building recording and the watching brief.

Any archaeological sites mentioned in the text that are recorded in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified, for reference and location, by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and National Grid Reference (NGR). The HER is housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust at its offices in Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire. Ground levels, when recorded above Ordnance Datum, are labelled as being OD. Printed map extracts included in this report are for illustrative purposes only and are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is terraced into the north facing slope of high ground in the old centre of Haverfordwest, overlooking the castle and town to the north and northeast, centred on NGR SM 9533 1552 (Figure 2). It is enclosed by High Street to the north, Market Street to the west, Hill Lane to the east and fronts onto Goat Street to the south. Foley House sits on a level terrace in the southwest corner of the site, set slightly back at an angle from the street front (Figure 3).

The development covers an area of roughly 0.3 hectares and comprises the garden attached to the rear and east of Foley House (already partly converted into a tarmac-covered car park) and parts of the gardens to the rear of properties along High Street.

In order to manage and utilise the natural slope a series of terraces have been previously created, supported by large masonry retaining walls that also act as property boundaries. The retained garden areas to the rear of High Street all exhibit a moderate slope down from south to north with each garden being slightly higher up the slope than that lying adjacently on its eastern side, and so on across the slope down to the east-northeast. Access from the gardens to the rear of the buildings on High Street is by steep stone steps, with flanking masonry walls, leading to either yard areas at ground floor level or directly into the buildings at first, or even second floor level.



Figure 2: Map extract from 1891 Ordnance Survey 6" first edition with site boundary marked in red.

The change in ground level between Goat Street (c.34m OD) and High Street (c.19m OD) is represented by an average overall drop of 15m over a distance of about 110m. The Foley House garden is about 5m higher than most of the gardens to the rear of the properties on High Street and is retained by a high masonry wall (number 108 described in the building recording results below).

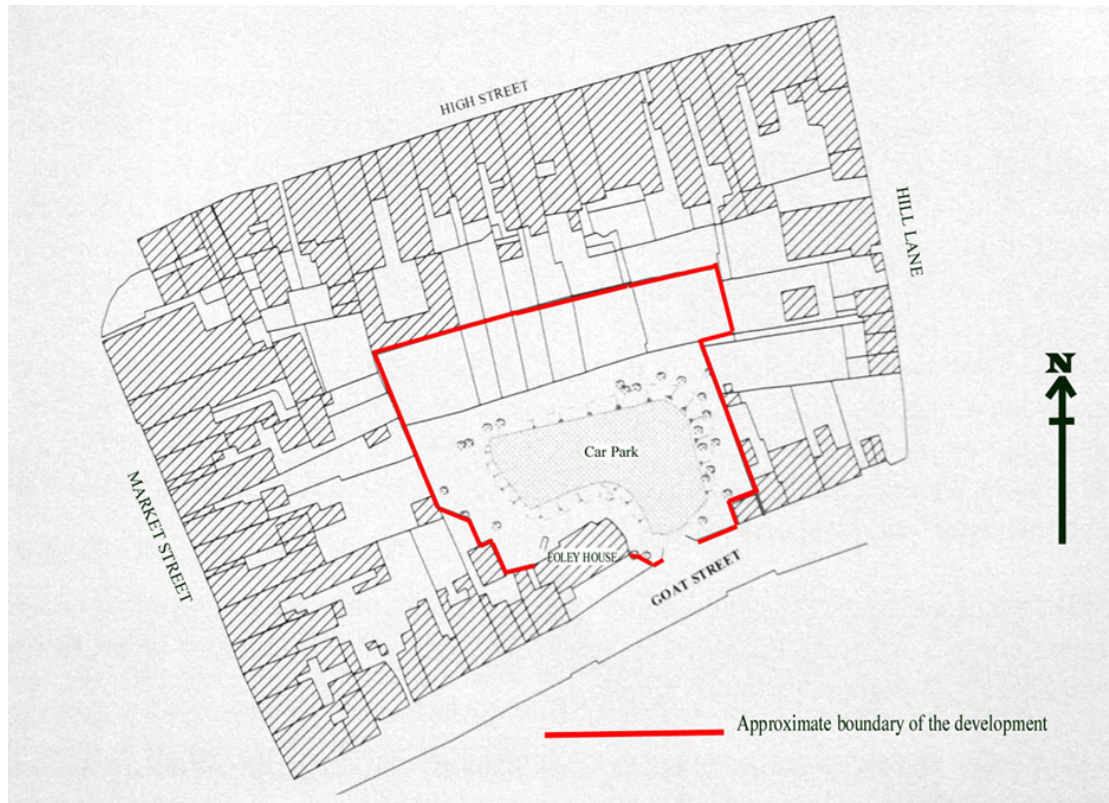


Figure 3: Layout of the site prior to the new car park development.

BUILDING RECORDING RESULTS (PRN 94871)

A total of eight walls (numbered 101 to 108 in Figure 4) were directly affected by the development, and all were subject to either partial or total demolition, re-pointing, consolidation, re-capping, and general modification. Photographs of the recorded walls referred to in the text can be found in the Appendix at the back of the report. For relative locations of the walls to properties on High Street see Figures 4 and 5.

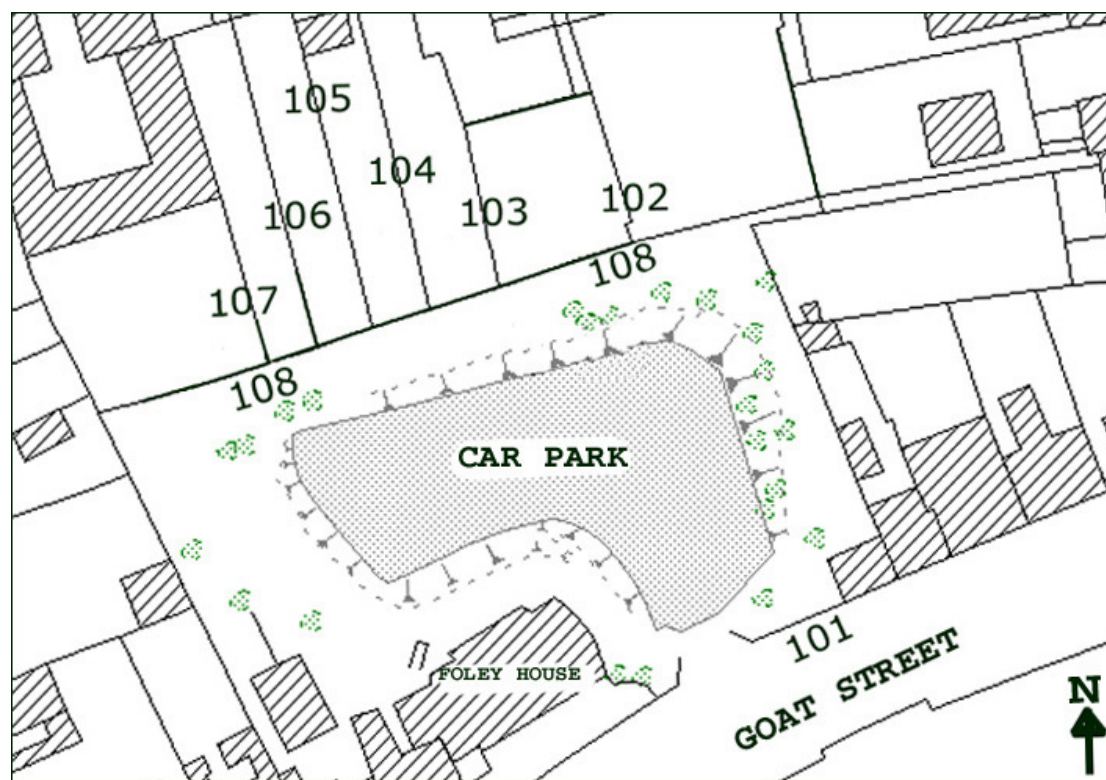


Figure 4: Walls affected by the development, numbered 101 to 108.

Wall 101

This wall fronted onto Goat Street and represented the only stretch remaining on the street frontage dating before the insertion of the modern entrance (Photo 1) in the 1970s. It is not known whether it was part of the original garden wall constructed when Foley House was built in the late 18th century, although a blocked, arched, entrance at its east end, where it abutted the building now functioning as a garage, may suggest that it was (Photos 2 & 3). The wall was constructed of lime mortar bonded medium size roughly hewn rubble, and measured 7m long, 0.5m wide and reached a maximum height of 4m at its downhill (east) end. Modern cement mortar pointing and repair work made it difficult to discern whether or not the wall was randomly coursed or uncoursed, although there were hints of some coursing. The wall was capped by modern concrete slabs. The whole structure had been constructed over, and incorporated, part of an earlier building or wall that projected out of the northern face for a distance of some 0.2m (Photo 4).

The wall was totally demolished during the development, to allow access to the new car parking areas, and replaced by a new wall and entrance. The garage building (Photos 2, 5 to 7), which now belongs to No.16 Goat Street, was not directly affected by the development. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:500

scale map of 1890 (Figure 5) shows the building within the garden of Foley House with a path leading to its west gable end where there is now a blocked opening (Photo 6 & 7); interestingly, the map does not show a path leading to the blocked-in entrance at the east end of wall 101, perhaps suggesting that it had already fallen into disuse and been blocked by that time.

Wall 102

This wall (Photos 8 & 9, 48) was originally over 2m high but much of the upper coursing had collapsed leaving a jagged profile averaging 1.5m high with nothing of the original top course surviving. The western side of the wall retained garden soil to the top of the remaining stonework and in some places it had crept over the wall, helped on its way by gravity and the root action of large trees. At its southern end the wall abutted wall 108 and continued for some 22m or so to the north, terminating at buildings to the rear of Nos. 27 and 29 High Street. The structure was of lime-mortared coursed random rubble (the mortar containing frequent coal and small angular stone fragments) and was an average of 0.45m wide along its length. A vertical butt joint (Photo 10), noted some 5.25m to the north of the abutment with wall 108, may represent either repair work or a change in the garden boundary arrangements, though none of the available historic maps indicate any such boundary changes. The 6m length of the wall at its northern end enclosed the eastern side of stone steps leading down to the rear of No. 29 High Street (Fig. 5), which prior to the development were filled in and hidden by a build up of garden soil, stone tumble and other debris. It appears that direct access to the garden from the rear of No. 29 High Street had been impossible for quite a number of years.



Figure 5: An adaptation of part of the 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1891. Area of the development is shaded purple.

Wall 103

Wall 103 (Photos 11 to 14, 45 to 47) was about 22m long by 0.45m wide and reached just over 2m high above the then present garden surface. On its western, uphill, side only about 1.25m of the wall face was exposed due to the presence of the garden soil it was retaining, whilst the eastern face was exposed to a height of just over 2m in places. The fabric of the wall was of coursed random rubble bonded by an off-white, occasionally pink, lime mortar containing frequent coal and small angular stone fragments. The wall was capped along its entire length with a concrete fillet, and was generally in a good state of repair. As with the previously described garden wall, it abutted wall 108 at its southern end, terminating at its northern end at buildings belonging to No. 27 High Street and enclosing a set of stone steps down to the back of no. 25 High Street. At its southern end, where it abutted wall 108, the first 3.25m length of the wall was slightly higher and displayed a distinct curving slope where it represented the eastern wall of a probable former greenhouse-type structure containing a raised bed with a stone step access (Photos 11 and 39).

Wall 104

This wall (Photos 15 to 21, 44 to 46) measured 32m long by 0.5m wide and reached an average height of 1.3m above the then present garden surface. The fabric of the wall was of coursed random rubble, bonded by an off-white lime mortar containing frequent coal and small angular stone fragments; the upper courses had been repaired using a grey cement mortar. Much of the east face of the wall had been rendered with grey mortar, which had been heavily weathered revealing the coursed stone beneath. The west face was unrendered and exhibited fine coursing. The top of the wall was capped with concrete in generally good condition along the whole length save for a 3m or so stretch close to its southern end where the upper wall courses were damaged (Photo 19). Apart from this minimal damage, the wall was in very good condition from its abutment with wall 108 to the south as far as its northerly terminus to the rear of Nos. 23 and 25 High Street. As with wall 103, the first 3.25m length of this wall was slightly raised and displayed a distinct curving slope where it represented the western wall of the probable former greenhouse-type structure built up against wall 108 at the end of the garden of No. 25 High Street (Photos 15 and 39).

Wall 105

Wall 105 (Photos 22 to 25, 44 & 45) was in a poor state of repair with only discrete stretches showing above the then present garden surface and a linear configuration of stone tumble following the wall line elsewhere. The original length of the wall was 27m, with the highest exposed section being 1m above the ground surface (Photo 22), and measured 0.45m wide. The wall fabric comprised coursed random rubble, bonded by a hard lime mortar containing frequent coal and small angular stone fragments. During the groundworks for the car park development removal of the stone tumble and garden soil revealed the wall intact to a height of about 1.2m and constructed on the underlying bedrock. The wall abutted wall 108 to the south and terminated at the east side of the rear of No. 21 High Street.

Wall 106

As with wall 105, this wall too was in a bad state of repair with very little but a linear spread of stone tumble showing on the garden surface (Photos 26 to 30, 44 & 45) and discrete lengths of standing masonry. The best-preserved section was at its northern end (Photo 29) where it was seen to be of off-white lime mortar bonded random rubble and roughly coursed. Removal of the garden soil down to the bedrock during the groundworks revealed the wall standing to an average

height of 0.7m, but in poor condition. The wall was originally 30m long with an average width of 0.5m, abutting 108 to the south and terminating to the north at stone steps leading down to Nos. 19 and 21 High Street. During the development an approximately 22m length of this wall from its abutment with 108 was totally demolished and not replaced.

Wall 107

Wall 107 (Photos 31 to 34, 43 & 44) had suffered a major collapse along its middle section where it survived only as tumble above ground. At its south end, where it abutted wall 108, it stood to a height of about 2m, projecting out from 108 at that height for about 2m before being reduced to a height of around 1m (Photo 31) for a further 4m or so after which it degenerated into a linear configuration of tumbled stone. At its northerly end, where it becomes the boundary between the backyard of No.17 High Street and the garden to the rear of No.19 High Street (still extant), the wall is in good condition (Photo 32) for the remainder of its length to the north. The total original length of the wall was 32m, and, where revealed, was 0.8m wide comprising white lime mortar-bonded coursed random rubble. There was cement render on both its east and west faces at its southern end where it acted as the interior wall of former buildings built against both it and retaining wall 108 at the end of the gardens of Nos. 17 and 19 High Street. A sloping mortar line on wall 108, close to the east face of wall 107, is the only above ground evidence for a former building on that side of the wall, whilst on the west side there remained the foundation of a building and beam slots for floor joists built into the fabric of wall 108 (Photos 33 and 34). The early edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5) shows the building on the west side of the wall but nothing is marked on the other side of the wall. Weathered cement render on the east face of the wall at its northerly end (Photo 32) suggests that there may have been a building present at that end too, to the rear of No. 19 High Street, but there was neither evidence on the ground nor map evidence to confirm this.

Wall 108

Wall 108 (Photos 35 to 42), aligned east to west, is the main retaining wall for the former garden of Foley House and acts as the boundary between it and the gardens down slope to the rear of the properties on High Street. All the north to south aligned High Street garden boundaries affected by the development abut, or abutted, the north face of wall 108. The wall abuts the boundary wall to the rear of Market Street at its west end and originally terminated at the end of the north-south aligned boundary wall between Foley House and the back garden of No.16 Goat Street at its east end.

Prior to the start of the groundworks a section of the wall at its eastern end had already collapsed and been cleared away (Photo 41), exposing the formerly retained garden soil; the new access road from Goat Street to the new car parking area was constructed through the resultant gap. The original total length of the wall was about 67m. The first 17m, from the west boundary wall at the rear of Market Street, up to the former building at the junction of 108 and the west face of 107, is set back by about 0.5m or so from the remaining 50m length of the wall which exhibited a slight curve. The wall height, in relation to the sloping (down from west to east) nature of the site, varied between 5m at its easterly end and 4m at the west end, but the width remained constant at 0.5m. At the easternmost end of the wall, beyond the collapsed section, the wall was reduced to a height of only 2m or so where it had been severely compromised by the presence of several large well established trees (Photo 41).

The fabric of the wall comprised medium and large white lime mortar bonded stones that were well coursed and generally in a good state of repair. However, red brick infilling repair work was evident in places, especially in the upper

courses, and frailties in the wall were exposed during the groundworks, which necessitated the dismantling and rebuilding of the section between boundary walls 103 and 104, and general consolidation elsewhere. The top of the wall was capped with concrete, and some sections of the north face exhibited evidence of having been cement or lime rendered; this being most apparent between boundary walls 103 and 104, and either side of the abutment of 107, where there had formerly been structures built up against wall 108. Rectangular drainage holes had been constructed into the lower and middle stone courses at regular intervals along the length of the wall, presumably to relieve pressure from water build-up on the retaining, Foley House garden, side of the wall.

WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS (PRN 94870)

During the development the site was divided into eight distinct working areas labelled from A to H (Figs. 6 and 9), which is loosely based on the labels given to walls being modified or newly built and depicted on the architectural drawings; for example, wall 107 was designated as Wall A during the project, so the area to the west of that wall was referred to as Area A; wall 105 was designated as Wall B, so the area to the west of that wall was referred to as Area B, and so on across the rest of the development area. The area covered by the new access road was designated as Area G. The already existing car park area to the north of Foley House was designated as Area H, but was not included in the archaeological watching brief, as no groundworks were undertaken within this area as part of this project. For ease of reference, the watching brief results will be described by area, but in reverse order alphabetically, which follows approximately the order in which the groundworks were carried out.

With the exception of one archaeological feature, all the excavations were undertaken by mechanical excavators. The main access road groundworks and wall section demolition between gardens at the back of High Street were undertaken by a 22 tonne 360° excavator using a toothed bucket. The majority of the groundwork excavations elsewhere were carried out by an 8 tonne 360° excavator fitted with a 0.9m wide toothed 'riddler' bucket to separate larger stones from the soil for stockpiling and re-use during the reconstruction of the walls between the car parking bays. The topsoil strip in and around Area F was carried out by a mini 360° excavator using a toothless, flat bladed, grading bucket.

Prior to the commencement of the groundworks proper, the many trees within the development area were felled, leaving their stumps to be cleared away by mechanical digger during the demolition of the central sections of garden walls 102 to 107 inclusive. The root disturbance caused by the trees made it difficult to establish whether or not there were significant archaeological deposits or features present in some areas, and where a presence was observed only an approximate characterisation was possible. However, it was considered that little archaeology of importance to an overall archaeological interpretation of the site was lost in this way.

An approximately 6m (only 4m for wall 107) long central section of each of the garden walls was demolished initially (see Fig. 6, where they are marked in red), and garden soil was compacted as a temporary access track to enable machines to get around the site and carry out the site clearance and groundworks. As soon as the required formation level had been reached in each area of the site the temporary soil track was cleared away and replaced by a hardcore stone sub-base, which allowed more secure and effective access to each remaining area of the groundworks (working from east to west).

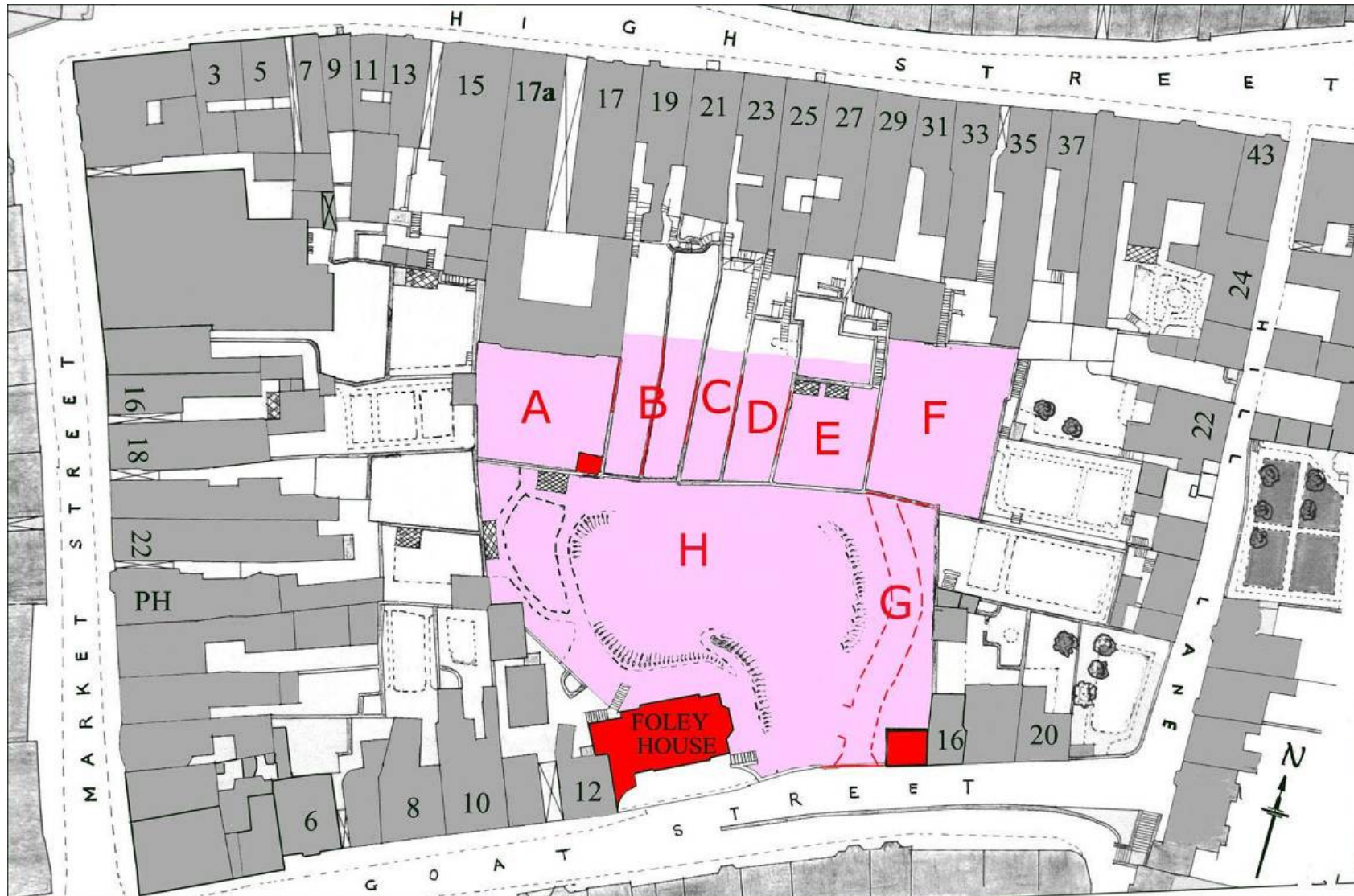


Figure 6: An adaptation of part of the 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1891, showing the designated working areas for the development.

Photographs taken during the watching brief and referred to in the text can be found at the back of the report, separate from the building recording appendix photographs.

Area G

In order to establish an access road from Goat Street to the new car parking areas to the rear of High Street the remnant wall 101 and the entrance on the street frontage were demolished. The wall was built directly on the underlying shale bedrock, which lay about 0.5m below the present Goat Street pavement level. During clearance of the demolished wall debris and topsoil on the Foley House garden side, a discrete area of pitched cobbling was revealed (Fig.7 & Photo A) in section, lying some 3m from the west gable end of the garage building of No. 16 Goat Street. The small and medium size stone cobbles lay directly on the natural bedrock but their full extent to the west was not established as they were unfortunately truncated by the machine bucket during the clearance of the wall demolition debris. The area between the exposed section of cobbling and the garage building remained unexcavated so the extent of the surface there is not known, although the exposed section showed that they continued to the base of wall 101 to the south and for at least 1m to the north.

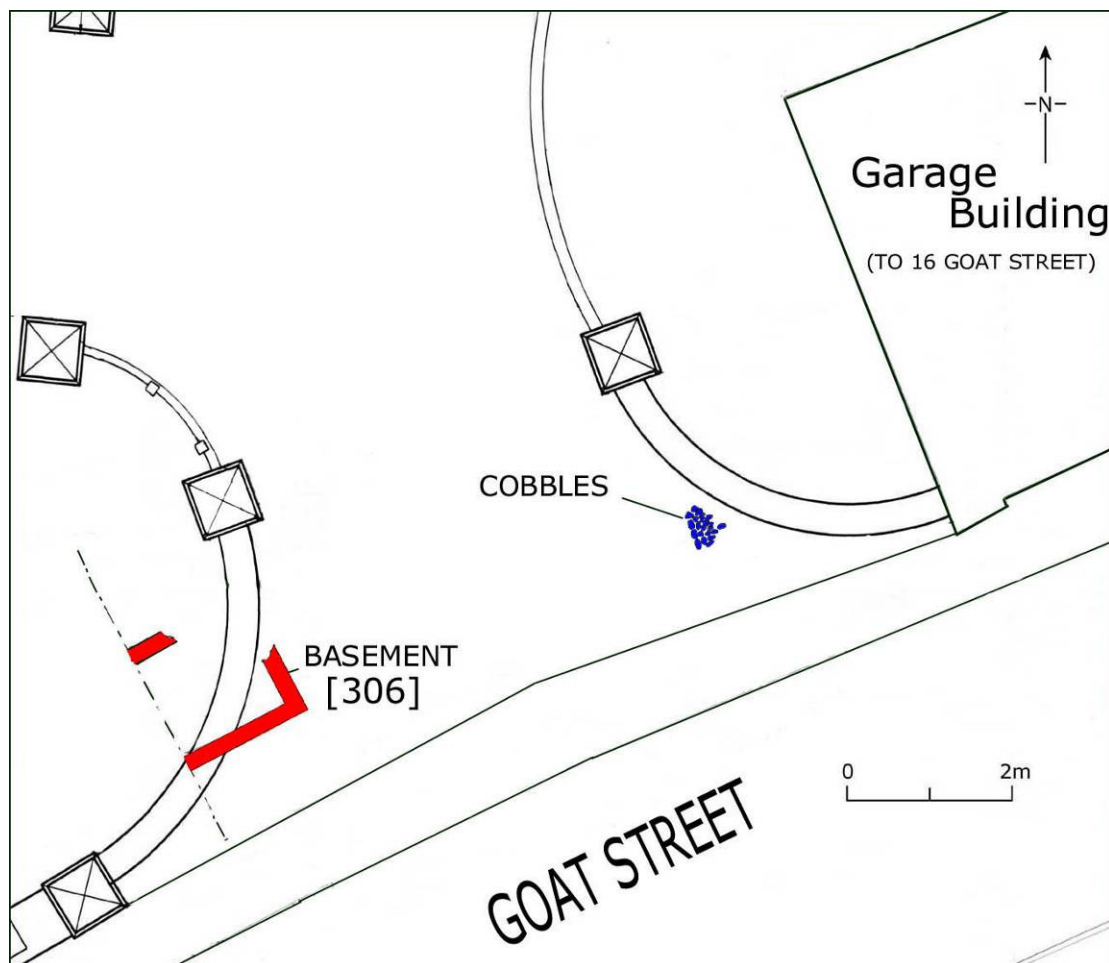


Figure 7: Shows location of basement (306) and pitched cobbles in relation to the new Goat Street entrance and the garage building.

Excavation of the concrete and tarmac surface of the old vehicular entrance to the Foley House car park revealed the walls of an approximately square, mortared stone structure (context 306) measuring at least 1.5m east to west by 1.7m north to south (Fig.7 & Photo B). The building was situated some 8m to the west of the gable end of the garage building of No. 16 Goat Street and 1m to the north of the street front or Goat Street pavement. The south wall, of mortared uncoursed random rubble, was 0.2m thick by 1.5m long (1.3m internally) and ranged in height from 1.06m at its west end to approximately 0.2m at its east end. The west wall, aligned approximately north to south and also of mortared uncoursed random rubble, had only its internal east face exposed to a height of 1.06m with the remainder hidden under concrete beyond the edge of the excavation; the internal length was 1.24m. The north wall measured 0.24m wide, with a maximum height of c.1m and extended from west to east for a distance of only 0.5m internally (0.4m externally) before becoming truncated. The east wall, forming a right-angled northern return at the east end of the south wall, measured 0.86m long by 0.2m wide and reached a maximum height of 0.2m. This side of the structure, as with the north wall, was also truncated, which effectively meant that the northwest corner of the whole structure had been destroyed.

The internal space of 306 was filled with a single homogeneous soil matrix (context 305¹). Hand-excavation of 305 revealed a flat level natural bedrock base or floor to the structure, and showed that the foundation on all four sides was cut into the natural shale bedrock to an average depth of 0.3m. Amongst the finds encountered in fill 305 were several post-medieval potsherds, two of which were sgraffito decorated slipware sherds dating to the late 17th century, a large ceramic roofing tile fragment, a clay tobacco pipe stem and a fragment of roofing slate. It is likely that the revealed structure represents part of the basement of a building that formerly fronted onto Goat Street. None of the early Ordnance Survey maps show a building in that location, which suggests that the building had been demolished prior to the construction of Foley House or that it may even have been demolished specifically to make way for the garden wall (101). The building debris contained in the fill of the structure was almost certainly demolition rubble, and its loose consistency suggested that the cleared area was not intended to take the weight of a new structure any heavier than a wall.

Further machine removal of the dark brown, ever-deepening, humic silty clay garden soil down slope from Goat Street to the east end of the retaining wall (107) revealed no further archaeological features either in the subsoil or cut into the bedrock. However, on the western side of the excavations the terrace of made ground upon which Foley House and garden were built was cut into and disturbed to enable it to be landscaped and battered into a safe (maximum 1 in 25) east-facing slope down to the new access road (Photo C). This revealed that the made ground, beneath the modern car park surface, was a mix of redeposited building demolition debris and imported soils and stone. Amongst the building debris were fragments of handmade red brick one of which displayed the maker's imprint and read 'AXFORD of B'WATER' (presumably this is Bridgwater in Somerset, which may enable the brick to be datable given further research). The results from a trench excavated during the archaeological evaluation (Page 2005) undertaken in 2005 were echoed by the findings during this watching brief. In 2005 it was considered that the made ground for the Foley House and garden terraces was largely made up of demolition debris possibly derived from buildings that formerly stood on the Goat Street frontage, and which may have been demolished at the time that Foley House was built. This cannot be conclusively

¹ Context 305 – homogeneous, friable, dark brown, silty clay soil matrix containing a high percentage of organic root material and frequent small and medium sized angular stones with adhering mortar

proven but it is probable, especially in light of the discovery of basement structure (306).

Following the groundworks for the access road a sub-base of stone was laid and it was possible to backfill and cover-over basement 306 and preserve it *in situ*.

Area F

This area, the gardens to the rear of Nos. 31, 33 and 35 High Street, was topographically the lowest part of the development site and required only garden soil removal down to the top of the subsoil as groundwork preparation for the construction of the new car parking bays. The difference in level between the uphill south end of this area and the down slope northern edge at the back of the High Street properties was about 3m overall, from 27.19m OD down to 24.18m OD respectively. The finished level of the new car parking bay ranged from 27.85m OD next to wall 108, down to 27.00m OD at its northern end towards High Street, some 15m distant. This general raising of the level meant that the foundations required only a minimum cut down to firm ground and therefore posed less of a threat to any archaeological features that may be present.

Tumbled stone from wall 108 and the dark brown humic silty clay topsoil overburden at the south end of the site with a combined average depth of c.1.30m, was removed down to the top of the subsoil. This revealed a 0.8m wide linear feature (context 310) aligned approximately north-south and continuing beyond the northern edge of the excavation (Photo G and Fig. 8), some 16m or so down slope. This feature was cut into an orange brown friable silty clay subsoil to an unknown depth and contained an upper layer, 0.15m deep, of small angular slate fragments (309) which overlay a mid-brown silty clay soil deposit comprising almost entirely of fragments of angular shale. The feature corresponds with a path marked on the first edition 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map, in an alignment that would appear to represent the location of a former garden boundary between two properties (Nos. 31 & 33?) on High Street. At the time of publication of the map in 1891 there appears to be no upstanding wall demarcating the boundary, but it seems clear that feature 310 represents the robbed out footing of a former boundary wall. No further excavation of 310 was necessary after the removal of the garden soil as the required level for construction had been reached.

Further removal of garden soil some 10m or so to the north of wall 108, and about 2m east of 310, revealed a 1m wide by 1.5m long rectangular feature (308) cut into the orange brown friable silty clay subsoil to an unknown depth. The feature lay beneath 0.25m of dark brown humic silty clay topsoil and continued beyond the eastern edge of the groundwork excavations (Photo D and Fig.8) for an unknown distance. Cut 308 contained a very stoney fill 307². The feature appeared to be the terminus of a wall foundation trench that had been robbed of its facing stone and back-filled with core work rubble. None of the available map evidence indicates the presence of a wall in this location, but its alignment, coincidentally or not, is the same as the east-west garden boundary wall between Nos. 20 and 22 Hill Lane to the east of the development area. The garden wall between the Hill Lane properties appears less substantial than that implied by 308, which might suggest that 308 is earlier and may possibly represent a former medieval burgrave boundary. Alternatively, it may represent a former boundary within the garden to the rear of the High Street properties (with a 2m wide entrance between it and the former north-south boundary wall 310)

² The fill of 308 comprised a mid-brown, mortar rich, friable, silty clay soil matrix containing abundant small to medium sized angular stone fragments, occasional lime mortar fragments and very occasional fragments of slate with adhering mortar (307)

splitting the garden area between Nos. 33 and 35 High Street and leaving the enclosed garden area to the west of 310 to the occupants of No. 31 High Street (see Figs. 6 and 8 together). The full extent of 308 to the east was not revealed as that area lay beyond the limits of the groundworks.

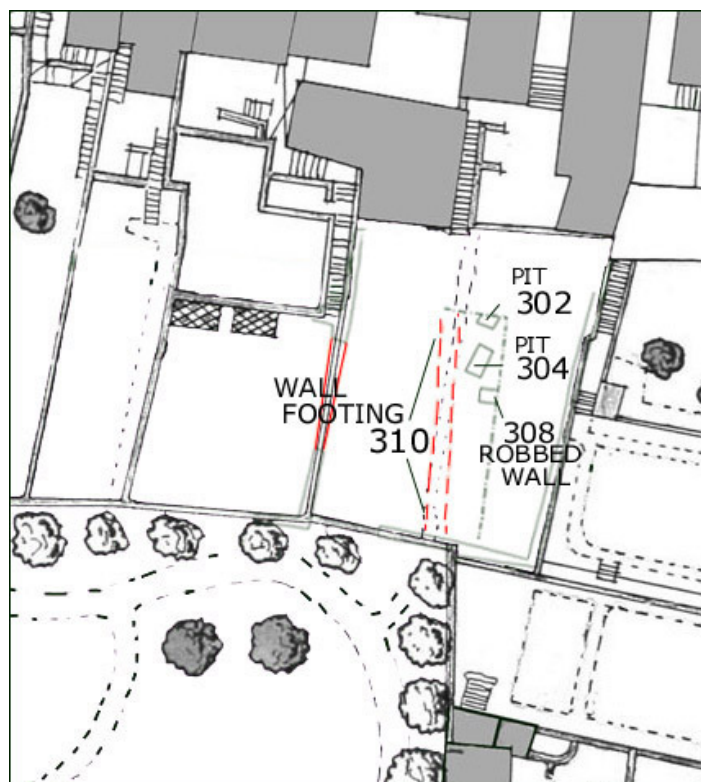


Figure 8: Schematic location of archaeological features revealed in Area F on an extract of Ordnance Survey 1:500 scale first edition map, north to top right.

About 1m to the north of the northwest corner of 308 a second rectangular feature (304) was revealed beneath 0.25m of garden soil, cut into the subsoil and measuring 2.10m long by 1.05m wide with its long axis aligned north to south (Photo H and Fig. 8). This feature contained a friable, dark brown, humic silty clay soil (303) that was very similar to the overlying garden soil. The fill contained frequent clay tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragments, glass shards from broken bottles, sherds of stoneware pottery and frequent blue ware ceramic sherds along with occasional small angular fragments of stone and slate. The clay tobacco pipes were datable to the late 19th century (Ayto 1994), as was the pottery. A few finds were retrieved from the upper fill of this feature, which was otherwise left undisturbed.

Some 1.5m to the north of 304, on the same alignment but slightly offset to the west, the southern end of a similar 1m wide rectangular feature (302) was revealed cut into the subsoil and continuing beyond the northern edge of the excavation (Photo E and Fig. 8). This feature exhibited a near identical fill (301) to that contained in 304, the only difference being that it contained a higher percentage of clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems.

Interpretation of these features (304 and 302) is uncertain, the fill of each is consistent with them being rubbish pits, however their relative positioning and rectangular shape suggests that they may have been garden features, such as vegetable beds or for small structures.

All the archaeological features revealed in Area F remained unexcavated and were covered with a stone sub-base prior to being shuttered and concreted during the

construction of the new car parking bays; all the revealed features were thereby preserved *in situ*.

Area E

This garden area, enclosed by walls 102 and 103, lay to the rear of Nos. 27 and 29 High Street. The southern part of the garden belonged to No. 29 High Street and was accessed from stone steps at the back of the property leading up to the garden some 6m along the west side of wall 102 from the north. During the groundwork clearance the blocked access to these steps was uncovered (Photo F) when part of wall 102 was demolished. The first edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6) shows the steps and an east-west boundary wall with two rectangular buildings up against its southern side. The remnants of the random uncoursed rubble east-west boundary wall were demolished during the development, however its original location was marked in stone paving on the finished car park surface, as was the case with all but one (wall 106) of the sections of demolished walls in the new car parking areas. All that remained of the two buildings, both were probably greenhouses³, were their floors, which were tiled with black and red 9" by 9" square Ruabon quarry tiles, and concrete foundations. The building remains were demolished during the groundworks (Photo I). The garden area to the north of the east-west boundary, belonging to No. 27 High Street, lay about 1.25m lower than that to the south and required only topsoil clearance to attain the required formation level. A 1m depth of friable dark brown silty clay humic garden soil was removed to the top of a yellowish brown shale-rich compact natural subsoil.

At the south end of the area a 0.7m deep sloping accumulation of very dark brown garden soil mixed with dumped rubbish was removed from the corner formed at the abutment of wall 102 with retaining wall 108 (Photo J). Amongst the rubbish were numerous red brick fragments, pieces of cast iron, frequent broken bottles from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, cream ware potsherds, glass jar lids and frequent small and medium size stones tumbled from wall 102. Beneath this layer was a c.0.5m depth of dark brown garden soil containing far less rubbish material that continued across the site to the west and north at a nearly uniform depth, although sloping down to the south very gradually, following the natural topography. Removal of this soil layer revealed a c.0.45m depth of mid brown silty clay soil containing frequent fragments of mortar, 10% small and medium size angular stones, frequent coal fragments and occasional red brick fragments. Amongst the finds noted in this layer were several clay tobacco pipe fragments, broken glass bottles and glass jar lids, sherds of stoneware bottles and jars, and sherds of cream ware pottery; all were considered to date from the mid to late 19th century. Again, this layer followed the natural topography and was seen to overlie natural bedrock at the south end of the site and a compact, shale-rich natural subsoil elsewhere in Area E.

The bases of walls 108, 102 and 103 were revealed standing on the natural bedrock at the south end of the site whilst in the case of 102 and 103 this gave way to natural subsoil some 4m or so north from their abutment with wall 108. Both walls 102 and 103 were in a very bad state of repair and were considered to be too badly damaged to retain in their original form for the final build.

No identifiable archaeological features were observed in any of the soil layers or cut into the natural subsoil or bedrock in Area E.

³ Judging from their depiction on the 1:500 scale first edition Ordnance Survey map, see Figs. 6 & 8

Area D

This garden area, enclosed by walls 103 and 104, lay to the rear of No. 25 High Street, and although very overgrown had a formally laid-out plan with a central path leading to a raised mortared stone structure occupying the full width of its southern end and abutting wall 108 (see Photo Nos. 11, 15 and 39 in the Appendix). The building, which possibly once supported a greenhouse, was 1m or so in height and projected out from wall 108 into the garden for a distance of 3.25m; it had recessed stone steps, centrally located, that led down to the concrete garden path. The structure was demolished during the groundworks and was found to have been built directly on garden soil with no foundations and not tied-in to any of the contiguous walls; its corework comprised a mix of dark and mid-brown silty clay soil containing 70% coarse components of mixed building debris; included within the debris were fragments of red brick, small and medium size angular stone fragments, numerous fragments of roofing slate, frequent broken glass bottles, stoneware jars and other domestic rubbish. None of the artefacts observed within the corework could be dated to any earlier than the late 19th to early 20th centuries and we know that the building must have been constructed later than 1891 as it does not feature on that edition of the 1:500 Ordnance Survey map.

The garden soil in Area D was much the same as that elsewhere on the site, a very dark brown humic silty clay, except for the presence of a higher percentage of tree roots and other organic material. Over the whole area it proved to have an average depth of 0.7m and overlay a 0.3m deep layer of mid-brown silty clay soil that contained 30% small angular fragments of shale, the occasional coal fragment and infrequent mortar fragments. This layer was seen to lie directly on either degrading natural shale bedrock or yellowish brown shale-rich compact natural subsoil. Removal of these layers on the east side of the area revealed the full extent of the west face of wall 103 which was at least 2m high and resting on natural bedrock in places or natural subsoil elsewhere along its length; the lower 1.2m of this side of the wall had no facing stones, unlike its eastern side which did. This suggests that it was built as a retaining wall for deposits already *in situ* on its western side. There was no detectable footing dug into the subsoil or bedrock on either side of the wall. The lack of facing stones on the west side of the wall meant that it was slightly undermined on that side, which compromised its structure and led ultimately to a decision to demolish it. Wall 104 was fully faced on its newly exposed east side, and it too rested directly on either natural bedrock or compact natural subsoil, however it was also found to be unsafe and was eventually demolished at its southern end.

The section of wall 108 forming the southern boundary to area D was deemed to be unsafe and was partly dismantled, re-built and consolidated (Photo L) during the development.

No identifiable archaeological features were observed in any of the soil layers or cut into the natural subsoil or bedrock in Area D.

Area C

Area C was enclosed to the east and west by walls 104 and 105 respectively, and was the garden to the rear of No. 23 High Street. The overburden in this garden was characterised by the presence of much tumbled stone derived from wall 105, which was in a bad state of repair and barely visible above ground in places. Prior to the groundworks, Japanese knotweed was removed from the southern end of this area close to wall 108.

The garden soil⁴ averaged a depth of 0.5m at the south end of the site and became slightly deeper at the northern end. Underlying this was a more compact subsoil⁵, averaging 0.4m in depth across the whole area. Removal of both these layers revealed natural bedrock at the southern end of the area, next to wall 108, and a compact shale-rich yellowish natural subsoil elsewhere. Frequent fragments of bottle glass and sherds of white cream ware pottery were noted in both the topsoil and the soil layer beneath. A large single yellow sherd of sgraffito decorated slipware pottery dating to the late 17th century was found in the lower soil layer very close to the demolished south end of wall 104 in the centre of the area.

Some dark soil discolouration was noted in discrete areas across area C during the removal of the garden soil layers but no distinct archaeological features were discernible.

At the southern end of the site the east face of wall 105 was revealed standing to a height of c.1.2m and sitting on the natural bedrock with no detectable dug footing (Photo M). The west face of wall 104 was revealed at the northern end of the site to a height of well over 2m above the exposed natural bedrock.

Area B

This area covered two gardens, those to the rear of Nos. 21 and 19 High Street, and encompassed the whole of wall 106. Wall 107 formed the west boundary of the area and wall 105 the east. Like Area C, the overburden in these gardens was characterised by the presence of stone tumble, this time derived from both wall 105 and the barely visible aboveground wall 106. The best-preserved section of wall 106 lay towards the northern end of Area B where it survived to a height of 1m above ground level. At the northern side of the site nothing of 106 survived above ground level which was partly due to a c.1m high build-up of garden soil against wall 108. A 2.5m deep test excavation (Photo N) close to the corner between wall 108 and its abutment by the east side of wall 107 revealed the dark brown garden soil to be 1.6m deep and overlying orange brown shattered shale bedrock. At a depth of 1.5m an east-west linear configuration of stones, some bonded by mortar to the underlying bedrock, was revealed some 1.25m distant from wall 108. Enough of this feature was seen to enable an interpretation of it as a wall possibly associated with a building formerly occupying the space formed by the abutment between wall 108 and wall 107, and possibly also abutting wall 106 to the east. A sloping line of mortar on wall 108 may represent the former roof-line of the building (Photo N). During later removal of the surrounding garden soil no further trace of the wall or any other east-west aligned wall was found, although the presence of stone with adhering mortar within the soil may have represented tumble from the original wall. Some 5.35m east of wall 107, removal of the garden soil revealed the previously unseen wall 106 abutting wall 108 and constructed on the natural bedrock. At its point of abutment with wall 108 the revealed wall (106) was 1.2m high and 0.5m wide, elsewhere its average height was only 0.75m (Photo O). Wall 106, or at least that part which lay within the development, was demolished during the groundworks as its base lay beneath the formation level for the new parking space in Area B.

The average depth of the garden soil throughout the remainder of the area was 0.7m, with no discernible intervening deposits between it and the natural subsoil or bedrock. At the north edge of the area Japanese knotweed was removed from up against the west face of wall 105 and the newly revealed east face of wall 106.

⁴ The garden soil comprised a very dark brown friable humic silty clay containing about 30% small and medium angular stones and a frequent presence of organic root material

⁵ The subsoil was more compact than the topsoil, yet still friable, comprising mid-brown silty clay soil containing 20% small and medium size angular stones, frequent slate, coal and mortar fragments

The more frequent presence of stone tumble at the northern end of Area B adjacent to wall 107 appeared to indicate the presence of a former building up against wall 107, but excavation of the garden soil there revealed no trace of a structure below ground.

As with all the other areas a mixed assemblage of pottery was also noted within the garden soil in Area B, and all sherds were considered to be either modern or to date from the mid to late 19th century; an 18th century clay tobacco pipe bowl and numerous shards of broken glass bottles were found in the same context.

No identifiable archaeological features were observed in the garden soil or cut into the natural subsoil or bedrock in Area B.

Area A

This area was the most westerly and, topographically, the highest of the development areas. Wall 107 forms the east boundary, with the west boundary being formed by a retaining wall separating the garden from those to the rear of Market Street. The area represents the garden to the rear of Nos. 17 and 17a High Street but with no apparent access directly from those properties marked on any of the early Ordnance Survey maps (see Fig. 5), however, a raised cast concrete and reinforced steel joist 'jetty' (Photo P) protruded from the Market Street side retaining/boundary wall which may indicate that this area was accessed from No. 18 Market Street, possibly by wooden steps. On the first edition Ordnance Survey map the garden is shown as being planted formally with trees (Fig. 5), which may suggest that it was at that time a fruit orchard. The top of the retaining wall forming the northern boundary, to the rear of High Street, was 10.4m higher than the yard area below to the rear of Nos. 17 and 17a, forming a vertical drop. Wall 108 forms the southern boundary, the retained ground on the Foley House side being about 3m above the top of the garden soil in area A. During pre-groundwork clearance of this area, dumped rubbish and soil to a height of about 2.5m was cleared from up against the Market Street boundary and the corner with wall 108 (the extent of the dumped material can be seen as soil marks on the Market St. wall in Photo P). This rubbish was well established and included war-time milk bottles amongst the dumped soil, building demolition debris and other modern rubbish, suggesting that the area had long since been abandoned as a garden, and subsequently used as a dumping ground.

An approximately 7m by 4m area at the northeastern edge of Area A was deemed to be contaminated (unspecified), which acted as a constraint on the archaeological watching brief. However, a series of six test pits were excavated to characterise the deposits there. All six pits generally comprised a 1m depth of dark brown silty clay garden soil overlying a 0.3m deep soil layer containing building debris and rubbish⁶. This layer was considered to be a building demolition rubble layer purposely laid to level up the garden area prior to the importation of garden soil. It overlay natural subsoil and bedrock. The garden soil elsewhere in the northern half of Area A proved again to be around 1m in depth, after removal of the dumped overburden, and was seen to overlie the demolition debris layer to a depth of 0.3m down to natural geological layers. This stratigraphic sequence was interrupted at the northern boundary wall, where, the 1m depth of garden soil was seen to overlie a c. 0.2m depth of building demolition debris-rich soil, which in turn overlay a relatively soil-free layer of mixed alluvial gravel (comprising small rounded stones) filling an approximately 0.75m wide linear (E-W) feature running parallel to the boundary wall to an unknown depth (Photo Q). This linear feature was clearly a construction trench for the northern boundary wall.

⁶ The layer below topsoil in Area A comprised greyish mid-brown silty clay soil matrix containing 70% small and medium size angular stones, a high % of white mortar fragments, frequent red brick fragments and frequent 19th century clay tobacco pipe stems and bowls

Removal of an average 0.75m depth of garden soil from up against the Market Street boundary wall on the south-western side of Area A revealed the base of the wall constructed on a 0.45m deep concrete footing gently sloping, down from south to north (Photo R). The footing lay directly on the natural shale bedrock and extended from the point where wall 108 abuts the boundary wall in the southwest corner of Area A, and continued for some 7m northwards down to a definite vertical butt joint where it terminated. A clearly later wall extends north from the butt joint forming the remainder of the western boundary of Area A, with at least one more vertical butt joint present along its length. A building shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, belonging to either No. 18 or 16 Market Street appears to present its eastern elevation to form part of the boundary with the actual boundary walls abutting, or abutted by it, on either side (Fig. 6). Unfortunately, it was not possible to gain access to the properties to the rear of Market Street to investigate the present state of the building and its precise relationship to the boundary wall.

Exposure of the base of wall 108 at the southern end of the area showed it to be constructed, as elsewhere along its length, on the natural bedrock. The remains of a building lay in the southeast corner of Area A (Photos S and T), which occupied the space formed by the abutment of wall 107 with wall 108. The building abutted wall 108 with the southern part of wall 107 functioning as its 0.85m wide east wall. All that remained of its west wall was a 0.6m wide length abutting wall 108 at a point 2.7m to the west of 107 (to a height of 2.4m) and projecting northwards into the development area for some 3.2m before becoming truncated and reduced in height to about 0.55m. A 0.6m wide by c. 0.7m high remnant wall was revealed connecting the west wall with wall 107; its inner face was 2.4m from the parallel wall 108, which meant that it enclosed a soil-filled space measuring 2.7m east-west by 2.4m north-south. The building appears to have been quite substantial with at least two floors, the presence of beam slots for floor joists in wall 108 and two-level interior rendering bearing testament to this. Excavation of about 0.6m of garden soil from the north side of the building exposed extensive mortar-rich building debris to a depth of at least 0.4m and overlying natural deposits. The west wall of the building and interior connecting or partition wall were demolished during the development.

Elsewhere, in the southern part of Area A, the dark brown silty clay garden soil averaged 0.5m deep and overlay a 0.6m depth of dark greyish mid-brown mortar and charcoal fleck-rich soil deposit containing frequent small angular stones with adhering mortar, occasional clay tobacco pipe stems and bowls, occasional sherds of pottery all of which were post-medieval or later. This layer was seen to overlie a stiff shale-rich orange brown natural subsoil. There were several superficial small gully and pit-like features cut into the subsoil, but all were considered to be the result of either tree root-action or animal burrows and not archaeological in character.

CONCLUSION

During the watching brief part of the basement or cellar of a possible medieval building was revealed fronting onto Goat Street within Area G. Elsewhere on the site a possible medieval wall footing, in the form of a stone-filled robber trench was recorded in Area F. Two rectangular Victorian rubbish pits and a linear rubble-filled feature, interpreted as the line of a former garden plot boundary, were revealed. Partial demolition of the garden boundary walls revealed no evidence for the original medieval burgage boundaries; it appeared that all trace of these had been destroyed by later, post-medieval, development. The groundworks revealed more fully the structure of the garden walls to the rear of both High Street and Market Street and all the evidence suggests that the fabric of these was post-medieval.

The evidence revealed in Area A in particular is interesting as it suggests fairly large-scale, probably 19th century, development of the land to the rear of Market Street and High Street; the building, or re-building, of walls and the levelling of the sloping ground through the use of re-deposited building demolition debris and the likely importation of garden soil. The building debris used in making up the ground was not datable and its derivation is unknown. It contained no identifiable medieval material, however, the presence of datable pottery and the 19th century clay tobacco pipe fragments suggest that the work was carried out in or after that period.

Apart from the inevitable damage done to the boundary walls and some buildings during the project, and the negative effects of tree removal, all the archaeological features encountered were preserved in situ beneath the development. This was particularly well exemplified at the eastern edge of the area, in Area F, where interesting archaeological features were revealed and hardly impacted upon by the groundworks. Earlier archaeological remains may remain preserved beneath later deposits on the eastern edge of the development area also.

The general lack of evidence for medieval activity on the site is surprising, as it is known that the area lies to the rear of important medieval streets. The site area lies within the yard areas to the rear of street front properties, and would typically have been used for various activities, from gardens to workshops and areas for rubbish disposal. The results of the watching brief indicate more about the major activity on the site in a more prosperous and populous 18th and 19th century Haverfordwest.



Figure 9: Adaptation of overall final site plan (see also Photos U and V) based on Atkins Ltd. original drawings, showing work Areas and schematic location of the revealed archaeological features.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo A: Area of pitched cobbling exposed in the section close to wall 101 on Goat Street. View east, 1m and 0.5m scales.



Photo B: Revealed basement structure 306, cut into the bedrock adjacent to Goat Street. View southwest, 2x1m scales.



Photo C: View looking southwest, showing made ground deposits of the terrace upon which Foley house and garden were established, 1m scale.



Photo D: View of probable terminus of a robbed out wall footing (308) at the eastern edge of the groundwork excavations. Looking east, 2 x 1m scales.



Photo E: View, looking north, of pit 302. 2 x 1m scales.



Photo F: View of the blocked access to the steps down to No. 29 High Street. Wall 102 is on the right, the east-west boundary wall is to the left. Looking north, 2 x 1m scales.



Photo G: The light areas next to the scales represent the revealed wall footing (310) of the former garden boundary in Area F. Looking south, 3 x 1m scales.



Photo H: View of rectangular pit 304 looking north, 2 x 1m scales.



Photo I: During demolition of the greenhouse buildings in Area E. View NW.



Photo J: Soil removal from the southeast corner of Area E. View southeast, wall 102 is behind the 1m scale.



Photo K: During the demolition of the structure at the south end of Area D, showing the corework behind the 1m scale. View south.



Photo L: During demolition and repair of wall 108 in Area D. View south.



Photo M: Revealed face of wall 105 at the south end of Area C. View west-southwest, 2 x 1m scales.



Photo N: View south showing test pit excavation in Area B, note sloping mortar line on wall 108 above the blue helmet on the person holding the 1m scale.



Photo O: View southeast, showing revealed section of wall 106 abutting wall 108 during excavation. 1m scale.



Photo P: View looking southwest in Area A, showing the corner formed by wall 108 and the boundary wall to the rear of Market St. The possible access 'jetty' can be seen protruding from the top of the Market St. wall amongst the ivy.



Photo Q: Construction trench for the northern boundary wall in Area A, filled with river gravel. View east, 1m scale.



Photo R: The western boundary wall to the rear of No.18 Market Street, in Area A, showing its concrete footing. Wall 108 is on the left. View west, 2 x 1m scales.



Photo S: South view of the building in the southwest corner of Area A. The remnant partition wall is in the foreground behind the 2 x 1m scales.



Photo T: View east of the building in Area A, showing its west wall in the foreground abutting wall 108 and the more substantial east wall (incorporated into wall 107) behind. Scales are 2 x 1m.



Photo U: View south showing finished new access road and car parking bays in Area F.



Photo V: View east-northeast across the nearly finished new car parking bays to the rear of Market Street.

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APPENDIX

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF WALLS



Photo 1: View north. Modern block-work entrance to Foley House car park from Goat Street, prior to demolition. Wall (101) to right. (IMG_9934).



Photo 2: East end of wall (101) abutting former Foley House garden building now converted to garage. Blocked arch is visible top left of scale on left. 2 x 2m scales. View north (IMG_9933).



Photo 3: Wall (101), 2 x 2m scales. Note arch of blocked entrance just visible at east end of wall. View north (IMG_9932).



Photo 4: View southeast, oblique view of north side of Wall (101), 2x1m scales. Note incorporated earlier wall or building element. (IMG_9935).



Photo 5: Wall (101), Goat St. behind. 2 x 2m scales. View south (IMG_9936).



Photo 6: Gable end of 'garage' building at east end of wall (101) showing blocked original opening. View east (IMG_9937).



Photo 7: Oblique shot of north elevation of 'garage' building. View east-southeast (IMG_9938).



Photo 8: Wall (102), 2 x 2m scales. View west (IMG_9939).



Photo 9: Wall (102). View west (IMG_9940).



Photo 10: Wall (102), detail of butt joint c.0.3m left of 1m scale. View northwest (IMG_9941).



Photo 11: South end of wall (103) at abutment with wall (108), 2 x 1m scales and 1 x 2m scale. View east (IMG_9942).



Photo 12: Middle section of wall (103), 2 x 2m scales. View east (IMG_9943).



Photo 13: North end of wall (103), between 2 x 2m scales. View east (IMG_9944).



Photo 14: South end of wall (103) at abutment with wall (108), 2 x 2m scales. View west (IMG_9945).



Photo 15: South end of wall (104) at abutment with wall (108), 2 x 1m scales and 1 x 2m scale. View west (IMG_9949).



Photo 16: Middle section of wall (104), 2 x 2m scales. View west (IMG_9950).



Photo 17: North-middle section of wall (104) 2 x 2m scales. View west (IMG_9951).



Photo 18: Oblique shot of north end of wall (104), 1 x 2m scale. View northwest (IMG_9952).



Photo 19: Wall (104), south end abutting wall (108), 2 x 2m scales. View east-southeast (IMG_9953).



Photo 20: Mid section of wall (104), 2 x 2m scales. View east (IMG_9954).



Photo 21: North end of wall (104). View east (IMG_9955).



Photo 22: A rare above-ground surviving face of wall (105) towards its northern end. View west (IMG_9956).



Photo 23: Oblique view of wall (105), 2 x 1m scales. View northwest (IMG_9978).



Photo 24: Oblique view of wall (105), 1m scale. View southwest (IMG_9979).



Photo 25: Wall (105) barely discernible just behind 1m scales. View northeast (IMG_9980).



Photo 26: Best surviving face of wall (106) at its north end, 1m scale. View west (IMG_9981).



Photo 27: Wall (106), oblique, 2 x 1m scales. View southwest (IMG_9982).



Photo 28: Oblique view along the line of wall (106) indicated by 2 x 1m scales. The standing wall behind is wall 107. View northwest (IMG_9983).



Photo 29: Best preserved section of wall (106) at its northern end, 2 x 1m scales. View east (IMG_9984).



Photo 30: Oblique view of wall (106), 2 x 1m scales. View northeast (IMG_9985).



Photo 31: Southern end of wall (107) abutting wall (108), 1 x 2m scale and 1 x 1m scale. View west (IMG_9986).



Photo 32: Northern end of wall (107), 2 x 2m scales. View west (IMG_9987).



Photo 33: Southern end of wall (107) abutting wall (108), 1 x 2m scale. Note remains of building. View east (IMG_9988).



Photo 34: General view of wall (107), 2x 1m and 1 x 2m scales. Note building remains upper right. View east (IMG_9989).



Photo 35: West end of retaining wall (108), 1 x 2m scale. Abutting wall (107) and building remains are visible centre left. Garden area at the back of No. 17 High Street. View south (IMG_9990).



Photo 36: Detail of west end of retaining wall (108), after scaffolding was dismantled and during removal of garden soil. View south, 2 x 1m scales. The Market St. boundary wall is seen obliquely on the right (IMG_9750).



Photo 37: Retaining wall (108) at point where wall (107) abuts it, 1 x 2m scale. The rubble of wall (106) is just visible lower left. Back garden of No. 19 High Street. View south (IMG_9991).



Photo 38: Retaining wall (108), 1 x 2m scale. Wall (104) is on the left, linear rubble spread of wall (105) is on the right. Back garden of No. 23 High Street. View south (IMG_9992).



Photo 39: Retaining wall (108), 1 x 2m scale. Wall (103) is on the left, wall (104) on the right. Raised, stepped structure against (108); back garden of No. 25 High Street. View south (IMG_9993).



Photo 40: Retaining wall (108) 2 x 2m scales. Wall (103) is visible centre right. Originally back garden of No. 29 High Street. View south (IMG_9994).



Photo 41: East end of wall (108), 2 x 1m scales and 1 x 2m scale. Wall (102) is located centre right. View south (IMG_9995).



Photo 42: General shot across garden boundary walls, view east, with wall (108) to right (IMG_9996).



Photo 43: General view of garden to rear of No. 17 High St., wall (107) in foreground. View north (IMG_9997).



Photo 44: General view north showing garden boundary walls from left to right: (107), (106), (105) and (104). (IMG_9998).



Photo 45: General view north showing garden boundary walls from left to right: (106), (105), (104) and (103). (IMG_9999).



Photo 46: View north, of garden to rear of No. 25 High St., wall (104) to left and (103) right. (IMG_0001).



Photo 47: View north, of garden to rear of Nos. 27 and 29 High St., wall (103) to left. (IMG_0002).



Photo 48: View north, of garden to rear of Nos. 31, 33 and 35 High St., wall (102) to left. (IMG_0003).

FOLEY HOUSE CAR PARK, HAVERFORDWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF and BUILDING RECORDING

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Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan /
This report has been prepared by: **Richard Ramsey**

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**

Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date

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

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*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*