

NO 16 COLLEGE STREET, LAMPETER, CEREDIGION ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Lampeter Evangelical Church /
Hess Kincaid Leach



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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NO 16 COLLEGE STREET, LAMPETER, CEREDIGION ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Gan / By

Hubert Wilson

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**NO 16 COLLEGE ST, LAMPETER, CEREDIGION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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**NO 16 COLLEGE STREET, LAMPETER, CEREDIGION:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr Chris Hess, acting on behalf of the Lampeter Evangelical Church to undertake a watching brief during explorative test trenching in order to assess the potential for archaeological remains in advance of groundworks associated with the construction of a new church hall and alterations at the rear of the property 16 College Street, Lampeter, Ceredigion (centred on SN 57818 48254).

The requirement for a scheme of archaeological mitigation has been placed upon the development proposals (Planning Application No. A160659) by Ceredigion County Council Local Planning Authority following advice from their archaeological advisors, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management.

The condition had been placed on the planning decision because the development area lies in close proximity to the Scheduled Ancient Monument known as Stephen's Castle (CD 110; PRN 779) whose location lies approximately 100m west of the proposed development site. The development area also lies within the historic core of Lampeter.

The watching brief was undertaken on the 19th September 2017. A 360° excavator fitted with a grading bucket was used to excavate the test trenches.

Due to the presence of sewer and drainage system within the southern half of the site, the test trenching was constrained to the northern edge of the development.

Two trenches were excavated on the northern side of the site, following the line of proposed pile foundations for the proposed Evangelical church. Both trenches were devoid of any significant archaeological remains or deposits.

Both trenches exposed a modern yard surface demolition overlying a layer consisting of stone and brick, probably associated with demolition of a former outbuilding. This layer sealed a topsoil layer, presumably associated with former gardens to 16 College Street. Beneath the topsoil was a layer of probable imported material used to build up the ground level, possibly when College Street was built. A peaty soil layer was present beneath this possible levelling layer, which may well be associated with the 'Gorsddu' or Black bog fieldname recorded on the 1839 Tithe map. A stone filled drain cut into the top a peat deposit which was exposed at the bottom of the trench, possibly a remnant of an earlier land drain scheme.

The watching brief indicates that the development area contains no significant archaeological remains or deposits. It would appear that the southern half of the development site has already been significantly disturbed by a sewer and drainage system and that the northern half of the site area is devoid of any archaeological remains or deposits. Nevertheless, although no significant archaeological remains were revealed within this development site itself, there is still potential that significant archaeological deposits could be present in its vicinity.

1. INTRODUCTION

Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr Chris Hess on behalf of the Lampeter Evangelical Church to provide an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new church hall and alterations to the rear of 16 College Street, Lampeter, Ceredigion (NGR SN57818 48254; Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.2 The requirement for the watching brief was placed on the development as a condition on planning permission following advice from the archaeological advisor to the planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM). The condition states:
- The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The Local Planning Authority will be informed in writing, at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development, of the name of the said archaeologist.*
- 1.1.3 The planning advice letter for the application from DAT-DM stated that *"The site in question lies within close proximity to the scheduled medieval motte known as Stephen's castle (CD 110; PRN 779). Often a site such as this would have had a larger defended and enclosed area associated with it. This 'baily' would have housed many of the main buildings such as granaries, stables, kitchen, chapel etc. and would sometimes have extended settlements attached."* The development site also lies within the heart of the medieval and post-medieval towns and evidence for earlier settlement and associated activity could be present within the development area.

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of the works, which was approved by the archaeological advisor to the planning authority prior to the commencement of the works. The project objectives were:
- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the archaeological watching brief.
 - To monitor ground works in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
 - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
 - To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
 - To produce an archive and report of any results.
- 1.2.2 The overall work was summarised as: *"Archaeological attendance during ground works associated the construction of the new church hall to the rear of No 16 College Street, Lampeter, Ceredigion which could potentially expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Appropriate*

investigation and recording of any such remains will be undertaken if revealed. A report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared."

- 1.2.3 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and their codes of conduct (CIfA 2014).

1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the development works along with its archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological watching brief and its results.

1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD). 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.

1.5 Illustrations

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

1.6 Timeline

- 1.6.1 The following timeline is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

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 ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20 th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales

¹ 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

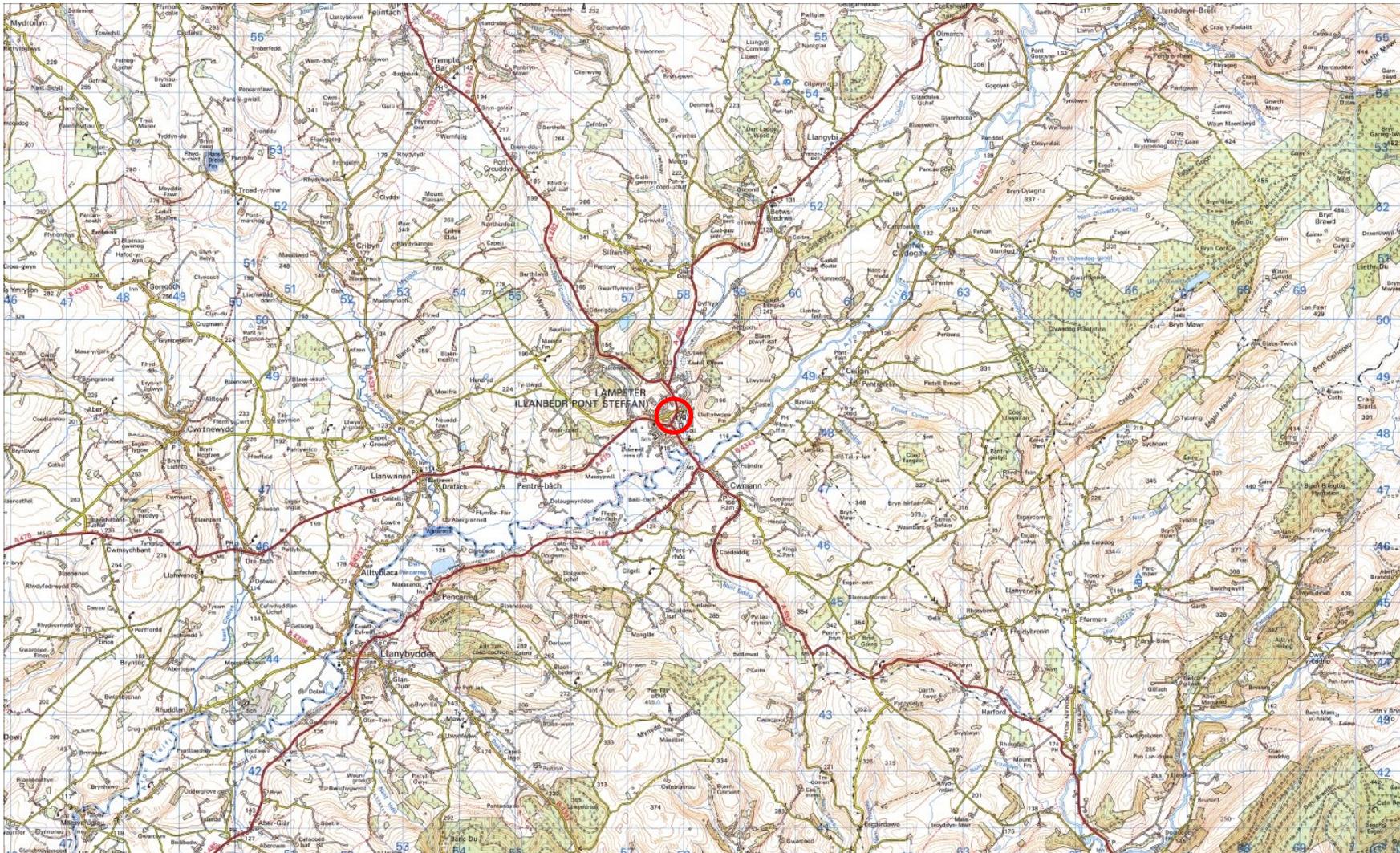


Figure 1: Site location of proposed development (red circle).

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controllor of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No. 100020930



Figure 2: Development proposals for No 16 College Street, Lampeter, Ceredigion

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location and Topography

2.1.1 The site is located on the western side of College Street close to the centre of Lampeter (Figure 1). It lies opposite the main campus of the University of Wales Trinity St David (Figures 2 and 3).

2.1.2 The development area lies within a level, gravelled yard at the rear of 16 College Street, Lampeter. The development plot is approximately 24m long by 8m wide. This measurement includes a rear extension which, as part of the proposal, is to be demolished. The yard is bounded by buildings and a timber fence on three sides with a gated entrance at the northwestern end.

2.1.3 It lies between the 120m and 130m OD contours.

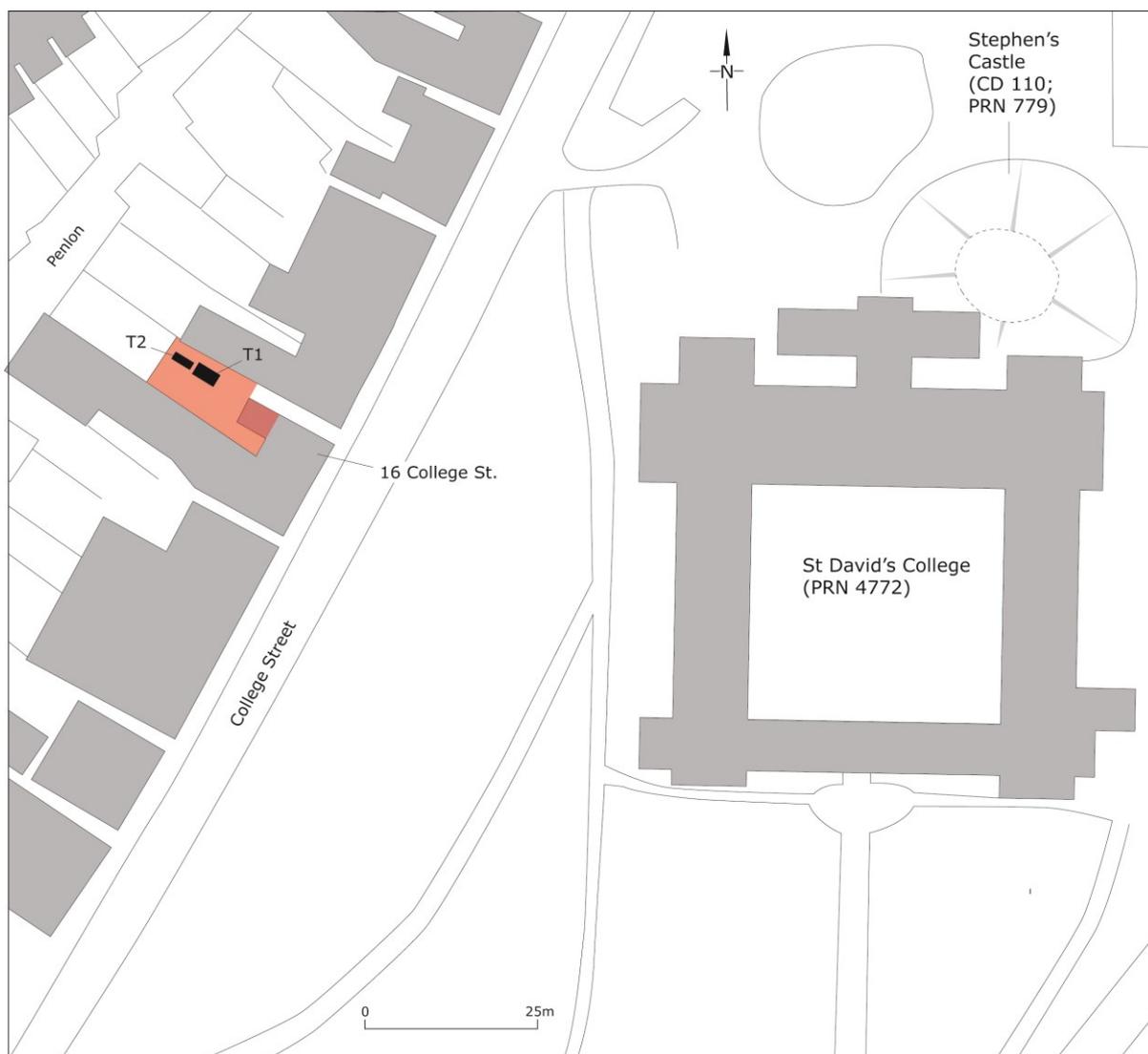


Figure 3: Development site (red) in relation to Stephen's Castle (CD 110; PRN 779) and St David's College (PRN 4772).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 Approximately 100m to the northeast of the development site is the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Stephen's Castle (CD110; PRN 779). It is a large motte, 10m high and about 30m in diameter. The location of the associated bailey is unknown (Figure 3).
- 2.2.2 The 1839 Tithe map for Lampeter shows no development within the area. The accompanying apportionment states that the occupier of the land was a Mr Samuel Davies and that the field name was 'Gorsddu' or Black bog (Figure 4).
- 2.2.3 The Ordnance Survey first edition 1889 map shows that the frontage of College Street had been established, but the lane at the rear 'Penlon' and properties adjacent to it had not yet been built (Figure 5).
- 2.2.4 The Ordnance Survey second edition 1905 map shows that since 1889 development behind College Street had continued apace with the building of terraced housing and their adjacent gardens (Figure 6).

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	Grid reference
779	Stephen's Castle; Lampeter Castle Mound / Motte	Motte approximately 10m in height. Motte damaged through development on south and west side. Eastern edge has stone revetment. Scheduled Monument CD110	Medieval	SN57934827
4772	St David's College	Built c.1822-7 in simplified Tudor Gothic design, by CR Cockerel, the pre-eminent neo-classical architect. Lampeter was the first University College founded in England and Wales since Oxford and Cambridge. Grade II Listed.	Post-medieval, Modern	SN5791648221
10044	Ricketts	Commercial premises formally one of 4 terraced units	Post-medieval	SN5777848152
25702	Bryn Road	War Memorial, comprises of bronze figure on polished granite plinth. Inscriptions to WWI and II. Figure inscribed with artists W Goscombe-John RA 1921. Grade II Listed	Post-medieval	SN5787548383
25705	Lampeter Post Office	3 storey building, lower half limestone facade at ground level. Date stone 1933. Corinthian columns. Carved stone pediment text 'Lampeter Post Office'. Grade II Listed	Post-medieval	SN5778748173
25706	Harford Fountain	Situated at the main cross roads at the town centre, the fountain was originally erected 1862 and restored 1990. Grade II Listed	Post-medieval	SN5777548104
25707	No 17 Harford Square	Circa 1840 construction date end of terrace house. Rough cast finish with low slated hipped roof with wide eaves. BSAHI 1992 Lampeter suggest property is the 'best survivor from a late Georgian style terraced row'. Grade II Listed	Post-medieval	SN5778648102
43348	Burgess Hall/ Temperance Hotel	The is a 3-storey red brick building with Turret on NE side. It has stylised surrounds of both windows and doors of red brick and Terracatta. The building shown on OS 2nd ed surveyed 1904	Post-medieval, Modern	SN5787848355
43349	Public Toilets Bryn Road	This is a single storey red brick building. The facade has a large circular window as a feature and two arched entrances.	Modern	SN5784148346
43350	Victoria Hall	The Victoria Hall in Lampeter is a two storey building that has undergone extensive remodelling since construction. The facade is of Romanesque style.	Modern	SN5783548333
43359	Chemist	This is a Victorian 3-storey building converted to	Post-medieval	SN5776248130

		modern commercial premises. Decorated window surrounds possible stable to rear. Modern shop facade		
43396	Barn Antiques	The building is possibly shown on 1st edition 1887. The building comprises of composite of building techniques, lower floor appears to be of brick/stone construction and upper floor clad with corrugated sheeting. Faade has large Victorian type shop front	Post-medieval	SN5775148150
43398	Porter's Lodge - St David's College	The Porters lodge consists of a single storey building with slate roof. The building is rendered and has ornamentation at the head of windows.	Post-medieval	SN5780048147
57339	Walls And Surrounding Terrace At The War Memorial, Bryn Road	Grade II listed walls and terrace	Post-medieval	SN5788148373

Table 2: Archaeological and historical sites recorded on the Dyfed Historic Environment Record within 150m of the proposed development site



Figure 4: Extract from the 1839 Tithe showing location of 16 College St and its property boundary (black) and development site (red).

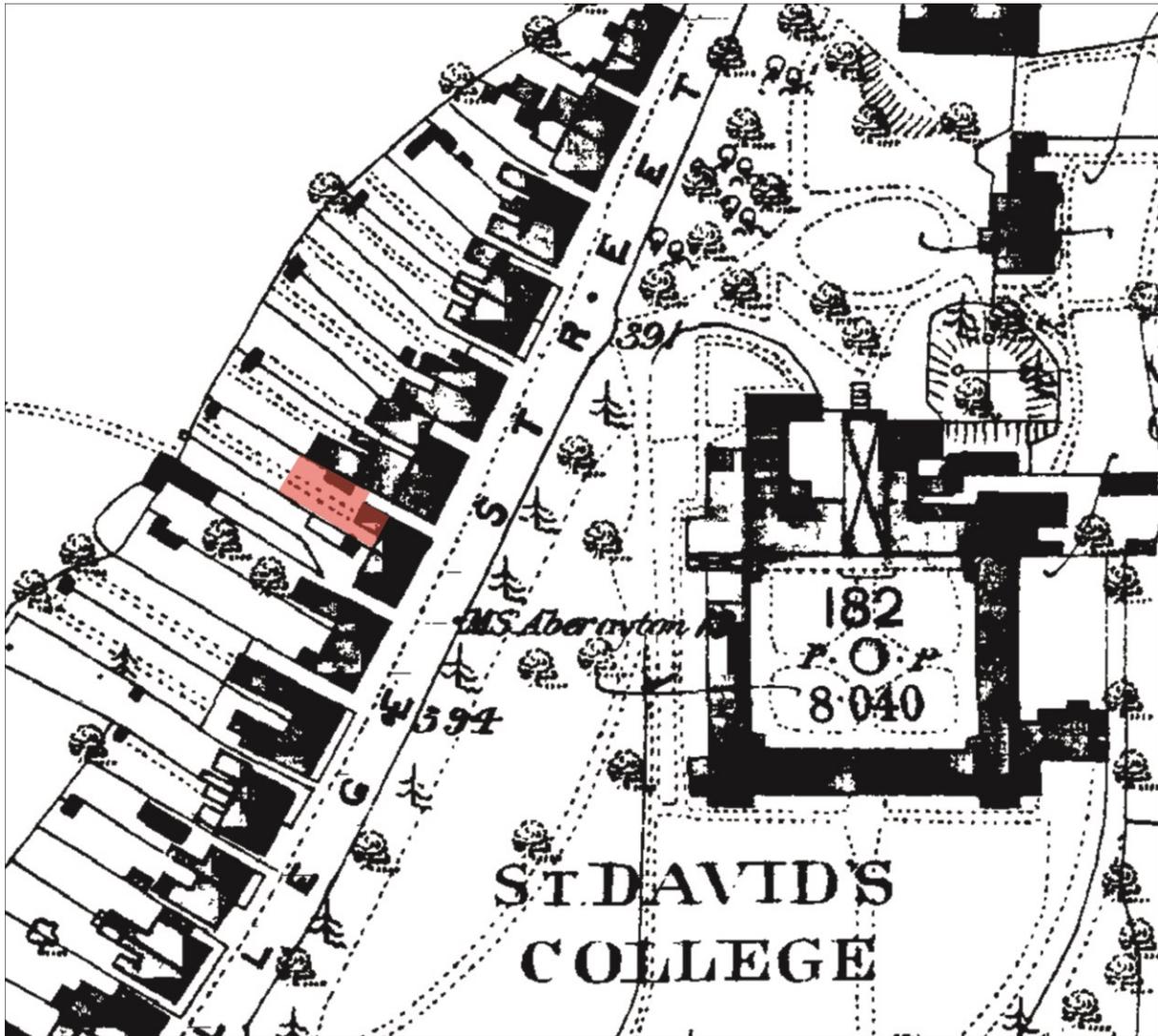


Figure 5: Extract from the OS first edition map of 1889 showing location of development site in red

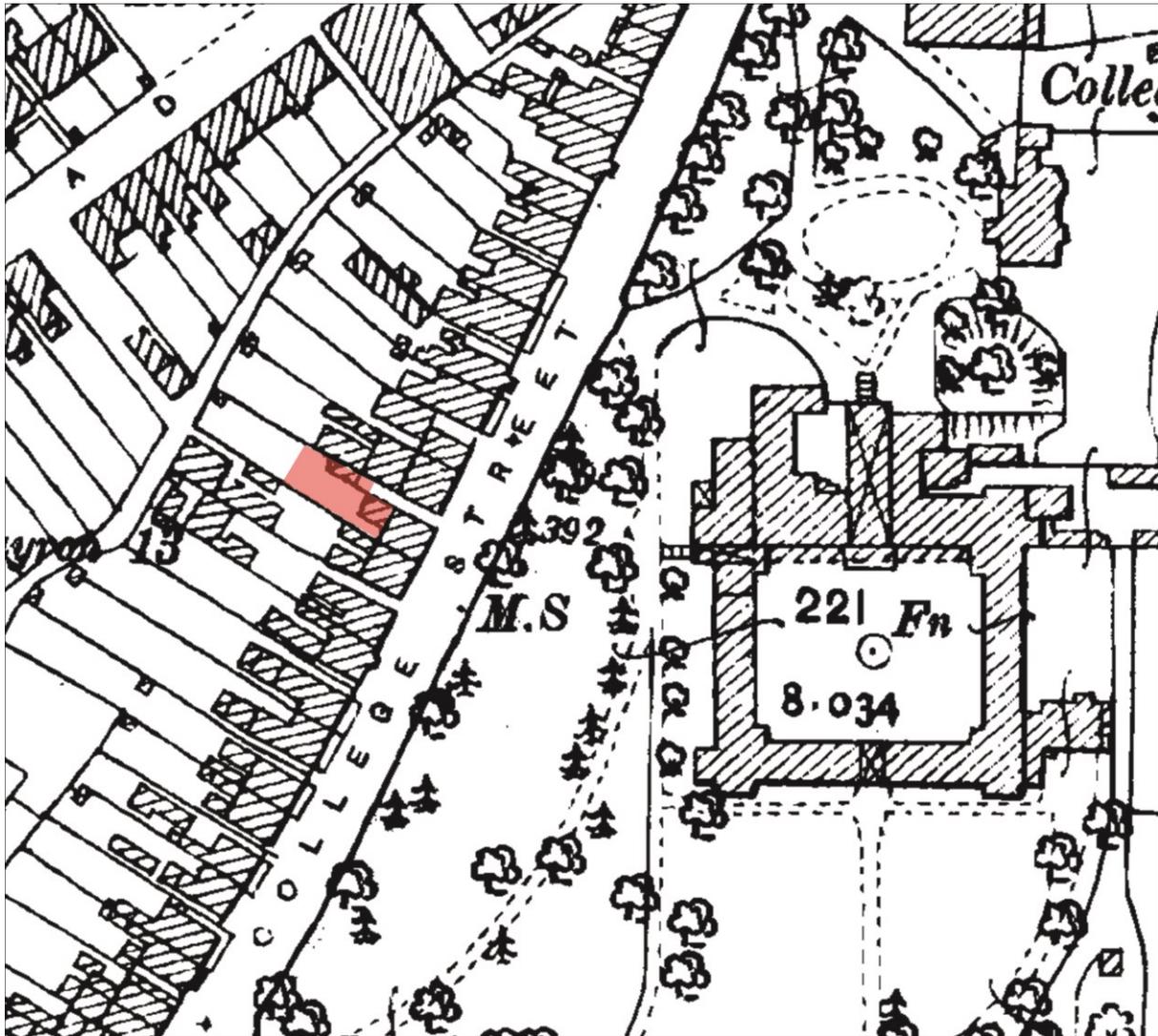


Figure 6: Extract from the OS second edition map of 1905 showing location of development site in red.

3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at the site which had the potential to expose, damage or destroy underlying archaeological remains. This comprised a series of investigation trenches opened across the northern half of the development site (Figure 3; Photos 1 and 2).
- 3.1.2 Ground reduction work was undertaken by the site contractors using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 0.9m wide grading bucket.
- 3.1.3 All archaeological deposits revealed during the groundworks were examined and recorded to an appropriate level.
- 3.1.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual² used by DAT Archaeological Services.
- 3.1.5 The work followed the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and adhered to their code of conduct (CIfA 2014).

3.2 Timetabling of Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 The watching brief took place on the 19th September 2017. The weather during the day was fine and dry.

3.3 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 3.3.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.3.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.
- 3.3.3 A report fully representative of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- 4.1 Two site investigation trenches were excavated (Trench 1 and Trench 2) approximately 1.2m away from the wall line of 17 College Street on the northern side of the development (Figure 3). The trenches were 1.2m apart and positioned close to where the proposed line of pilings for the church foundations would be situated (Photos 3 and 4).
- 4.2 No test trenching was undertaken on the southern edge of the development due to the known presence of underground services including drains and a sewer pipe (Figure 5).
- 4.3 Trench 1 was approximately 3m long, 1.7m wide and 1.3m deep. The topmost layer consisted of approximately 0.1m of limestone aggregate below which was a 0.2m thick spread of ballast material (brick and stone). This in turn stood on a layer of dark brown garden soil up to 0.3m thick which contained coal fragments and sherds of willow pattern pottery.
- 4.4 Below the garden soil was a 0.3m thick deposit of medium brown, gritty, silty clay containing coal fragments, pieces of mortar and one small fragment of willow pattern pottery.
- 4.5 Below this deposit, at a depth of 1m, a layer of peat was encountered. The peat layer was present to the base of the excavated trench and evidently continued to a far greater depth below (Photos 5 and 6).
- 4.6 At the eastern end of Trench 1, at a depth of 1m, a stone drain was visible cutting into the peat deposit (Photo 7). It was at least 0.3m wide and was aligned in a SW – NE direction. The stones used in the construction of the drain were sub-rounded and up to 0.1m long (Photo 5).
- 4.7 Trench 2 measured approximately 2.7m long, 1.2m wide and was 1.45m deep.
- 4.8 Trench 2 revealed a similar stratigraphic sequence as recorded in Trench 1 (Photo 8): the upper limestone aggregate overlying a brick and stone layer, overlying a former topsoil, overlying a mixed soil over peat deposits.



Photo 1: View west-northwest along development site towards Penlon Lane from the rear of 16 College Street



Photo 2: View southeast across development area towards College Street.



Photo 3: View northwest along Trench 1 showing Trench 2 in the background



Photo 4: View SE along Trench 2 with Trench 1 in the background; 1m scale.



Photo 5: View northwest of section within Trench 1. Note dark peat deposit at the bottom of the trench; 1m scale.



Photo 6: Close-up of southeast facing section of Trench 1, showing dark peat layers at base; 1m scale.



Photo 7: View northeast of Trench 1 showing stone filled drain at bottom of trench; 0.5m scale



Photo 8: View southwest across Trench 2 showing section through similar deposits as seen in Trench 1; 1m scale

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 A watching brief was carried out during test trenching at the rear of 16 College St, Lampeter, in order to assess the potential for below ground archaeology prior to the commencement of ground works associated with the construction of a new Evangelical church.
- 5.2 Due to the nature of the geology in the vicinity of the development, it is proposed that the load bearing walls of the church will be supported on piles. Two test trenches were situated on the line of proposed piles along the northern side of the structure.
- 5.3 No test trenching was undertaken on the southern edge of the development site due to the known presence of underground services consisting of drains and a sewer pipe.
- 5.4 The limestone aggregate encountered in both trenches represented the modern yard surface of 16 College Street, Lampeter.
- 5.5 The underlying spread of brick and stone is thought to represent a demolition spread, probably associated with the former small building shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps of the area (Figures 5 and 6).
- 5.6 The topsoil underlying the brick and stone spread would suggest that the former gardens of 16 College Street were buried in recent times, perhaps when the yard area of the property was created.
- 5.7 It is difficult to ascertain the origin of the medium brown, gritty, silty clay deposit that is sandwiched between the top of the peat and the bottom of the garden soil. Its texture does not lend itself to being a natural deposit and it is possible that it could be part of the spoil created during the construction of the buildings fronting College Street and subsequently used for levelling or ballast at the rear of the properties. It would also provide a buffer zone between the imported garden soil and the underlying waterlogged peat deposit.
- 5.8 The stone drain encountered at the bottom of Trench 1 may be associated with a former land drainage system used prior to the development of College Street. The 1839 Tithe map records the name of the field in which the development site lies, as 'Gorsddu' or Black bog, perhaps referencing the underlying peat seen in both trenches. It would imply that the area was prone to waterlogging and thus the drainage system may be associated with remediation of the area for agricultural land.
- 5.9 No indications for the area forming part of the baily area around the Stephen's Castle motte were noted within the trenches. Overall the watching brief would indicate that prior to the construction of College Street, the area was used as agricultural land or was even unused, forming part of the 'Gorsddu' or Black bog. The remaining deposits in the trenches were associated with the later 19th century construction of terraces on the northwestern side of College Street, former garden soils and modern yard surfaces.
- 5.10 The southern part of the proposed development area is likely to have been significantly disturbed by modern drains and a sewer. It is most unlikely that this part of the site would have been any different to the northern half prior to the installation of these services.
- 5.11 the results of the watching brief would indicate that no further archaeological observation of groundworks associated with the building of the proposed Evangelical church are necessary.

6. SOURCES

Database:

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

RCAHMW Coflein Database <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/>

Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales

<http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/recordsv1/cof-cymru/?lang=en>

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Brown, D, 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum

CIfA 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014

CIfA 2014, *Code of Conduct*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014

Websites

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- accessed 27/01/2016

7 PROJECT ARCHIVE

Project Number: FS16_057

ERN: 111137

16 Digital photographs; Film Number 111137

1x Photo catalogue

5 MAENOR HELYG, PEMBREY, CARMARTHENSHIRE
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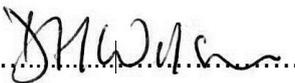
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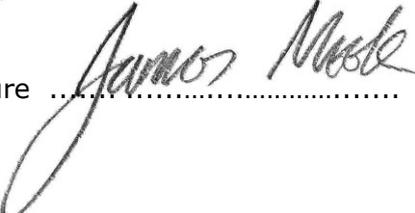
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Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

James Meek

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

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature  Date: 24/10/2017

*Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
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