

**WATCHING BRIEF DURING GROUNDWORKS  
RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A  
NEW HOUSE IN A PLOT ADJACENT TO 39  
GOAT STREET, ST DAVIDS, SA62 6RF  
PLANNING APPLICATION:  
NP/18/0683/S73  
(variation of NP/13/0370 PCNPA)**



Report by: Trysor

For: Patrick Mortlock

May 2019



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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2019/659  
Event Record HER PRN: DAT 114824

For: Patrick Mortlock

May 2019

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*Cover photograph: The walls and surfaces recorded during the watching brief,  
looking west northwest.*

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**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER:** Trysor 2019/657  
**EVENT RECORD HER PRN:** DAT 114824

**DYDDIAD:** 17<sup>eg</sup> Mis Mai 2019 **DATE:** 17<sup>th</sup> May 2019

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

**JENNY HALL MCifA** *Jenny Hall*

**PAUL SAMBROOK MCifA** *Paul Sambrook*

***Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.***

***We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.***

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Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

## Event Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	114824
Name	Watching Brief During Groundworks Relating to the Construction of a New House in a Plot Adjacent to 39 Goat Street, St Davids, SA62 6RF Planning Application: NP/18/0683/S73 (variation of NP/13/0370 PCNPA)
Type	WATCHING BRIEF
NGR	SM7511525269
Easting	275115
Northing	125269
Summary (English)	In March 2019, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for a new dwelling and parking area on land to the west of 39, Goat Street, St Davids at SM7511625260 associated with planning application: NP/18/0683/S73 (variation of NP/13/0370 PCNPA). Remains of a stone wall and stone and mortar floor surfaces were recorded sealed below two phases of garden soil. Artefactual evidence suggest the remains belong to the late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century and predate the cottages shown slightly to the north on the tithe map. Traces of these were recorded by an evaluation trench excavated by Philip Poucher in 2013 (HER Event PRN 105656). © Trysor 2019
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Ym Mis Mawrth, 2019, fe gwblhawyd brîff gwylio gan Trysor ar safle tŷ annedd arfaethedig a lle parcio ar dir ar ochr orllewinol rhif 39, Stryd yr Afr, Tyddewi, cyfeirnod grid SM7511625260, mewn cysylltiad â chais cynllunio NP/18/0683/S73 (amrywiad ar gais cynllunio NP/13/0370 PCNPA). Daethpwyd ar draws olion hen wal gerrig a thystiolaeth am loriau cerrig a mortar wedi eu selio o dan ddwy haenen o bridd gardd. Roedd tystiolaeth y crochenwaith a ddarganfuwyd yma yn awgrymu bod yr olion hyn yn perthyn i'r 18fed ganrif neu ddechrau'r 19eg ganrif ac felly yn hŷn na'r bythynnod sy'n cael eu dangos ar fap degwm y plwyf, yn sefyll ychydig i'r gogledd, yn wynebu Stryd yr Afr. Daethpwyd ar draws olion y bythynnod hyn mewn cloddiad gwerthuso a gariwyd allan gan Phillip Poucher yn 2013 (CAH rhif 105656). © Trysor 2019
Description	In March 2019, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for a new dwelling and parking area on land to the west of 39, Goat Street, St Davids at

	SM7511625260 associated with planning application: NP/18/0683/S73 (variation of NP/13/0370 PCNPA. Remains of a stone wall and stone and mortar floor surfaces were recorded sealed below two phases of garden soil. Artefactual evidence suggest the remains belong to the late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century and predate the cottages shown slightly to the north on the tithe map. Traces of these were recorded by an evaluation trench excavated by Philip Poucher in 2013 (HER Event PRN 105656) © Trysor 2019
Sources	Trysor, 2019, Watching Brief During Groundworks Relating to the Construction of a New House in a Plot Adjacent to 39 Goat Street, St Davids, SA62 6RF Planning Application: NP/18/0683/S73 (variation of NP/13/0370 PCNPA)
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Project boundary – shown in Figures 1 and 4, the central NGR of trench SM7511625260.

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## **1. Summary**

1.1 In March 2019, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for a dwelling and associated infrastructure on land to the west of 39, Goat Street, St David's, SA62 6RF, at SM7511625260, planning application: NP/18/0683/S73 (variation of NP/13/0370 Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority).

1.2 The watching brief identified evidence of a structure to the rear (south) of the lost cottage which stood in parcel number 197 on the parish tithe map of 1840. A spread of lime plaster or mortar (005), a stone wall (006) and a late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery assemblage indicate that pre-19<sup>th</sup> century settlement evidence may survive beneath the gardens to the rear of the 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages along the south side of Goat Street. It is not possible to interpret these features further but a domestic function seems likely, based on the pottery evidence.

1.3 The watching brief also demonstrated that the gardens of cottages 197 and 198 on the tithe map had been merged by the removal of the intervening field boundary bank and were now part of the garden of 39, Goat Street.

## **2. Copyright**

2.1 Trysor hold the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive. Further paper copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 4, 8 and 9 include other copyright material and should not be copied.

## **3. Introduction**

3.1 1 Patrick and Maggie Mortlock, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to prepare a written scheme of investigation relating to condition 7, planning application number NP/18/0683/S73 (variation of NP/13/0370) (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority) and implement the approved written scheme of investigation.

3.2 Trysor prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation, in line with the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, which was approved by the local authority, see Appendix 3.

## **4. The development**

4.1 The development is on land to the west of 39, Goat Street, St Davids, SA62 6RF at SM7511625260.

4.2 The development consists of a new house with new access and parking to the rear (south).

## **5. Conditions on the consent**

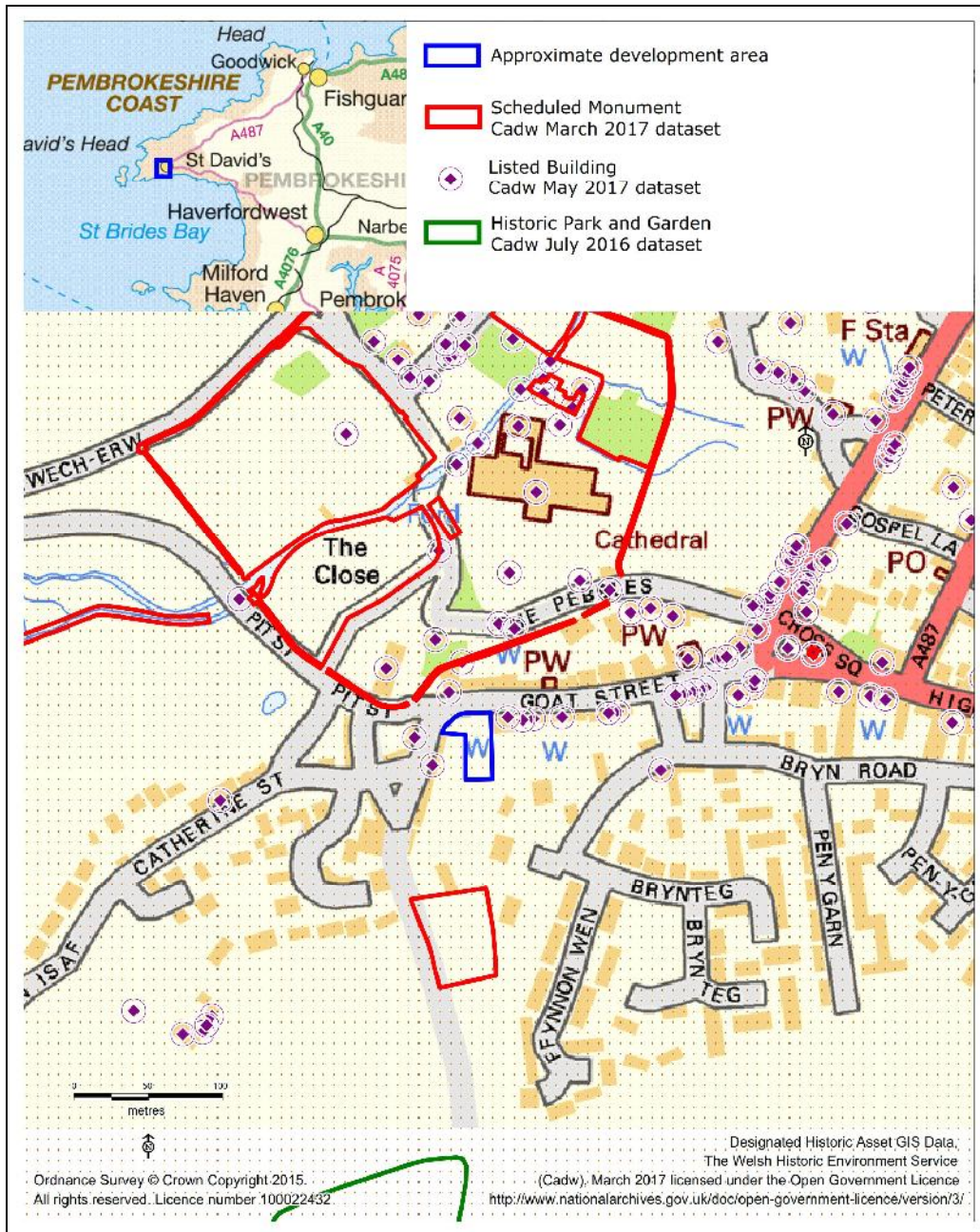
5.1 In granting approval for the planning application, the Local Planning Authority imposed conditions on the consent. Condition 7 specifies an action necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment.

*"The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any groundworks 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 Institute of Field Archaeologists. The local planning authority will be informed, in writing, of the name of the said archaeologist at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development.*

*Reason: To assess the archaeological value of the site. Local development Plan – Policy 8 - Special Qualities and PPW10"*

5.2 Since the condition was written the Institute of Field Archaeologist has become the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and it is to their standards that the watching brief has been undertaken.

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**Figure 1: Location of the development on the south side of Goat Street, St Davids.**

## **6. Historical and Archaeological Overview**

6.1 The St. David's parish tithe map of 1840, Map A, one of three drawn to cover this large parish) shows that three cottages stood on the development site adjacent to the present house at 39, Goat Street, see figure 2.

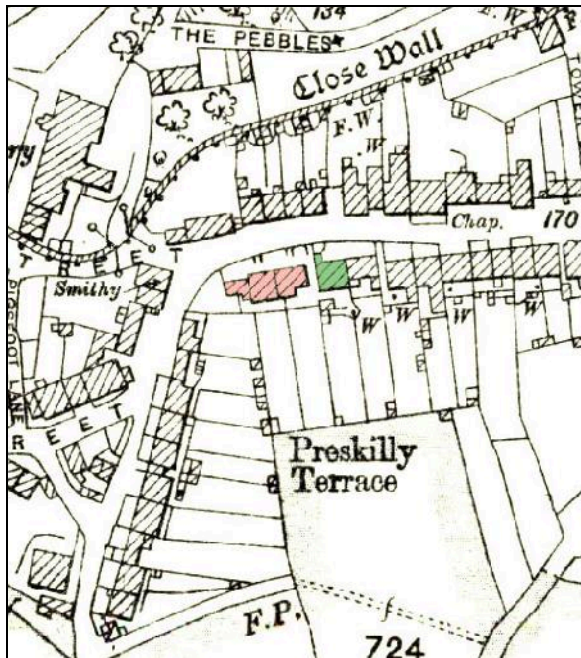
6.1.1 These cottages are numbered on the tithe map in association with garden plots 196, 197 and 198. The accompanying tithe apportionment shows that these three properties, as well as the adjacent cottages numbered 199 and 200, were all cottages with gardens in the ownership of the prominent county figure John Hill Harries (1783-1857) of Priskilly Forest, Castlemorris, Pembrokeshire. The cottage numbered 199 on the tithe map stands on the site of the part of the present 39, Goat Street.



*Figure 2: An excerpt from the St. David's parish tithe map (Map A), 1840.*

6.2 The 1889 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows a very similar arrangement, with the three cottages still standing within the development area adjacent to 39, Goat Street.

6.2.1 These three cottages are shown on the Ordnance Survey's 1908 1:2500 scale map, see figure 3, and the 1965 1:10560 scale map, but had been demolished by the time of the 1975 1:2500 scale map.



*Figure 3: An excerpt from the Ordnance Survey's 1:2500 scale map of 1908. The demolished cottages are shaded in red and the cottage which now forms part of 39, Goat Street is shaded in green.*

6.3 The site of the three former cottages was left as an open area incorporated into the garden of 39, Goat Street from the 1970s until 2019.

6.3.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in relation to an application to develop the site in 2013 (Poucher, P, 2013).

6.3.2 Poucher's recorded evidence of 19th/20th century walls, floors and feature. These had been truncated with only partial remains in place, and suggested that the former structures had shallow foundations.

6.3.3 These remains were thought to correlate to the eastern and central cottages shown on the parish tithe map and the 1889 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps, which had been removed by 1976.

6.3.4 No earlier artefacts or contexts were recorded during this evaluation.

## **7. Methodology**

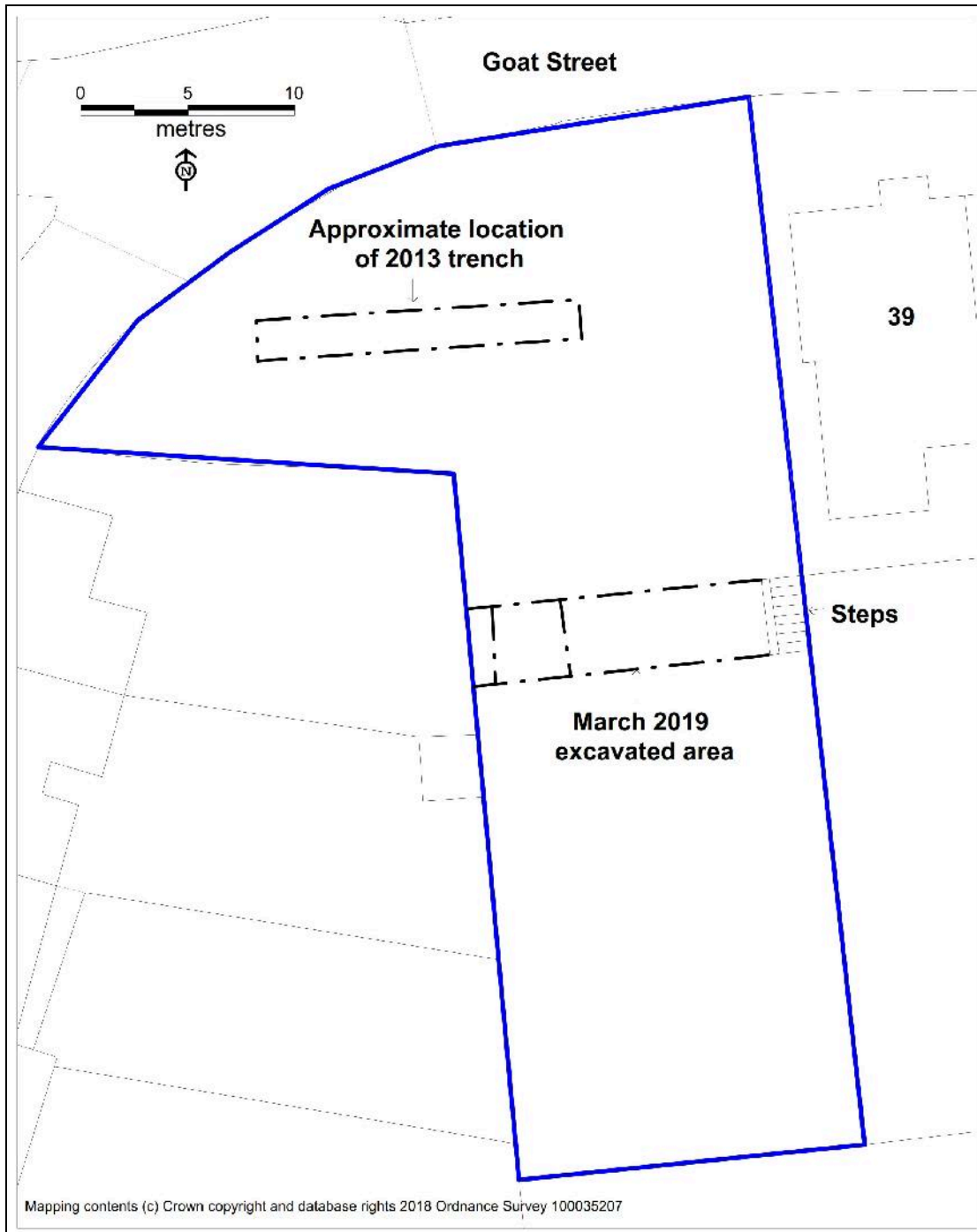
7.1 In March 2019, a watching brief was carried out by Trysor on the excavation of the southern part of the development.

7.2 The site code used was GOS2019. The following number sequences were used to record contexts and photographs, see Table 1.

<b>Number Sequence</b>	<b>Used For</b>	<b>Numbers Used</b>
001 - 006	Context numbers	001 -012
101 to 200	Photograph numbers	101 to 131

*Table 1: Number sequences used*

7.3 A late 20<sup>th</sup> or early 21<sup>st</sup> century retaining wall that defined the southern edge of a terraced area to the west of 39 Goat Street was removed, and the higher ground to the south of the wall was excavated in spits by mechanical excavator, watched by Trysor.



*Figure 4: The location of the trench excavated by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in 2013 (P, Poucher, 2013), and the location of the area mechanically excavated area in 2019 and subject of this watching brief.*

## 8. Site Stratigraphy

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

### 8.2 Context Catalogue

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	0.50 metres but thins eastwards to 0.35 metres	7.5 YR 2.5/1, black clay loam with a few coarse fragments. 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery, discarded on site.	Modern topsoil
002	0.40 metres but thins eastwards to 0.30 metres	10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam, with some coarser fragments, see appendix 3 for artefacts	Garden soil- post early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
003	Up to 0.25 metres	10YR4/3 brown sandy clay with stone with coarser fragments, see appendix 3 for artefacts	Layer or fill between (005) and (006) Late 18 <sup>th</sup> to early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
004		Not Used	
005	Up to 0.05 metres deep but generally 0.01 metres	Mortar layer covering an area 3 metres north to south by between 0.25 metres to 1.5 metres wide. It consisted of two or more layers in places. In one place was a circular hollow in the plaster giving the impression that the plaster had been laid around something, such as a post.	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> or early 19 <sup>th</sup> century floor surface.
006	0.25 metres	Stone wall foundations, approximately 0.60 metres wide and 0.25 metres deep. No mortar visible. It ran 2 metres north to south and then appeared to turn 90 degrees to the west with a larger stone acting as a quoin stone but there was a hint that a wall may have	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century structure?

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		continued southwards.	
007	-	Light yellowish-brown clay sand with fragmented bedrock	Natural Subsoil
008	0.30 metres	Lens of slate, rubble, mortar etc	20 <sup>th</sup> century building waste
009	> 1 metres	Stone bank, at least 1 metre high and 1.60 metre wide	Property boundary on western edge of garden – 19 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier
010	0.20 metres	A roughly defined line of stones. The stones were between 0.10 metres to 0.25 metres long and formed a line over 1 metre long. They were poorly set and their purpose was unclear.	Possible former wall line, but damaged
011	<0.10 metres	A layer of closely packed smaller stones	Yard or Floor surface?
012	< 0.15 metres	10YR4/3 brown sandy clay with stone with coarser fragments	Layer

### **8.3 Description**

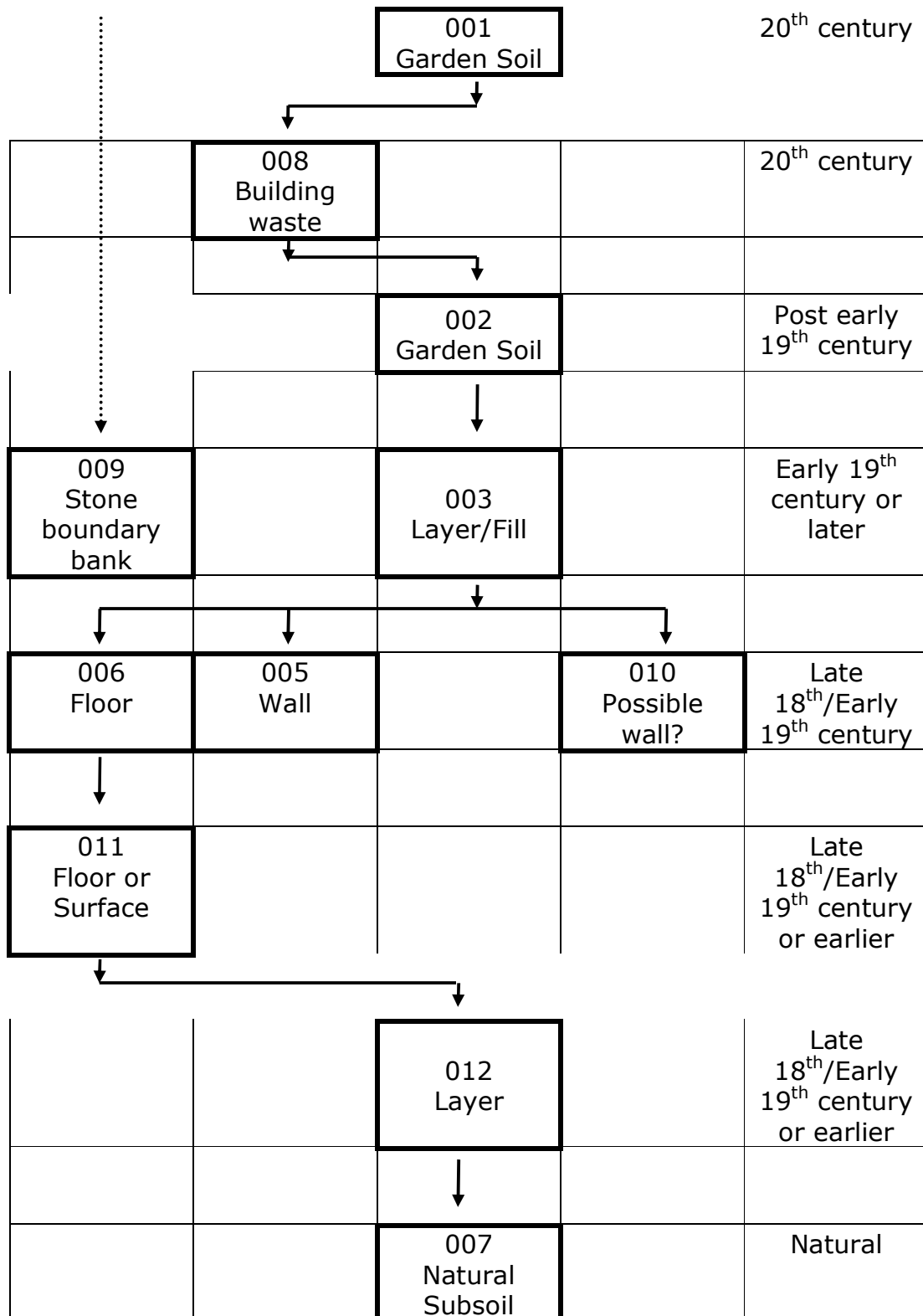
8.3.1 The natural subsoil (007) slopes down to the west and to a lesser extent to the north. It had been truncated to the north of the area observed by the watching brief when the area to the north was levelled in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and a retaining wall inserted.

8.3.2 Across the eastern two thirds of the excavated area, garden soil (002) lay directly over (007).

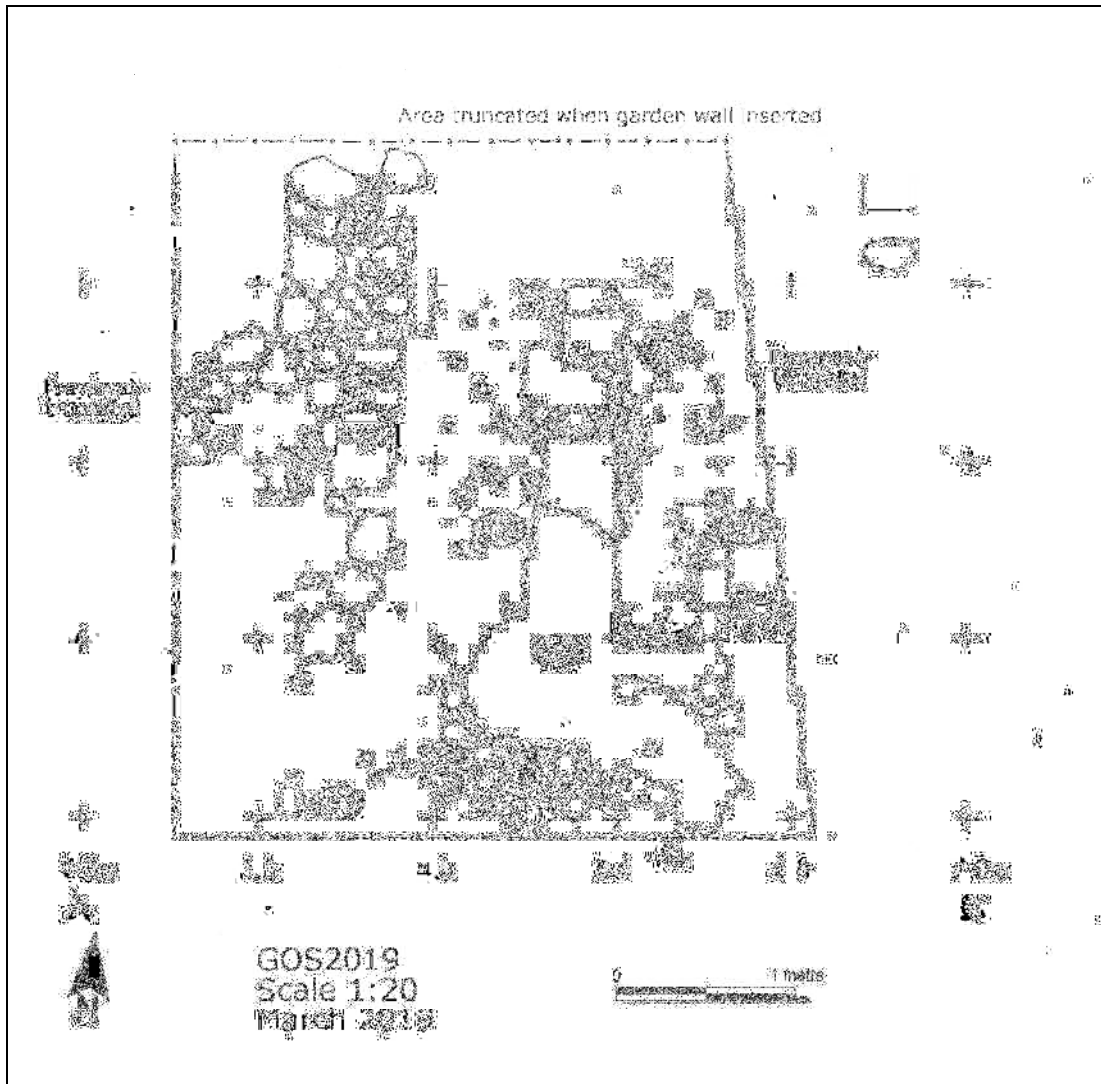
8.3.3 The western third of the excavated area had several contexts including a stone wall (006) and a mortar/plaster floor (005). Below (005) at the southern side of the area was (011) a possible stone surface/floor. Context (003) was recorded between the wall and the floor and contained late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

8.3.4 All contexts were sealed by a garden soil (002) and above this lay (001) a more modern garden soil.

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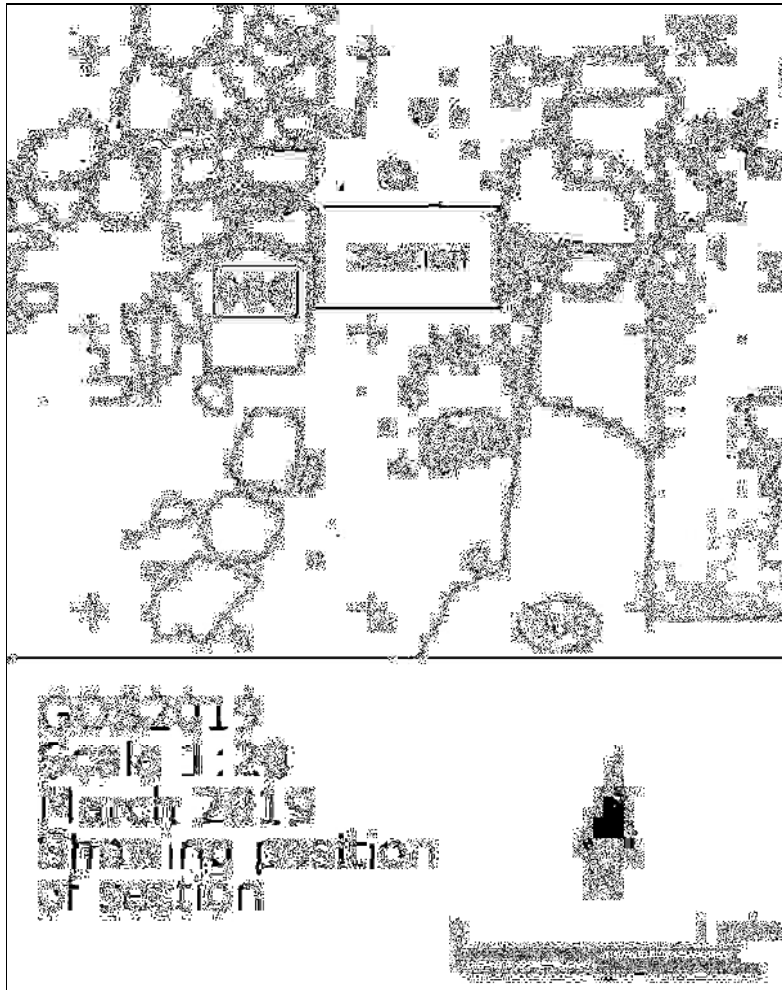


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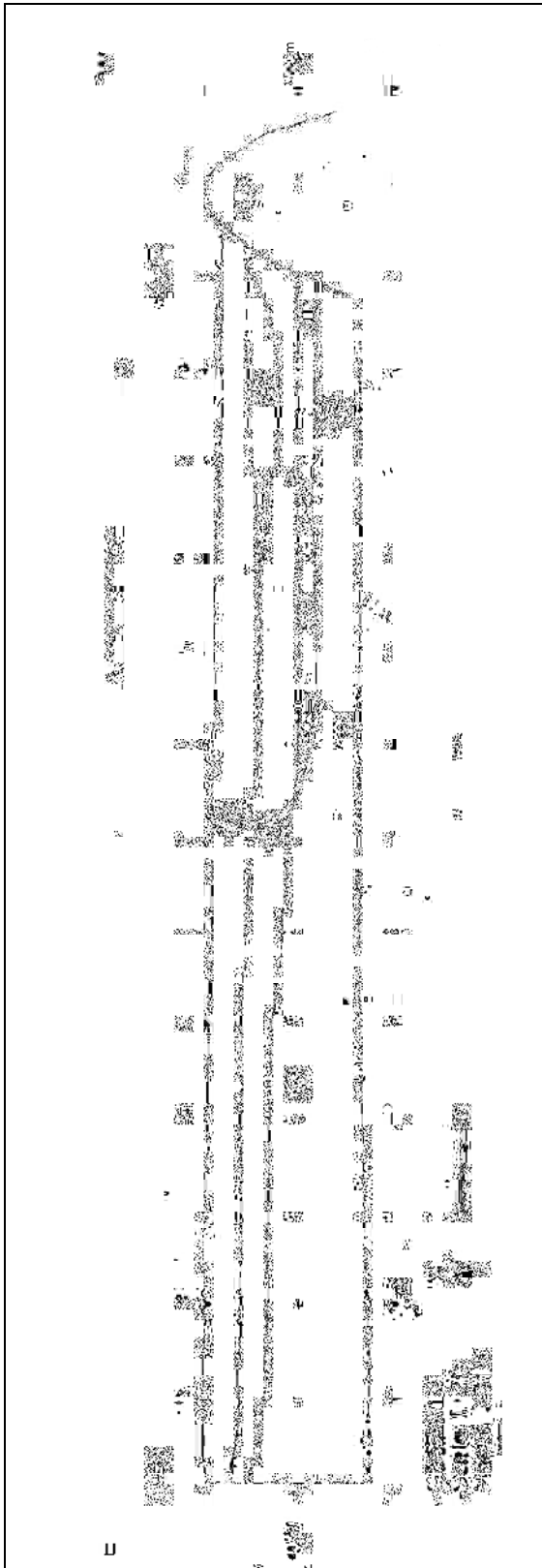
*Figure 5: A plan of the features recorded during the watching brief including the lime spread 005 and wall 006.*

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*Figure 6: A plan showing the location of the section through 003, between lime spread 005 and wall 006*

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*Figure 7: The southern  
section of the mechanically  
excavated area in the garden  
of No.39, Goat Street, St.  
David's.*

## 9. Photographs

9.1 Colour digital photographs were taken of topsoil stripping and excavation of trenches using a 16M pixel camera. The following table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive and their locations are provided in the following maps, see Figure 8 and 9. The photographs are included in Appendix 1 at the end of the report.

Photo Number	Description	Date Taken	Direction
GOS2019_101	The removal of the garden soil of No.39 Goat Street in progress. The remains of the modern retaining wall defining the north edge of the garden can be seen to the left.	11.03.2019	South-southeast
GOS2019_102	The steps up into the garden of No.39 Goat Street and a section of garden wall still stand at this stage. They represent a truncation of the north end of the garden in the second half of the 20th century	11.03.2019	West-southwest
GOS2019_103	A view showing the very dark brown garden soil (001) being removed. Goat Street is seen in the background. The tractor is parked on the site of the cottages shown in plot 197 on the parish tithe map, which is the area excavated by Poucher in 2012. The top of the garden steps is visible bottom right	11.03.2019	Northwest
GOS2019_104	A view of the area stripped of garden soil (001) showing the buried soil (002) and the more orange-coloured natural subsoil being revealed at the development site	11.03.2019	West
GOS2019_105	A view of the development site from the garden of No.39, Goat Street. No.39 is visible to the right with the cottages on the opposite side of the street visible beyond the development site	11.03.2019	North

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GOS2019_106	A view of the step up from the western part of the garden of No.39 to the eastern part of the garden. The former was once the located of the gardens of the plots numbered 197 and 198 on the parish tithe map, the latter belonging to plots 199 and 200	11.03.2019	East
GOS2019_107	A view of the step up from the western part of the garden of No.39 to the adjacent garden to the south. Like plate 6, this shows that the gardens have been terraced into the slope and artificially levelled	11.03.2019	South
GOS2019_108	A view along the western edge of the garden of No.39, showing a relict stone boundary wall and a step down into the gardens of the cottages to the west	11.03.2019	North
GOS2019_109	A view of the area reduced at the north edge of the garden of No.39 as the subsoil 007 becomes visible after the removal of the garden soil 001 and buried soil 002	11.03.2019	West
GOS2019_110	The section revealed as the north edge of the garden of No.39 was taken down. The very dark brown garden soil 001 is seen at the top of the section, with a lighter brown buried soil 002 below. A stony band overlying the orange-brown subsoil (007) proved to include wall 006	11.03.2019	South
GOS2019_111	A view of the section shown in Plate 10, also showing the strip of garden to be removed as part of the development. The excavating machine has removed the garden soil (001) from the eastern end of the development area	11.03.2019	Southeast

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GOS2019_112	A view of the eastern end of the strip being cleared as the garden soil (001) and buried soil (002) are stripped. Wall 005 was found buried beneath this part of the garden and this shows that pre-19th century activity had occurred here before the garden soil was laid down	11.03.2019	South-southeast
GOS2019_113	Beneath the buried soil 002 the remains of a wall (006 – the foreground) and spread of lime (005) were uncovered, associated with another buried soil (003). Pottery from 003 was of 18th century date and shows that this activity predated the cottages which stood just to the north, which produced only later 19th century pottery when excavated by Poucher in 2013	11.03.2019	Southeast
GOS2019_114	Another view of the wall 006. A small trench in is visible at the centre of the photograph. This was opened to prove the depth of the subsoil (007) and thickness of soil 003	11.03.2019	East
GOS2019_115	A view of wall 006, to the right and the lime spread (005) to the left, with the small exploratory trench just above centre	11.03.2019	North
GOS2019_116	A view of the small exploratory trench just above centre, with wall 006 just above it and lime spread 005 just below it in the photograph	11.03.2019	Northwest
GOS2019_117	Another view of wall 006, to the right and the lime spread (005) to the left, with the small exploratory trench just above centre	11.03.2019	North
GOS2019_118	A view of wall 006, in the foreground and the lime spread (005) beyond it, with the small exploratory trench just left of centre	11.03.2019	East-northeast

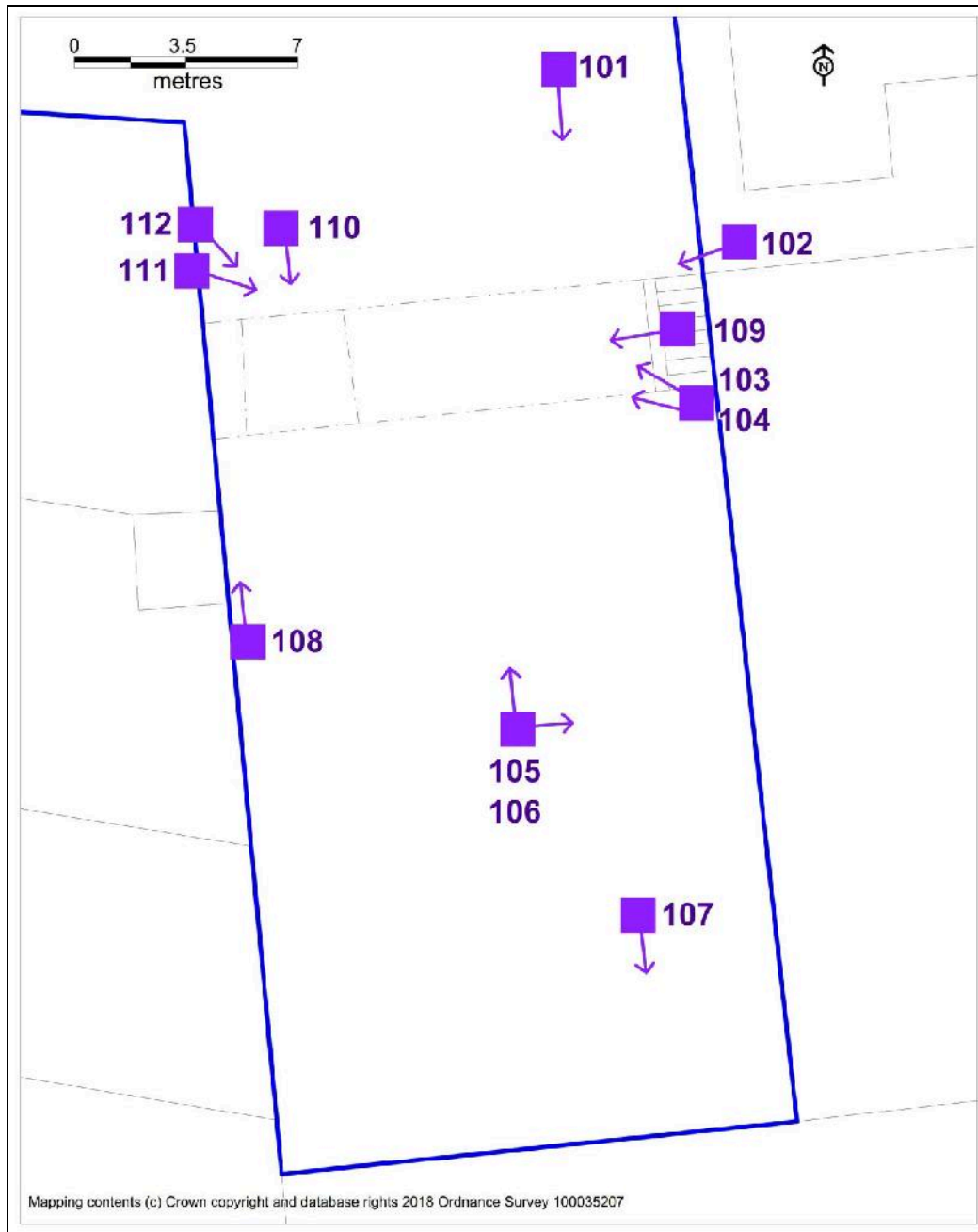
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GOS2019_119	Another view of wall 006, in the foreground and the lime spread (005) beyond it, with the small exploratory trench just left of centre	11.03.2019	East
GOS2019_120	Another view of wall 006, in the foreground and the lime spread (005) beyond it, with the small exploratory trench just left of centre	11.03.2019	East
GOS2019_121	Another view of wall 006, in the foreground and the lime spread (005) beyond it, with the small exploratory trench just left of centre	11.03.2019	East-southeast
GOS2019_122	Another view of wall 006, to the right of centre and the lime spread (005) to the left of centre, with the small exploratory trench in the centre	11.03.2019	North
GOS2019_123	A view into the small exploratory trench through context 003 which shows the depth of the wall at its western end. The remaining part of the wall did not extend more than 30 centimetres deeper	11.03.2019	West
GOS2019_124	A view into the small exploratory trench through context 003 which shows its southern side and demonstrates the stony character of the soil 003 which surrounds wall 006 and the lime spread 005. 18th century pottery was found within 003 and at the interface with buried soil 002 which overlay it	11.03.2019	South
GOS2019_125	A view of the baulk retained for the excavation of wall 006 and lime spread 005. Note the section behind, in which the garden soil 001 and buried subsoil 002 are clearly visible, as is the stony band 008 (left of centre). The orange-brown subsoil is seen to the left of the image	11.03.2019	South

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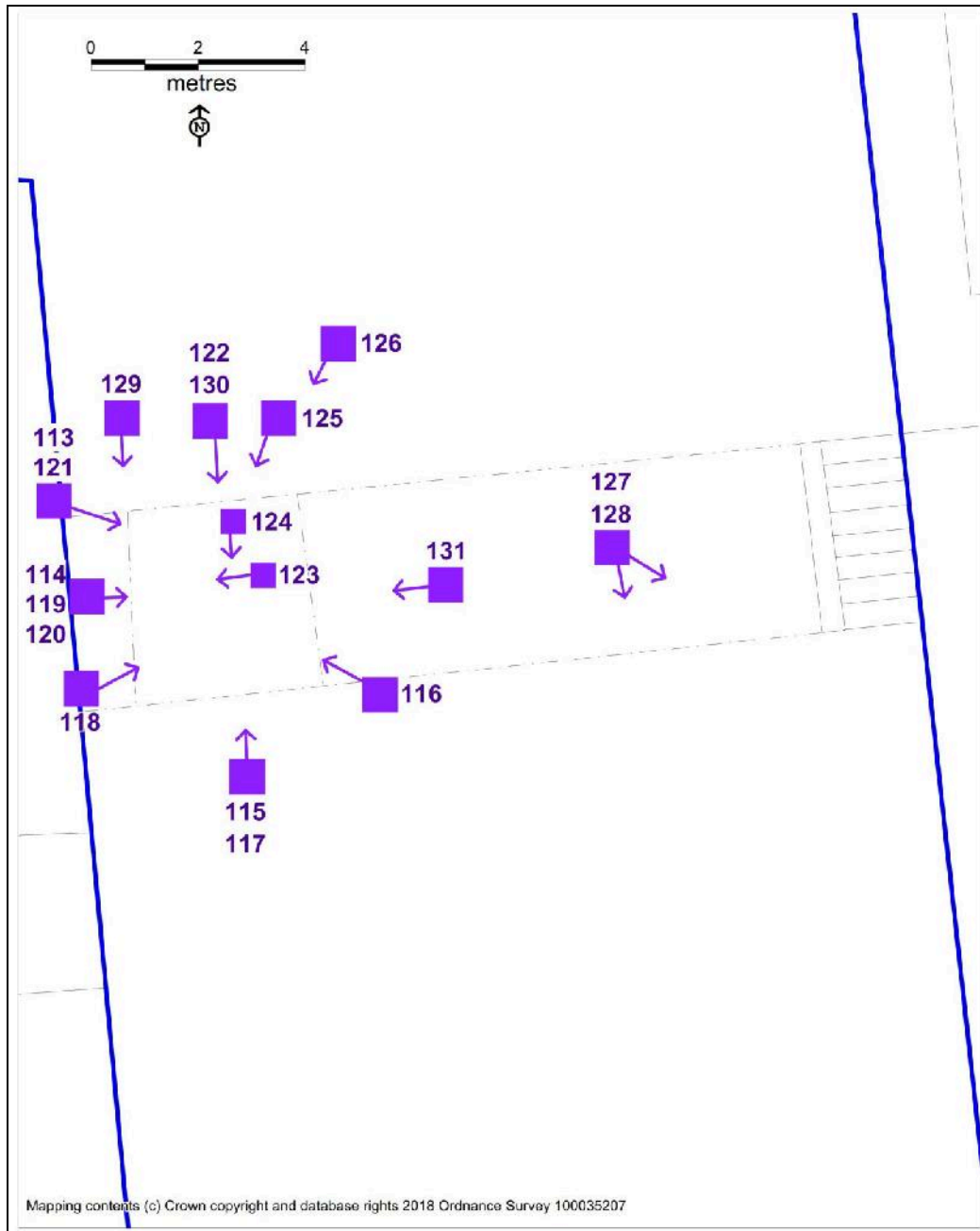
GOS2019_126	Another view of the section created by the removal of the northern edge of the garden of No.39. The stratigraphy to the left is simple, but more complicated to the right where contexts 008 and 003 appear, the latter being associated with wall 006 and lime spread 005	11.03.2019	South
GOS2019_127	A view of the western part of the section revealed by the removal of the north edge of the garden of No.39	11.03.2019	Southeast
GOS2019_128	Another view of the western part of the section revealed by the removal of the north edge of the garden of No.39	11.03.2019	South
GOS2019_129	A view of the western edge of the garden of No.39, showing the earth and stone boundary bank (009) along the western edge. Note the stony band 008 centre left, which seems to have been dumped in a hollow adjacent to the bank	11.03.2019	South
GOS2019_130	The area of wall 006 and lime spread 005, with the section beyond and bank 009 to the right	11.03.2019	South
GOS2019_131	A view of the eastern edge of the baulk retained to excavate wall 006 and lime spread 005, showing that they lay no more than 25 centimetres above the natural subsoil and that the wall may well have been laid on an area artificially terraced or levelled	11.03.2019	West

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*Figure 8: Location of photographs, 101 to 112*

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**Figure 9: Location of photographs 113 to 131**

## **10. Conclusion**

10.1 The watching brief carried out on groundworks by Trysor in March 2019 identified evidence of a structure to the rear (south) of the lost cottage which stood in parcel number 197 on the tithe map. A spread of limewash or lime mortar (005), a stone wall (006) and a late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery assemblage indicate that pre-19<sup>th</sup> century settlement evidence may survive beneath the gardens to the rear of the 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages along the south side of Goat Street.

10.2 The features found cannot be further interpreted as the ground to the north had been removed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the parking area was expanded, whilst any other surviving elements are still buried below the garden soils to the south. The pottery assemblage appears to indicate a domestic function to the site, but it is not known whether the wall and apparent floor surfaces relate to a pre-19<sup>th</sup> century cottage or ancillary building.

10.3 The watching brief also demonstrated that the gardens of cottages 197 and 198 on the tithe map had been merged by the removal of the intervening field boundary bank and were now part of the garden of 39, Goat Street.

## **11 Archive**

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

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

## **12. Sources**

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, available online from the IfA website, [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)

Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:2500 scale Second Edition map

Ordnance Survey, 1908, 1:2500 scale Second Edition map

Ordnance Survey, 1975, 1:2500 scale Second Edition map

Poucher, P., 2013, 39 Goat Street, St. David's, Pembrokeshire: Archaeological Evaluation. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Report 2013/45.

St. David's Parish Tithe Map, 1840

St. David's Parish Tithe Apportionment, 1841

## APPENDIX 1: Photographs



Plate 1: GOS2019\_101. The removal of the garden soil (001) of No.39 Goat Street in progress. The remains of the modern retaining wall defining the north edge of the garden can be seen to the left. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 2: GOS2019\_102. The steps up into the garden of No.39 Goat Street and a section of garden wall still stand at this stage. They represent a truncation of the north end of the garden in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Looking west-southwest.

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*Plate 3: GOS2019\_103. A view showing the very dark brown garden soil (001) being removed. Goat Street is seen in the background. The tractor is parked on the site of the cottages shown in plot 197 on the parish tithe map, which is the area excavated by Poucher in 2013. The top of the garden steps is visible bottom right. Looking northwest.*



*Plate 4: GOS2019\_104. A view of the area stripped of garden soil (001) showing the buried soil (002) and the more orange-coloured natural subsoil (007) being revealed at the development site. Looking west.*

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*Plate 5: GOS2019\_105. A view of the development site from the garden of No.39, Goat Street. No.39 is visible to the right with the cottages on the opposite side of the street visible beyond the development site. Looking north.*



*Plate 6: GOS2019\_106. A view of the step up from the western part of the garden of No.39 to the eastern part of the garden. The former was once the located of the gardens of the plots numbered 197 and 198 on the parish tithe map, the latter belonging to plots 199 and 200. Looking east.*

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*Plate 7: GOS2019\_107. A view of the step up from the western part of the garden of No.39 to the adjacent garden to the south. Like plate 6, this shows that the gardens have been terraced into the slope and artificially levelled. Looking south.*



*Plate 8: GOS2019\_108. A view along the western edge of the garden of No.39, showing a relict stone boundary wall and a step down into the gardens of the cottages to the west. Looking north.*

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*Plate 9: GOS2019\_109. A view of the area reduced at the north edge of the garden of No.39 as the subsoil 007 becomes visible after the removal of the garden soil 001 and buried soil 002. Looking west.*



*Plate 10: GOS2019\_110. The section revealed when the stone retaining wall at the north edge of the garden of No.39 was removed. The very dark brown garden soil 001 is seen at the top of the section, with a lighter brown buried soil 002 below. A stony band overlying the orange-brown subsoil (007) proved to include wall 006. Looking south.*

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*Plate 11: GOS2019\_111. A view of the section shown in Plate 10, also showing the strip of garden to be removed as part of the development. The excavating machine has removed the garden soil (001) from the eastern end of the development area. Looking southeast.*



*Plate 12: GOS2019\_112. A view of the eastern end of the strip being cleared as the garden soil (001) and buried soil (002) are stripped. Wall 006 was found buried beneath this part of the garden and this shows that pre-19<sup>th</sup> century activity had occurred here before the garden soil was laid down. Looking south-southeast.*



Plate 13: GOS2019\_113. Beneath the buried soil 002 the remains of a wall (006 - in the foreground) and spread of lime (005) were uncovered, associated with another buried soil (003). Pottery from 003 was of 18<sup>th</sup> century date and shows that this activity predated the cottages which stood just to the north, which produced only later 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery when excavated by Poucher in 2013. Looking southeast.



Plate 14: GOS2019\_114. Another view of the wall 006. A small trench in is visible at the centre of the photograph. This was opened to prove the depth of the subsoil (007) and thickness of soil 003. Looking east.

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*Plate 15: GOS2019\_115. A view of wall 006, to the right and the lime spread (005) to the left, with the small exploratory trench just above centre. Looking north.*



*Plate 16: GOS2019\_116. A view of the small exploratory trench just above centre, with wall 006 just above it and lime spread 005 just below it in the photograph. Looking northwest.*

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*Plate 17: GOS2019\_117. Another view of wall 006, to the right and the lime spread (005) to the left, with the small exploratory trench just above centre. Looking north.*



*Plate 18: GOS2019\_118. Another view of wall 006, in the foreground and the lime spread (005) beyond it, with the small exploratory trench just left of centre. Looking east-northeast.*

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*Plate 19: GOS2019\_119. Another view of wall 006, in the foreground and the lime spread (005) beyond it, with the small exploratory trench just left of centre. Looking east.*



*Plate 20: GOS2019\_120. Another view of wall 006, in the foreground and the lime spread (005) beyond it, with the small exploratory trench just left of centre. Looking east.*

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*Plate 21: GOS2019\_121. Another view of wall 006, in the foreground and the lime spread (005) beyond it, with the small exploratory trench just left of centre. Looking east-southeast.*



*Plate 22: GOS2019\_122. Another view of wall 006, to the right of centre and the lime spread (005) to the left of centre, with the small exploratory trench in the centre. Looking north.*

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*Plate 23: GOS2019\_123. A view into the small exploratory trench through context 003 which shows the depth of the wall at its western end. The remaining part of the wall did not extend more than 30 centimetres deeper. Its purpose is not known. Looking west.*



*Plate 24: GOS2019\_124. A view into the small exploratory trench through context 003 which shows its southern side and demonstrates the stony character of the soil 003 which surrounds wall 006 and the lime spread 005. 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery was found within 003 and at the interface with buried soil 002 which overlay it. Looking south.*

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*Plate 25: GOS2019\_125. A view of the baulk retained for the excavation of wall 006 and lime spread 005. Note the section behind, in which the garden soil 001 and buried subsoil 002 are clearly visible, as is the stony band 008 (left of centre). The orange-brown subsoil is seen to the left of the image. Looking south.*



*Plate 26: GOS2019\_126. Another view of the section created by the removal of the northern edge of the garden of No.39. The stratigraphy to the left is simple, but more complicated to the right where contexts 008 and 003 appear, the latter being associated with wall 006 and lime spread 005. Looking south.*

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*Plate 27: GOS2019\_127. A view of the western part of the section revealed by the removal of the north edge of the garden of No.39. Looking southeast.*



*Plate 28: GOS2019\_128.  
Another view of the western  
part of the section revealed by  
the removal of the north edge  
of the garden of No.39. Looking  
south.*

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*Plate 29: GOS2019\_129. A view of the western edge of the garden of No.39, showing the earth and stone boundary bank (009) along the western edge. Note the stony band 008 centre left, which seems to have been dumped in a hollow adjacent to the bank. Looking south.*



*Plate 30: GOS2019\_130. The area of wall 006 and lime spread 005, with the section beyond and bank 009 to the right. Looking south.*

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*Plate 31: GOS2019\_131. A view of the eastern edge of the baulk retained to excavate wall 006 and lime spread 005, showing that they lay no more than 25 centimetres above the natural subsoil and that the wall may well have been laid on an area artificially terraced or levelled. Looking west.*

## APPENDIX 2: Finds and environmental evidence

GOS2019

Finds and environmental evidence

Martin Locock BA MCIfA

### Introduction

A small group of material was recovered from contexts 002 and 003, comprising pottery, animal bone and shell, and mortar/plaster associated with a floor surface. The pottery was examined to characterise it by form and decoration, quantify it by EVrep (Estimated Vessels Represented), assess its significance, and provide dating evidence (CIFA 2015; Orton 1989). The animal bone was inspected and identified by comparison with known specimens and atlases (Hillson 1992; Schmid 1972). Where species could not be established, elements were assigned to size classes (large mammal, medium mammal). The bone count corresponds to NISP. Bone condition was assessed visually using the following definitions (based on Locock *et al.* 1992, 209):

Group	Description
I	Fresh, greasy surface
II	Surface dulled, no longer greasy
III	Some surface deterioration, pitting or powdering
IV	Severe surface deterioration; whole thickness of bone affected; cracking and splitting
V	Disintegration, losing cohesion when handled

The material was generally in a good condition, with little indication of weathering and abrasion, apart from some of the animal bone. Parts of the same pottery vessel were present in both contexts suggesting that their deposition may have been close in time.

Material	002		003		Total	
	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight
Pottery	3	17.0	7	138.1	10	155.1
Animal bone	7	59.2	7	79.5	14	138.7
Shell	-	-	2	8.5	2	8.5

Mortar/plaster	-	-	2	111.1	2	111.1
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### **Pottery**

The pottery derives from perhaps 6 different vessels. The majority are lead-glazed earthenware dishes (EVRep 4) with a stony fabric, and parts of a rim show that one of these vessels had external vertical ridges. There is also a brown glazed earthenware vessel (EVRep 1). A single sherd represents large bowl with traces of a salt glaze on the external face (EVrep 1). The Estimated Vessel Equivalent of the assemblage as a whole is 10%.

The absence of mass-produced 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery is notable.

### **Animal bone and shell**

The animal bone assemblage comprises large mammal (probably cow) (3), sheep/goat (5), and medium mammal (probably also sheep/goat) (7). Generally the bone was in Group II/III, although there were two bones in Group IV, including one that was severely pitted and may have been eaten by a pig. One bone bore gnawmarks from a dog, suggesting that the bone had been left exposed; the other bones were probably buried soon after deposition. The large mammal bones retained evidence of butchery. The elements represented suggest that they derive from kitchen waste rather than table or butchery, presumably deriving from occupation in the vicinity.

Two whelk shells were also found.

### **Mortar/plaster**

The mortar formed a 20mm + layer with an unsmoothed finish. It comprises a large proportion of lime, including lumps of pure lime, and bulking agents including coal fragments. This mix is typical of the late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Locock, 2010).

### **Dating**

All of the material examined would fit comfortably within the broad range of 1700-1850; 1750-1800 most likely.

### **Conclusion**

This small assemblage reflects domestic activity of a moderately poor household. It is unclear whether the source of the material was on the site or nearby.

### **References**

CIFA 2015 *A Standard for Pottery Analysis in Archaeology*  
Hillson, S 1992 *Mammal bones and teeth: an introductory guide to methods of identification*. Institute of Archaeology, University College London, London.

Locock, M, Currie, C K, and Gray, S 1992 Chemical changes in buried animal bone: data from postmedieval assemblage, *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 2, 297-304.

Locock, M 2010 Bricks and mortar: post-medieval buildings archaeology in Wales. *The Archaeologist* 75: 37.

Orton, C 1989 An introduction to the quantification of assemblages of pottery, *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies*, 2, 94 – 97.

Noddle, B A 1977 The animal bone. In H Clarke and A Carter *Excavations in Kings Lynn, 1963-1970* (Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 7), 376-389.

Schmid, E 1972 *Atlas of animal bones for prehistorians, archaeologists and Quaternary geologists*. Elsevier, London.

### **APPENDIX 3 – Watching Brief Specification**

**SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF DURING GROUNDWORKS  
RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW HOUSE IN A PLOT  
ADJACENT TO 39 GOAT STREET, ST DAVIDS, SA62 6RF  
PLANNING APPLICATION: NP/18/0683/S73 (variation of NP/13/0370 PCNPA)**

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Patrick and Maggie Mortlock, have commissioned Trydor heritage consultants to prepare a written scheme of investigation relating to condition 7, planning application number NP/18/0683/S73 (variation of NP/13/0370) (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority) and implement the approved written scheme of investigation.

1.2 The development is at SM7511525269, to the south side of the western end of Goat Street before it turns to run southwards. The large plot is to be the site on a new house.

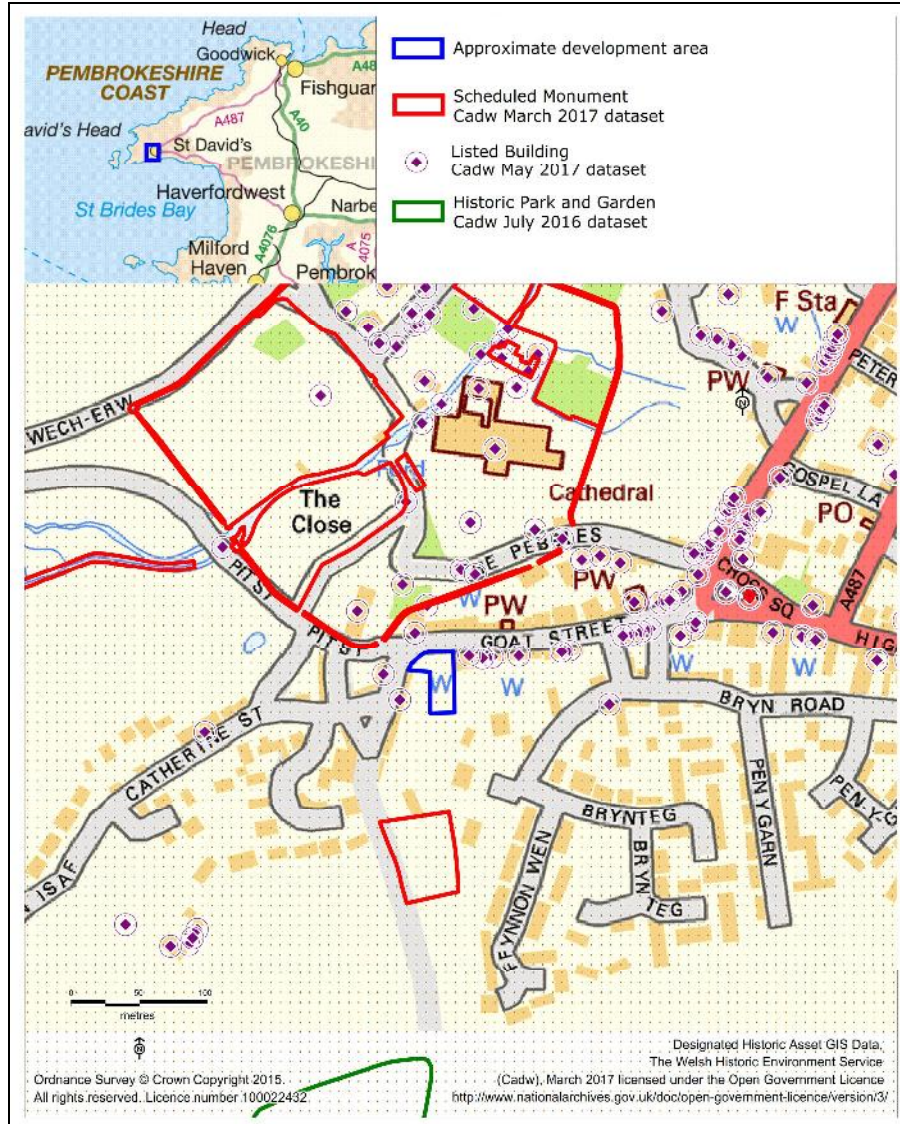


Figure 1: Location of the development

## **2. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation**

2.1 The objective of this specification is to specify the method to be used for an archaeological watching brief sufficient to meet the requirements of Condition 7 and mitigate the impact on the archaeological resource.

## **3. The development**

3.1 The development consists of a new house with new access and drive.

## **4. Conditions on the planning application consent**

4.1 In granting approval for the planning application, the Local Planning Authority imposed conditions on the consent. Condition 7 specifies an action necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment.

*The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any groundworks 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 Institute of Field Archaeologists. The local planning authority will be informed, in writing, of the name of the said archaeologist at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development.*

*Reason: To assess the archaeological value of the site. Local development Plan – Policy 8 - Special Qualities and PPW10*

## **5. Nature of the archaeological resource**

5.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site in 2013 by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Poucher, P, 2013)

5.2 Evidence was found for 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century walls, floors and feature. These had been truncated with only partial remains in place, and suggested that the former structures had shallow foundations.

5.3 They were thought to correlate to the two cottages shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition ordnance Survey maps. These cottages are also shown on the 1840 tithe map, but were demolished in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

5.4 No earlier artefacts or contexts were recorded.

## **6. Scope of Work**

6.1 A watching brief will be maintained on groundworks associated with the construction of the new house.

6.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA, 2014a) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation. The CIfA define a watching brief as:

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

6.3 The purpose of a watching brief is described as:

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

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

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

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

## **7. Methodology**

7.1 The programme of work will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2014a)

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

## **8. Recording**

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

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

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8.3 Any artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the guidance provided in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA, 2014b). Any artefacts will be retained, cleaned and stored. Following reporting they will be returned to the applicant (landowner). If the landowner does not wish to retain the artefacts, negotiation will commence at the earliest possible opportunity with Pembrokeshire Museum Service.

8.4 Deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled according to *A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2002 as one of the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines by English Heritage.

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

8.6 Should removal of in situ human remains be required, work will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England, 2017. Guidance for best Practise for the Treatment of Human Remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England. Available at: [http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/APABE\\_ToHREfCBG\\_FINAL\\_WEB.pdf](http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/APABE_ToHREfCBG_FINAL_WEB.pdf)

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

## **9. Contingency arrangements if archaeological features are discovered**

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

## **10. Health & Safety**

10.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy. Managing safe working alongside other workers and machinery within confined spaces will be a priority, as well as high structures that may become unstable.

## **11. Reporting**

11.1 Following the completion of the on-site work, a report on the watching brief will be prepared according to the requirements of section 3.4 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2014a).

11.2 The report will address the aims and purposes of the watching brief and be fully representative of the information gained including negative evidence. It will contain at a minimum:

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- A non-technical summary of the watching brief
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purposes of the evaluation
- Methodology
- Results including structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered, details will be included in appendices as appropriate
- Interpretation
- Discussion/Conclusion including significance of result in a local, regional and national context.
- Index to Archive and location of archive
- Illustrations, including a location plan
- Bibliography

11.3 Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Dyfed Historic Environment Record after approval of the report from the local planning authority.

## **12. Public Benefit and Outreach**

12.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales). If appropriate, a full report on findings will be submitted for publication with an appropriate regional or national archaeological journal within one year of the completion of the fieldwork element of the project.

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

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

## **13. Archive**

13.1 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA, 2014c) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015).

13.2 Any artefacts will be returned to the landowner after recording and reporting. If they are considered to be regionally or nationally important, discussions about depositing the artefacts in a recognised museum archive will be held with the landowner.

#### **14. Resources to be used**

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

#### **15. Qualification of personnel**

15.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)

15.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. Since 2004 she has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

15.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. Since 2004 he has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

15.4 Martin Locock (BA, MCIfA) – Martin has undertaken many bone reports for Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust and others. He has also undertaken studies of bricks and mortar. He has undertaken watching briefs and evaluations across south Wales, including within Cowbridge.

15.5 Dee Williams (BA Archaeology and Classical Studies) graduated from the University of Wales, Lampeter. After University she pursued a career in field archaeology. Her first supervisory post was with Wessex Archaeology (Manpower Service Commission 1984-5) as the Finds Officer on a large multi-period urban excavation in Dorchester. From 1986 to 1994 she was employed as the Finds Officer with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. From 1994 to the present she has worked as an administrator in the Department of Archaeology at Lampeter but continues her research interests in finds with specialisms in ceramics and glass.

15.6 Dr Ian Brooks (PhD, BA, MCIfA, FSA) - Flint assemblages of any size from a single artefact to many thousands of artefacts can be analysed. Recent projects have varied from a few artefacts recovered during the excavation of a late medieval house in North Wales to over 16,000 Mesolithic artefacts from Bath. In addition to standard typological studies Ian Brooks has developed specialist techniques to investigate the original source of the flint and the deliberate heat treatment of flint by the use of micropalaeontology.

15.7 Wendy Carruthers (BSc, MSc, MCIfA) has worked as a freelance archaeobotanist for over 30 years, mainly analysing plant macrofossils from sites in southern and central England and Wales. After graduating in Manchester she worked as a field botanist for a

*Watching Brief During Groundworks  
Relating to the Construction of a New House  
in a Plot Adjacent to 39 Goat Street, St Davids, SA62 6RF  
Planning Application: NP/18/0683/S73 (variation of NP/13/0370 PCNPA)*

year, followed by a couple of years on archaeological excavations as a digger and planner. I then took the Masters course in Plant Taxonomy at Reading, and started working as a freelance archaeobotanist after I graduated. In the early 1990s she was the English Heritage Archaeobotanist at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory for four years. Over the years she has analysed charred, waterlogged, mineralised, silicified and desiccated plant remains. She is particularly interested in preservation by mineralisation.

## **16. Insurance & Professional indemnity**

16.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

## **17. Project identification**

17.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2019/659, site code GOS2019. The watching brief event will be recorded in the regional HER under the PRN 114824.

## **18. Monitoring**

18.1 Relevant staff from the LPA, or their representatives, will be welcome to visit the site and monitor the work. DAT DM will be informed in advance of work commencing.

## **19. Sources**

### ***19.1 Non Published***

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

Poucher, P, 2013, *39 Goat Street, St David's, Pembrokeshire: Archaeological Evaluation*,

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

### ***19.2 Published***

CIfA, 2014a, *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

CIfA, 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

CIfA, 2014c, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

English Heritage, 2011 revised, *A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2002 as one of the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines by English Heritage

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook  
Trysor,  
February 2019

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