

Library Shelving Project,  
St Davids Cathedral,  
Pembrokeshire

Written Scheme of Investigation  
for a Historic Buildings Record

Listed Building ID.: 12537

NGR: SM 75157 25431

Planning #: 2018-000553

Project #: AD-SDC-006

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Prepared for:

St Davids Cathedral  
St Davids, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, SA62 6RD

Project No: 2018-000553

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## Historic Buildings Record, St Davids Cathedral, Pembrokeshire

### Written Scheme of Investigation

#### Summary

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*ArchaeoDomus has been commissioned by the Dean of St Davids Cathedral to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation for a Level 2 Historic Buildings Record for the investigation into surface finishes and masons' marks relating to the installation of new book shelving for the Cathedral Library. St Davids Cathedral is a Grade I Listed Building, in recognition of its national significance to both the built environment and religious life. This WSI sets out the aims and methods of the archaeological project.*

*The Historic Buildings Record will investigate, record and interpret the survival of historic wall finishes, including decorative and plasterwork, to the Library walls to determine the appropriate placement of fixings for new library shelving. The output of this work will form a Level 2 Historic Buildings Record.*

*This WSI has been prepared by Ross Cook at the request of the Dean of St Davids Cathedral to provide archaeological advice, recording and to facilitate mitigation for projects currently under progress at the site.*

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## 1 Introduction

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- 1.1 As part of a programme of works at St Davids Cathedral and Close, Ross Cook has been asked to produce an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for investigations to the surface finishes of the masonry walls in the Library, relating to the proposed installation of new shelving (2018-000553) (Fig. 5; Fig. 6; Fig. 7). This investigation will use the Level 2 Historic Buildings Record as a guide to investigate for painted finishes, use and material of plaster, and to ensure any fixing points are free of mason's marks. This work has been commissioned by the Dean of St Davids Cathedral, The Very Reverend Dr Sarah Rowland Jones.



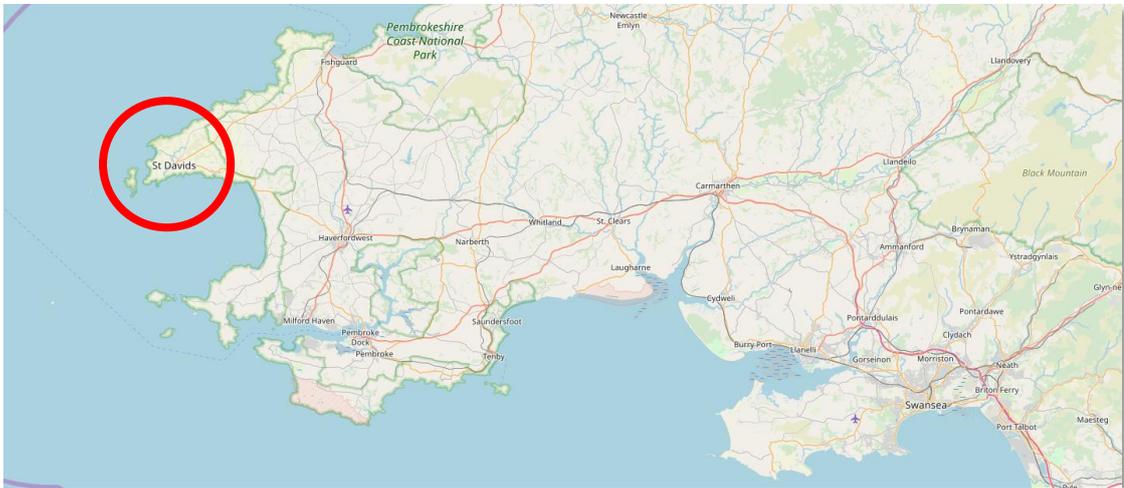
*Fig. 1 – St Davids Cathedral*

- 1.2 St Davids Cathedral has the only Cathedral Library still in situ in any of the Welsh cathedrals. The eclectic collection contains Rare Books from the late 16<sup>th</sup> Century to the present. After a lengthy period of neglect and under investment a Library Development Programme commenced in 2017. This contains several elements, including the requirement to ensure the safety of the book collection through both a range of environmental measures, and also increased shelving capacity. Some books are currently doubled up on shelves and are packed tightly giving little or no space for air to circulate. One part of the Development Programme to address this is with the provision of additional shelving on the south and north walls above the existing shelving on the main Library floor level. Unlike the existing shelving, the additional shelving will need to be fixed into the walls. This archaeological investigation of the walls is required prior to any possible work commencing on new shelving.
- 1.3 The Cathedral Library occupies the top two stories of the three-storey building with the St Thomas Becket Chapel on the ground floor.

- 1.4 The commissioning of this work by the Dean of St Davids is to enable development, through the undertaking of investigation work prior to and during any interventions to the Cathedral. This work is designed to enhance our understanding of the site and to produce a lasting record of such works.
- 1.5 The Diocesan Advisory Committee Notification of Advice (2018-00553) granted faculty for the proposed project, with recommendations for *'An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (In relation to any work to the existing walls) to be submitted and approved prior to commencement of works.'* This work will add further shelving to a scheme of work to install the current, which was undertaken in 1956-7.
- 1.6 The investigation for surface finishes will seek to determine the survival of wall painting, assess the nature of the plaster wall coating and determine the existence of mason's marks, which may shed light on the development of the site and the historic method used in its construction. This work will be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- 1.7 The Planning Authority is the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. The Consenting Authority for the Cathedral is the Diocesan Advisory Committee, with advice provided by Cadw, the historic environment service of the Welsh Government, with Jonathan Green the Inspector of Historic Buildings for the region. Zoe Bevans-Rice is the Archaeological Advisor to the DAC. His Honour Judge Nick Cooke is the Diocesan Chancellor, to whom all advice is provided to inform decisions taken relating to the Cathedral.
- 1.8 This WSI has been prepared by Ross Cook, Archaeologist to St Davids Cathedral and owner of ArchaeoDomus at the request of the Dean. Its aim is to provide information on the methodology and archaeological practice used during the programme of archaeological investigation.
- 1.9 Requirement for programmes of archaeological works are laid out in *Planning Policy Wales, Section 6.1* (Edition 10, Dec 2018). Further guidance is provided by *TAN 24: The Historic Environment* (2017). This framework ensures that designated and undesignated heritage assets, archaeological remains and deposits are fully investigated, recorded and catalogued if they are to be affected as a result of activities associated with the development.
- 1.10 All work will be undertaken by qualified staff and in accordance with the standards and guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

## 2 Site Location

- 2.1 St Davids Cathedral and Close is located in the city of St Davids, on the St Davids peninsular, in the county of Pembrokeshire. The peninsular is bounded by Cardigan Bay to the north, St Brides Bay to the south and Irish Sea to the west. The Cathedral and Close are situated to the north-eastern boundary of the city of St Davids, occupying an area of ground below that of the main town. The close is bisected by the Afon Alun, which runs towards the south-west, eventually meeting St Brides Bay at Porthclais. From the town, the Close is entered via Porth y Twr, through which The Pebbles (road) runs. To the north-west of the Close, entrance can be made via track from Feidr Chwech-erw, which bounds much of the west of the Close, Pit Street bounds the south. To the east and south-east of the Close is the city, with farmland to the north, south-west and west. The lowest point of the Close sits at circa 36m above sea level, the highest at circa 45m. The Cathedral and Close is centred around NGR SM 75157 25431 / 51°52'55.6"N 5°16'05.9"W.



*Fig. 3 – Location – St Davids.  
OpenStreetMap 2019. All rights reserved.*



*Fig. 2 – Location – St Davids Cathedral Close.  
Contains Ordnance Survey OpenData © Crown copyright and database right 2019.*

- 2.2 The underlying geology is formed of igneous bedrocks known as the Caerbwdy Group and Ramsey Sound Group (BGS) with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS). The local soil type is a freely draining acidic loamy soil (UKSO), classified as an Umbrisols (UKSO).

### 3 Archaeological and Historical Background

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#### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 St Davids Cathedral and Close contains 7 Scheduled Monuments and 35 Listed Buildings, including of 7 Grade I standing. These include:

ID	Name
PE006	The Bishops Palace and Garden
PE018	Close Wall and Sites or Former Gateways
PE440	Chanter's Orchard
PE441	Vicar's College
PE442	The Free School
PE443	Archdeacon of Cardigans Ground
PE445	Cloister Hall (Undercroft Only)

ID	Name	Grade
12537	Cathedral of St Davids	I
12556	Enclosing Wall & Gateway on N.Side of rear yard of Cloister Hall	I
12555	Undercrofts of former St Mary's College, beneath & to the rear of The Cloister Hall	I
12538	St David's Cathedral Hall (formerly Chapel of St Mary's College) & attached Cloister Ruins	I
12548	Retaining Wall to Churchyard from Deanery Gate to Ford opposite Bishops Palace, including Front Wall	I
12541	Porth-y-Twr, including Gateway & South Tower	I
12554	Outbuilding to N. of The Cloister Hall	I
12542	The Close Wall	II*

- 3.1.2 A full list of Listed Buildings can be found in Appendix 1.
- 3.1.3 The Monuments and Buildings of the Cathedral and Close are registered in the National Monuments Record of Wales and with the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER). The Cathedral is registered under NPRN 306 and PRN 2706. The Close is registered under NPRN 402321 and PRN 2662.
- 3.1.4 Ordnance Survey 25-inch mapping can be found in Appendix III. These show the Cathedral and Close in 1889, 1908 and 1975. These show little change to the Close across the time period.
- 3.1.5 A HER search, with a radius of 500m, showed there to be 10 Scheduled Monuments, 120 Listed Buildings, 1 Registered Historic Garden, and sits within the Registered Historic Landscape of St David's Peninsular and Ramsey Island.

#### 3.2 St Davids Cathedral and Close

- 3.2.1 The history of St Davids stretches back to the sixth century, when St David (c. 500 – 589 CE) is thought to have founded a settlement on the site of the present Cathedral. The area likely being

chosen for its position between Ireland, France, Cornwall, Devon and, of course, Wales.

- 3.2.2 St Davids quickly developed a reputation as a centre of learning. Such was its reputation, that in *circa* 885 CE King Alfred is reputed to have summoned Asser (d. 906) to help restore learning to Wessex after the decades of fighting the Vikings.
- 3.2.3 The closeness of St Davids to the sea, perhaps being one of the reasons for its choice, bought unwelcome visitors between 645 CE and 1097. The Vikings are thought to be the main protagonists, who killed Bishop Morgenau in 999 CE.
- 3.2.4 Between 1090-95, Rhigyfarch (1056-1099) wrote his *Vita Davidis* (Life of David), coming at a time of Norman pressure and influence towards the Welsh church.
- 3.2.5 In 1080, William the Conqueror (1028 – 1087) came to St Davids as a pilgrim, the Saint being recognised in his native Normandy. Though this is likely a guise to assess the strategic position of the settlement amid a meeting of Welsh Kings and nobility earlier that same year, as William arrived with a substantial army. The purpose of this meeting was to bring some unity of the Welsh against Norman aggression.
- 3.2.6 With the death of Bishop Wilfred in 1115, the Norman presence around St Davids was able to prevent the consecration of his nephew, Daniel. Henry I (1068 – 1135) summoned the St Davids Chapter to his court in London, where they were pressured into selecting Bernard (d. 1148), Chancellor to the Queen, as Bishop. At this time Bernard was not even a priest, which resulted in a hurried ordination on 18<sup>th</sup> September 1115, and ordination as Bishop the following day at Westminster Cathedral.
- 3.2.7 Under the episcopate of Bernard, the Diocese and Cathedral were reordered, with the foundation of endowed canonries. It was also his efforts that saw St David canonised by Pope Calixtus II, who decreed that two pilgrimages to St Davids were equal to one to Rome. This new pilgrimage route brings offerings and donations to St Davids, spawning a programme of building, which includes the dedication in 1131 of the church of Menevia.
- 3.2.8 A Latin chronicle of 1089 tells us that the shrine of St Davids was taken from the church and despoiled in a previous century. With an account by William of Malmesbury in 1130 telling us that Bishop Bernard had undertaken a search for the body of St David, which proved fruitless.
- 3.2.9 In 1181, Bishop Peter de Leia (d. 1198) breaks ground for a new Cathedral, which replaces the Church of Menevia built some 50 years earlier. The bishop's vision was for the new Cathedral to be a cruciform church, comprising nave, transepts and presbytery. The style was that of the Transitional Norman and already somewhat old-fashioned by this date, but represents the high form of this style. Much of de Leia's church survives today, though some of it hidden by later additions.
- 3.2.10 In 1199, Geraldus Cambrensis (1146-1223) (Gerald of Wales), was elected Bishop of St Davids by the Chapter. However, this was never confirmed by the king and Archbishop of Canterbury, largely believed to be as a result of his Welshness. Despite this, he took the case on three separate occasions to Pope Innocent III to argue St Davids as a metropolitan See independent of Canterbury. His efforts failed, even losing the support of the Chapter of St Davids.
- 3.2.11 The year of 1220 saw the collapse of the tower, which necessitated repairs to the recently finished Cathedral. Further works were undertaken in 1247, when an earthquake damaged the Cathedral,

with two centred arches being used for the first time at the Cathedral. Around this time, new chapels were added to the east of the building.

- 3.2.12 Between 1328-47, under Bishop Gower (1277 – 1347), the aisle walls and Becket Chapel were rebuilt, the pulpitum was built, and a new stage added to the tower. The new aisle walls introduced Gothic in its full form to the Cathedral.
- 3.2.13 Bishop Edward Vaughan (d. 1522), commissioned the Holy Trinity Chapel between 1509-22, which survives with its late Perpendicular fan-vaulting.
- 3.2.14 Under the continued zeal of the Reformation (1532-34), Bishop Barlow (1498 – 1568) elected, in 1538, to strip the tomb of St David of its jewels, finery and relics, those being of St David and St Justinian, as a measure against the ‘superstitious’ practices of Roman Catholicism.
- 3.2.15 The nave roof was replaced between 1513-45d, with heavily ornamented ceiling of seasoned oak felled between 1440-70d. The ceiling is considered one of the greatest timber works of art in Wales, with its large and highly ornamental pendants, overall being strongly Renaissance in character. The pendants are in the form of small castles with masks and paired dolphins, interestingly it has not religious symbolism whatsoever.
- 3.2.16 After the architectural achievements of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the 17<sup>th</sup> brings devastation to the Cathedral when Commonwealth soldiers are sent to St Davids to secure lead from the roofs. Whilst carrying out orders, the soldiers also removed memorial brasses and the tenor bell, smashed the stained-glass windows and irreparably damaged an organ. This damaged left most of the eastern parts of the Cathedral and the transepts open to the elements, with the Chapter finding funds to reroof the transepts, close in the presbytery arches and replaced the organ. Between 1686 and 1727, the Chapter spent over £2,500 on repairs, with works continuing to repair the damage throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.2.17 Structural problems at St Davids persisted, with the vaulting to the Lady Chapel collapsing in 1775 and continued deterioration of the West Front. By 1789, the deterioration had reached such a point that Bishop Horsley (1733 – 1806) launched an appeal to restore the West Front. The architect John Nash (1752 – 1835), then residing in Carmarthen, was chosen to prepare plans and oversee the works, albeit under the supposed auspice of famed architect James Wyatt. His plans for the elevation were early Gothic Revival, which were completed by 1793 at the cost of £2,015.15s.5d.
- 3.2.18 The late 1840s saw the architect William Butterfield (1814 – 1900) commissioned to undertake works to the North Transept window, South Transept and pulpitum. However, Butterfield’s work at the Cathedral was limited, being supplanted by Sir George Gilbert Scott (1811 – 1878) after his works was considered too high church.
- 3.2.19 Scott’s works begins in earnest after the completion of his report to the Chapter in 1862 on the condition of the Cathedral. Most pressingly was the repair of the tower, with work commencing immediately. This work is most evident from the large iron ties seen to each elevation of the tower. As part of this work, Scott secured the floors of the tower, rebuilt the parapet and pinnacles, and provided a new roof. On completion, Scott’s focus turned to the rest of the Cathedral, providing new roofs to the transepts, repaired the presbytery and nave, and rebuilt the west elevation. Unfortunately, the works undertaken by Nash were of substandard quality and had begun to fail, causing masonry to crumble to the west elevation along with several other failings in the Cathedral.

The restoration works undertaken by Scott were completed by 1877.

- 3.2.20 The process of restoration of course continued after Sir George Gilbert Scott, the mantle then being taken up by his son, Oldrid (1841 – 1913), who was responsible for the restoration of the Lady Chapel in 1901. For the rest of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Caroe family took the title of Cathedral Architect, starting with William Douglas (1857 – 1938), then passing to his son Alban (1904 – 1991) and grandson Martin (1933 – 1999). The position has since carried on with Caroe and Partners of Wells, Somerset.
- 3.2.21 In 1920 St Davids went through the turmoil of disestablishment, which the removal of the Archdeaconry of Brecon removed to be formed as the new Diocese of Swansea and Brecon. From this moment, St Davids begins to deteriorate once more, largely as a result of the location of the Cathedral being located at the western extremity of the diocese. Carmarthen became the new administrative centre of the diocese, being its largest town and located far more centrally. The bishop's residence had even been in Carmarthen since the 16<sup>th</sup> century, owing to its location and trade.
- 3.2.22 In 1951, St Davids Cathedral received its Grade I Listed Building status from Cadw.
- 3.2.23 The 1960s saw a renewed interest in the Cathedral and bought about the restoration of St Mary's College for use as the Cathedral Hall. This work bought the St Mary's College into use for public events, exhibitions and meetings. It was dedicated by Archbishop Edwin Morris in 1966, with the poet R. S. Thomas, a vicar in the Diocese of Bangor, giving a reading of his own poetry.
- 3.2.24 The 1980s can probably be determined at the period from which the modern interest in St Davids really began. The Cathedral became the centre for a number of events, starting with the 800<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the consecration of the Cathedral begun by Peter de Leia. In 1982, Queen Elizabeth II distributed the Royal Maundy at St Davids, the first time this had taken place outside of England since beginning in 1699. 1989-90 saw the 1400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of St David, where a service was led by George Noakes, the Archbishop of Wales and diocesan Bishop of St Davids.
- 3.2.25 In 1994 a new Dean, the Very Reverend Wyn Evans, was appointed and would oversee one of the most transformative chapters in St Davids history since the building of the Cathedral some 800 years earlier. This period is largely characterised by the development, perhaps reinstatement, of the cloisters to provide space for the Cathedral's vestries, choir, parish rooms, refectory and an education. Investment was also seen as necessary to create a visitor centre within the bell tower of Porth y Twr, with the peal of bells being enlarged from 8 to 10. The first project was the restoration of the ever-suffering west elevation, using stone from the original quarry at Caerbwdi Bay, which was specially reopened for this. Harrison and Harrison of Durham, organ builders, dismantled the organ in 1998 for restoration and upgrade works, which was completed and reinstalled in 2000.
- 3.2.26 Recognition of St Davids status as a city was returned in 1995, being formally conferred by Queen Elizabeth on 1<sup>st</sup> June that year.
- 3.2.27 Enlargement of the peal was completed in 2000, when the ring of bells was cast by the Whitechapel Bell Foundry of London, being presented by the American Friends of St Davids Cathedral.
- 3.2.28 The Cloister project began in 2003 and was complete by 2007.
- 3.2.29 In 2009 the Very Reverend Wyn Evans was created Bishop of St Davids, with the Very Reverend

Jonathan Lean made Dean. Under the new Dean Jonathan, the Ty'r Pererin project and reconstruction of the medieval shrine of St David saw completion. In 2017, the current Dean, the Very Reverend Dr Sarah Rowland Jones took up her post.

### 3.3 Archaeological Events

3.3.1 The HER records 9 previous archaeological programmes of works within the Close, which are detailed below:

Event	Type	PRN	Contractor	Completion
Bishops Palace	Excavation	42681	CAP – 127	22.08.2001
Porth y Twr	DBA / HBR	43834	Caroe & Partners	19.06.2002
St Davids Cloister Project	DBA	47269	Caroe & Partners	25.02.2003
Works at St Davids	Watching Brief	49624	Boarder Archaeology	08.04.2003
Works at St Davids	Watching Brief	49625	Boarder Archaeology	02.05.2003
St Davids Cloister Project	Excavation	57022	CAP – 2004/5	18.01.2007
St Davids Cloister Project	Excavation	57022	CAP – 2004/5	18.01.2007
Close Wall and Site	Watching Brief	63514	ACA – 2008/10	05.02.2008
Chanters Orchard Geophys	Geophys Survey	65073	DAT – 2008/111	16.12.2008

### 3.4 Registered Landscapes and Areas

3.4.1 St Davids Cathedral and Close sit within the Tyddewi Historic Landscape and bounds 3 others.

Name	UID	Classes
Tyddewi	PMBRKHL42275	1 – Built environment 2 – Settlement 3 – Nucleated Settlement 4 – Non-planned Settlement - Medieval
Dyffryn Alun	PMBRKHL42272	1 – Rural Environment 2 – Non-agricultural 3 – Marginal Land 4 – Other Marginal Land
Warpool	PMBRKHL42276	1 – Rural environment 2 – Agricultural 3 – Regular Fieldscapes 4 – Strip Fields - Medieval
Treleddyd - Tretio - Caerfarchell	PMBRKHL42279	1 – Rural environment 2 – Agricultural 3 – Regular Fieldscapes 4 – Medium Fields

## 4 Site Specific Objectives

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### 4.1 Investigations of Surface Finishes

4.1.1 The aims of the investigation, as defined by the CIFA (Watching Brief 2008; revision 2011), are:

*‘To allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks [and building works] within the application area.*

*To provide the 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 are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.’*

4.1.2 The aims of the programme of archaeological investigation and recording at St Davids Cathedral to identify and record any potential archaeological historically applied finishes, such as wall paintings, during interventions to the Cathedral, which pose a potential risk to the historic materials and fabrics of the aforementioned.

4.1.3 This programme of archaeological investigation will make planned, physical interventions to evaluate the potential for the survival of historic material. This will include patch-testing to determine the existence of historic wall finishes (plaster and painting) and the potential for mason’s marks.

4.1.4 The results of each piece of work will be written at the conclusion of such works, to the standards laid down by the CIFA.

### 4.2 Report and Archive

4.2.1 To communicate the results of the archaeological investigation to the client in the form of an illustrated report, and to provide digital copies to the Diocesan Archaeologist, Regional HER, Cadw, the Cathedral Library and the NMRW.

4.2.2 To prepare a digital archive of the projects report, photographic archive, all drawn elements for deposition with, Cadw, the National Monuments Record of Wales, Cathedral Library, Regional HER held by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

4.2.3 To safely store all material finds in a secure location on site for future detailed recording and analysis, and specialist reporting.

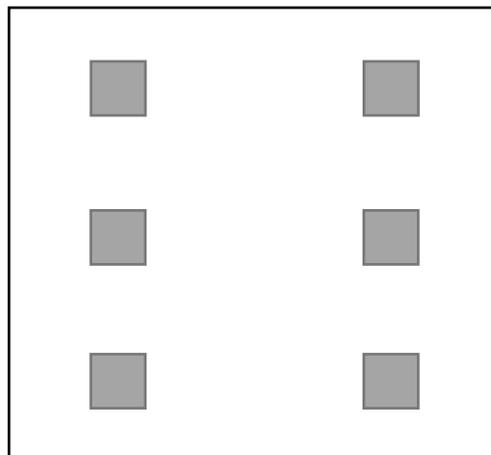
## 5 Method for Investigating Surface Finishes

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- 5.1 The nature of works at the Cathedral for the installation of new shelving to the Library (2018-000553) necessitates the need to make physical interventions to the building to determine its physical properties. As a result of this, the investigation of surface finishes will be required to determine the potential of historic paint finishes, plastering and masonry. This work, **undertaken prior to installation**, will enable the assessment of archaeological significance, evolution and potential for further survival.
- 5.2 This work will use CIfA guidance for a Watching Brief (2011) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings* (2016) and Hughes (ed.) *Layers of Understanding: Setting Standards for Architectural Paint Research* (2002) as guidance for the investigation.
- 5.3 Recording and reporting guidance will use recognised EH Level 2 record:

*'...a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.'* (EH 2016: 26)

The removal of finished paint surfaces will be undertaken by use of a scalpel and magnifying glasses to carefully remove layers of paint until historic finishes or plaster layers are reached. Patches of 150mm x 150mm will be exposed around areas where fixings are to be made (*Fig. 4*) as determined by the nature the proposed fitments.



*Fig. 4 – Patch test exemplar.*

- 5.4 If, on the successful removal of painted finishes, it is clear that there are no wall paintings, plaster will then be removed to expose the masonry below to determine the existence of mason's marks.
- 5.5 Each patch test area will be given an identification number as defined by the project code. For example: AD-SDC-002-PT01.
- 5.6 A photographic record will be made of the assets using a Canon 760D. This will seek to provide detail to identify the location of each patch test, and to document the colours and materials used.

The record will be made using a standard 18-50mm EFS lens and, where suitable, a 10-22mm EFS Wide Angle lens will be used to provide record photographs where the 18-50mm lens is not sufficient; this will be logged. Where possible, a tripod will be used for all photos, with photographic scaling, where required.

- 5.7 Existing architects' plans will be used to locate each test patch.
- 5.8 On completion of investigation, a summary will be provided to the Librarian, the Dean, DAC and DAT-DM to quickly disseminate the results, to inform interested parties of any findings or lack therefore of. This will to enable to progression of installation works or for the protection of any identified finishes or mason's marks prior to commencement of works.
- 5.9 The results of this work, with or without finds, will be an illustrated report and photographic archive. These will be produced, within 12 months, and provided to both the Dean, Diocesan Archaeologist, Cadw, Regional HER, Cathedral Library and deposited with the NMRW.
- 5.10 The resources of the regional HER and other readily available resources will be consulted during this process.

## 6 Method for Historic Building Recording

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- 6.1 For projects to make intervention to the Listed Buildings, a Level 2 Historic Buildings Record will be made in line with Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings* (2016). Where a Level 3 is required a separate WSI will be prepared.
- 6.2 A buildings record will be undertaken **prior to any intervention works** commencing and provide a record of the work undertaken. This will take the form of
- '...a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.'* (EH 2016: 26)
- 6.3 A visual investigation will be made of the building, looking for and identifying key phases and evidence of alterations, which will inform the descriptive record.
- 6.4 A photographic survey will be made of the building, both internally and externally, using a Canon 760D, where safe to do so. This will seek to document the structure of the building and document the materials, alterations and construction methods used, where these are visible and safely accessible. The record will be made using a standard 18-50mm EFS lens, and, where suitable, a 10-22mm EFS Wide Angle lens will be used to provide record photographs where the 18-50mm lens is not sufficient; this will be logged. A tripod will be used for all photos, with a ranging rods or photographic scales when required.
- 6.5 Existing architects' plans or new archaeological plans will provide interpreted and phased archaeological drawings of the building. This will use either traditional survey or digital survey techniques, the results of which will be drawn up using CAD.
- 6.6 The resources of the regional HER and other readily available resources will be consulted during this process.
- 6.7 The results of this work will be an illustrated report and photographic archive. These will be produced, within 6 months, and provided to both the client, Regional HER and NMR.

## 7 Reporting

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- 7.1 Reports will be produced to collate the written, graphic, and recorded information outlined in any given programme of works. The reports will include plans of any features, their location, description of the features, phasing, artefacts and their interpretations. The reports will include, but not be restricted to, the following:
1. Non-technical summary
  2. Introduction
  3. Site Location
  4. Archaeology and History
  5. Aims and Objectives
  6. Methodology
  7. Results
  8. Conclusions
  9. Archiving
  10. References
  11. Appendices – Maps and Plans
  12. Appendices - Photographic
- 7.2 The reports will be submitted within 6 months of completion of the fieldwork - dependant on production of any specialist reports that may be required, in which case this may exceed this period.
- 7.3 On completion of the assessment and reports, copies will be submitted to the Dean and to the regional HER, NMRW. A copy of the report will also be made available on the ArchaeoDomus website at [www.archaeodomus.co.uk](http://www.archaeodomus.co.uk) following its submission to the regional HER.
- 7.4 Small finds will be cleaned, processed and documented, which will be included in the appendix of the report. Finds will be numbered, using prefix AD-SCD-001-0X-FNXX.
- 7.5 The project archive will comprise all field notes and documents, photography, finds, associated reports, and drawings. The archive will be compiled and deposited following *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*.
- 7.6 The report will be deposited with the Regional HER following the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (2018)*.
- 7.7 On completion of the report and its acceptance the clients will have fulfilled their archaeological planning conditions.
- 7.8 ArchaeoDomus shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents, plans and photographs, under the *Copyright, Designs and Patent Act 1988*, with all rights reserved, excepting that a licence is granted to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project.

## 8 Publication

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- 8.1 A summary of the results of this work will be published in *Archaeology in Wales*, the journal of the Council for British Archaeology Wales Group. The summary will be submitted to the Diocesan Archaeologist and Cadw for approval prior to submission to the next available publication.

## 9 Monitoring

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- 9.1 The consenting authority in relation to the Scheduled Monument in this instance is Cadw the Welsh Government's historic environment service, the heritage arm of the Welsh Government. Any areas outside the Scheduled Monuments fall under DAT-DM and the LPA. The appropriate authority will be contacted prior to the commencement of the specified archaeological works and once the work is begun.
- 9.2 Any changes to this WSI that ArchaeoDomus may wish to make after approval will be communicated to DAT-DM.
- 9.3 The DAC Archaeological Advisor will be given notice of the commencement of works so that monitoring may take place on behalf of the Chancellor in fulfilment of the Faculty Conditions.
- 9.4 Representatives of Cadw will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the building record, watching brief, and excavation.
- 9.5 Cadw will be informed of any developments during the programme of archaeological works and a combined report will be submitted to Cadw for approval before submission to NMRW and the regional HER.
- 9.6 If significant archaeological remains are uncovered, all works will cease and a meeting will be convened with Cadw, the Dean, DAT-DM to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

## 10 Resources and Timetable

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### 10.1 *Standards*

- 10.1.1 The field work will be undertaken by using current best practice as laid down by the CIfA and Historic England Guidance.

### 10.2 *Staff*

- 10.2.1 The project will be undertaken by a Ross Cook or a staff member of ArchaeoDomus. Additional support will be provided by Richard Lewis of Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd.

### 10.3 *Equipment*

- 10.3.1 The project will use equipment supplied and maintained by ArchaeoDomus.

### 10.4 *Timetable of Archaeological Works*

10.4.1 A timetable for works is to be agreed with the Dean for the commencement and completion of works. On arrangement, the timetable will be communicated with all parties.

#### 10.5 *Insurance*

10.5.1 ArchaeoDomus holds insurance provided by Wessex Business Hub Insurance.

#### 10.6 *Health and safety*

10.6.1 All members of the team will adhere to the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974. For further information please request our *Health and Safety Policy*.

#### 10.7 *Facilities*

10.7.1 All site facilities for storage and welfare will be met by the client. Details of which will be passed to ArchaeoDomus prior to commencement of works.

#### 10.8 *Security*

10.8.1 Site security and the security of storage, will be arranged by and be the responsibility of the client. Fencing for the restriction of access to areas of work (Heras) will be provided by the client.

## 11 *Sources*

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11.1 Historic England 2016, *Understanding historic Buildings; A guide to good practice*

11.2 English Heritage 2010, *Measured and Drawn: Techniques and practice for the metric survey of historic buildings*.

11.3 Welsh Government 2017, *Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Notice 24: The Historic Environment*.

11.4 Welsh Government 2016, *Planning Policy Wales*.

11.5 Cifa 2014, *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

11.6 Cifa 2014, *Standard and guidance; Archaeological Watching Brief*

11.7 Evans, W. & Worsley, R. 1981. *St. Davids Cathedral*. Yr Oriel Fach Press, St Davids.

11.8 Suggett, R. 2013. 'Done after the fantastic order'; *John Nash's Restoration of the St Davids Cathedral in The Georgian Group Journal, Volume XXI (ed.)*. Offprint.

11.9 Jones, W. B. & Freeman, E. A. 1856, facsimile 1998, *The History and Antiquities of St David's*. Pembrokeshire County Council Cultural Service.

11.10 Evans, W. & Wooding, M. (Ed.) 2007. *St David of Wales; Cult, Church and Nation*. The Boydell Press, Woodbridge.

11.11 Lloyd, T., Orbach, J. & Scourfield, R. 2004. *Pevsner Guides - The Buildings of Wales, Pembrokeshire*. Yale University Press, China.

## APPENDIX I

# Scheduled Monuments & Listed Buildings

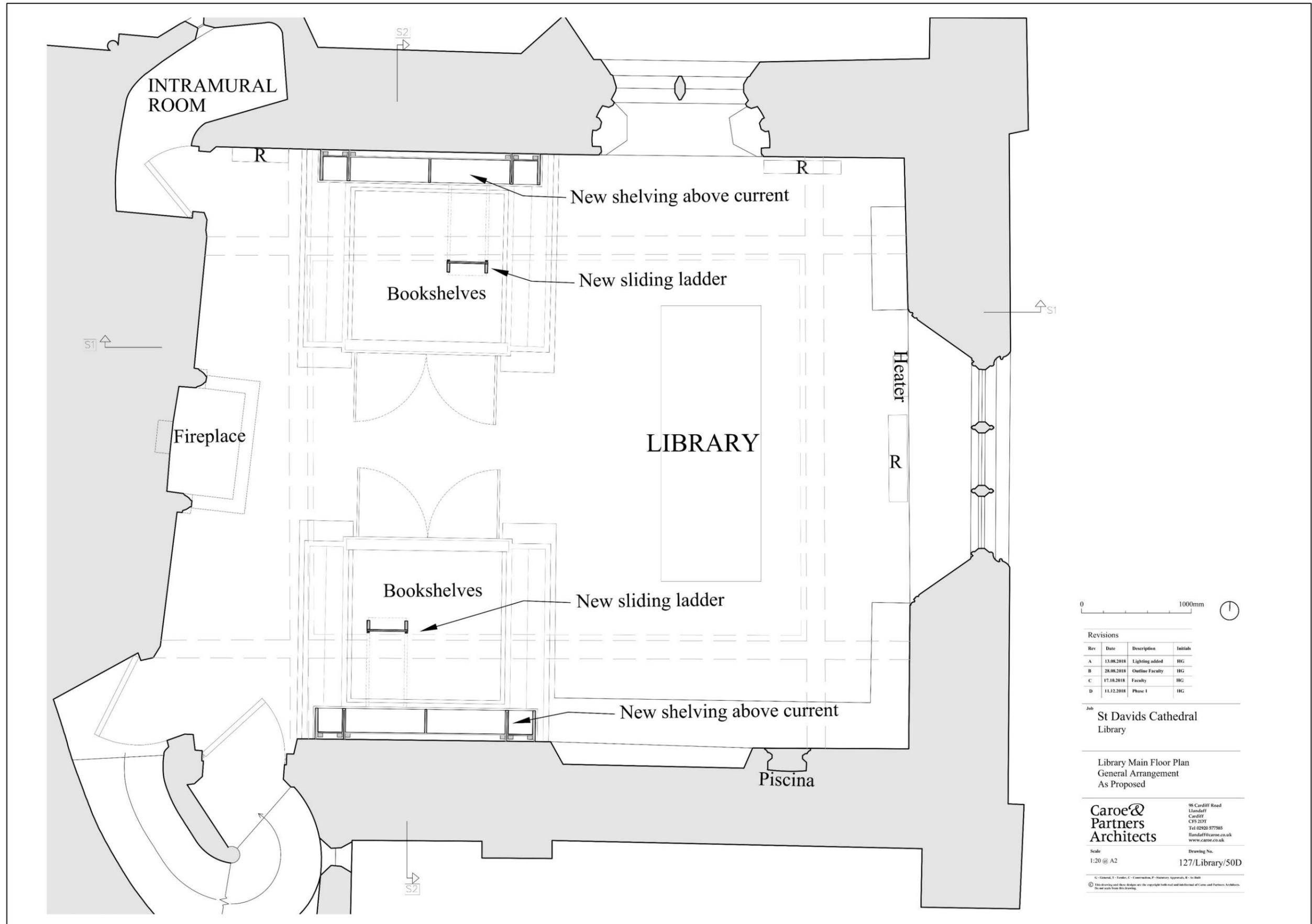
SM ID	Name
PE006	The Bishops Palace and Garden
PE018	Close Wall and Sites or Former Gateways
PE440	Chanter's Orchard
PE441	Vicar's College
PE442	The Free School
PE443	Archdeacon of Cardigans Ground
PE445	Cloister Hall (Undercroft Only)

Listing ID	Name	Grade
12537	Cathedral of St Davids	I
12556	Enclosing Wall & Gateway on N.Side of rear yard of Cloister Hall	I
12555	Undercrofts of former St Mary's College, beneath & to the rear of The Cloister Hall	I
12553	Cloister Hall	I
12538	St David's Cathedral Hall (formerly Chapel of St Mary's College) & attached Cloister Ruins	I
12558	The Bishop's Palace	I
12548	Retaining Wall to Churchyard from Deanery Gate to Ford opposite Bishops Palace, including Front Wall	I
12541	Porth-y-Twr, including Gateway & South Tower	I
12554	Outbuilding to N. of The Cloister Hall	I
12542	The Close Wall	II*
12571	The Canonry	II
12568	Brecon House	II
12569	Coach House to Brecon House	II
12572	Front Garden Wall to the Canonry	II
12566	Coach House to the Arch Deaconry	II
12565	The Arch Deaconry (St Davids)	II
12561	Treasury Gateway	II
12570	Front Garden Wall & Gatepiers & Gate to Brecon House	II
12562	Treasurer's House	II
12563	Treasury Cottage	II
12560	Garden Wall between Pen-y-Ffos and the Treasurer's House	II
12564	Garden Wall to NE of Treasurer's House	II
12552	Bridge to rear of Cloister Hall	II
12557	Wall of walled garden to S. of Cloister Hall	II
12551	Retaining Wall on NE.Side of River Alun between Bridge by Pen-y-Ffos and Bridge behind Cloister Hall	II
12550	Footbridge by Pen-y-Ffos	II
12559	Pen-y-Ffos	II
12549	Retaining Wall on SE.Side of River Alun, from Ford to Bridge by Cloister Hall	II
12539	Churchyard with Memorials surrounding St. David's Cathedral	II

12540	The 39 Steps	II
12547	Coach House to the Deanery	II
12546	The Deanery including Garden Walls & Gate	II
12544	Churchyard Boundary Wall on N.side of the Pebbles	II
12545	Wall along S.Side of the Pebbles	II

## APPENDIX II

### Plans



Revisions

Rev	Date	Description	Initials
A	13.08.2018	Lighting added	HG
B	28.08.2018	Outline Faculty	HG
C	17.10.2018	Faculty	HG
D	11.12.2018	Phase 1	HG

Job  
St Davids Cathedral  
Library

Library Main Floor Plan  
General Arrangement  
As Proposed

**Caroe & Partners Architects**  
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Cardiff  
CF5 2DT  
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Scale  
1:20 @ A2  
Drawing No.  
127/Library/50D

© General, P - Tender, C - Construction, P - Statutory Approvals, R - As Built  
This drawing and these designs are the copyright both real and intellectual of Caroe and Partners Architects  
Do not scale from this drawing.

Fig. 5 – Extracted Floor Plan – St Davids Cathedral – Library New Shelving Plans. © Caroe & Partners Architects

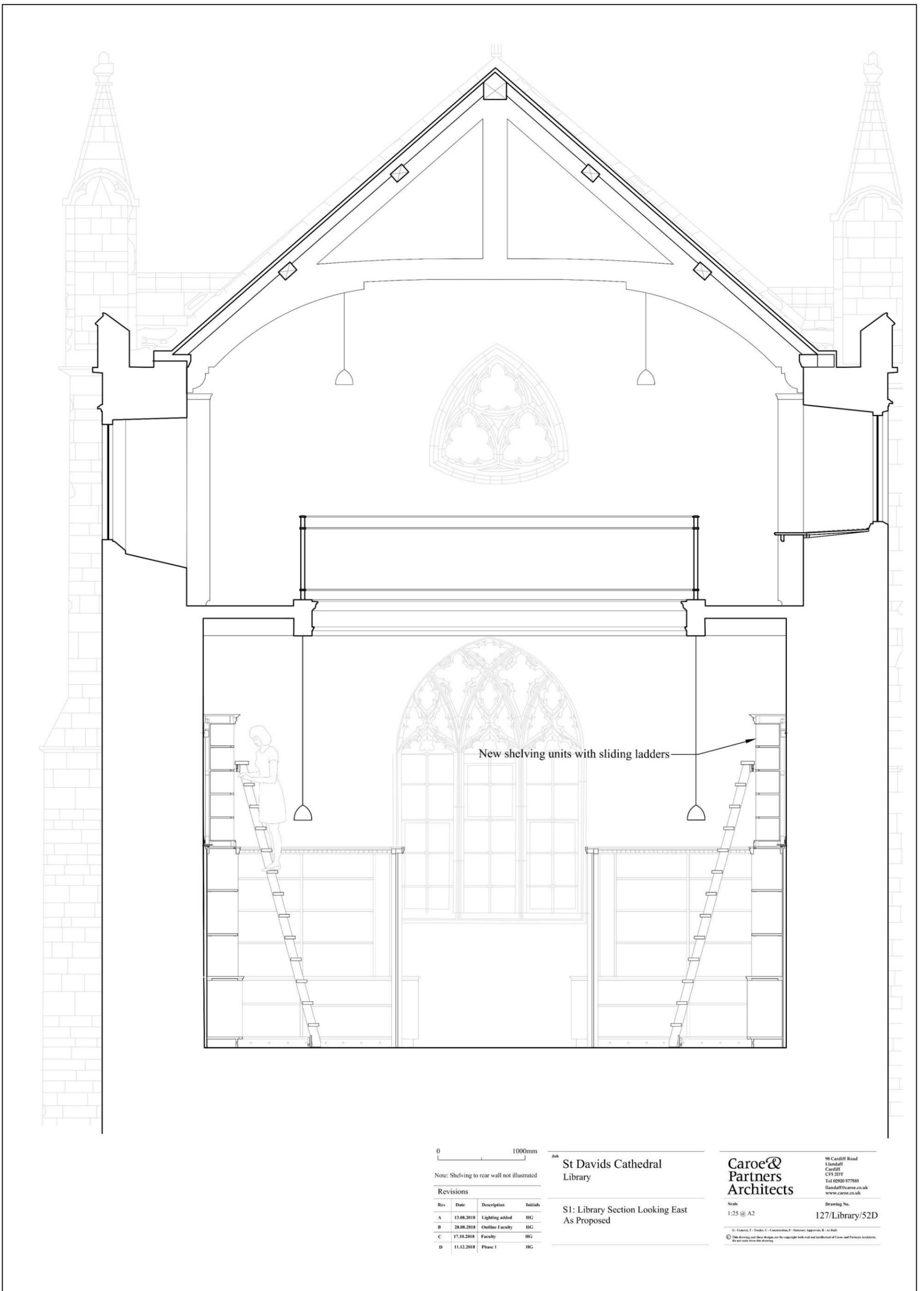
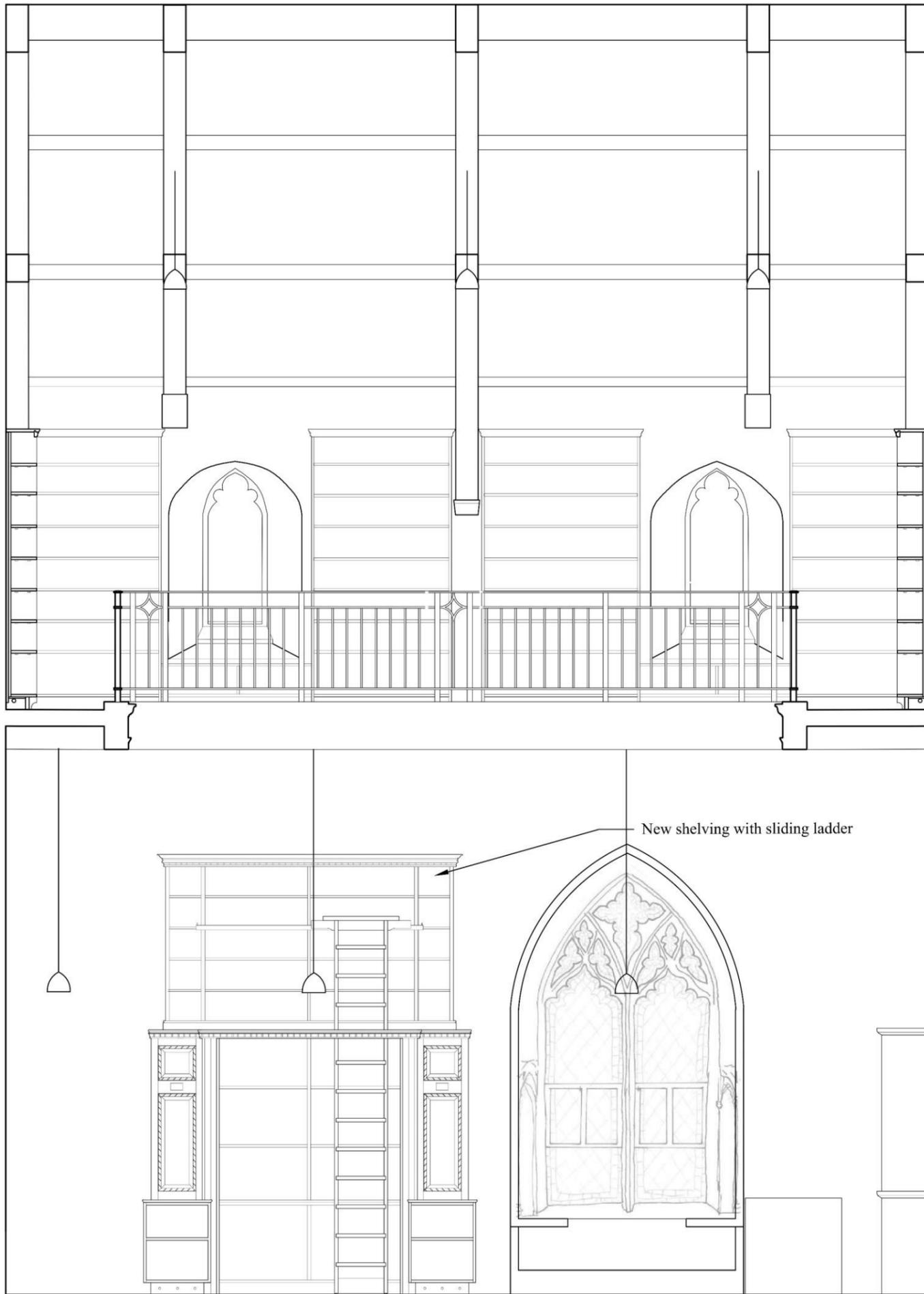


Fig. 6 – Section as Proposed – Library – St Davids Cathedral. © Caroe & Partners Architects



0 1000mm

Revisions			
Rev	Date	Description	Initials
A	13.08.2018	Lighting added	HG
B	28.08.2018	Outline Faculty	HG
C	17.10.2018	Faculty	HG
D	11.12.2018	Phase 1	HG

Job  
St Davids Cathedral  
Library

S2: Library Section Looking North  
As Proposed

**Caroe & Partners  
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CF5 2DT  
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www.caroe.co.uk

Scale  
1:25 @ A2

Drawing No.  
127/Library/53D

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Fig. 7 – Section as Proposed – Library – St Davids Cathedral. © Caroe & Partners Architects

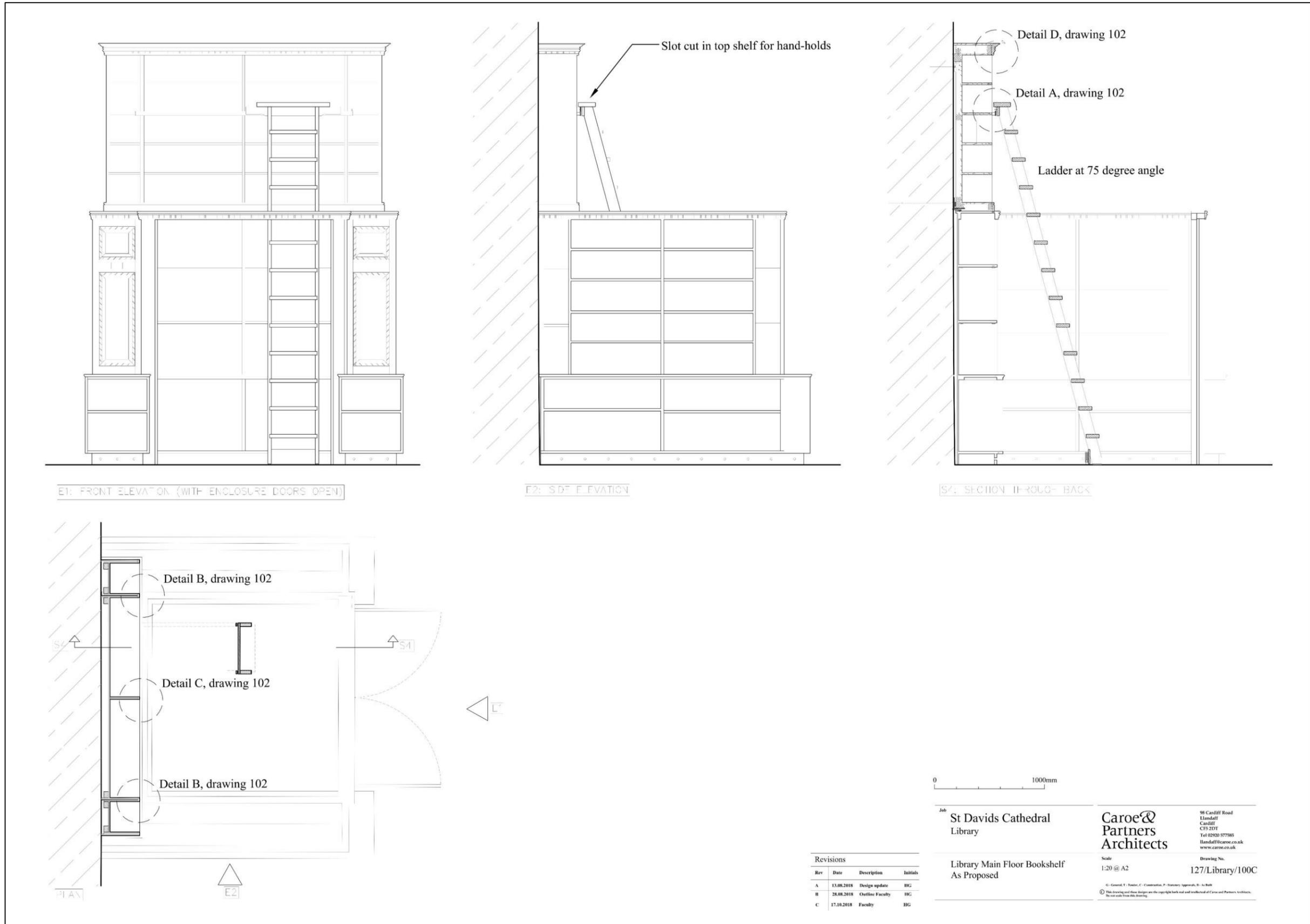


Fig. 8 – Shelving as Proposed – Library – St Davids Cathedral. © Caroe & Partners Architects

## APPENDIX III

### Mapping

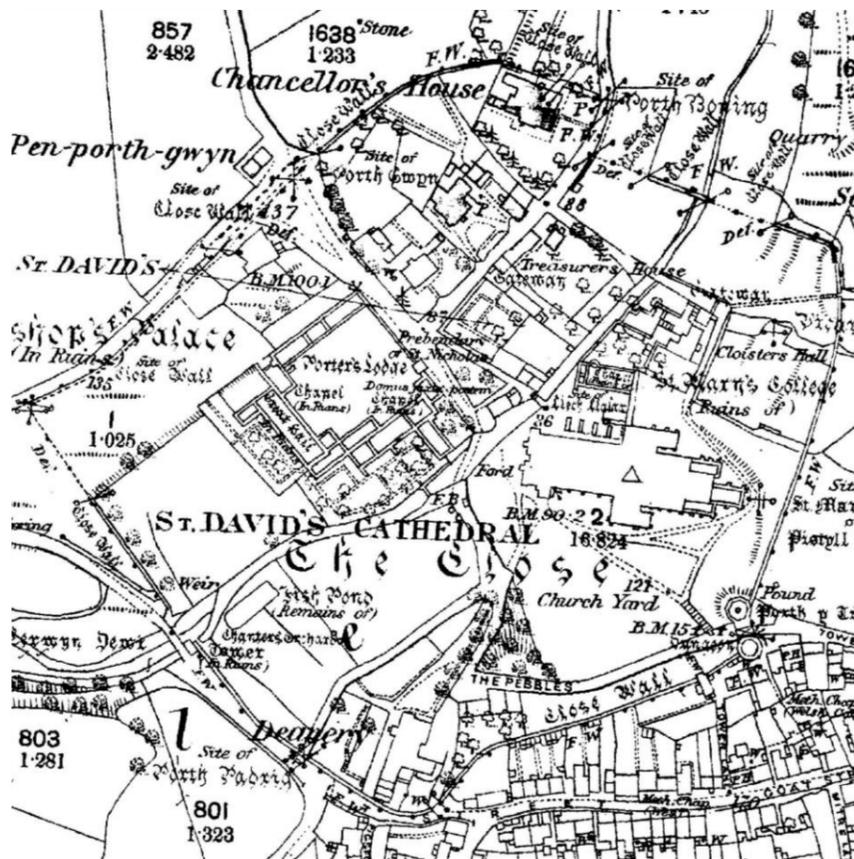


Fig. 9 – 1889 25 Inch to One Mile, OS.  
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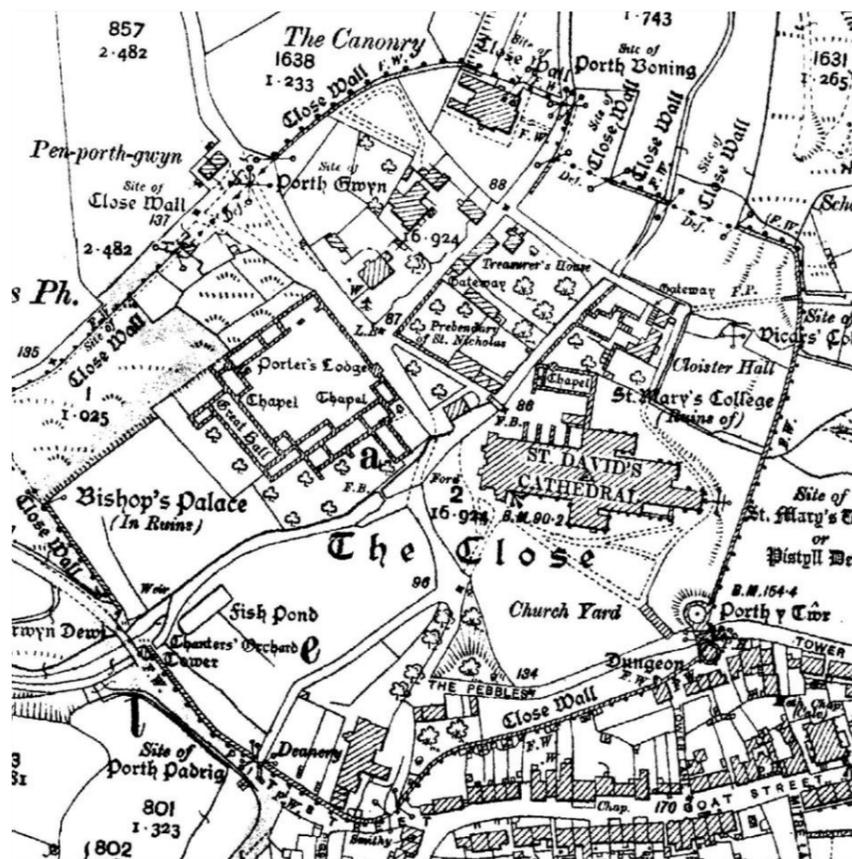


Fig. 10 – 1908 25 Inch to One Mile, OS.  
© Landmark Information Group Limited 2019.

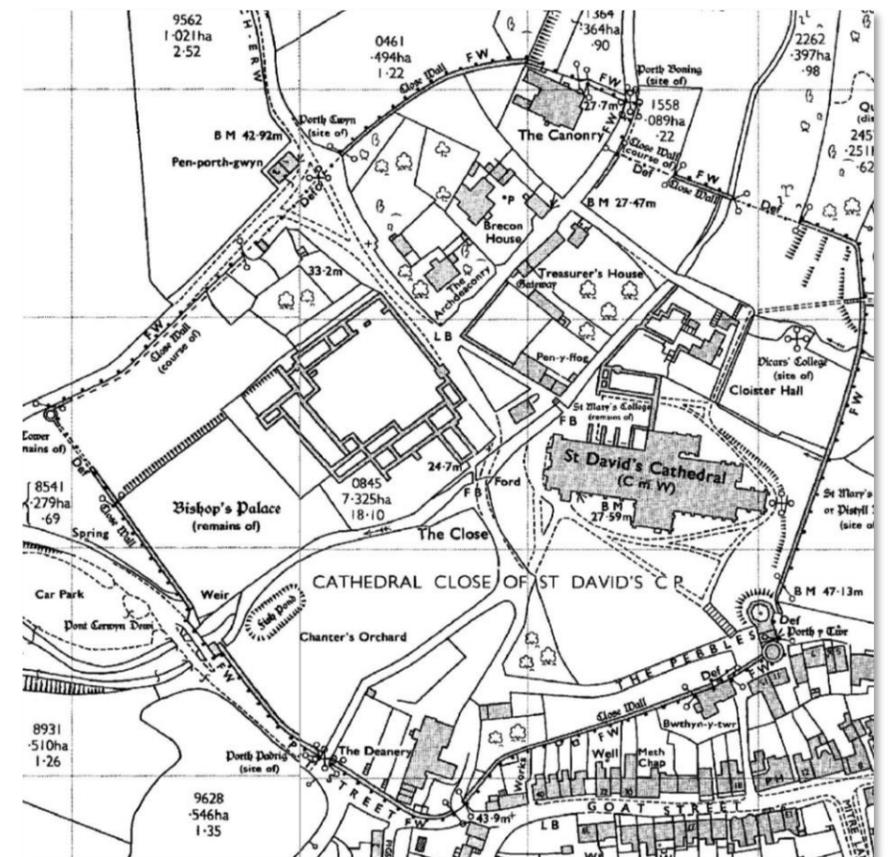


Fig. 11 – 1975 25 Inch to One Mile, OS.  
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Social/Cymdeithasol: [www.twitter.com/archaeodomus](https://www.twitter.com/archaeodomus) / [www.facebook.com/archaeodomus](https://www.facebook.com/archaeodomus)

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