

Library Wall Investigations, St Davids Cathedral, Pembrokeshire

Archaeological Record

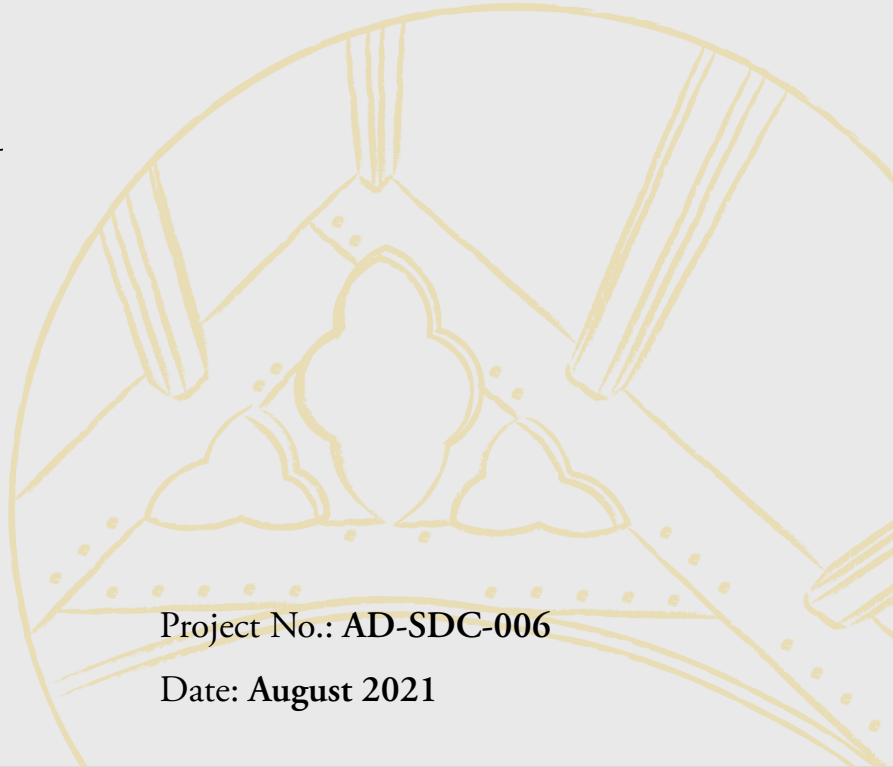
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NGR: SM 75157 25431

Listed Building.: Grade I – 12537

Project No.: AD-SDC-006

Date: August 2021



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| Version | Date |
|---------|------------|
| v1.0 | 10.08.2021 |
| | |
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Acknowledgements

With thanks to the Dean of St Davids, the Very Reverend Dr Sarah Roland Jones for commissioning this programme of archaeological recording; to Mari James, the Cathedral Library Development Office, for her support and perseverance in pushing this project forward, and for making arrangements for the investigation to be undertaken; Des Harris, Cathedral Mason, for preparing the Library for investigation, putting up working platforms, and for helping on the day.

Abbreviations used in this report

| | |
|--------|---|
| HER | - Historic Environment Record. |
| DAT-DM | - Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management |
| LPA | - Local Planning Authority. |
| NGR | - National Grid Reference. |
| NMR | - National Monuments Record. |
| OS | - Ordnance Survey. |

All other abbreviations will be referred to in text.

Project Staff

Ross Cook – A buildings archaeologist and dendrochronologist with a background in archaeology and buildings conservation. Ross graduated from the University of Wales, Lampeter, in 2008 and has been working in conservation and archaeology since this time. In 2012, he started work with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, where he worked as an Investigator specialising in historic buildings. In 2014, Ross left the Commission and started ArchaeoDomus, a practice specialising in the recording and interpretation of historic buildings and monuments in England and Wales, but also undertaking the more traditional fieldwork associated with archaeology. Through the practice, he has undertaken work on buildings from small peasant cottages to castles and cathedrals and is now the Cathedral Archaeologist at St Davids Cathedral in Pembrokeshire, and Consultant Archaeologist to Christchurch Priory in Dorset. He has worked at Winchester and Christ Church Cathedrals, Westminster Abbey, The Tower of London, Kensington Palace, Hampton Court Palace, and Ludlow, Chirk, and Usk Castles, amongst many others. Ross works regularly with Cadw and local authority archaeologists in both England and Wales.

Alongside ArchaeoDomus, Ross also works as an Associate Dendrochronologist with the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory, through which he has undertaken work on sites such as Hampton Court Palace, Winchester Cathedral, Queens House Greenwich, The Tower of London, Christ Church and Magdalen College Oxford, Llwyn Celyn (Mons), and many other smaller listed buildings and scheduled sites throughout Wales and England.

ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services is the trading name of Ross Cook. Ross Cook is an affiliate member of the CIfA and adheres to the CIfA codes of conduct.

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Library Wall Investigations, St Davids Cathedral, Pembrokeshire

Archaeological Record

Summary

ArchaeoDomus was commissioned by the Dean of St Davids Cathedral, The Very Reverend Dr Sarah Rowland Jones, to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation and undertake investigations into the surface finishes to the masonry walls within the Cathedral Library. The purpose of this work has been to provide information on the existence, or lack of, historic surface finishes, such as plaster or paintwork, and mason's marks. The aim of this work has been to produce a record of the findings from the programme of investigation to allow for the proposed installation of new book shelves.

The investigation into surface finishes was undertaken on 30th April 2021. This involved the careful removal of paint and plaster finishes to investigate, identify, and record the materials and features that form the Library walls.

This work has demonstrated that the Library walls are constructed of rubble stone, bedded with a lime mortar, with historic lime dubbing coat surviving, though largely removed by later works. The masonry belongs to the work of Bishop de Gower as part of his extensive programme of remodelling and construction at St Davids in the 1340s. Over this lies a dubbing and top coat of a strong lime mortar, with polished finish, and belongs to the restoration works overseen by George Gilbert Scott between 1864-76. The seen finish is a magnolia emulsion and relates to the restoration works to the Library overseen by Caroe & Partners between 1956-9.

The programme of archaeological investigation has shown that work to install new bookcases can be undertaken without any risk of disturbing historic surface finishes or mason's marks.

Ymchwiliadau Wal Llyfrgell

Eglwys Gadeiriol Tyddewi, Sir Benfro

Cofnod Archeolegol

Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd ArchaeDomus gan Ddeon yr Eglwys Cadeiriol Tyddewi, Y Tra Pharchedig Dr Sarah Rowland Jones, i baratoi Cynllun Ymchwilio Ysgrifenedig ac i ymgymryd ymchwiliadau i mewn i'r gorffeniadau wynebol y waliau gwaith maen yn Llyfrgell yr Eglwys Gadeiriol. Pwrpas y gwaith hwn fu i sefydlu gwybodaeth am fodolaeth, neu ddiffyg, gorffeniadau wyneb hanesyddol, fel plastr neu waith paent, a marciau gwaith maen. Nod y gwaith hwn fu cynhyrchu cofnod o ganfyddiadau'r rhaglen ymchwilio er mwyn caniatáu gosod silffoedd llyfrau newydd.

Cynhaliwyd yr ymchwiliad i orffeniadau wyneb ar 30ain Ebrill 2021. roedd hyn yn cynnwys tynnu'n ofalus gorffeniadau paent a phlastr er mwyn ymchwilio, adnabod, a chofnodi'r deunyddiau a'r nodweddion sy'n ffurfio waliau'r Llyfrgell.

Mae'r gwaith hwn wedi dangos bod waliau'r Llyfrgell wedi'u hadeiladu o gerrig rwbel, wedi'u gorchuddio â morter calch, efo dubio calch hanesyddol wedi'i goroesi, er ei fod wedi'i symud i raddau helaeth gan weithiau diweddarach. Mae'r gwaith maen yn perthyn i waith Esgob de Gower fel rhan o'i raglen helaeth o ailfodelu ac adeiladu at Tyddewi yn y 1340au. Dros hyn gorweddiwyd dubio a cot uchaf morter calch cryf, gyda gorffeniad caboledig, sy'n perthyn i'r gwaith adfer a oruchwyliwyd gan George Gilbert Scott rhwng 1846–76. Mae'r gorffeniad a welir yn emulsiwn magnolia ac mae'n ymwneud â'r gwaith adfer i'r Llyfrgell dan oruchwyliaeth gan Caroe & Partners rhwng 1956–9.

Mae'r rhaglen ymchwilio archeolegol wedi dangos y gellir ymgymryd â gwaith i osod cypyrddau llyfrau newydd heb unrhyw risg o darfu ar orffeniadau wyneb hanesyddol na marciau saer maen.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 ArchaeoDomus was commissioned by the Dean of St Davids Cathedral, The Very Reverend Dr Sarah Rowland Jones, to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation, including a Written Scheme of Investigation and the physical investigation of the surface finishes to the masonry walls in the Cathedral Library (hereafter also referred to as ‘the site’ or ‘library’). This investigation work is related to the proposed installation of new book shelves (2018-000553) (Fig. 5; Fig. 6; Fig. 7). The programme of archaeological investigation and recording has used the Historic England Level 2 Historic Buildings Record as a guide to investigate for painted finishes, use and the material of plaster coatings, and to assess the masonry for the existence of mason’s marks.



Fig. 1 – St Davids Cathedral Library, during investigations.

- 1.1.2 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 early-16th 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.

- 1.1.3 The Cathedral Library occupies the top two stories of the three-storey building with the St Thomas Becket Chapel on the ground floor.

1.2 Project

- 1.2.1 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 proposed scheme will add further shelving on top of the existing shelving, which were installed in 1956-7.
- 1.2.2 The approved WSI (AD-SDC-006 - WSI, 2020), sets out the methodology used for the investigation into surface finishes and potential mason’s marks. The results of this investigation are presented within this report.
- 1.2.3 This work is designed to enhance our understanding of the site and to produce a lasting record of such works, which will be deposited into the Cathedral Library.
- 1.2.4 The investigation for surface finishes has sought to determine the survival of wall painting, assess the nature of the plaster wall coating, both original and later, and to determine the existence of any mason’s marks.
- 1.2.5 This work has been undertaken by Ross Cook and assisted by Des Harris.

1.3 Planning, Policy and Guidance

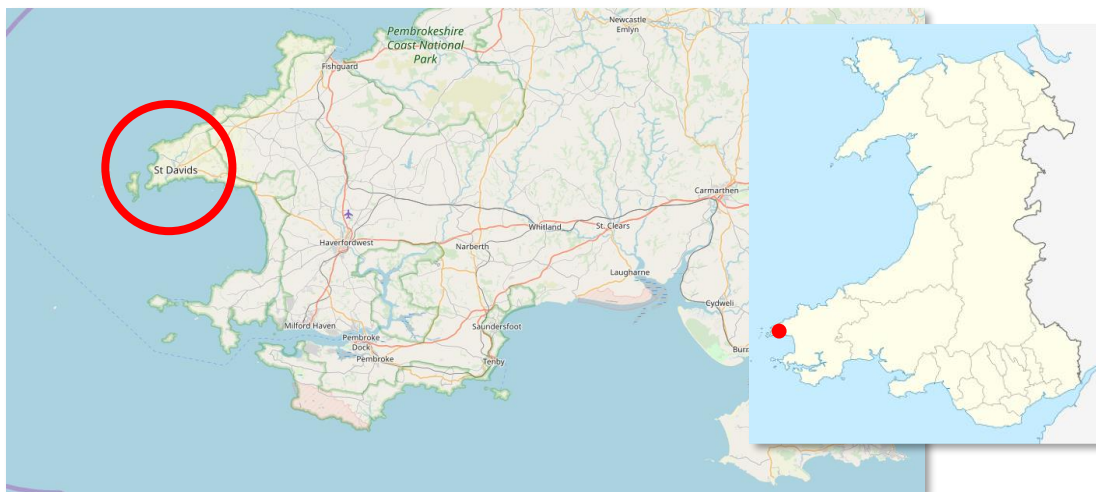
- 1.3.1 The Planning Authority is the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. The Consenting Authority for the Cathedral is the Diocesan Advisory Committee, with advice provided by Cadw, the historic environment service of the Welsh Government, with Jonathan Green the Inspector of Historic Buildings for the 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.
- 1.3.2 Requirement for programmes of archaeological works is 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.
- 1.3.3 All work has been undertaken by qualified archaeologist and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance* laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

2 SITE LOCATION

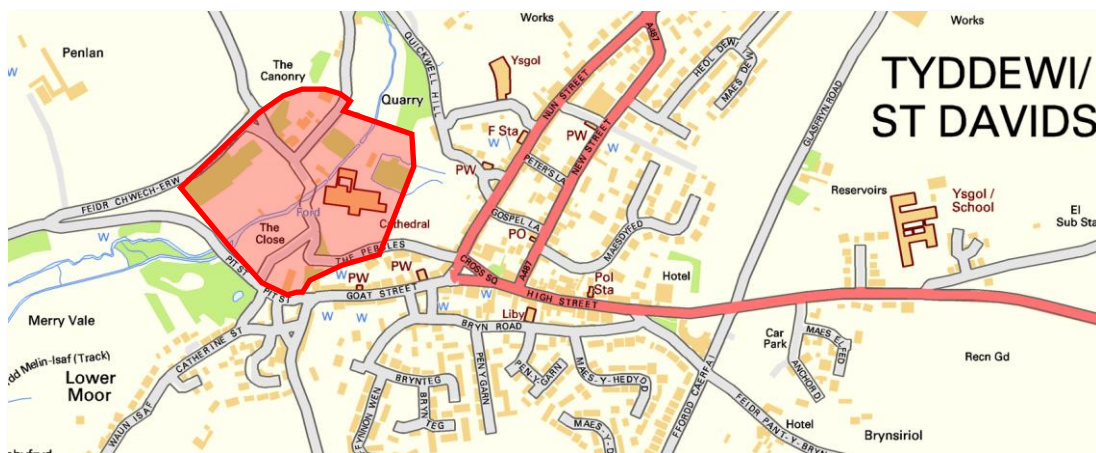
2.1 General

2.1.1 St Davids Cathedral and Close is located in the city of St Davids, on the St Davids peninsular, in the county of Pembrokeshire. The peninsula 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 settlement. 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.

2.1.2 The Library is located at first floor, over the Thomas Becket Chapel. The building is to the north-east corner of the cathedral, projecting to the east from the north transept.



*Fig. 2 - Location of St Davids, in Wales and Pembrokeshire.
© OpenStreetMap 2021.*



*Fig. 3 – Location – St Davids Cathedral Close.
Contains Ordnance Survey OpenData © Crown copyright and database right 2021.*

2.2 Geology

- 2.2.1 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 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 St Davids Cathedral and Close contains 7 Scheduled Monuments and 35 Listed Buildings, including 7 of Grade I designation. 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 |
| 12558 | The Bishops Palace | 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 on page 10.

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 Peninsula 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. b.500 – d.589 CE) is thought to have founded a settlement on the site of the present Cathedral. The area partly being chosen for its position between Ireland, France, Cornwall, Devon and, of course, Wales.
- 3.2.2 The plan of this early settlement is unknown, but it will have most likely taken the form of a central church, surrounded by satellite chapels, each with their own dedication. The domestic and service arrangements of these early sites was less ordered, but likely to have been at the fringes of the monastic settlement.
- 3.2.3 St Davids developed early its reputation as a centre of learning, since Rhigyfarch's reference to St David as the *standard of learning to readers*. Such was its reputation, that King Alfred (b.849 – d.899 CE) was reputed to have called for the monk Asser (b.???? – d.906 CE) from St Davids to join the learned men at his court and to write his Life.
- 3.2.4 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.
- 3.2.5 Between 1090-95, Rhigyfarch (b.1056 – d.1099) wrote his *Vita Davidis* (Life of David), coming at a time of Norman pressure and influence towards the Welsh church and the Native Welsh rulers, especially the Lord Rhys.
- 3.2.6 In 1080, William the Conqueror (b.1028 – d.1087) came to St Davids as a pilgrim, the Saint being recognised in his native Normandy. Though this also had the advantage of being 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 the meeting of the Welsh kings was to bring some unity of the Welsh against encroaching Norman aggression. Nearby, the remains of the earthwork called Parc-y-Castell may have been built by William during his visit to St Davids to provide a defensive position for his encampment against possible attack from the Kingdom of Deheubarth.
- 3.2.7 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 (b.1068 – d.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 18th September 1115, and ordination as Bishop the following day at Westminster Abbey.
- 3.2.8 Under the episcopate of Bernard, the Diocese and Cathedral were reordered, with the foundation of endowed canonries. It was Barnard's efforts that saw St David formally recognised by Pope Calixtus II, who decreed that two pilgrimages to St Davids were equal to one to Rome. This new pilgrimage route bought offerings and donations to St Davids, spawning a programme of building, which includes the dedication in 1131 of the church of Menevia. This church replaced the earlier arrangement of church and satellite chapels, which in one form or another had survived from St Davids time. By 1115, Parc-y-Castell was certainly in existence and functioned to protect the

precinct from attack, and to act as an administrative centre for the territorial see. The castle also acted as the first bishops palace at St Davids, before falling out of use later in the century with the development of a new palace within the Close.

- 3.2.9 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.
- 3.2.10 The Welsh Chronicles Brut y Tywysogion / Chronicles of the Princes, reports that on 29th September 1171 Henry II (b.1133 – d.1189) visited St Davids on pilgrimage on his way to Ireland and within a year of the murder of Thomas Becket (b.1118 – d.1170). Geraldus Cambrensis (Gerald of Wales) (b.1146 – d.1223) reported that Henry visited on his return from Ireland the following year. It may be that he was aware of Calixtus' privilege giving his two visits the equivalence of one to Rome. St Davids would have, thus, proved very useful to Henry in his attempts at rehabilitation after the murder of Becket and the rapid growth of a cult around him.
- 3.2.11 In 1181, Bishop Peter de Leia (b.???? – d.1198) broke ground for a new Cathedral, which replaced 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. It is probably de Leia that begun the move of the bishop's residence to within the close and away from Parc-y-Castell. Some of the earliest remains in the Bishops Palace, to its northern flank, are probably from this period, though heavily altered by the bishop's successors.
- 3.2.12 In 1199, Geraldus Cambrensis, was elected Bishop of St Davids by the Chapter. However, this was never confirmed by King Henry II, 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.
- 3.2.13 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 (Gothic) being used for the first time at the Cathedral. Around this time, new chapels were added to the east of the building.
- 3.2.14 In 1280, Thomas Bek (d.1293) was appointed Bishop of St Davids. Bek was a trusted servant and statesman of Edward I, under whom he had gained several well-endowed ecclesiastical positions, including St Davids. Soon after his appointment, the new bishop, inspired by the palaces of his patron, begun the construction of a new bishop's palace within the Close. Bek, the first of a number of 'builder bishops', was responsible for the south-west chapel, the hall and its associate apartments, and the gatehouse of the palace. This work incorporated some earlier structures, including a chapel and the west range. It was probably Bek who began the construction of the octagonal bell tower of Porth-y-Twr.
- 3.2.15 Following Bek's death in 1293, any works left incomplete were finished under his successor, Bishop David Martyn (b.???? – d.1328). Martyn, or his successor, Henry de Gower, built the gatehouse

and south tower onto the octagonal bell tower sometime in the early to mid-14th century.

- 3.2.16 Between 1328-47, under Bishop Henry de Gower (b.1277 – d.1347), the cathedrals aisle walls were rebuilt, and Becket Chapel and the pulpitum were built, with a new stage added to the tower. The new aisle walls introduced Gothic in its full form to the Cathedral. Gower also spent lavishly on the Bishops Palace, largely remodelling, or rebuilding that built by Bek in the 13th century. In a sustained campaign of work throughout his time as Bishop, Gower almost completely rebuilt the palace. His earliest work appears to be the almost complete rebuilding of the east range above the undercrofts. This was undertaken in a highly decorative style with a distinctive arcaded and crenelated parapet, decorated with chequerboard panelling, and carved human and animal head corbels. Shortly after the completion of the east range, Gower turned his attention to the south. He built his great hall over the undercrofts of Bek's palace, incorporating some of the building above this level, and raised this to the same height as the east range, complete with the same ornamentation. In the east elevation, Gower incorporated a 16 spoke rose window, more commonly seen in cathedral architecture than in a residence, signifying its status within and as part of the church. At the same time, the east end of the Great Chapel was altered, and the west range of buildings were remodelled to provide accommodation. Gower, always continuing to add to his palace, builds a porch to the great hall shortly after its completion, incorporating an ogee arch and highly ornamented surrounds, including finials and decorated niches. In the last of Gower's extensive building programme, a vaulted kitchen was added to the south end of the east range and a chapel to the north. To the south-west of the palace, Gower reorganised and expanded the gardens and orchard, with some evidence surviving for a series of buildings to the Close wall. Gower's work made St Davids Bishops Palace as one of the grandest in medieval England and Wales.
- 3.2.17 Between 1362 and 1389, Bishop Adam de Houghton (b.???? – d.1389) undertook a programme of repairs to the Bishops Palace and may have made some minor alterations as part of this.
- 3.2.18 Bishop Edward Vaughan (b.???? – d.1522) commissioned the Holy Trinity Chapel between 1509-22, which survives with its late Perpendicular fan-vaulting.
- 3.2.19 In 1536, the reforming Bishop William Barlow (b.1498 – d.1568), stripped the roof of its lead, reputedly to pay the dowries of his five daughters. This act saw the rapid decline of the palace into the ruin seen today. Under the continued zeal of the Protestant Reformation (1532-6), in 1538 Barlow also decided 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.
- 3.2.20 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 no religious symbolism whatsoever.
- 3.2.21 Through the 16th century, Bishops chose to spend less time residing at St Davids, and by the middle of the century the primary episcopal residence had been established at Abergwili, near Carmarthen, where it remains to this day. The reason for this was to bring the bishop closer to the centre of the Diocese, from where the organisation and running of the see could be better managed.

- 3.2.22 In 1616, the Bishop Richard Milbourne (b.???? – d.1624) applied for a licence to demolish some of the buildings in the Close. This was likely to have included elements of the Bishops Palace, which would have been in a state of advanced decay after losing its lead almost a century earlier.
- 3.2.23 A second licence to demolish buildings in the Close was obtained in 1678 by Bishop William Thomas (b.1613 – d.1689), when it was noted that the Bishops Palace was beyond any form of repair.
- 3.2.24 After the architectural achievements of the 16th century, the 17th 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 18th century.
- 3.2.25 In 1720, Joseph Lord produced a plan of the Close, detailing the diverse range of buildings and ruins that had survived from the Reformation. His plan shows how the Close was must have been arranged in the late-medieval and early post-medieval periods. The plans of the various archdeaconries suggest the classic tripartite plan of hall, parlour, and service to their main ranges, with wings projecting from these. Subsequently, these were all swept away or heavily altered in the 18th and 19th centuries, apart from the Bishops Palace, which remains unchanged from this time.
- 3.2.26 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 (b.1733 – d.1806) launched an appeal to restore the West Front. The architect John Nash (b.1752 – d.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.
- 3.2.27 The late 1840s saw the architect William Butterfield (b.1814 – d.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 (b.1811 – d.1878) after his works was considered too high church.
- 3.2.28 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, rebuilt the west elevation, and provided new drainage around the Cathedral. 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.

- 3.2.29 The process of restoration of course continued after Sir George Gilbert Scott, the mantle then being taken up by his son, Oldrid (b.1841 – d.1913), who was responsible for the restoration of the Lady Chapel in 1901. For the rest of the 20th century, the Caroe family took the title of Cathedral Architect, starting with William Douglas (b.1857 – d.1938), then passing to his son Alban (b.1904 – d.1991) and grandson Martin (b.1933 – d.1999). The position has since carried on with Caroe and Partners of Wells, Somerset.
- 3.2.30 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 Cathedral being located at the western extremity of the diocese. Carmarthen became the administrative centre of the new diocese, being its largest town and located far more centrally. The bishop's residence had even been in Carmarthen since the 16th century, owing to its location and trade.
- 3.2.31 In 1951, St Davids Cathedral received its Grade I Listed Building status from Cadw, in recognition of its national importance for its role at the centre of Welsh religious and cultural life.
- 3.2.32 The 1960s saw a renewed interest in the Cathedral and bought about the restoration of St Mary's Hall for use as the Cathedral Hall. This work bought the hall 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.
- 3.2.33 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 800th 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 1400th 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.
- 3.2.34 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.
- 3.2.35 Recognition of St Davids status as a city was returned in 1995, being formally conferred by Queen Elizabeth on 1st June that year.
- 3.2.36 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.
- 3.2.37 The Cloister project began in 2003 and was complete by 2007.
- 3.2.38 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 restoration 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 at the Cathedral.

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 Fieldsapes 4 – Strip Fields - Medieval |
| Treleddyd - Tretio - Caerfarchell | PMBRKHL42279 | 1 – Rural environment 2 – Agricultural 3 – Regular Fieldsapes 4 – Medium Fields |

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Investigations of Surface Finishes

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

‘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 Library have been to identify and record any potential historically applied finishes, such as wall paintings, through a planned programme of investigation.

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

4.2 Report and Archive

4.2.1 The outcome of this work is this report, the aim of which is to communicate the results of the archaeological investigation to the client in a written and illustrated manner, and on completion, 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, in a way and location to be agreed with the Cathedral Library.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 All archaeological works have been conducted by a qualified archaeologist, or under the direction of the qualified archaeologist, in accordance with the methodology set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ArchaeoDomus 2021) and in line with the *Standards and Guidance* from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

5.2 Investigation of Surface Finishes

- 5.2.1 The nature of works at the Cathedral for the installation of new shelving to the Library (2018-000553) necessitated the need to make physical interventions to the building to determine its physical properties. As a result of this, the investigation of surface finishes was required to determine the potential of historic paint finishes, plastering and masonry. This work, undertaken prior to installation, has enabled the assessment of the archaeological significance, evolution, and potential for further survival of historic wall finishes and features.
- 5.2.2 This work used 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.
- 5.2.3 Recording and reporting guidance has been undertaken in line with 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)

- 5.2.4 The removal of finished paint surfaces was 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 *circa* 150mm x 150mm were to be exposed around areas where fixings were planned to be made (Fig. 4) as determined by the nature the proposed fitments.

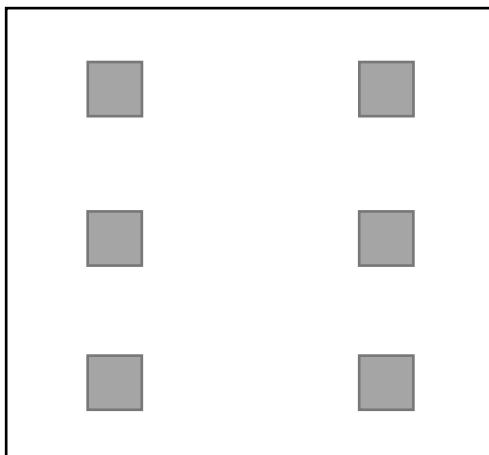


Fig. 4 – Patch test exemplar.

- 5.2.5 On the successful removal of painted finishes, plaster was then cut and removed to expose the masonry below to determine the existence of mason's marks.
- 5.2.6 Each patch test area has been given an identification number as defined by the project code. This is formatted as follows **AD-SDC-006-TP0X**.
- 5.2.7 Existing architects' plans have been used to locate each test patch.

5.3 Photographic Recording

- 5.3.1 A photographic record was made of the test patches, which included:
- ❖ Elevations.
 - ❖ Details of the masonry and its materials.
 - ❖ Record of interventions.
- 5.3.2 The photographic record has been compiled into an archive, which has been appended to this report (**Appendix III**).
- 5.3.3 Photographs were taken with a standard Canon 760D 24-megapixel camera with 18-50mm standard or 10-22mm wide angle lens, or by mobile phone, with sensors no less than 12 megapixels.
- 5.3.4 All photographs have been named using the project code, in this instance AD-SDC-006, which are followed by a reference and number. The reference codes used are as follows:

❖ HBR – Historic Buildings Record

5.3.5 All photographs in this report are watermarked with the photograph's name, code, and number.

5.4 **Documentary Research**

5.4.1 Documentary research was undertaken using readily available resources with additional research aided by map regression and Tithe Map searches. Historic trade directories were used to help establish a timeline of events for the site. Further research was undertaken using unpublished and published sources.

5.5 **Reporting**

5.5.1 This report has been written and compiled by Ross Cook, in line with the guidance provided by CIFA's *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (December 2014).

5.5.2 This report has been written in Microsoft Word 2016 and uses Adobe Garamond Pro as its typeface.

5.5.3 The results of this work, with or without finds, is this 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.

5.6 **Health and Safety**

5.6.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and Health and Safety Advice in Archaeology (BAJR 2005).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This section provides a descriptive and phased account of the results of the test patch sampling.
- 6.1.2 This fieldwork to undertake the surface finish investigation was undertaken on 30th April 2021, and comprised of four test patches; two to the south wall and two to the north wall.
- 6.1.3 The location of the test patches is recorded in **Appendix II** and the photographic record in **Appendix III**.
- 6.1.4 The surface paint of each patch was first removed to reveal a very hard 19th century lime mortar, which was then carefully cut with a small grinder to enable removal to assess underlying materials.
- 6.1.5 On completion of the first two test patches to the north wall, it was clear that the work by Gilbert Scott in late-19th century had replastered the Library, with the loss of earlier material. The rubblestone walls also meant that masons marks were unlikely to be found, and the decision was taken to stop at two test patches. The results were replicated on the south wall, where it was also decided to limit the investigation to two test patches.

6.2 Test Patch 1 (Plates 1-2, 8; Fig. 9)

- 6.2.1 Test Patch 1 was made to the north wall, at a centre of 1.04m above the top of the existing shelves and centrally to the existing bookshelves at floor level. The test patch measured 150mm x 150mm.
- 6.2.2 The surface finish is a coat of magnolia emulsion paint. This was applied directly to a top coat of lime with a polished surface. Beneath this top coat, is a lime scratch coat, applied on top of a historic lime dubbing coat. The masonry is of rubblestone, its mortar bonding is obscured by the dubbing coat.

| Context | Material | Description | Thickness |
|---------|---------------|--|-----------|
| TP1-01 | Emulsion Pain | 20 th century magnolia emulsion pain. | <1 mm |
| TP1-02 | Lime Plaster | Late-19 th century. Top coat of polished lime plaster. Fine sand and gravel aggregate. | 3 to 5mm |
| TP1-03 | Lime Plaster | Late-19 th century. Scratch/dubbing coat onto masonry. Fine sand, gravel, and coal aggregate, with a small quantity of horsehair. | 3 to 6mm |
| TP1-04 | Lime Plaster | Medieval, possibly 14 th century. Dubbing coat onto masonry. Sand and some shell. | Unknown |
| TP1-05 | Limestone | 14 th century rubble masonry. | N/A |

6.3 Test Patch 2 (Plates 3 & 8; Fig. 9)

6.3.1 Test Patch 2 was made to the north wall, at a centre of 2.04m above the top of the existing shelves and 0.95m to the east of the centre of the existing bookshelves at floor level. The test patch measured 100mm x 100mm and was placed over a line in the plasterwork, which indicated a later area of repair.

6.3.2 The surface finish is a coat of magnolia emulsion paint. This was applied directly to a top coat of lime with a polished surface, and a repair in gypsum plaster. Beneath this top coat, is a lime scratch coat, applied directly to the masonry. The masonry is of rubblestone, bonded in a lime mortar, with some evidence of a historic lime dubbing coat surviving.

| Context | Material | Description | Thickness |
|---------|----------------|---|-----------|
| TP2-01 | Emulsion Pain | 20 th century magnolia emulsion pain. | <1 mm |
| TP2-02 | Lime Plaster | Late-19 th century. Top coat of polished lime plaster. Fine sand and gravel aggregate. | 3 to 5mm |
| TP2-03 | Gypsum Plaster | 20 th century. Repair/patching to underside of first floor gallery. | |
| TP2-04 | Lime Plaster | Late-19 th century. Scratch/dubbing coat onto masonry. Fine sand, gravel and coal aggregate, with a small quantity of horsehair. | 3 to 5mm |
| TP2-05 | Lime Plaster | Medieval, possibly 14 th century. Dubbing coat onto masonry. Sand and some shell. | Unknown |
| TP2-06 | Limestone | 14 th century rubble masonry. Limestone bonded with lime mortar. | N/A |

6.4 Test Patch 3 (Plates 4-5, 9; Fig. 10)

6.4.1 Test Patch 3 was made to the south wall, at a centre of 1.04m above the top of the existing shelves and centrally to the existing bookshelves at floor level. The test patch measured 150mm x 150mm

6.4.2 The surface finish is a coat of magnolia emulsion paint. This was applied directly to a topcoat of lime with a polished surface. Beneath this top coat, is a lime scratch coat, applied directly to the masonry. The masonry is of rubblestone bonded in an off-white lime mortar.

| Context | Material | Description | Thickness |
|---------|---------------|---|-----------|
| TP3-01 | Emulsion Pain | 20 th century magnolia emulsion pain. | <1 mm |
| TP3-02 | Lime Plaster | Late-19 th century. Top coat of polished lime plaster. Fine sand and gravel aggregate. | 3 to 5mm |
| TP3-03 | Lime Plaster | Late-19 th century. Scratch/dubbing coat onto masonry. Fine sand, gravel and coal aggregate, with a small quantity of horsehair. | 3 to 6mm |
| TP3-04 | Lime Mortar | 14 th century. Off-white, cream colour. Sand and gravel inclusions. | N/A |
| TP3-05 | Limestone | 14 th century rubble masonry. Limestone. | N/A |

6.5 Test Patch 4 (Plates 6 & 9; Fig. 10)

- 6.5.1 Test Patch 4 was made to the south wall, at a centre of 2.04m above the top of the existing shelves and 0.95m to the east of the centre of the existing bookshelves at floor level. The test patch measured 150mm x 150mm
- 6.5.2 The surface finish is a coat of magnolia emulsion paint. This was applied directly to a top coat of lime with a polished surface. Beneath this top coat, is a lime scratch coat, applied directly to the masonry. The masonry is of rubblestone bonded in an off-white lime mortar.

| Context | Material | Description | Thickness |
|---------|---------------|---|-----------|
| TP4-01 | Emulsion Pain | 20 th century magnolia emulsion pain. | <1mm |
| TP4-02 | Lime Plaster | 20 th century. Top coat of polished lime plaster. Fine sand and gravel aggregate. | 3 to 5mm |
| TP4-03 | Lime Plaster | 20 th century. Scratch/dubbing coat onto masonry. Fine sand, gravel and coal aggregate, with a small quantity of horsehair. | 3 to 6mm |
| TP4-04 | Lime Mortar | 14 th century. Off-white, cream colour. Sand and gravel inclusions. | N/A |
| TP4-05 | Limestone | 14 th century rubble masonry. Limestone. | N/A |

6.6 Development

- 6.6.1 **Phase 1 – 1340s:** The Library was built by Bishop Henry de Gower. Constructed in rubblestone, with ashlar piers, dressed stone parapets, and fine sandstone window tracery.
- 6.6.2 **Phase 2 – 1864-76:** The Library was restored at part of the restoration planned by George Gilbert Scott.
- 6.6.3 **Phase 3 – 1956-9:** The Library is refurbished under the direction of Caroe & Partners.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The investigation into surface finishes within the Library quickly demonstrated that works in the late-19th century removed earlier plaster before reinstatement. This left small areas of historic lime dubbing coat (TP01-04 & TP02-05), which may belong to the works of Bishop Gower in the 1340s.
- 7.1.2 The 19th century restoration of the Library, overseen by George Gilbert Scott between 1864-73, replaced earlier plaster with a very strong lime dubbing/scratch coat, with polished top coat. There was no obvious paint coat to this, but this may have become well bonded to the later emulsion applied as part of the refurbishment of the Library between 1956-9.
- 7.1.3 To the underside of the first-floor gallery, an obvious line in the plaster demonstrates the patch repair of plaster in gypsum, a result of alterations required for the insertion of steels to carry the floor.
- 7.1.4 The masonry of the walls was shown to be constructed in small, unshaped rubble in a lime mortar matrix, and highly unlikely to have mason's marks. If existent within the Library, the marks are likely to have been made to the dressed or ashlar stonework seen to the window and door jambs, ashlar, and quoins of the building.
- 7.1.5 Work to install new bookcases can be undertaken without any risk of disturbing historic surface finishes or mason's marks.

8 ARCHIVING

- 8.1 The results of the Historic Buildings Record and Watching Brief are this written report, interpreted survey, and photographic archive. This will be held by and will be deposited with the Cathedral Library, the regional HER and the NMR. A PDF copy of the report will be made available from www.archaeodomus.co.uk.

9 SOURCES

9.1 Written Sources

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- 9.1.2 **English Heritage.** 2010, *Measured and Drawn: Techniques and practice for the metric survey of historic buildings.*
- 9.1.3 **Welsh Government.** 2017, *Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Notice 24: The Historic Environment.*
- 9.1.4 **Welsh Government.** 2016, *Planning Policy Wales.*
- 9.1.5 **CIfA.** 2014, *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*
- 9.1.6 **CIfA.** 2014, *Standard and guidance; Archaeological Watching Brief*
- 9.1.7 **Evans, W. & Worsley, R.** 1981. *St. Davids Cathedral.* Yr Oriel Fach Press, St Davids.
- 9.1.8 **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.
- 9.1.9 **Jones, W. B. & Freeman, E. A.** 1856, facsimile 1998, *The History and Antiquities of St David's.* Pembrokeshire County Council Cultural Service.
- 9.1.10 **Evans, W. & Wooding, M. (Ed.)** 2007. *St David of Wales; Cult, Church and Nation.* The Boydell Press, Woodbridge.
- 9.1.11 **Lloyd, T., Orbach, J. & Scourfield, R.** 2004. *Pevsner Guides - The Buildings of Wales, Pembrokeshire.* Yale University Press, China.

9.2 Online Sources

9.2.1 British Geological Survey

Accessed: November 2019

www.bsg.ac.uk

9.2.2 UK Soil Observatory

Accessed: November 2019

www.ukso.org.uk

9.3 Maps

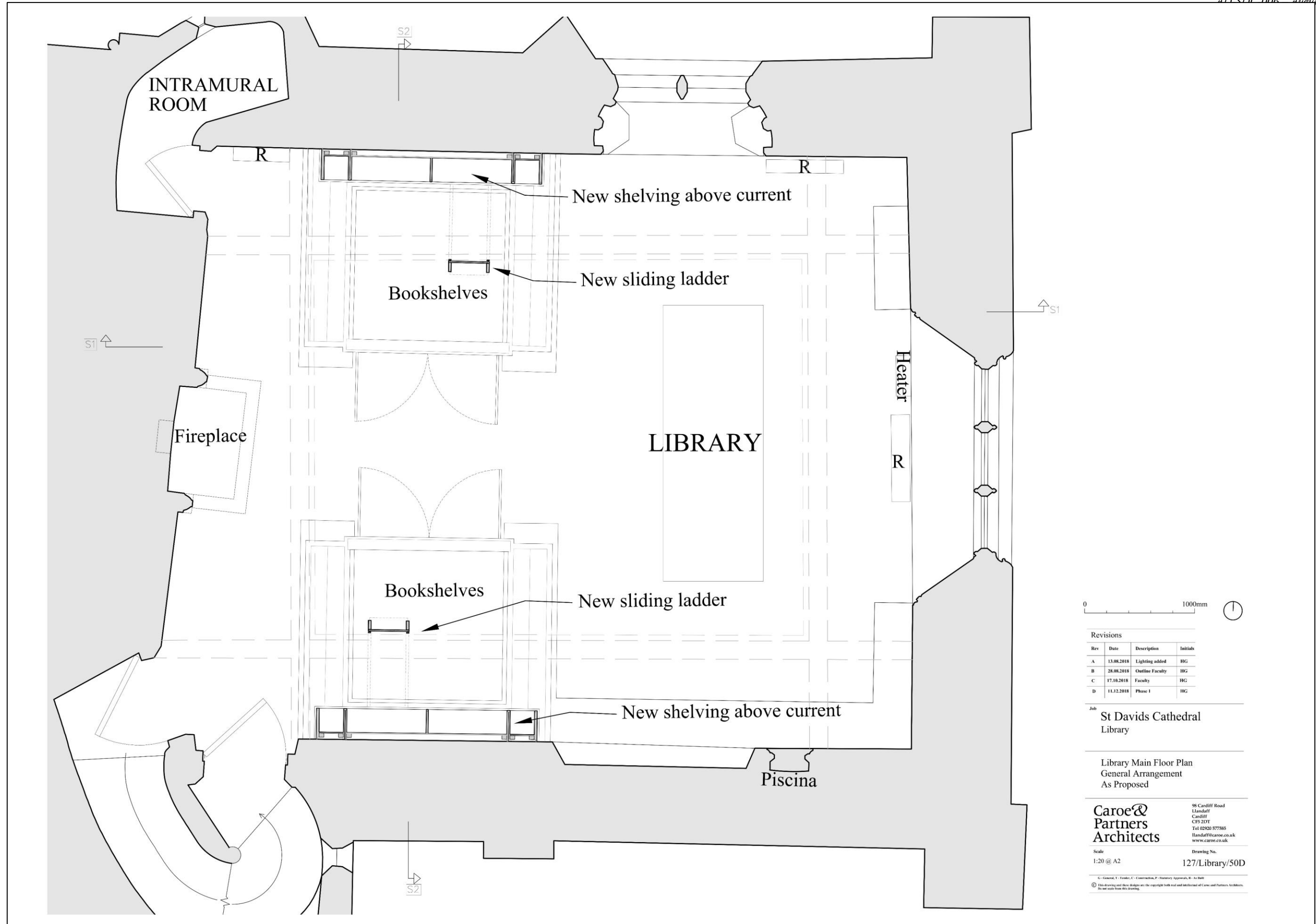
9.3.1 1889 OS 25 Inch to One Mile Map First Edition - Pembrokeshire

9.3.2 1908 OS 25 Inch to One Mile Map Second Edition - Pembrokeshire

9.3.3 1975 OS 1:25,000 Map - Pembrokeshire

APPENDIX I

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
98 Cardiff Road
Llandaff
Cardiff
CF5 2DT
Tel: 02920 577565
llandaff@caroe.co.uk
www.caroe.co.uk

Scale
1:20 @ A2
Drawing No.
127/Library/50D

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

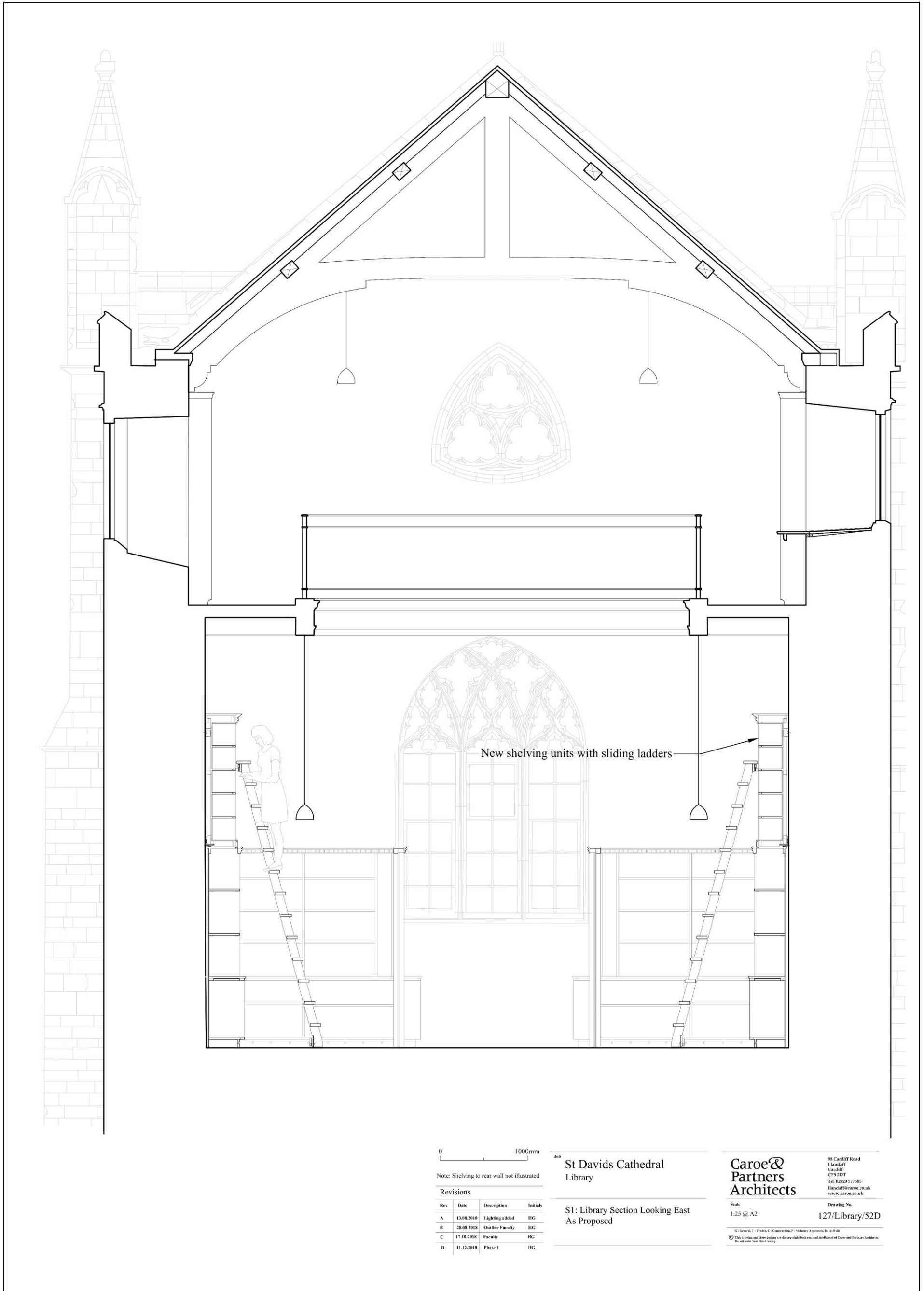
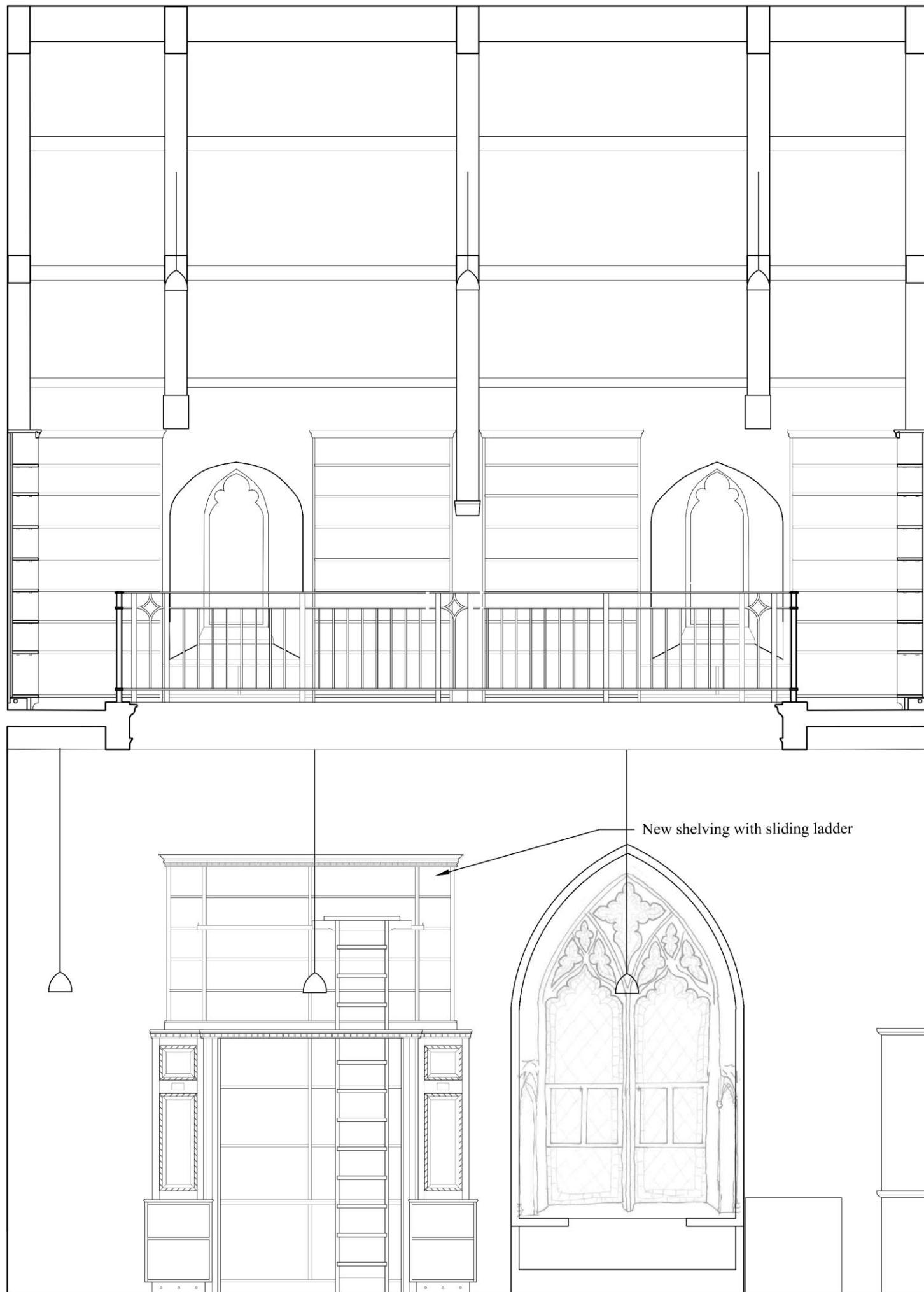


Fig. 6 – Section as Proposed – Library – St Davids Cathedral. © Caroe & Partners Architects



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| 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
Architects**

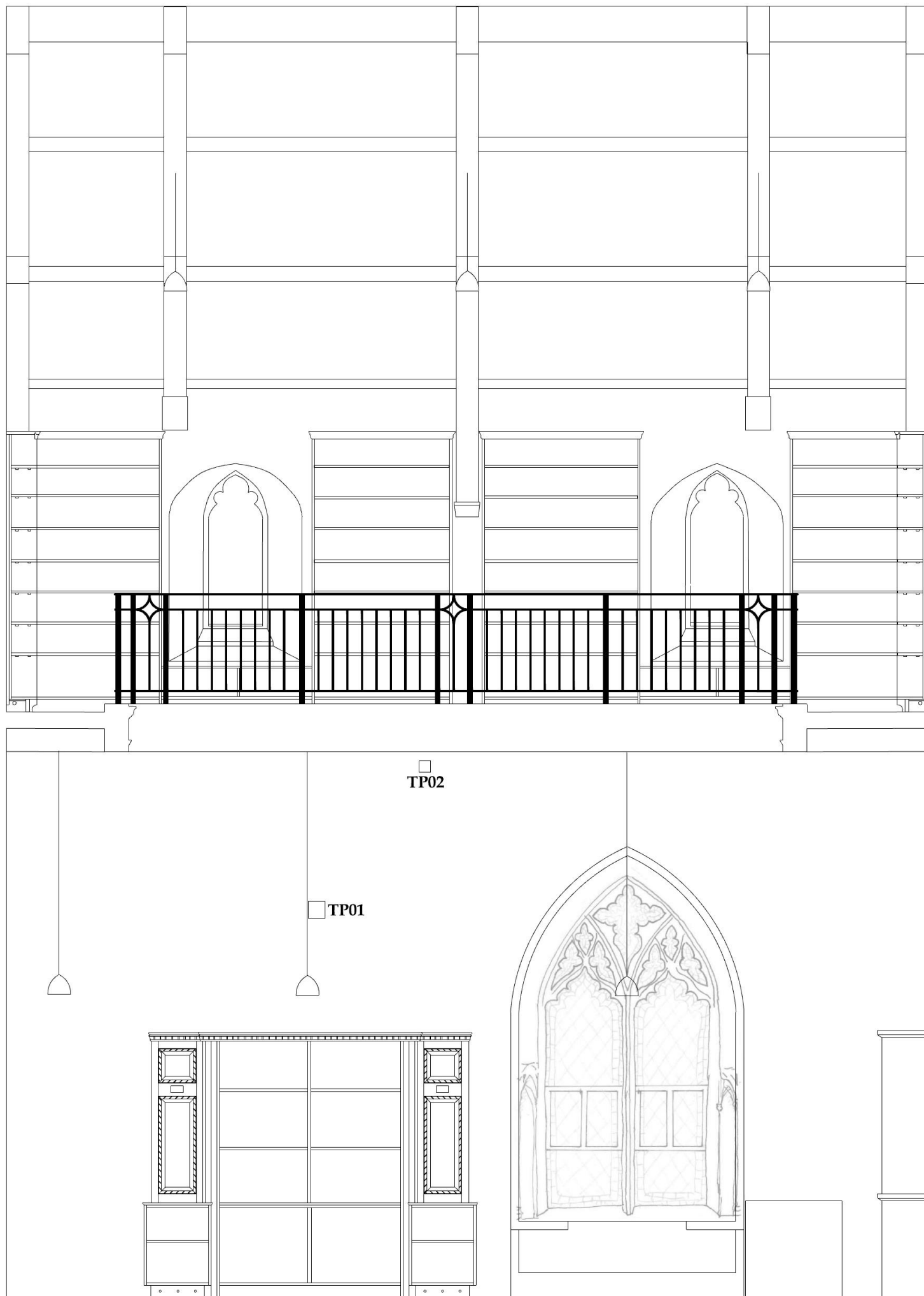
96 Cardiff Road
Llandaff
Cardiff
CF5 2DT
Tel 02920 577585
llandaff@caroe.co.uk
www.caroe.co.uk

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



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| 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

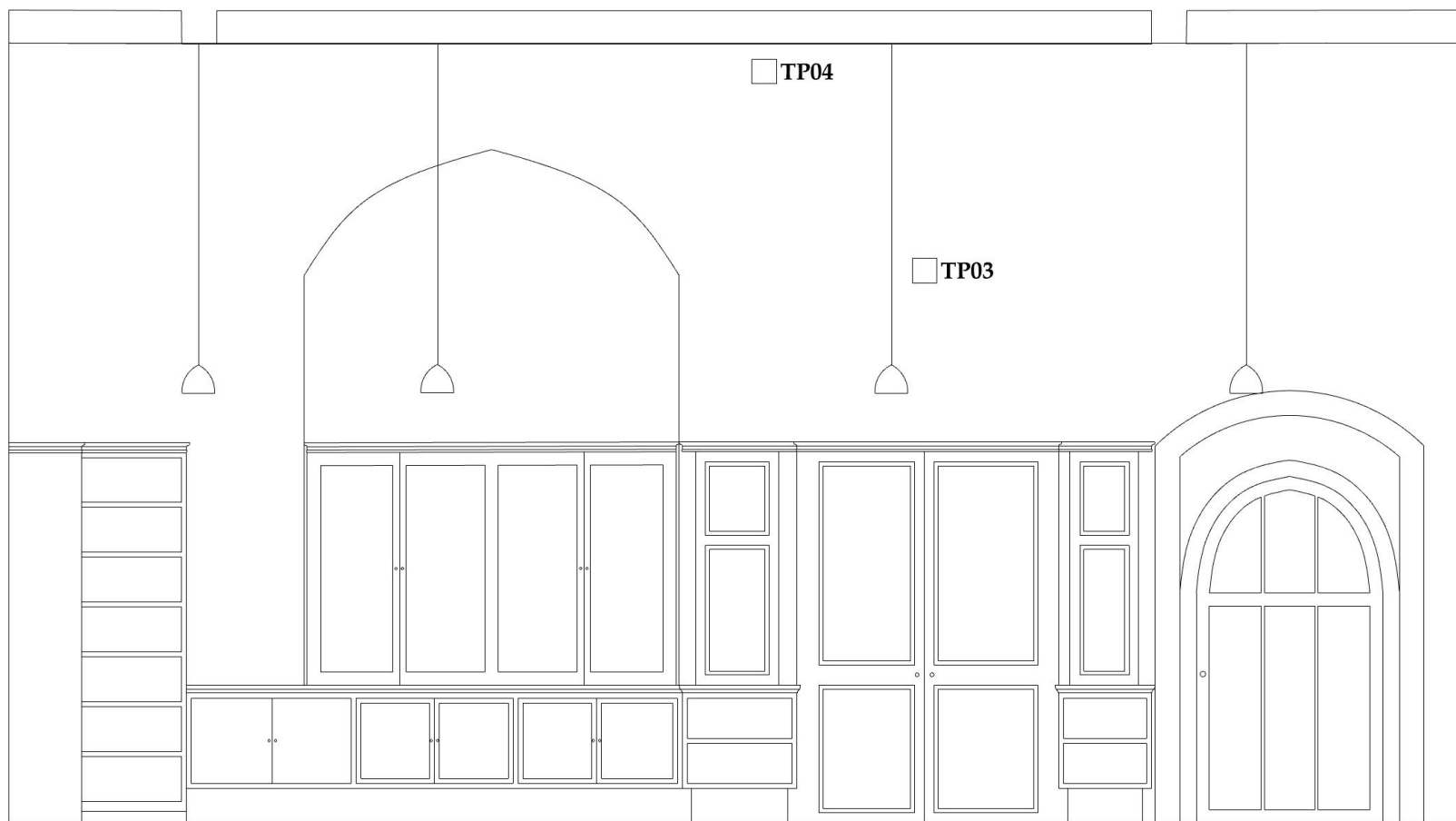
Caroe & Partners Architects
98 Cardiff Road
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CF11 2DT
Tel 02920 577585
landaff@caroe.co.uk
www.caroe.co.uk

Scale
1:25 @ A2

Drawing No.
127/Library/53D

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Fig. 9 – Test Patch Locations to North Wall – Library – St Davids Cathedral. © Caroe & Partners Architects & ArchaeoDomus.



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

Library Section Looking South
As Existing

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Scale
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Drawing No.
127/Library/53D

G. General, T. Tender, C. Construction, P. Statutory Approvals, B. As Built
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Fig. 10 – Test Patch Locations to North Wall – Library – St Davids Cathedral. © Caroe & Partners Architects & ArchaeoDomus.

APPENDIX II

Mapping



Fig. 11 – 1889 25 Inch to One Mile, OS.
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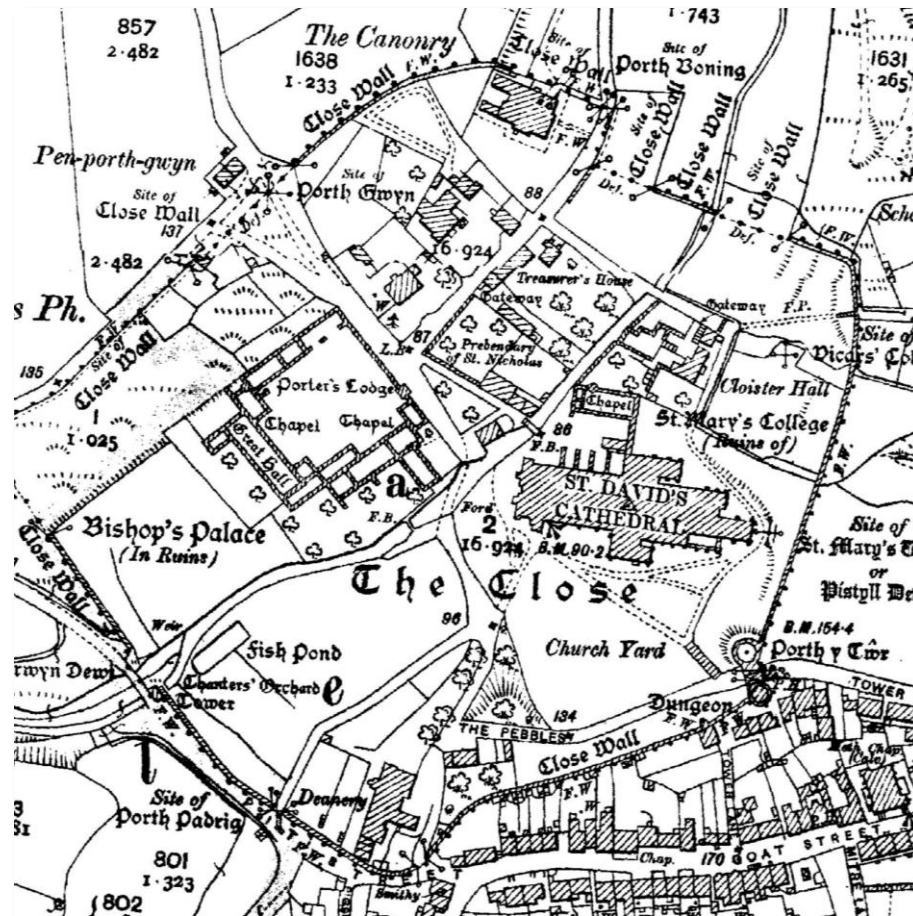


Fig. 12 – 1908 25 Inch to One Mile, OS.
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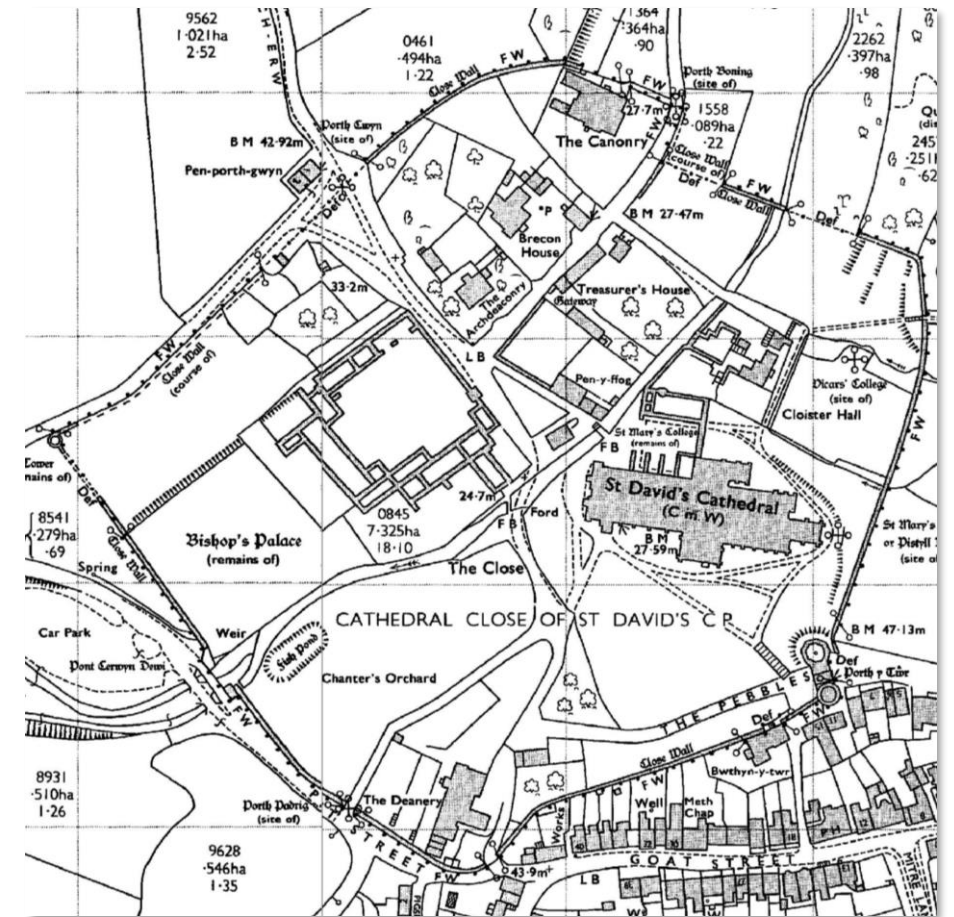


Fig. 13 – 1975 25 Inch to One Mile, OS.
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APPENDIX III

Photographic Archive



Plate 1 –TP01 paint scrape.



Plate 2 – TP01 post lime plaster removal, showing 14th century dubbing plaster and masonry.



Plate 3 – TP02 post lime plaster removal, showing 14th century dubbing plaster and masonry.



Plate 4 – TP03 paint scrape, showing some of the polished plaster finish.



Plate 5 – TP03 post lime plaster removal, showing 14th century masonry and mortar.



Plate 6 – TP04 post lime plaster removal, showing 14th century masonry and mortar.



Plate 7 – Lime patches removed from TP01, TP02, TP03 and TP04.



Plate 8 – North wall, showing TP01 (bottom left) and TP02 (top right).



Plate 9 – North wall, showing TP03 (bottom right) and TP04 (top left).



Plate 10 – View towards west, showing library during surface finish investigations.

APPENDIX IV

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 |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Building Description | St Davids Cathedral | Cadw ID | 12537 |
| Grade | I | Community | St Davids and the Cathedral Close |
| Date Listed | 1 st March 1963 | County | Pembrokeshire |
| Easting / Northing | 175156 225430 | Building Class | Religious, Ritual and Funerary |
| History | | | |
| <p>C12 to C16, restored principally by Sir G G Scott 1862-78, J O Scott and W D Caroe. The present building is substantially of 1180-1220, built by Bishop Peter de Leia, his work comprising the nave with its arcades, triforium and clerestory, aisles, west tower arch and transept walls, eastern tower piers, choir aisles and E responds of choir. The W front is a restoration by Sir G G Scott to recreate the Norman original following the unscholarly rebuilding of 1793 by J Nash. Round arches generally, with chevron and other ornament and single keel mouldings to shafts and jambs. One of the earliest British examples of combined triforium and clerestory.</p> <p>The fall of the central tower in 1220 demolished the choir and transepts, but these were rebuilt to very similar design by 1250. Pointed arches on three sides of the crossing are post 1220 as are arcades of presbytery to E. E lancets of presbytery repaired after earthquake damage 1248. Choir aisles extended E with cross-passage enclosing courtyard in late C13, the courtyard roofed 1509-22 to form Holy Trinity or Bishop Vaughan's Chapel, with fan-vaulted roof. Lady Chapel added ca1300. C14 work includes alterations to nave aisles; chapel of St Thomas of Canterbury added to N transept with former chapter house above; second stage of tower; Bishop Gower's rood screen and S porch. Influence of the Bristol School evident in C14 work. C16 top stage to tower, Lady Chapel vault (collapsed 1775, rebuilt early C20), early C16 fine timber nave roof. Late C15 to early C16 choir stalls, sanctuary sedilia and sanctuary encaustic tiles.</p> | | | |
| Interior | | | |
| <p>Outstanding monuments include: in the nave, Bishop Morgan (d1506) and Bishop Gower (d1347); in the S transept C10 or C11 Celtic carved fragments; in the presbytery Edmund Tudor (d1456), altar tomb provided by Henry VIII; and in choir aisles various C13 effigies, one reputedly of Gerald of Wales.</p> <p>Notable post-medieval works are the painted roofs to crossing and presbytery by Sir G G Scott; the Salviati mosaics and Hardman glass to the lower and upper lancets of the E end; the Lady Chapel vault by W D Caroe, 1897-1903; and W window stained glass of ca1920.</p> | | | |
| Reason for Listing | | | |
| Listed grade I as the principal cathedral of Wales and the most important medieval ecclesiastical building in Wales, on the site of the monastery founded by Saint David ca520. | | | |

ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services

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