

**WATER MAINS RENEWAL SCHEMES AT  
DRUIDSTON CROSS, PEMBROKESHIRE  
(NGR SM 86949 16638)**

**&**

**DEVONSHIRE DRIVE, TENBY, PEMBROKESHIRE:  
(NGR SN 0985 0283)**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEFS 2017**



*Excavating Trench 1 at Druidston Cross*



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust  
For: Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water



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### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEFS 2017**

Gan / By

Hubert Wilson & Charlie Enright

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PEMBROKESHIRE & DEVONSHIRE DRIVE, TENBY, PEMBROKESHIRE:  
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**CONTENTS**

	<b>SUMMARY</b>	1
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	2
	1.1 Project Commission	2
	1.2 Scope of Project	2
	1.3 Report Outline	3
	1.4 Abbreviations	3
	1.5 Illustrations	3
	1.6 Timeline	3
<b>2</b>	<b>SITE DETAILS</b>	6
	2.1 Druidston Cross - location	6
	2.2 Druidston Cross – archaeological potential	6
	2.3 Devonshire Drive – location	6
	2.4 Devonshire Drive - archaeological potential	7
<b>3</b>	<b>WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY</b>	12
	3.1 Fieldwork Methodology	12
	3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving	12
<b>4</b>	<b>RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>	13
	4.1 Druidston Cross - Area 1	17
	4.2 Druidston Cross - Area 2	17
	4.3 Devonshire Drive	17
<b>5</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS</b>	18
	5.1 Druidston Cross	18
	5.2 Devonshire Drive	18
<b>6</b>	<b>PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	19
	6.1 Druidston Cross – Area 1	19
	6.2 Druidston Cross – Area 2	20
	6.3 Devonshire Drive	22
<b>7</b>	<b>SOURCES</b>	25

## FIGURES

<b>Figure 1:</b>	Location plan showing location of Druidston Cross water main scheme	4
<b>Figure 2:</b>	Location plan showing location of Devonshire Drive water main scheme	5
<b>Figure 3:</b>	Map showing known archaeological and historical sites within vicinity of the Druidston Cross water main renewal scheme	8
<b>Figure 4:</b>	Map showing known archaeological and historical sites within vicinity of the Devonshire Drive main renewal scheme	10
<b>Figure 5:</b>	Map showing proposed route of Druidston Cross water main and position of trenches	13
<b>Figure 6:</b>	Location of inspection trench T1 near Druidston Cross	14
<b>Figure 7:</b>	Druidston Cross connection trenches T2, T3 and T4	15
<b>Figure 8:</b>	Map showing proposed route of Devonshire Drive new water main and position of trial hole observed during watching brief	16

## TABLES

<b>Table 1:</b>	Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales	3
<b>Table 2:</b>	Known archaeological and historical sites recorded on the Dyfed HER within the vicinity of the Druidston Cross water main renewal scheme	9
<b>Table 3:</b>	Known archaeological and historical sites recorded on the Dyfed HER within the vicinity of the Devonshire Drive water main renewal scheme	11

## PHOTOGRAPHS

### 6.1 Druidston Cross- Area 1

<b>Photo 1:</b>	Excavating trench T1	19
<b>Photo 2:</b>	Looking east at north end of T1	19

### 6.2 Druidston Cross- Area 1

<b>Photo 3:</b>	Looking south from trench T4 towards trenches T3 & T2	20
<b>Photo 4:</b>	East facing section of T2	20
<b>Photo 5:</b>	Looking north along T3	21
<b>Photo 6:</b>	West facing section of T4	22

### 6.3 Devonshire Drive

<b>Photo 7:</b>	The field within which the trial hole was excavated	22
<b>Photo 8:</b>	Excavating the trial hole	23
<b>Photo 9:</b>	The rectilinear cut associated with the existing water mains is visible cutting the subsoil	23
<b>Photo 10:</b>	The trial trench upon completion of excavation	24

**WATER MAINS RENEWAL SCHEMES AT DRUIDSTON CROSS,  
PEMBROKESHIRE & DEVONSHIRE DRIVE, TENBY, PEMBROKESHIRE:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEFS 2017**

**SUMMARY**

*DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by David Williams of Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water to undertake archaeological watching briefs during the excavation of a number of trial inspection/connection pits associated with two water main renewal schemes; one in the vicinity of Druidston Cross, Pembrokeshire, and the other north of St Florence, Pembrokeshire, adjacent to a road called Devonshire Drive. The archaeological mitigation followed a recommendation from Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Development Management, who provides archaeological advice to Dwr Cymru.*

*The watching briefs were recommended as the proposed routes of the pipelines lie in close proximity to a number of prehistoric sites. In particular the Druidston Cross pipeline runs approximately 5.0m to the east of an Iron Age enclosure (PRN 2983) still visible as an upstanding earthwork.*

*A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services for both watching briefs; outlining their aims and objectives. These were approved by the archaeological advisor to Dwr Cymru.*

*The Druidston Cross watching brief took place on the 24<sup>th</sup> February and the 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2017. Only one site visit was made to the Devonshire Drive water main scheme on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2017*

*Except for the possibility of bank material associated with the Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 2983) within connection trench T4, no evidence of any surviving archaeological remains or deposits was revealed in the remaining three trial inspection/connection trenches monitored during the watching brief of the Druidston Cross works.*

*The Devonshire Drive watching brief recorded no features or deposits of archaeological potential during the excavation of the trial hole.*

*Nevertheless this does not preclude the possibility that significant archaeological activity exists in the wider area surrounding both schemes.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Commission**

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by David Williams of Dwr Cymru to undertake separate archaeological watching briefs during groundworks associated with two water mains renewal schemes; one near the village of Druidston, Pembrokeshire and other north of St Florence, Pembrokeshire adjacent to a road called Devonshire Drive.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological watching briefs have been requested by the archaeological advisors to Dwr Cymru; Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Development Management (DAT\_DM). The watching briefs have been requested as the routes for the water mains renewal schemes lies in close proximity to a number of prehistoric and medieval sites which the cutting of connection pits could potentially expose, damage or destroy.
- 1.1.3 The purpose of a watching brief, as laid down in the IFA S&G AWB is:
- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
  - To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment.

### **1.2 Scope of Project**

- 1.2.1 A Written Specification of Investigation (WSI) for each watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of works. The specification outlined the methodologies by which the watching brief should be undertaken including those:
- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
  - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
  - To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
  - To produce an archive and report of any results.

### **1.3 Report Outline**

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the development works, reviews the archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological watching briefs and their results.

### **1.4 Abbreviations**

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record<sup>1</sup> (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services – DAT-FS; Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management – DAT-HM; Scheduled Ancient Monument – SAM; Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI.

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<sup>1</sup> Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo SA19 6AF.

## 1.5 Illustrations

1.5.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily produced to their original scale.

## 1.6 Timeline

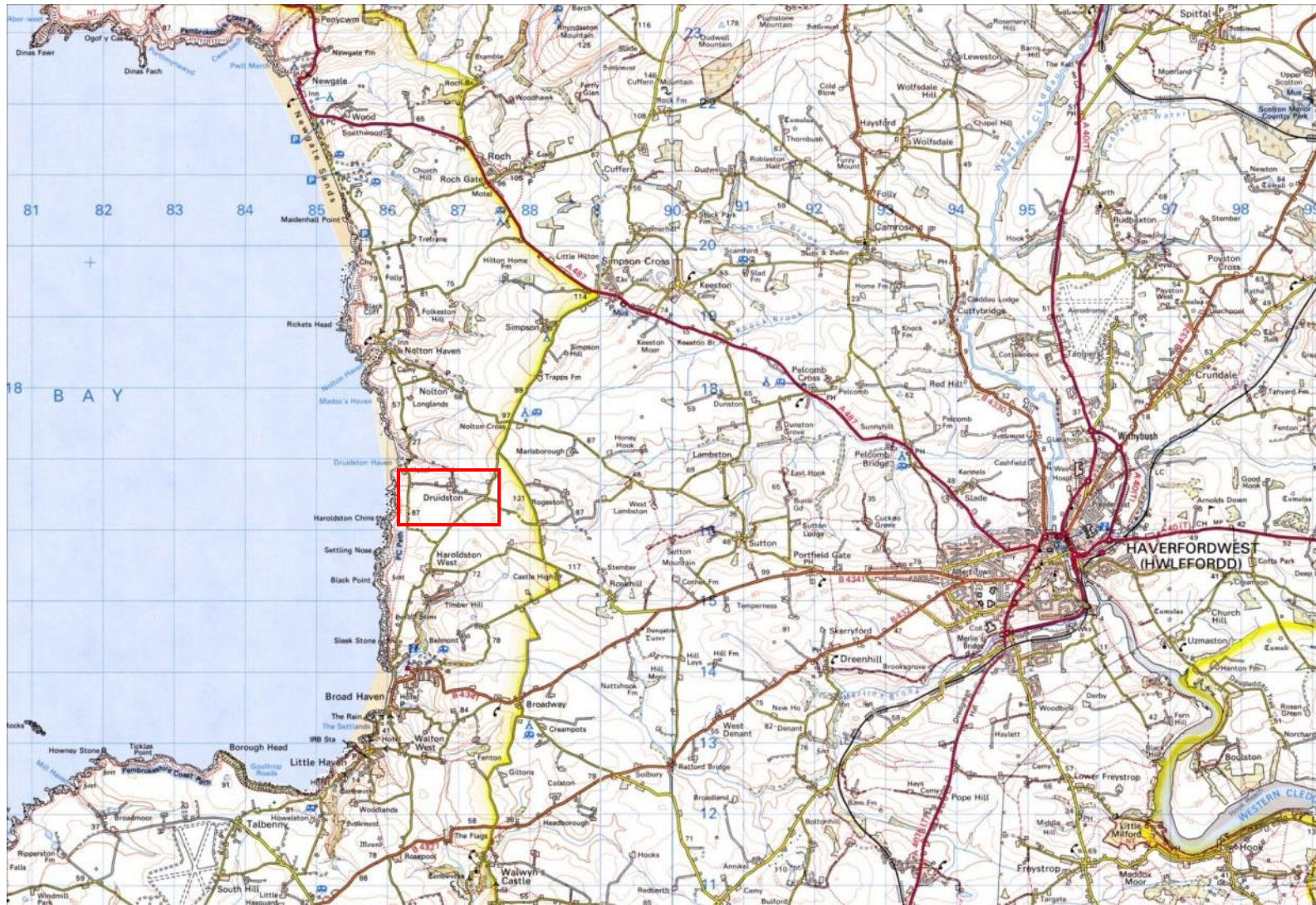
1.6.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period <sup>2</sup> –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20 <sup>th</sup> century onwards	

**Table 1:** Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales.

<sup>2</sup> The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

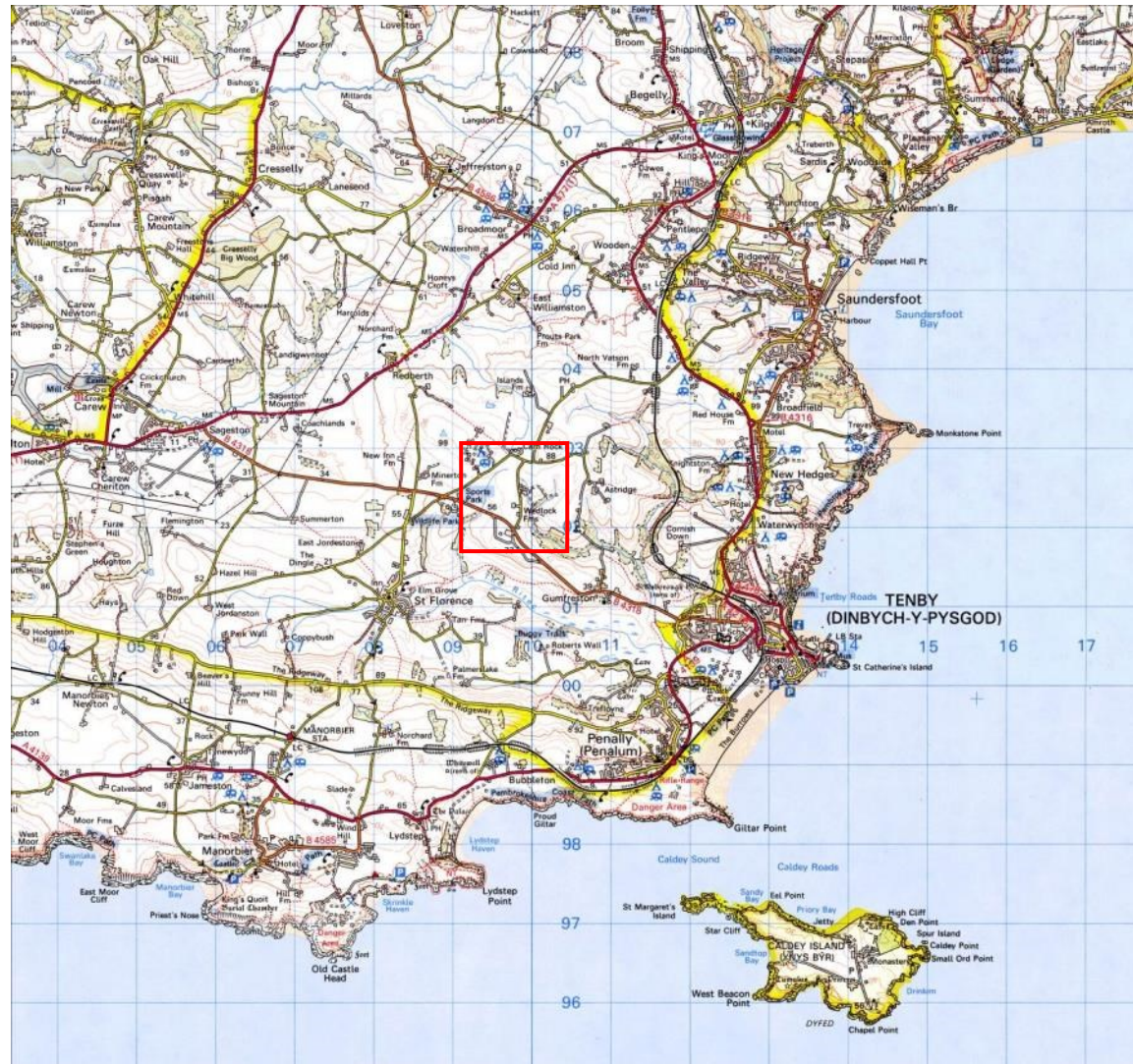




**Figure 1:** Location plan showing location of Welsh Water/Dwr Cymru Druidston Cross water main scheme

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**Figure 2:** Location plan showing location of Welsh Water/Dwr Cymru Devonshire Drive water main scheme.

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## **2 SITE DETAILS**

### **2.1 Druidston Cross - location**

- 2.1.1 Druidston Cross is situated approximately 8km west from the centre of Haverfordwest (Figure 1). The site of inspection trench T1 lies approximately 800m west of Druidston Cross (Figure 5) and is situated within a pasture field which slopes gently down from south to north. It lies roughly on the 85m contour line.
- 2.1.2 Connection trenches T2, T3 and T4 are located within pasture fields to the north of Druidston Cross (Figure 5); trench T4 is the furthest trench from the centre of Druidston Cross at 245m away. The land slopes gently down from east to west. All of the trenches lie close to the 100m contour.
- 2.1.3 The bedrock of the area is Bishopston Mudstone Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (based on information from the British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The superficial geology is not recorded.

### **2.2 Druidston Cross - archaeological potential**

- 2.2.1 The two stretches of the mains renewal scheme lie close to a number of archaeological sites, including sites of prehistoric date (Figure 3). The site of a former prehistoric stone circle, standing stones and a possible stone alignment are all recorded in close vicinity (PRNs 3127, 7923 and 8161).
- 2.2.2 Slightly further away adjacent to the coastal strip flint scatters containing prehistoric flint work (including some Palaeolithic material, which is very rare for the region) have been found to the west of the routes.
- 2.2.3 Bronze Age burnt mounds are also recorded (PRNS 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122 and 3123) in the area and an Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 2983). All of these sites indicate a considerable amount of prehistoric activity in the area and a good potential for prehistoric archaeological remains to be present within the mains renewal scheme area.
- 2.2.4 Medieval and post-medieval sites are also known in the vicinity of the pipeline, but most of these are located in and around the settlements of Druidston and Druidston Cross. The proposed mains renewal routes run through agricultural fields that were likely to have been established in the medieval or post-medieval periods. The archaeological potential for significant remains of these dates to be present is far smaller than for prehistoric remains.
- 2.2.5 Table 2 details the sites, shown in Figure 3, that are recorded on the Dyfed HER within close proximity of the water mains renewal scheme.
- 2.2.6 Connection trench T4 is situated approximately 5m west of defended enclosure (PRN 2983), a little beyond its western bank (Photo 5, Figure 7).

### **2.3 Devonshire Drive – location**

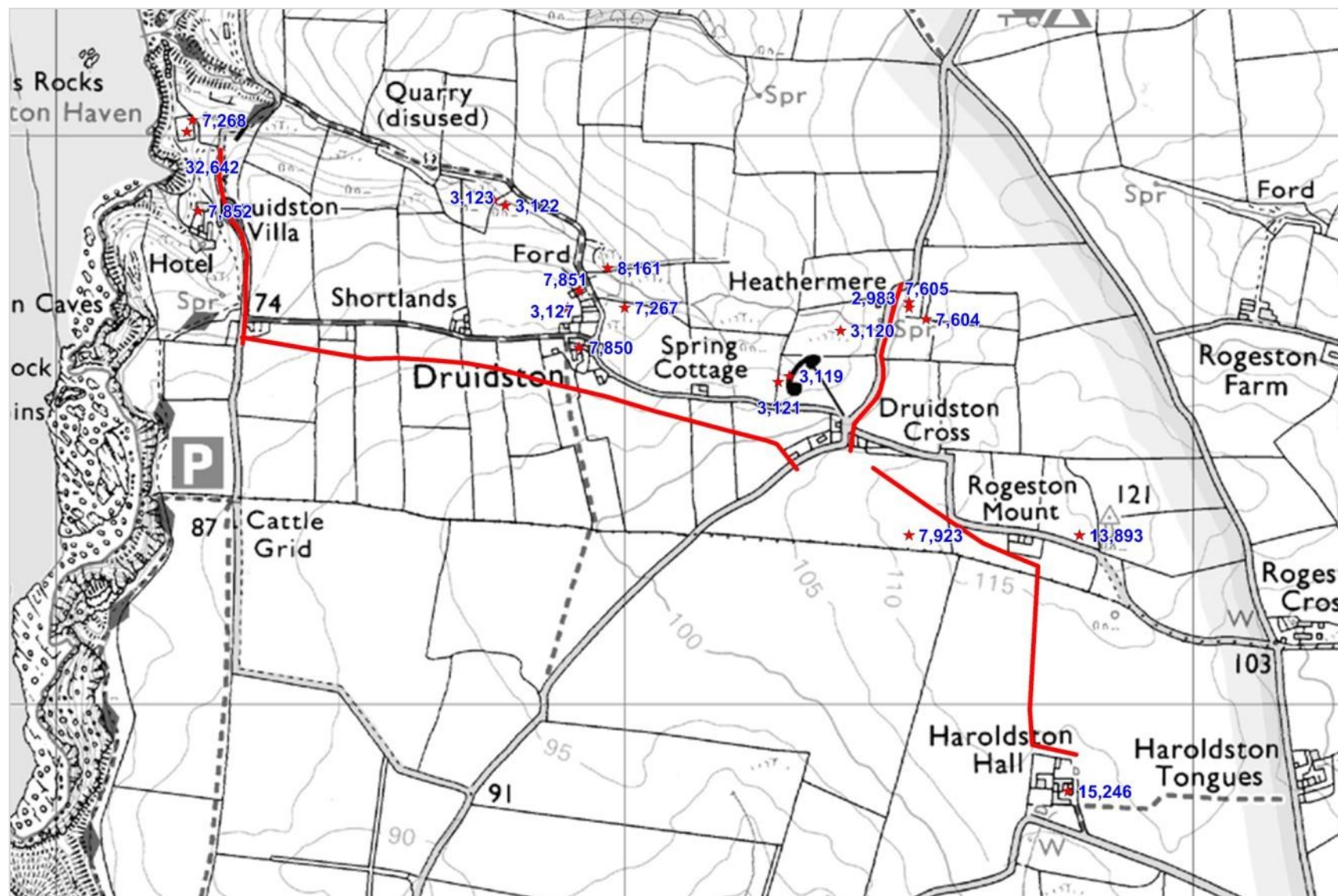
- 2.3.1 The proposed mains renewal, to the north of St Florence village, Pembrokeshire, will start at SN 09781 01964 at the junction of the B4318 with the road which leads north to Devonshire Drive. The pipeline renewal scheme then heads north roughly 850m on the western side of this road to SN 09813 02813 where it ends (Figure 2).
- 2.3.2 The trial hole excavation to locate the former water mains pipe took place in a field located to the north of the B4318 (Figure 8).
- 2.3.3 The bedrock of the area is Bishopston Mudstone Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (based on information from the British Geological

Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The superficial geology is not recorded.

## **2.4 Devonshire Drive - archaeological potential**

- 2.4.1 The route of the mains renewal scheme lies close to a number of archaeological sites, including sites of prehistoric date (Figure 4). The site of a possible Iron Age enclosure (PRNs 3505, 3530) is situated at the northern end of the proposed new water main, and other sites in the surrounding area indicate a good amount of prehistoric activity in the region and potential for prehistoric archaeological remains to be present within the mains renewal scheme area.
- 2.4.2 Table 3 details the sites, shown in Figure 4, that are recorded on the Dyfed HER within close proximity of the water mains renewal scheme at Devonshire Drive.





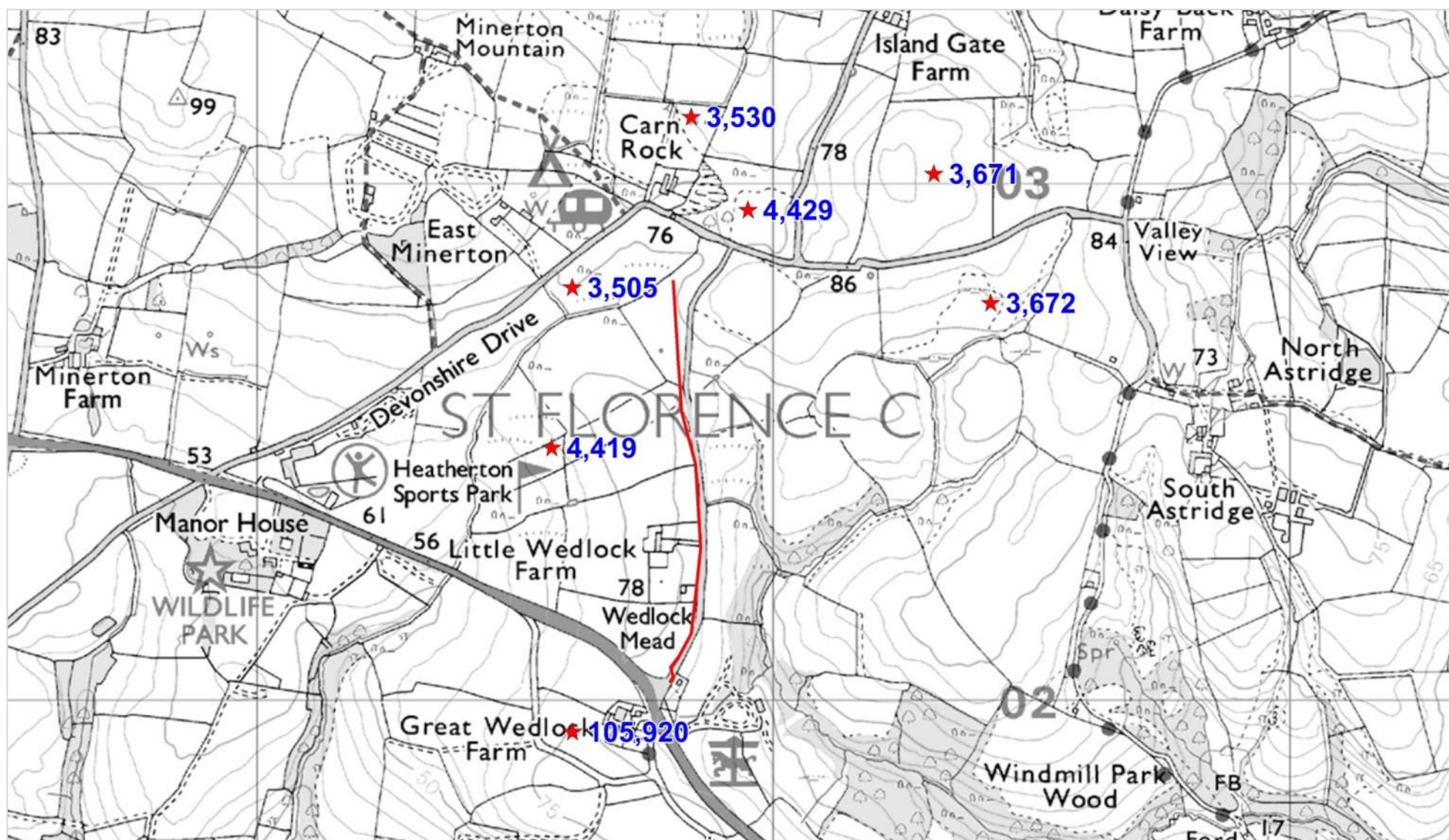
**Figure 3:** Map showing known archaeological and historical sites within vicinity of the Druidston Cross water main renewal scheme. Detailed information is given in Table 2.

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PRN	Site Name	Description	Period	Grid Reference
2983	Druidston	Located within a paddock on a gentle NW facing slope, Druidston is a small sub-circular defended enclosure. The east (up-slope) side and NE corner of the enclosure lie beneath large hedge banks, the remaining portion of the enclosure is under pasture. A bank defines the site. The bank is best preserved on the NW side where it is up to 1.2m high externally and 4m to 5m wide. It fades as it runs to the south and south-west, eventually fading into almost nothing on the south-east side. There is a trace of an external ditch on the south side. There is no evidence of an entrance. The enclosure measures approximately 25m – 30m internally.	Iron Age	SM 87501671
3119	Druidston Cross	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	SM 87291658
3120	Druidston Cross	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	SM 87381666
3121	Druidston Cross	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	SM 87271657
3122	Druidston Cross	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	SM 86791688
3123	Druidston Cross	Burnt Mound	Prehistoric	SM 86771689
3127	Druidston	A stone circle at Druidston was recorded by Lewis 1840 whose stones were removed for building purposes a century beforehand in c. 1740.	Neolithic, Bronze Age	SM 869167
7267	Drewston village	Medieval village	Medieval	SM 870167
7268	Castle Park	Place name of unknown significance	Unknown	SM 86241703
7604	Druidston	Cottage site. The site was too overgrown at time of site visit to allow effective description	Post-Medieval	SM 87531668
7605	Druidston	Reputedly there is a mediaeval chapel site in this area and this earthwork site is a possible (but unlikely) candidate for the chapel site	Medieval	SM 875167
7850	Druidston Farm	Present farmhouse is modern, but former farmhouse stands in yard. Two phase building, possibly 18th century.	Post-Medieval	SM 86921663
7851	Druidston House	Late 18th century farmhouse. Associated outbuildings were derelict in 1977.	Post-Medieval	SM 86921673
7852	Druidston Villa	Probably a Victorian house	Post-Medieval	SM 86251687
7923	Three Stones	Place-name of unknown significance. A "Stone" place-name on the parish tithe map that may have indicated a standing stone or some other form of stone setting existed here.	Prehistoric	SM 875163
8161	Druidston	Record of two boulders of unknown significance – possibly thought to be a pair of standing stones. Not located by Cambria's PFRS project in 2003.	Prehistoric	SM 86971677
13893	Rogeston Mountain	Common land	Medieval, Post Medieval	SM 878163
15246	Haroldston	Post medieval house.	Post-Medieval	SM87781585
32642	Druidston Villa	Post Med terraced garden surrounding Druidston Villa (7852). The garden is divided into sections with combinations of various banks, walls and shrubbery.	Post-Medieval	SM 86231701

**Table 2:** Known archaeological and historical sites recorded on the Dyfed HER within the vicinity of the Druidston Cross water main renewal scheme, shown in Figure 3.





**Figure 4:** Map showing known archaeological and historical sites within vicinity of the Devonshire Drive main renewal scheme.  
Detailed information is given in Table 3.

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PRN	Site Name	Description	Period	Grid Reference
3505	Carn Rock	Possible evidence of an Iron Age defended enclosure	Iron Age	SN09610280
3530	Carn Rock	Possible evidence of an Iron Age defended enclosure	Iron Age	SN09840313
3671	Island Gate Farm	Cropmark	Prehistoric	SN10310302
3672	Island Gate Farm	Cropmark	Prehistoric	SN10420277
4419	Longstone Park	A "Longstone" field name taken from the parish tithe map, which may show that a standing stone formerly stood in the vicinity. RPS Trysor, August 2004	Bronze Age	SN09570249
4429	Carn Mountain; Carn Rock Farm	A "Carn" field name taken from the parish tithe map, which may show that a cairn or round barrow formerly existed in the vicinity.	Bronze Age	SN09950295
105920	RAF Carew Cheriton	A radio station for RAF Carew Cheriton consists of a temporary brick and asbestos roofed wireless telegraphy block and two bases for timber masts. Site not visited but aerial photographs from 2009 suggest the building is ruinous and the concrete mast bases survive. A Pyper 2014.	Modern	SN09610194

**Table 3:** Known archaeological and historical sites recorded on the Dyfed HER within the vicinity of the Devonshire Drive water main renewal scheme, shown in Figure 4.

### **3 WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

##### ***Druidston Cross***

- 3.1.1 Visits to the Druidston Cross site during the programme of groundworks were undertaken on 24<sup>th</sup> February and 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2017 at the request of the client/site contractors.
- 3.1.2 Excavation work on trench T1 was carried out by a 3 ton mini digger fitted with a toothless bucket. Connection trenches T2, T3 and T4 had been excavated prior to commencement of watching brief. All archaeological deposits revealed during groundworks were examined and recorded to an appropriate level.
- 3.1.3 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual<sup>3</sup> used by DAT Archaeological Services.
- 3.1.4 There were two areas of archaeological observation. Area 1 extended from Druidston Cross to Druidston Haven; a distance of 1.2kms. Trench T1 was situated within this area (Figures 5 & 6). Area 2 extended from Druidston Cross northwards for a distance of approximately 245m. Connection trenches T2, T3 and T4 were located within this area (Figures 5 & 7).

##### ***Devonshire Drive***

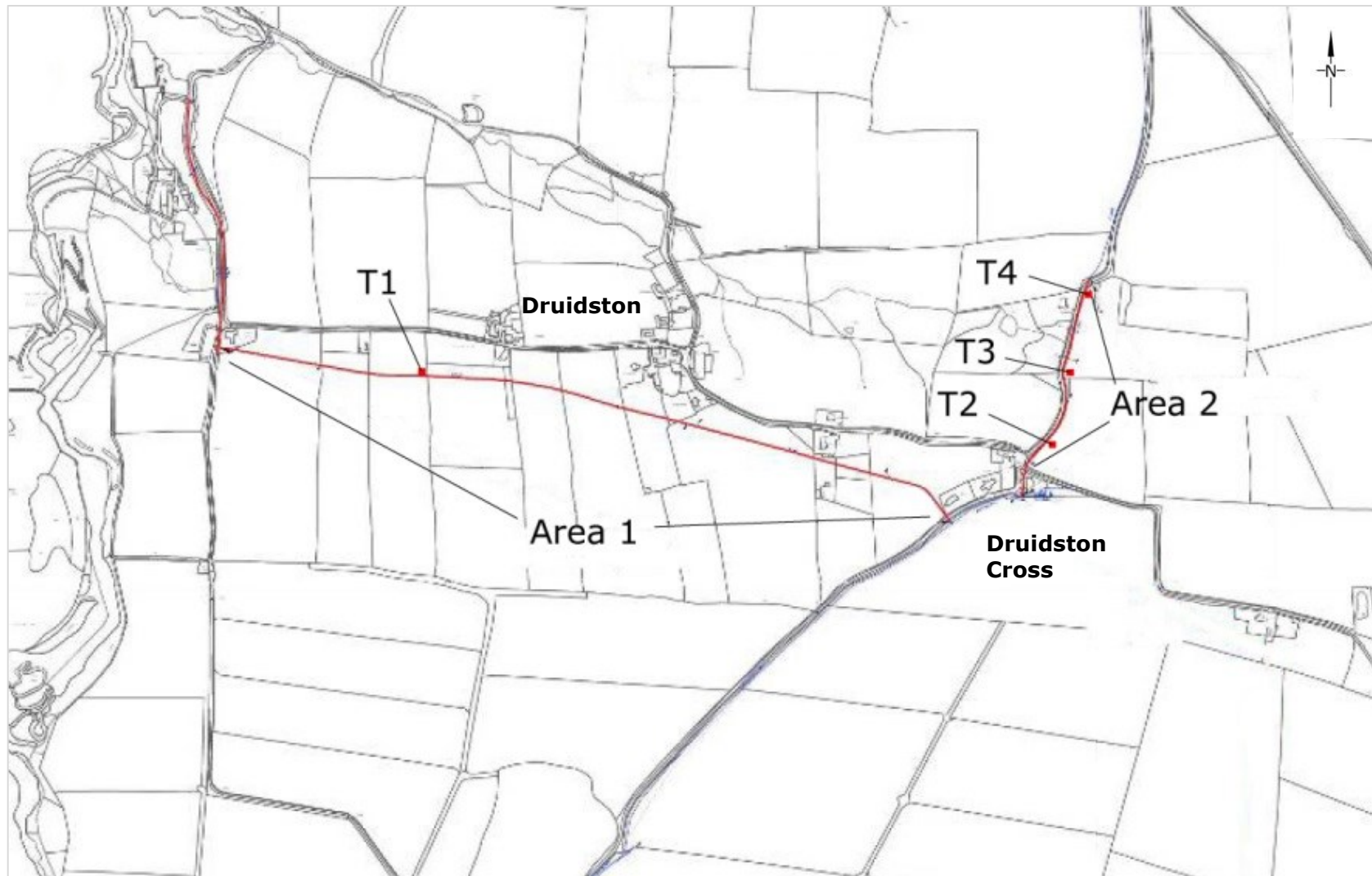
- 3.1.5 Only one visit was made to the Devonshire Drive site on 22nd February 2017 to attend the excavation of a trial hole to locate the former water mains pipe. This trial hole was located in a field situated to the north of the B4318 road (Figure 8).
- 3.1.6 No further requests were made by the client or the contractors to attend site after this visit.

#### **3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving**

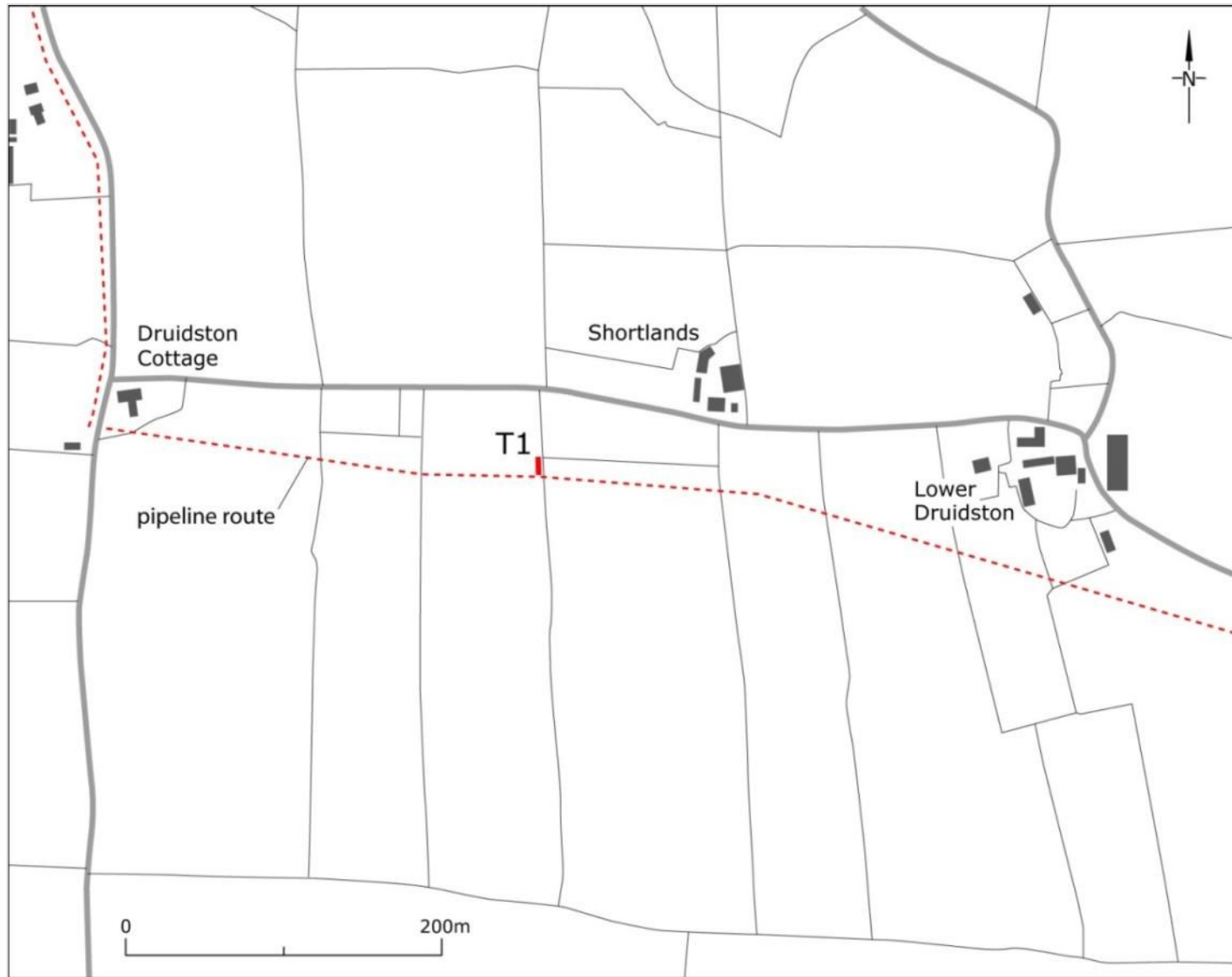
- 3.2.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.2.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 3.2.3 The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the sites are placed within their wider archaeological context.

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<sup>3</sup> Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.

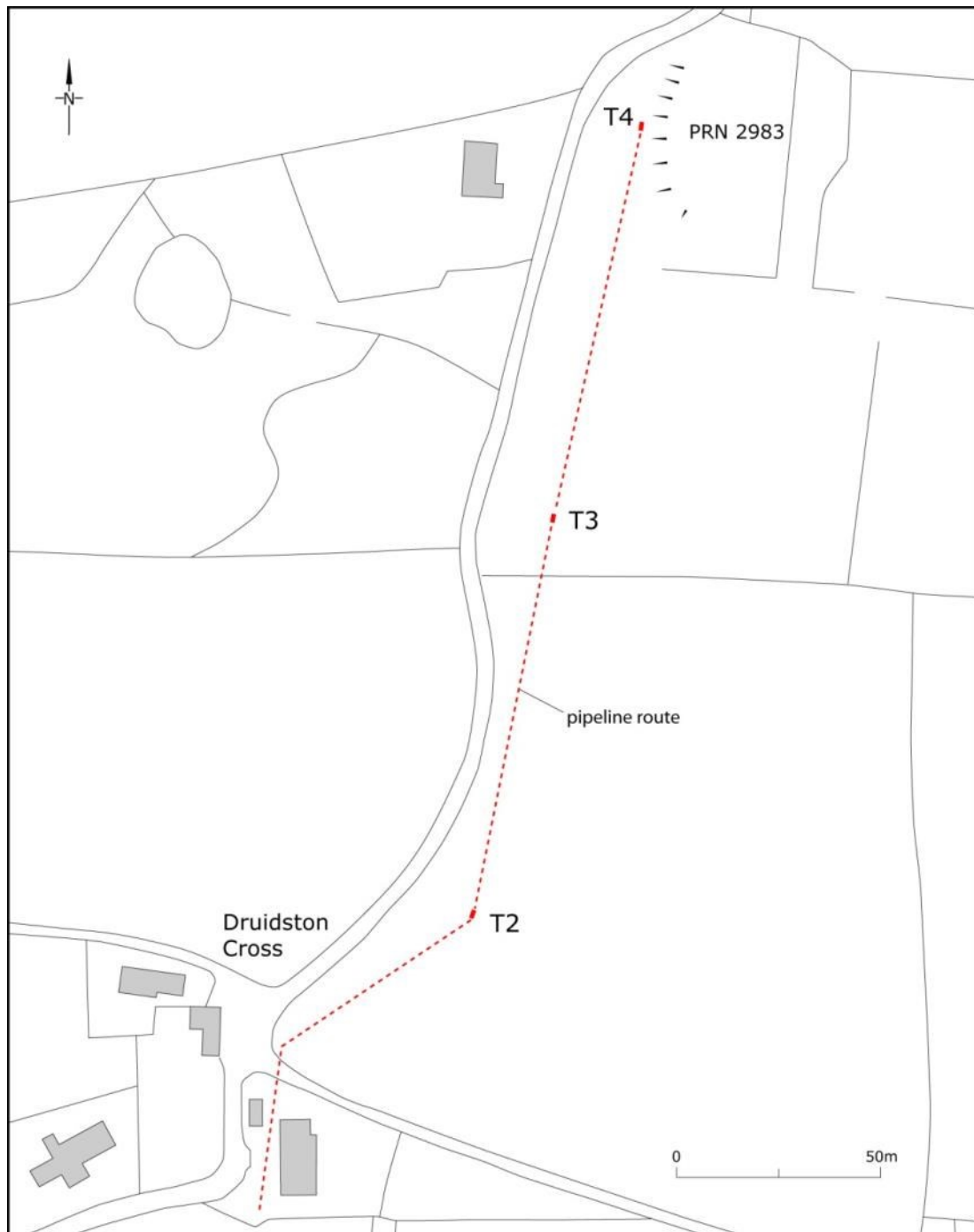


**Figure 5:** Map showing proposed route of Druidston Cross new water main (in red) and position of trenches observed during watching brief (map supplied by client).

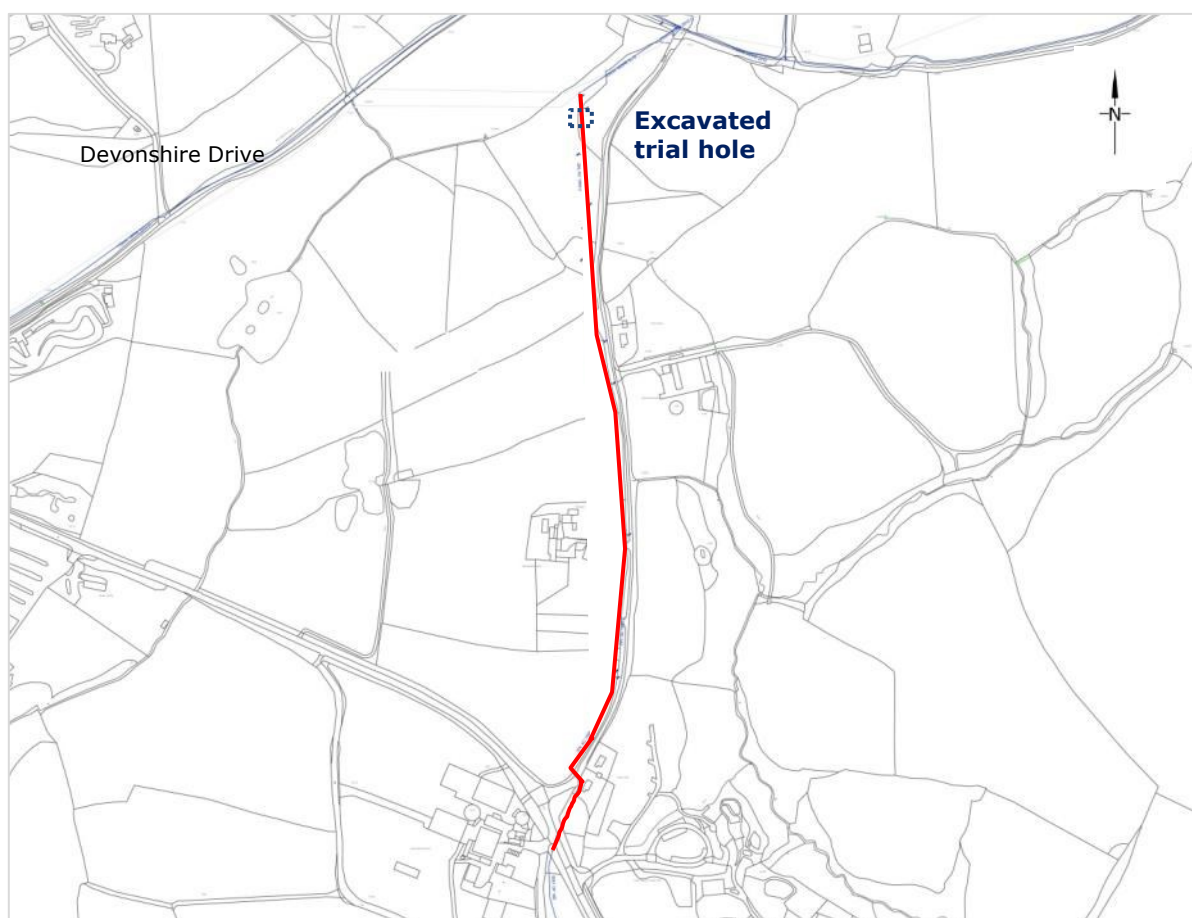


**Figure 6:** Location of inspection trench T1 within Area 1 near Druidston Cross.





**Figure 7:** Location of connection trenches T2, T3 and T4 within Area 2 near Druidston Cross.



**Figure 8:** Map extract showing proposed route of Devonshire Drive new water main (in red) and position of trial hole (outlined in blue) observed during watching brief (map supplied by client).

## **4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Druidston Cross - Area 1**

- 4.1.1 Inspection trench T1 was excavated adjacent to a hedgebank within a gently sloping field, in order to locate the whereabouts of the existing water main (Photo 1). It measured approximately 13.0m by 1.5m and was aligned north-south (Photo 2, Figures 5 and 6).
- 4.1.2 The average depth of the plough soil was 0.2m and consisted of a friable, grey-brown, silty-clay. It lay directly above the natural subsoil which comprised hard, yellow-brown, silty-clay containing angular stone. The underlying bedrock consists of Telpyn Point Sandstone Formation – Sandstone.
- 4.1.3 No features, finds or deposits of archaeological significance were observed within this trench during its excavation.

### **4.2 Druidston Cross - Area 2**

- 4.2.1 Connection trench T2 was located 60m NE of Druidston Cross. It was situated 10m away from the western hedgebank of a gently sloping field, close to the 100m contour (Photo 3, Figure 7). It measured 1.0m by 2.0m by 1.35m deep, and was aligned approximately north-south. The plough soil, a medium brown, silty-clay was 0.25m deep, below which stood the natural subsoil; a compact, yellow-brown, silty-clay becoming darker towards the base of the trench (Photo 4).
- 4.2.2 No features, finds or deposits of archaeological significance were observed within the sections of the excavated trench.
- 4.2.3 Connection trench T3 was located 145m north of the centre of Druidston Cross and was approximately 13m away from the western hedgebank of a gently sloping field close to the 100m contour (Figure 7). It measured 1.0m by 2.0m. This trench had recently been 'reamed', a process that widens the original pilot bore-hole, which results in the trench becoming inundated with liquid mud. This made the observation of the sides of the trench impossible (Photo 5).
- 4.2.4 Connection trench T4 was located 245m north of the centre of Druidston Cross and was approximately 3.0m to the west of the defended enclosure PRN 2983 (Figure 7). It measured 2.0m by 1.0m and lay close to the 100m contour. The section adjacent to the Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 2983) consisted of 0.23m depth of orangey-brown, silty-clay plough soil below which stood a band of compact, orange clay approximately 0.2m deep. Beneath this layer a band of fractured mudstone within a clay matrix was observed. Liquid mud from the reaming process obscured the lower reaches of the trench (Photo 6).

### **4.3 Devonshire Drive**

- 4.3.1 A trial hole measuring approximately 1.5m<sup>2</sup> was excavated adjacent to an air release valve located by the site contractors (Photo 8).
- 4.3.2 The earliest deposit within the trench was the natural (undisturbed) ground consisting of blue shale clay, observed at an upper height of approximately 0.80m below ground level.
- 4.3.3 Overlying the natural, was light brown silty clay subsoil recorded at an upper height of 0.30m below ground level. Cutting the subsoil was a rectilinear cut, aligned roughly north/south and approximately 0.40m wide (Photo 9). The cut contained clay back fill material and the existing water main pipe.

- 4.3.4 The entire trench was overlain by a 0.30cm thick topsoil layer and turf.
- 4.3.5 Photo 10 shows the trench on completion of the excavation with the existing water mains pipe exposed within the base of the trench at a depth of approximately 0.80m below ground level.
- 4.3.6 No archaeological finds or deposits were observed during the course of the watching brief.

## **5 CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.1 Druidston Cross**

- 5.1.1 Within excavated trench T1 no features of any archaeological significance were detected.
- 5.1.2 Within excavated trench T2 no features of any archaeological significance were observed.
- 5.1.3 Within excavated trench T3 liquid mud from the reaming process made it impossible to describe the sections of the trench.
- 5.1.4 Within trench T4 the band of stiff orange clay and possibly the fractured mudstone beneath it could be remnants of the west bank of the Iron Age defended enclosure (PRN 2983). Unfortunately as only a small section of the trench was visible this is speculative but not entirely inconceivable.
- 5.1.5 Apart from the possibility of bank material associated with PRN 2983, no significant archaeological remains or deposits were recorded within trenches T1, T2 and T3. Nevertheless, considering the amount of prehistoric activity in the area the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits elsewhere in the vicinity of the pipeline still remains.

### **5.2 Devonshire Drive**

- 5.2.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during ground works to locate the existing water main pipe.
- 5.2.2 No features or deposits of archaeological potential were identified during the course of the watching brief. Therefore the watching brief has demonstrated that the ground works have not impacted adversely upon the archaeological record.

## 6 PHOTOGRAPHS

### 6.1 Druidston Cross – Area 1



**Photo 1:** Excavating trench T1.



**Photo 2:** Looking east at north end of T1 (rest of trench has been back-filled).  
0.5m scale



## 6.2 Druidston Cross – Area 2



**Photo 3:** Looking south from trench T4 towards trenches T3 and T2. Slight slope in foreground is west bank of defended enclosure (PRN 2983).



**Photo 4:** East facing section of T2. 1m scale





**Photo 5:** Looking north along T3. Bore hole leading to trench has been 'reamed', creating fluid mud in the trench. 1m scale





**Photo 6:** West facing section of T4. Band of orange clay and fractured mudstone below possibly associated with PRN 2983. 1m scale

### 6.3 Devonshire Drive



**Photo 7:** The field within which the trial hole was excavated.





**Photo 8:** Excavating the trial hole.



**Photo 9:** The rectilinear cut associated with the existing water mains is visible cutting the subsoil. View south, 1m scale.



**Photo 10:** The trial trench upon completion of excavation. The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.80m to the existing water mains. The natural (undisturbed) ground was exposed at this depth. View south, 1m scale.



## **7 SOURCES**

### **7.1 Published**

British Geological Survey:

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Brown, D H, 2007, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Institute of Field Archaeologists

### **7.2 Database**

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Corner House, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AE

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

Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales: -

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

Historic Wales: - <http://historicwales.gov.uk>

### **7.3 Cartographic**

Ordnance Survey Map, 2001, 1:25 000

Ordnance Survey Map, 2003, 1:50 000

# **WATER MAINS RENEWAL SCHEMES AT DRUIDSTON CROSS, PEMBROKESHIRE & DEVONSHIRE DRIVE, TENBY, PEMBROKESHIRE:**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEFS 2017**

**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2017/45  
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 110483 & 111171**

**Gorffennaf 2017  
July 2017**

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

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Swydd / Position: Archaeologist

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Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith  
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Llofnod / Signature .....  Dyddiad / Date 26/10/2017

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd  
gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may  
have on the content or presentation of this report

