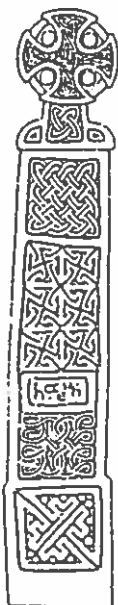


**Archaeological Observation of works carried out at St David's,  
Pembrokeshire, by Laing Utilities for Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water**

Grid Ref. SM 753 253

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#### NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The city of St David's is regarded as one of the oldest in Wales. A total of 33 pits/trenches were excavated within the city at locations in Caerfai Road, Pont-y-Penyd, High Street, Goat Street, Cathedral Close, Pit Street and The Pebbles. Most revealed no significant archaeology. However, limited archaeological remains were identified in several locations. These included the fragmented remains of a Post-Medieval cobbled road/path surface located within the Cathedral Close, outside the main gateway, and a Post-Medieval surface or feature possibly associated with the ford located on the south side of the stream.

**Archaeological Observation of works carried out at St David's,  
Pembrokeshire, by Laing Utilities for Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water  
January-February 2003**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Border Archaeology was commissioned by Laing Utilities on behalf of Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water to conduct archaeological observation on groundworks around the city of St. David's, Pembrokeshire. A method statement outlining a programme of work was prepared prior to commencement of the watching brief.
- 1.2 The works were carried out as part of Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water's programme of water-pipe refurbishment and the watching brief was required in order to observe the excavation of re-lining pits/trenches.
- 1.3 The purpose of the archaeological observation was to assess the nature of any archaeological remains and to record as appropriate. Cambria Archaeology, the monitoring authority, considered there to be significant archaeological implications, as much of the area affected by the groundworks lies within the Medieval core of St. David's.
- 1.4 The watching brief followed usual on-site procedures that complied with standards set by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).
- 1.5 Copies of this report will be submitted to Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water, Laing Utilities and Cambria Archaeology.
- 1.6 The programme of archaeological observation commenced on January 6th 2003 and was completed by February 18th 2003. The provision of archaeological services was managed by Neil Shurety; the on-site watching brief was undertaken by Nicola Hancox (Staff Project Archaeologist).

**2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The history of St David's and the St David's peninsula is long and complex and probably spans some 10,000 years. Although the cathedral and associated buildings are Medieval, a number of sites within the locality are much earlier.
- 2.2 In 1566, one form of the Welsh place-name was *Dewi o Fyniw*. This became *Ty Dewi* in 1722, a name derived from the Welsh 'Ty' ('house') and the personal name 'Dewi' (David). The name *Mynyw* ('grove bush') came to be used for the diocese during the 12th century (Steane, 1985).
- 2.3 The city, one of the smallest in Britain, contains some of the finest Medieval and Post-Medieval buildings in this part of Wales, including the cathedral and precinct. The cathedral, bishop's palace and Medieval canons' houses all stood within a walled enclosure (Nicolaisen et al, 1970). The eponymous saint probably founded a monastery in St David's in 589 AD. A commercial settlement apparently grew around the monastic centre, which is located west of the city centre. The settlement was attacked and destroyed many times between 645 and 1097. In 999 and 1080 the resident bishops of St David's were slaughtered in Viking raids. The city plan is probably

Medieval. Late Medieval and Post-Medieval development extended to the east and north.

- 2.4 Construction of the present cathedral began in 1181; 39 years later, in 1220, the 'new tower' collapsed and an earthquake inflicted further damage in 1247-8. The bishop's palace and rood screen were built between 1328 and 1347. St Mary's college dates from 1365 and the Holy Trinity chapel from 1509-22. In 1648, Parliamentary soldiers destroyed the building and it was not until 1793 that the West Front was rebuilt and 1862-77 when Sir George Gilbert Scott's restoration was undertaken. In 1900-10 the remaining eastern chapels were restored. In 1995 St David's was granted city status.
- 2.5 There are several notable tombs within the cathedral, including that of Edmund Tudor, father of King Henry VII, the founder of the Tudor dynasty. Also embedded within the wall of the cathedral is an 11th century grave marker known as the 'Abraham Stone'. This is carved in a Celtic style with the Christian cross interwoven with Celtic knot-work and inscriptions. The stone once marked the graves of the two sons of Bishop Abraham, who was killed in a Viking raid in 1080. The 'Holy Trinity Chapel' has an oak casket that reputedly contains the remains of St David and St Justin. Also within the cathedral is a pillar stone with an incised Latin cross dating some time between the 7th and 9th centuries. An early excavation reported uncovering 'stone coffins' that may have been the slab-lined graves of early Christian burials.

### **3.0 GEOLOGY**

- 3.1 The solid geology of the area around St David's consists mainly of Lower Palaeozoic rocks in the form of Pre-Cambrian [volcanic] tuffs and Lower and Middle Cambrian flags. Running north to south, through St David's are a series of acid intrusions. The associated soils are a 541h NEATH and a 612b MOOR GATE (Soil Association of England & Wales 1983).
- 3.2 The 541h NEATH soil association is located east of St David's at around NGR SM 784 250 and runs eastwards beyond the village of Solva. These are well-drained, fine loamy soils directly overlying bedrock. There are, within the vicinity, small patches of similar soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging.
- 3.3 The 612b MOOR GATE is located directly west of the 541h NEATH soil association and includes land around the city of St David's. This association consists of well-drained, humose gritty loamy soils. In places there is evidence of thin iron-panning. Along the coastal fringes, the soils are thin and directly overlie [parent] bedrock.

### **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The aim of the programme of archaeological observation was to locate and record any archaeological remains revealed during the course of the groundworks.
- 4.2 Mechanical excavation was undertaken under archaeological supervision at Caerfai Road, on the south-eastern outskirts of the city centre, and Pont-y-Penyd, in the Cathedral Close. The work continued in High Street (from

the city centre to the playing field on the A487), Goat Street, Cathedral Close and Pit Street.

- 4.3 All pit and trench locations had been previously disturbed by road construction and earlier utility work. This had affected the stratigraphic record and removed any possible deposits, features or structures of archaeological significance; except in the case of PYP 4, which contained limited evidence of 19th and 20th century activity, CC 1, which revealed two building stones, and CC 2, which contained the fragmented remains of a Post-Medieval cobbled surface.

- 4.4 All spoil was thoroughly scanned for artefacts.

## 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION

### 5.1 CAERFAI ROAD

- 5.2 CR 1 NGR: SM 75609 25249 (located opposite the junction to Bryn Road). The trench measured 1.56m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 1.0m x 1.10m. Three contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road surface (001) overlay a well-compacted, small, angular, stone sub-base (002). Underlying (002) to the pit base was a well-compacted, orange-brown, sandy-stony clay deposit (003).

- 5.3 CR 2 NGR: SM 75694 25178 (located at the crossroads). The trench measured 1.70m (east and west-facing sections) x 1.20m x 1.07m. Two contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road surface (001) overlay a well-compacted, orange-brown, sandy-stony clay deposit (002). *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*

- 5.4 CR 3 NGR: SM 75774 25119 (Located outside 'The Waterings' bed and breakfast at Feidr Pant-y-Bryn). The trench measured 1.65m (north-east and south-west-facing sections) x 1.16m x 0.75m. Two contexts were identified. At the present ground level was a tarmacadam road surface (001). Underlying (001) was a moderate to well-compacted, light-brown, sandy-stony clay (002). *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*

- 5.5 The north-east facing section revealed four contexts. A tarmacadam road surface (001) overlay a deposit of moderately compacted, Post-Medieval red-brick debris (003). Underlying (003) was a moderately compacted, grey stony clay deposit (004) with mortar flecking. Underlying (004) to the trench base was a moderate to well-compacted, light-brown, sandy-stony clay deposit (002). *No other finds were identified* Contexts (003) and (004) appeared to be re-deposited Post-Medieval building debris.

### 5.6 PONT-Y-PENYD

- 5.7 PYP 1 NGR: SM 75147 25718 (located at the northern junction opposite the grass island). The trench measured 1.75m (east- and west-facing sections) x 1.10m x 1.10m. Four contexts were identified. The tarmacadam road surface (001) and sub-base (002) overlay a loosely compacted deposit of cement, sand and stone (003). Context (003) extended from the southern end of the trench for 0.92m, where it was abutted by a moderately compacted, medium-brown, silty-sand (004), underlying (002) to the trench base. Context (004) denotes the section of the trench lying at the road edge and which had been cut through by the

earlier water main. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*

- 5.8 PYP 2 NGR: SM 75152 25628 (located to the south of PYP 1). The trench measured 1.70m (east- and west-facing sections) x 1.0m x 1.10m. Two contexts were identified. The tarmacadam road surface (001) overlay a moderately compacted, medium-brown, sandy-stony-clay deposit (002), representing a re-deposited hardcore fill. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.9 The west-facing section revealed three contexts. A loosely compacted, dark-brown, sandy topsoil and turf layer (003) overlay a loosely compacted deposit of fine, light-brown, sand and stone (004). Underlying (004) was a moderately compacted, grey-brown, sandy-stony-clay deposit (005), with tree root disturbance. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.10 PYP 3 NGR: SM 75064 25595 (located outside the main entrance to the Bishop's Palace). The trench measured 1.60m (south-west and north-east facing sections) x 1.10m x 0.97m. Two contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road surface (001) overlay a moderately compacted, grey-brown, sandy-stony-clay deposit (002), with occasional medium angular and rounded stone inclusions. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.11 PYP 4 NGR: SM 75090 25462 (located outside the Cathedral gift shop and to the north-west of the ford). The trench measured 1.45m (on the north-east and south-west facing sections) x 1.25m x 1.10m. Two contexts were identified. At the present ground surface was a tarmacadam road surface (001). Underlying (001) to the trench base was a loosely compacted, fine, grey gravel backfill (002). *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.12 The south-west facing section revealed three contexts. At the present ground level was a tarmacadam road surface (001). Underlying (001) was a well-compacted, small angular stone sub-base (003). Underlying (003) was a well-compacted, grey-brown, stony-clay deposit (004) with some charcoal flecking, small red-brick fragments and flecking; and some mortar pieces and flecking representing late Post-Medieval activity.
- 5.13 PYP 5 NGR: SM 75149 25667 (located outside the residential property 'Wayside'). The trench measured 2.0m (east- and west-facing sections) x 0.80m x 1.25m. Two contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road surface (001) overlay a moderately compacted, medium-brown, sandy-stony-clay (002) representing a re-deposited hardcore fill. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.14 The west-facing section revealed two contexts: a loosely compacted, dark-brown, sandy turf layer (003) and a moderately compacted, grey-brown, sandy-stony-clay deposit (004) with tree root disturbance. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.15 PYP 6 NGR: SM 75037 25551 (located to the north-west of PYP 3, outside the main entrance to the Bishop's Palace). The trench measured 1.45m (east- and west-facing sections) x 0.90m x 1.0m. Five contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road surface (001) and sub-base (002) overlay a loosely compacted deposit of medium-sand and small angular stones (003). Underlying (003) was a well-compacted, grey-brown, sandy-

stony-clay deposit (004) with moderately frequent medium, rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions, tree-root disturbance and medium to large concrete chunks. The south-facing section contained a standard, grey stone/gravel backfill (005) underlying (002). *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*

#### 5.16 HIGH STREET

5.17 HS 1 NGR: SM 76328 25248 (located on the main road adjacent to the 'Playing Field'). The trench measured 2.15m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 1.0m x 1.22m. Four contexts were identified. At the present ground level was a tarmacadam road surface (001). Underlying (001) was a tarmacadam sub-base (002). Underlying (002) was a well-compacted deposit of small, angular, stone hardcore (003). Underlying (003) was a moderate to well-compacted, orange-brown, sandy-clay deposit (004) with moderately frequent small, angular, stone inclusions. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*

5.18 HS 2 NGR: SM 76189 25286 (located to the north-west of HS 1., on the main road, adjacent to the 'Playing Field'). The trench measured 2.30m x (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 0.80m x 1.15m. Four contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road surface (001) and sub-base (002) overlay a well-compacted deposit of small, angular, stone hardcore (003). Underlying (003) was a moderate to well-compacted, orange-brown, sandy-clay deposit (004) with moderately frequent small, angular stone inclusions. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*

5.19 HS 3 NGR: SM 76048 25291 (located opposite St. David's Secondary School). The trench measured 1.80m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 1.0m x 1.10m. Four contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road surface (001) and sub-base (002) overlay a well-compacted deposit of medium, angular stone hardcore (003). Underlying (003) was a moderate to well-compacted, orange-brown, sandy-clay deposit (004) with moderately frequent small, angular, stone inclusions. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*

5.20 HS 4 NGR: SM 75888 25277 (located outside the first residential property opposite the entrance to Millard Park). The trench measured 2.0m x (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 2.0m x 1.0m. Five contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road surface (001) overlay an earlier tarmacadam surface (002). Underlying (002) was a tarmacadam sub-base (003). Underlying (003) was a deposit of medium and large, angular, stone hardcore (004). Underlying (004) was a moderate- to well-compacted, orange-brown, sandy-clay deposit (005). *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*

5.21 HS 5 NGR: SM 75733 25273 (located at the junction of Caerfai Road and High Street). The trench measured 1.65m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 1.06m x 1.40m. Three contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road surface (001) and sub-base (002) overlay a moderate to well-compacted, orange-brown clay deposit (003), with occasional small, angular, stone inclusions. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*

5.22 HS 6 NGR: SM 75613 25249 (located opposite 'Grove Cottage'). The trench measured 3.30m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 1.05m x 1.25m. Four contexts were identified. At the present ground level



was a tarmacadam road surface (001). Underlying (001) was a deposit of loosely compacted, standard, grey stone/gravel (002). Underlying (002) was a moderately compacted, orange-brown sandy-clay and stone deposit (003). Underlying (003) was a loosely compacted and soft, orange sand (004). *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*

- 5.23 HS 7 NGR; SM 5483 25299 (located outside 'Pilgrims'). The trench measured 2.50m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 1.50m x 1.23m. Three contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road surface (001) and tarmacadam and stone sub-base (002) overlay a moderate to well-compacted, medium-brown, silty-sand and stone deposit (003) with moderately frequent medium angular stone inclusions. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.24 HS 8 NGR; SM 75407 25310 (located outside 'Ystwyth Stores'). The trench measured 3.30m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 1.20m x 1.50m. Four contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road surface (001) and sub-base (002) overlay a deposit of well-compacted, small and medium, angular stone hardcore (003). Underlying (003) was a moderate to well-compacted, orange-brown, sandy-clay deposit (004) with moderately frequent small, angular stone inclusions and several 20th century bricks. *No other finds were identified.*
- 5.25 HS 9 NGR: SM 75369 25308 (located outside Lloyds Bank). The trench measured 3.10m (north- and south-facing sections) x 0.78m-1.30m x 1.24m. Four contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road surface and sub-base (002) overlay a deposit of well-compacted, small, stone hardcore (003). Underlying (003) was a moderately compacted, orange-brown, sandy-clay deposit (004) with moderately frequent small, rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional medium and large sub-angular stone inclusions. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.26 HS 10 NGR: SM 75300 25321 (located outside 'Court House'). The trench measured 2.50m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 1.50m x 1.30m. Four contexts were identified. At the present ground surface was a tarmacadam road surface (001). Underlying (001) was a deposit of well-compacted, small, angular stone hardcore/sub-base (002). Underlying (002) was a moderately compacted, orange-brown, sandy-clay deposit (003), with occasional small, angular stone inclusions and 20th century red-brick flecking. A deposit of concrete (004) was also identified on the south-west facing section associated with the water main. *No other finds were identified.*
- 5.27 HS 11 NGR: SM 75369 25316 (located outside Lloyds Bank). The trench measured 2.40m (north- and south-facing sections) x 1.10m x 1.20m. Three contexts were identified: a tarmacadam road surface (001, a tarmacadam and stone sub-base (002) and a moderately compacted, orange-brown, sandy-clay and stone/gravel deposit (003). *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.28 HS 12 NGR: SM 76232 25272 (located on the grass verge adjacent to the 'Playing Field'). The pit measured 1.0m (north- and south-facing sections) x 0.80m x 0.60m. Two contexts were identified: a loosely compacted, dark-brown, sandy turf layer (001) and a loosely compacted, medium-brown, sandy soil (002), with occasional small, sub-angular stone inclusions. *No other finds were identified.*

- 5.29 HS 13 NGR: SM 75574 25267 (located opposite 'Bryn Awel'). The trench measured 1.87m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 0.70m x 1.20m. Four contexts were identified: a tarmacadam road surface (001), a tarmacadam and stone sub-base (002), a moderately compacted, deposit of small, angular, stone hardcore (003) and a moderately to loosely compacted, orange, sandy-clay deposit (004) with occasional small rounded and angular stone inclusions. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.30 HS 14 NGR: SM 76454 25231 (located outside 'Ocean Gaze Hotel'). The trench measured 1.83m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 1.35 x 1.20m. Four contexts were identified: a tarmacadam road surface (001), a tarmacadam sub-base (002), a well-compacted deposit of small, angular, stone hardcore (003) and a moderately compacted, orange, sandy-clay (004) with occasional small, angular stone inclusions.
- 5.31 The north-east facing section revealed five contexts: a loosely compacted, dark-brown, sandy turf layer (005), a moderately compacted deposit of small, angular stone and sand (006), a moderately compacted, grey clay (007) with several medium angular stones and one large angular stone towards the top of the context and a moderately compacted, orange sandy-clay deposit (004) with occasional small, angular stone inclusions. *No other finds were identified.*
- 5.32 Within context (007), on the north-east facing section only, were several medium, angular stones and one large angular stone, which probably represent the remains of road metalling or hardcore deposit of Post-Medieval date.
- 5.33 GOAT STREET
- 5.34 GS 1 NGR: SM 75246 25308 (located at the junction of Mitre Lane and Goat Street). The trench measured 2.70m (north-west and south-east facing sections) x 2.45m x 0.52m-0.84m. Four contexts were identified. At the present ground surface was a tarmacadam road surface (001). Underlying (001) was a tarmacadam sub-base (002). Underlying (002) was a moderate to well-compacted, grey-brown, silty-sand and stone deposit (003) with a concrete deposit (004) surrounding the utility pipes. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.35 GS 2 NGR: SM 75098 25291 (located outside 'Twll Dwrgi'). The trench measured 1.20m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 0.80m x 1.10m. Five contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road surface (001) and sub-base (002) overlay a moderately compacted, grey-brown, silty-sand and stone deposit (003). Underlying (003) was a deposit of earlier tarmacadam (004). Underlying (004) was a moderately compacted, grey-brown, silty-sand and stone deposit (005). *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.36 GS 3 NGR: SM 75096 25290 (located directly to the north-west of GS 2 outside 'Twll Dwrgi'). The trench measured 1.80m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 0.90m x 1.22m. Five contexts were identified. At the present ground surface was a tarmacadam sub-base (001). Underlying (001) was a tarmacadam sub-base (002). Underlying (002) was a moderate to loosely compacted, standard, grey stone/gravel backfill (003). Underlying (003) was a moderately compacted, grey-brown, silty-sand and stone deposit (004). Within (004) at the base of the trench on the north-east facing section was a heavy deposit of concrete (007) surrounding the water

main. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*

- 5.37 The south-west facing section revealed six contexts. At the present ground surface was a tarmacadam road surface (001). Underlying (001) was a tarmacadam sub-base (002). Underlying (002) was a moderate to loosely compacted, standard, grey stone/gravel backfill (003). Context (003) extended north-west for a distance of 1.05m. At this point (003) was abutted by (005), a moderate to well compacted, red-brown, stony clay (consisting of local sandstone). Underlying (005) and abutting (003) was a well-compacted, grey clay (006). Underlying (003) and (006) was a moderately compacted, grey-brown, silty-sand and stone deposit (004).
- 5.38 CATHEDRAL CLOSE
- 5.39 CC 1 NGR: SM 75087 25436 (located at the ford on the south side of the stream). The trench measured 1.63m (north-west and south-east sections) x 0.90m x 1.04m. The trench contained groundwater from below the ground surface to the trench base, filtering in from the Five contexts were identified. At the present ground surface was a tarmacadam road/pavement surface and sub-base (002). Underlying (002) was a moderately compacted, light-brown, silty-sand and stone deposit (003). Underlying (003) was a well-compacted, grey, stony clay (004). Underlying (004) was a moderately compacted, light-brown, silty-sand and stone deposit (005).
- 5.40 Directly beneath (002), and within (003), were identified two medium-sized, roughly faced stones, of a cream-to-white colour, at the northern corner of the trench. The larger stone measured approximately 0.20m x 0.30m; the smaller stone was barely visible. These may represent a previous surface or feature associated with the ford, of probable Post-Medieval date. It is possible that the stones belong to a phase of earlier activity, but without associated finds it is not possible to speculate further.
- 5.41 CC 2 NGR: SM 75102 25389 (located outside the main gateway into the cathedral grounds, opposite 'The Deanery'). The trench measured 1.35m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 1.35 x 0.90m. Six contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road/pavement surface (001) and sub-base (002) overlay a deposit of well-compacted, pink-red clay and small, angular sandstone metalling/hardcore (003). Underlying (002) and (003) was a moderately compacted, light-brown, silty-sand and stone deposit (004). Underlying (004) was a moderately compacted, grey-brown, silty-sand and stone deposit (005). Context (004) had also been cut into at 0.43m south-east across the section by (005) to a depth of 0.31m, where an electricity cable had been laid. Underlying (005) was a moderately compacted, yellow-brown, clayey-silt deposit (006).
- 5.42 Within (002), on the south-west facing section only, and to a depth of approximately 0.23m, were traces of a cobbled road/path surface. The small (70mm-110mm), rounded and well-rounded cobblestones were present only in the south-west facing section of the trench, although rounded and sub-angular cobbles were identified within the spoil. This is consistent with what one would expect to find in situ in and around the area, directly under the modern road surfacing. The cobbled surface is probably Post-Medieval, although no dateable artefacts were identified. An electricity cable was present in the pit, as well as the water main, and it is highly likely that the cobblestones have been disturbed quite heavily since their original deposition. The presence of a further cobblestone at the base

of (005) would seem to confirm the re-deposited nature of this stratigraphy.

- 5.43 CC 3 NGR: SM 75100 25379 (located outside the main gateway to the cathedral, opposite 'The Deanery' and to the north-west of C 2). The trench measured 1.40m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 1.23m x 1.0m. Two contexts were identified: a tarmacadam road/pavement surface (001) and a moderately compacted, grey-brown, silty-sand and stone deposit (002).
- 5.44 PIT STREET
- 5.45 PS 1 NGR: SM 75055 25286 (located approximately 25.0m north-west of the junction of Pit Street and Goat Street). The trench measured 1.75m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 1.25m x 1.20m. Four contexts were identified. At the present ground surface was a tarmacadam road surface (001). Underlying (001) was a moderately compacted, standard, grey stone/gravel (002). Underlying (002) was a well-compacted deposit of small angular stones and concrete (003), representing trench-fill associated with a drainage pipe at the side of the lane. Underlying (003) was a moderately compacted, orange-brown, sandy-clay and stone deposit (004). *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.46 The south-west facing section revealed four contexts: a tarmacadam road surface (001), a tarmacadam sub-base (005), a loosely compacted, fine, grey gravel backfill (006) and a moderately compacted, orange-brown, sandy-clay and stone deposit (004). *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.47 PS 2 NGR: SM 75071 25299 (located outside the rear garden of 'Wernvale'). The trench measured 2.50m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 0.80m-1.50m x 0.82m. Three contexts were identified: a tarmacadam road surface (001), a tarmacadam sub-base (002) and a moderately compacted, grey-brown, silty-sand and stone deposit (003). *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.48 PS 3 NGR: SM 75065 25393 (located outside the rear garden of 'Wernvale', to the north-west of PS 2). The trench measured 1.50m (north-east and south-west facing sections) x 0.72 x 0.82m. Three contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road surface (001) overlay a loosely compacted deposit of sand and pea-gravel (002). Underlying (002) was a moderately compacted, grey-brown, silty-sand and stone deposit (003), with frequent lumps of tarmacadam. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*
- 5.49 THE PEBBLES
- 5.50 TP 1 NGR: SM 75276 25362 (located outside residential property No. 1). The pit measured 1.20m (east- and west-facing sections) x 0.36m x 0.57m. Three contexts were identified. A tarmacadam road surface (001) overlay a moderately compacted, fine grey gravel fill mixed with grey-brown, silty-sand and stone (002). This context was present in the northern half of the section. Also underlying (001), and abutting (002), was a moderately compacted, orange-brown sand and gravel fill (003). This context was present in the southern half of the section. *No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were identified.*

## **6.0 SUMMARY**

- 6.1 The city of St David's is regarded as one of the oldest in Wales. A total of 33 pits/trenches were excavated within the city at locations in Caerfai Road, Pont-y-Penyd, High Street, Goat Street, Cathedral Close, Pit Street and The Pebbles. Many of these lie within the city's historic core. The majority of excavations revealed no significant archaeology. However, limited archaeological remains were identified in several locations. PYP 4, located outside the Cathedral gift shop and to the north-west of the ford, contained limited evidence of 19th and 20th century activity; CC 1, located at the ford on the south side of the stream, revealed two building stones that may represent a previous surface or feature - of probable Post-Medieval date - associated with the ford and CC 2, located outside the main gateway, opposite 'The Deanery', contained the fragmented remains of a Post-Medieval cobbled road/path surface.

## **7.0 REFERENCES**

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