

## ROMAN

## ANGLESEY

**CAERGYBI, Caergybi Car Park Improvements (SH 2475 8267)**

A watching brief was carried out by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust during limited ground disturbance associated with resurfacing of the car park adjacent to Caer Gybi Roman Fort. The work revealed only modern services in disturbed ground. It would appear that any archaeological deposits have already been removed in this area to at least a depth of 0.25m.

A Smith, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, for Ynys Môn Borough Council (G1189)

## CARMARTHENSHIRE

**CARMARTHEN, Richmond Terrace (SN 4140 2040)**

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the rear of 35a Richmond Terrace, Carmarthen, through the supposed line of the defences of the Roman town of Moridunum. There were no conditions to the planning consent and only the most basic record was possible; however, clay observed in the trenches was similar in composition to that observed elsewhere along the line of the defences and clearly represented the truncated rampart.

N D Ludlow, Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT PRN 33)

## FLINTSHIRE

**PLAS COCH, Wrexham (SJ 326 517)**

Salvage excavations in advance of a large retail development covered part of an extensive Romano-British settlement. The development covered an area of c 3.56 hectares, the greater part of which had already been machined to a level below which any archaeology survived by the time the archaeologists were notified. It later became clear that metal detector finds had been recovered over a large part of the area some weeks prior to this.

During September and October an area of c 1685m<sup>2</sup> was stripped by machine onto the surface of the archaeology in an area previously unaffected by the development, but surrounding a part of the site which had already been destroyed. The main evidence recovered consisted of a series of discontinuous shallow ditches, which were presumably boundary markers, aligned mainly north-west to south-east, with others at right-angles to them. A corn-drying kiln, a well and a possible hearth were the only structural evidence for buildings, although a quantity of roofing tile was also recovered. In the northern part of the area a shallow recut ditch, roughly parallel to the boundary ditches, formed part of the south-west and south-east sides of an enclosure, with an entrance on the south-eastern side. Within the enclosure, a narrow linear slot ran parallel to the ditch, and may be associated with a palisade.

The excavation uncovered a significant quantity of pottery, ranging in date from late 1st/early 2nd century to late 3rd/4th century. A definitive interpretation of the site is not possible from the evidence so far uncovered, although nothing appears to indicate any military association. The presence of the corn-dryer and boundary ditches may

suggest a civilian Romano-British settlement dependent on agriculture. The nature of the enclosure is also uncertain, and it is hoped that some future work might be possible in this area.

Stephen Greuter, Clwyd Archaeology Service; Nigel Jones, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust; Bill Slater, Wrexham Maelor Borough Council

## GLAMORGANSHIRE

**BLAEN CRYMLYN FARM (SS 9385 8565)**

During a watching brief for British Gas (Wales), a hoard of over 1400 *folles* or *nummi*, with a date range of c AD 294-309, were found during pipeline construction works. The find is the first hoard of these early 'Tetrarchic' coins to be recorded from Wales. Twelve of the sixteen mints established under Diocletian's reforms are represented, with the bulk of the find derived from the western mints of Trier, London and Lyon (ex inf Mr E Besly, National Museum of Wales). A report has been deposited in the Mid Glamorgan County Sites and Monuments Record.

Nigel Page, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT 94/030)

**LLANDOUGH (ST 1681 7331)**

(See under Early Christian and medieval)

A number of possible Roman burials were noted during the excavation of this largely Early Christian cemetery.

Alan Thomas and Neil Holbrook, Cotswold Archaeological Trust

**NEATH, Dwr-y-Felin Road (SS 7482 9765)**

A field evaluation for Neath College to the north-east of the Roman fort confirmed the suspected line of the road approaching the *porta principalis sinistra*. The remains of at least one and possibly two timber founded buildings, together with pits and hearths were found to the north-west of this road. These pits had been filled with domestic refuse and at least one disturbed cremation. Preliminary examination of this material and that recovered from elsewhere in the evaluation indicates a late 1st/early 2nd century date, one consonant with the occupation of the fort. It is currently assumed that these remains form part of a *vicus* to the north of the fort. A full report has been deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record.

Martin Lawler and Andrew Marvell, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT 94/077)

**PENYDARREN, Merthyr Tydfil (SO 0560 0775)**

Two sherds of samian were recovered during a field evaluation for Merthyr Tydfil Bowling Club, on land c. 150m to the north of the Roman fort. A full report has been deposited with the Mid Glamorgan County Sites and Monuments Record

David J Maynard, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT 94/056)

**PENCOEDCAU, Towers Hotel, Llantrisant Road (ST 064 880)**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by John Partridge of the Chris Lodge Consultancy to undertake an